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ALL HOPE FOR PEACE HAS NOT YET BEEN ABANDONED CAPITALS NOT DESPAIRING

But Allies Say It Is Impossible to Deal With a Nation Whose Leaders Submit to the Rule of a Couple of Hundred Rioters.

New York, Jan. 27.—A cable to the 'Herald,' from London, says, 'Despite the grave decision of the Balkan peace envoys to break off the negotiations with the Turkish delegates all hope of peace has not yet been abandoned. The resolution of the allies by no means is definite. Even if the committee appointed to draft the letter to the Turkish delegates manages to agree upon its terms, it does not follow that the note will be presented for two or three days. Neither at Vienna nor at Berlin is the situation viewed with despair.

Mr. Joseph Angeloff, Bulgarian consul-general in London, and private secretary to Dr. Daneff, president of the Bulgarian peace delegation, gave last evening the following explanation of the rupture of the negotiations: 'The chief reasons,' he said, 'are the fall of the Turkish Government and the sudden seizure of power by the Young Turks, with their issuance of a manifesto that they will not cede Adrianople. In face of the attitude assumed by the new government, what is the use of a peace conference? Moreover, the second Turkish delegate, in an interview in a London newspaper, stated that the Turks had entered the peace negotiations merely for the sake of gaining time. This makes our presence here a farce.

'Therefore orders will be sent to General Savoff to notify the Turkish commander-in-chief that the armistice is to come to an end and hostilities be renewed.

'We could consider further mediation by the Powers,' continued Mr. Angeloff, 'only provided they guarantee the line of demarcation between the frontiers which we have asked for and the cession of the Aegean Islands to Greece, but who can make us feel certain that the Powers will unite in such a guarantee?

'WE SHALL WIN.'

'If we go to war again we will be victorious, and shall increase the extent of our demands. I am aware the Turks have in readiness 170,000 men, but rumor tells us that, since the murder of Nazim Pasha, the army is divided against itself.

'It is impossible,' added Mr. Angeloff, 'to deal with a nation whose leaders, like Kiamil Pasha, succumb to a childish revolution and submit to a complete reversal of their policy at the instance of a couple of hundred rioters.'

THE REAL SITUATION.

Sir Edward Pears, an authority on the Balkan question, in a despatch from Constantinople, to the 'Daily News,' sums up the situation as follows:

'First, a large majority of the population is in favor of peace; second, among the younger officers, many desire a resumption of hostilities; third, Enver Bey will remain unaffected by the Young Turks; fourth, the revolution was effected mainly for party purposes. Shefket Pasha,' he adds, not an adventurer, and it is believed he will hesitate to re-open hostilities.'

The 'Daily Ttelegraph' contends that Adrianople would have been surrendered, and peace long since concluded, if Dr. Daneff had acted on the advice of his Greek colleague, Mr. Venizelos, and made the surrender of Adrianople, Janina and Scutari a sine qua non of the armistice.

'This,' it proceeds, 'Dr. Deneff declined, presumably because it would involve a Greek naval expedition against Constantinople, and thus divide the honors in the historic triumph.

'At the moment most voices were raised in favor of the seemingly bold resolve of the Bulgaian statesman, but since then, events having brought a new light on the subject, everybody clearly discerns the costly blunder from which not merely the allies, but all the nations of Europe, are now suffering.

HOW NAZIM PASHA DIED.

London, Jan. 27.— The Constintinople correspondent of the London 'Times' gives the following further details of Nazim Pasha's death:

'As Enver, Halil and Djemal Bey's, followed by Talaat, Omar, Nadji, and Midhat Beys, with other leaders of the Young Turks Committee, burst in, Nazim Pasha came out of the Council Chamber, and seeing Enver Bey, cried out, 'What is this impertinence?' 'The impertinence is yours,' replied ex-officer Mustafa Nedjib, and fired on the commander-in-chief.

'Three bullets struck Nazim Pasha, who fell dying. His aide, Tewfik Bey, dropped, shot through the head. Nazim Bey, aide to the Grand Vizier, was also shot down. Nazim's assassin then fell himself, shot.

'Outside, the guard, hearing the shots, wavered for an instant, and a soldier levelled his rifle at Enver Bey, but the order to fire was not given. The commandant's guard came up too late, and was bluffed into silence by a cool-headed officer among the conspirators.'

SAYS TURK MUST GO.

San Francisco, Jan. 27.— Dr. Benjamin Wheeler, president of the University of California, and a close student of European politics, declared yesterday, in an address before the San Francisco Young Men's Christian Association,, that the Turk must be driven from Europe at any cost. 'If you cannot get arbitration to do it, if you cannot get lawyers to do it, then let the sword be drawn streaming blood red,' he said.

'It is a struggle of a liberty loving people,' he continued, 'to free itself from the incubus of Turkish domination. In essense this war is a struggle of the freedom of the will as represented by European peoples, and the fatalism of the Orient.

London, Jan. 27. — The drafting of the note rupturing the peace negotiations to be presented by the delegates of the Balkan nations to the peace plenipotentiaries of Turkey was begun this morning by the committee appointed by the four allied delegations. The committee consisted of Michael Madjaroff, Bulgarian Minister in London; Professor Georgios Streit, Greek Minister to Austria-Hungary; Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, Servian Minister to France; Count Voynovitch, chief of the Cabinet of King Nicholas of Montenegro, with M. Polisis, of the Greek delegation as an adviser on questions of International law.

The committee meet this afternoon when it expected to complete the note which will then be submitted to a plenary sitting of the Bulgarian, Greek, Montenegrin and Servian delegations.

FIFTEEN DAYS' TIME.

However, even if the Balkan allies were anxious to resume hostilities, which it is currently reported they are not anxious to do, at least fifteen days must elapse before the guns can begin to go off again.

Even if the draft of the note is completed to-night, its revision by the delegations will render necessary some corrections, and these will postpone the final draft until to-morrow, so that the official document could not be presented to the Turkish delegation and to Sir Edward Grey, as honorary president of the peace conference, before Wednesday.

THREE DAYS' TO ANSWER.

It is understood that the note will give the Turkish delegation three days in which to answer the expiration of that period would occur on Sunday so that the Turkish reply would not be delivered until Monday next.

Then the allied delegations will have to notify their respective governments and ask Sir Edward Grey to convoke a final sitting of the conference for the official rupture of the negotiations and also in order to thank the British Government for its hospitality.

This will take at least three days more, making it February 6. Then the government of Sofia, Belgrade and Cettinje must denounce the armistice.

NOT BEFORE FEB. 11.

Even admitting that working with exceptional celerity this could be done the next day, hostilities could not be resumed until February 11 owing to the four days notice required to be given of the conclusion of the armistice.

ADRIANOPLE MAY FALL.

In the meanwhile, the fortress of Adrianople may fall which is expected to become the automatic solution of the problem. The Turkish delegates remarked this morning that the Balkan Allies had greatly tempered the original ardor. They now seem, according to the Turks, to trust to the outbreak of a counter revolution on Constantinople, forgetting that even should it occur it will be a movement led by the military element and therefore strongly against the cession of Adrianople.

Osman Nizami Pasha, the leader of the Turkish delegation, remarked with a peculiar smile: 'He laughs best who laughs last.'

DEMOCRATIC PLANS FOR WOOL TARIFF

Washington, Jan. 27. — Democratic plans for downward revision of the wool schedule of the tariff, one of the most complicated features to come before the extra session of Congress, were under fire to-day before the House Committee on Ways and Means.

The general expectation among the house Democrats is that the committee will report at the outset of the extra session virtually the same woollen schedule as was incorporated in the Wool Bill that passed the House at the first and second sessions of this Congress, was amended in the Senate last summer, compromised in conference and vetoed by President Taft. The average ad valorem duty of the schedule in the present law is almost sixty percent. The Democratic Bill, that serves as the tentative basis of the present consideration, provides very much lower duties. It would tax raw wool 20 percent ad valorem, instead of the higher rates on these classifications in the present law.

It would put an ad valorem duty of 20 percent on combed wool or tops, 30 percent on yarns as well as blankets, and the cheaper flannels for underwear, rates ranging from 35 50 percent on cloths, readymade clothing, knit fabrics, flannels not for underwear, women's dress goods, webbings, gorings and articles not otherwise provided for.

As compromised in conference between the two houses last August, the duty on raw wool was shifted from the proposed twenty percent to 29 persent ad valorem, which President Taft in his second veto declared was insufficient to meet the difference in the cost of production of the low priced wools here and abroad in the case of four-fifths of the total wool clip in this country. His contention was that the minimum ad valorem should be 35 percent, and that the proposed lower rates would throw thousands of workmen out of employment. The Democrats, still contending that the proposed rates approach the best revenue producing points, and would enact the duty on raw wool as shifted from the proposed twenty percent to 29 persent ad valorem, which President Taft in his second veto declared was insufficient to meet the difference in the cost of production of the low priced wools here and abroad in the case of four-fifths of the total wool clip in this country. His contention was that the minimum ad valorem should be 35 percent, and that the proposed lower rates would throw thousands of workmen out of employment. The Democrats, still contending that the proposed rates approach the best revenue producing points, and would en-

CABINET FACES GREAT CRISIS

Franchise Bill May Prove the Death of the Present Government.

New York, Jan. 27. — A 'Tribune' cable from London says: 'The Cabinet will meet this morning to determine the Government's attitude in the situation created by the woman suffrage amendments in the Franchise Bill. The issue may, in time, prove to be one of life or death to the present administration, for the situation to-day is merely the upshot of a week of political intrigue, cabinet disunion, and parliamentary chaos unique in history.

'All indications point clearly to the fact that the Government has decided to abandon the Franchise Bill. The amendments devised by the Ministers themselves have proved too much for their own bill.

'The questions which call for immediate consideration are: When shall the abandonment be announced, and what promises for future redemption can be given to the angry supporters of "Votes for Women?"

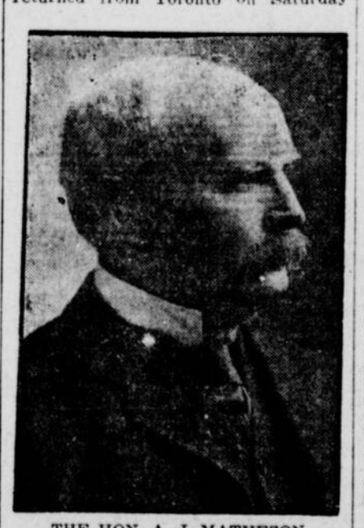
'The consternation caused by the Hon. Lewis Harcourt's slashing attacks on his Cabinet colleagues, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Lloyd George, for their support of woman suffrage, has increased among Liberals on reperusal. The speech is admittedly the severest blow yet dealt at the prestige of the Cabinet.

'The abandonment of the bill may be announced, and may take place immediately, without allowing the debate to proceed further, or else it may come after the division on Sir Edward Grey's amendment, which is arranged to take place to-day at 7.30 p.m. The Cabinet Council will decide to-day upon the course to be taken.'

MR. MATHESON DIED SUDDENLY

Provincial Treasurer in Ontario Government Expired Instantly on Saturday Night.

Perth, Ont., Jan. 27.— Lieut.-Colonel Arthur James Matheson, provincial treasurer and member of the Whitney administration, since its formation in February, 1905, died suddenly at his residence, Gore street, here, about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, in his 78th year. Colonel Matheson had returned from Toronto on Saturday



THE HON. A. J. MATHESON.

afternoon, and in the early part of the evening appeared to be in his usual health which, however, has not been very good during the past year. A trip to the continent last summer had appeared to benefit him considerably, and his demise was unexpected. He attended his club here on Saturday evening, leaving for his home about 10.30 o'clock. When he reached his residence he was seized with a recurrence of acute heart trouble and died instantly.

The funeral, which will be a military one, will take place from his late residence, Gore street, at 1.30 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon.

HIS CAREER.

Lieut.-Col. Matheson was the son of the late Hon. Roderick Matheson, Senator, and Anna, daughter of the Rev. James Russell, of Gairloch, Scotland, his second wife. He was born at Perth, Ont., on December 8th, 1845, and was educated at Upper Canada College and Trinity University, Toronto, getting his degree in 1865. He was called to the Bar in 1870, and practised law in Perth. He was lieutenant-colonel commanding the 42nd Battalian from 1886 to 1898, and brigadier commanding the 6th Infantry Brigade at Kingston Camp in 1900. He has been a member of the town council of Perth, and was mayor of that town in 1883 and 1884. He served during the Fenian Raid, and volunteered for service in the North-west rebellion He was first elected to the Ontario Legislature for Lanark South in 1894, and he has been re-elected at each subsequent election. He was appointed Provincial Treasurer in the Whitney administration on February 8th, 1905. He was a Conservative from the first, and in religion he was a member of the Church of England.

The surviving members of the family are Misses Anna, Eliza, Joanna, Mr. A. C. and Captain A. F., sisters and brothers, all of whom reside in Perth.

Paris, Jan. 27.— The French judicial authorities are investigating he charges against the directors of the South Spanish Agricultural Bank, among whom are eminent Frenchmen and Spaniards. It is alleged that the bank obtained large sums of money from investors on false statements in its prospectus.

LADY GREGORY'S VIEW OF IRISH NATIONALISM

Development of Art and Drama Will Add to Dignity of the Race.

FIRST NATIONAL REPERTOIRE THEATRE

Founded Twelve Years Ago by Lady Gregory and Mr. W. B. Yeats.

Lady Augusta Gregory, one of the most notable of present day Irish women, arrived in Montreal this morning, where the players which she has organized in Ireland, are to appear this week in a repertoire of plays.

'I am interested in the intellectual side of Irish Nationalism,' Lady Gregory told a 'Witness' reporter, 'rather than in the political side. I believe that the development of Irish art and drama will add to the dignity of the Irish race, and in helping in that development we are working for the success of any measure of Home Rule that may come to us—preparing the way.'

FIRST IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

'I think we can claim to have founded the first national repertoire theatre that has been seen in the British Isles. Great advances have been made since the foundation of this theatre by Mr. J. B. Yeats and myself twelve years ago. We have now a repertoire of about sixty plays dealing with Irish life, and actually have thirty-four of these with us ready for production on our American tour, if necessary. I believe also that Montreal people will say that a new school of acting has been produced.

'The Irish are a nation of natural actors in a sense, for their soft, sweet, voices blend beautifully with the rhythm of the speeches in these Irish plays and combine to make an art in itself.

A RACE OF CONVERSATIONALISTS.

'Ireland, too, is peculiarly fitted for the development of a drama of its own by reason of the fact that it shelters a race of conversationalists. And what is a play but conversation with a crisis? The dialogue in the plays we have submitted to us is generally extraordinarily bright and crisp, and people who come to the theatre to watch the players in the hope of seeing and hearing something elevating often go away surprised that they have laughed so much.

'From being a mere experiment the Irish Theatre has risen to be an institution that pays for itself. We work along rather unusual lines, however, for in addition to salaries the players receive one third of the profits to be divided amongst themself. Australia and South Africa are talking of founding national theatres of their own on the lines of our Irish Theatre.'

'The authors of our plays come from all ranks of society. Mr. T. C. Murray, whose plays 'Morris Hart' and 'Birthright' have been so much admired is a teacher in a village school in County Cork and Mr. S. J. Irvine, whose play 'Mixed Marriage' is to be produced this week, is the son of a Belfast workingman. This play, although it deals with the question of marriage between a Catholic and a Protestant has been well received everywhere and we are looking forward to the Montreal criticisms of it.

A WRONG READING OF THE PLAY.

Asked about the reception of the 'Play of the Western World' in the United States, and the protests it had invoked Lady Gregory said that these protests were the result of a wrong reading of the play. It was a work more of fantasy than realism and looked at in that way it was not objectionable.

Speaking of Irish literature Lady Gregory said that big advances were also being made in that field, in which she herself has taken a prominent part in translating, the ancient Irish epics. 'Ireland, it is beginning to be seen has a wonderfully interesting literature,' said Lady Gregory. Many people believe that civilization was a concrete thing in England before its dawn in Ireland, but the facts show the reverse. Ireland had a lyric literature of its own long before Chaucer and much of the glory of that ancient literature is only now being made accessible to the reader.

IMPORTANT ART OFFER TO IRELAND.

'The art of painting is also making steady headway in Ireland, and within a few days the question will be decided whether Dublin is to have an up-to-date gallery of modern art or not.

'The position is this. Sir Hugh Lane has offered a magnificent collection of French masters to the Dublin people on the condition that a fireproof gallery be erected. This collection is worth not less than $500,000, and he gave until the end of the year 1912 for a decision to be arrived at in the matter. The present house in use as a modern gallery is not safe, and it was estimated that a new gallery would cost £20,000 for a site and £25,000 for the actual building. I have had a cable informing me that Sir Hugh Lane has granted an extension of time ending next Friday, the 31st inst., and that the Dublin Council has decided to levy a 1-2d rate to cover the cost of the building if the site is bought by subscription. Some of this money for the purchase of the site has already been subscribed, and in Chicago we gave a matinee to help along the cause, while several residents have given subscriptions. The largest, subscriber, however, has been a Canadian gentleman in London, who has promised £2,500 if the rest of the money is forthcoming. The hours are passing quickly, and a great opportunity may be missed. But perhaps there will be somebody in Montreal who will save the situation.

RUSSIAN WAR OFFICE ADOPTS MOTOR CARS

They Have Awakened to the Value of Cars in War Time.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 27. — Russia has suddenly awakened to the utility of the automobile in war owing the darkening of the clouds in the Balkans. Government agents have confidentially sounded foreign interests as to the possibility of establishing a factory in Russia on the basis of guaranteed annual orders for freight and passenger cars and the taking over of the factory by the Russian government at its valuation in case of war.

The recent dispatch of Russian government agents to European automobile centres carrying with them large emergency credits for the purchase of any available automobiles suitable for military purposes and the opening here of a school for the training in automobilizing of Russian army officers are further indications of the interest taken in the matter.

WIFE KILLED HUSBAND IN FIERCE DUEL

Sent Him Formal Challenge to Fight and Thrust Him Through With Rapier.

Moscow, Jan. 27. — Madame Nadia Putokin killed her husband yesterday in a duel with rapiers, with which she had formally challenged him. The Putokins were both professional fencers, and their rooms were crowded every day with fashionable people. One of these was an army officer, who aroused the jealousy of M. Putokin. The jealousy of the husband led the officer to issue a challenge, but Madame Putokin, declaring that her honor had been insulted, sent seconds to her husband and insisted that he should fight her first. In the actual duel Nadia made a vigorous attack. The husband contented himself with parrying her thrusts, but in the third bout his wife's rapier pierced his heart and killed him instantly.

Nation Honors Naval Fighter

Body of John Paul Jones Laid Away With Simple Ceremonies.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 27.—In the fitting surroundings of the splendid chapel, the architectural crown of the great group of buildings in which the United States naval officers of the future are being trained, the body of John Paul Jones, the first great naval fighter of the nation, was laid away yesterday morning in the crypt specially prepared to keep it safely. In view of the elaborate ceremonies when the body was welcomed to this country on July 14, 1905, and when it was transferred to Bancroft Hall on April 24 of the following year the ceremonies yesterday were simple, but they were in every way fitting and impressive.

The guests of honor were Ambassador Jusserand, of France; General Horace Porter, to whose work while ambassador of this country to France the recovery and identification of the body was due; Mr. Meyer, secretary of the navy; Governor Goldsboro, of Maryland, and the Hon. Lemuel P. Padgett, of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, and others.

Last Link in Lost Line

New York, Jan. 27.— The lost link in a chain of evidence, on which to base a suit for a $10,000,000 tract of land, now occupied by a part of the city of New Orleans, is said to have been found in the discovery of the baptismal record of Joseph Valliere, an early French adventurer. Persons claiming to be his heirs are scattered throughout the United States, and for years attorneys in their behalf have been seeking to establish title to the Louisiana property ,a strip 120 miles long and 80 miles wide ,along the banks of the White River.

The baptismal record of Valliere was found in Quebec. By means of this, showing his baptism in May, 1706, it is alleged that his descendants were traced in so direct a line that the heirs believe they can establish their claims.

Meat Famine Threatens Alberta

Calgary, Jan. 27. — Western Canada, particularly Alberta, is threatened with a meat famine. It transpires that a very large amount of beef in cold storage at the Burns plant was destroyed in the fire. The company estimates $700,000 worth of dressed beef was consumed with fully as much more pork and mutton. Much of the mutton had been shipped from Australia, and canot be replaced for some time. The result is a sharp rise in prices. Beef on the hoof has risen from five to seven and a quarter cents, and is scarce even at those figures. Retailers are boosting their prices proportionately. The amount of fire losses on the stock at the Burns plant has been assessed by the adjusters at nearly $700,000, fully covered by insurance.

ALLIES NOT ANXIOUS TO RENEW WAR

Dangers of Campaign in Proportion to the Advantages That Might be Gained.

London, Jan. 27. — The Balkan plenipotentiaries, who have received full powers from their respective governments, have appointed a committee to draft a note to the Turkish plenipotentiaries explaining why the peace conference must now be considered broken off. It is hoped that the draft will be ready for the approval of the full delegation by night.

This action of the allies is part of a series of well-considered forms of pressure with which the Balkan delegates hope to obtain their object without resuming the war.

The meeting lasted an hour and a half, and the course to be followed was given earnest consideration. Two distinct views were manifested— one for the immediate rupture of the negotiations, leading to a resumption of the war, and the other favoring a temporizing policy The latter course triumphed, and a committee was appointed, consisting of one member from each delegation, as follows: Michael Madjaroff, Bulgarian minister at London; Prof. Georgios Streit, Greek minister in Austria-Hungary; Count Voynovitch, chief of King Nicholas' Cabinet, representing Montenegro, and Dr. M. R. Vesnicth, Servian minister to France, with the addition of M. Pilitis, of the Greek delegation, owing to his knowledge of French and his thorough acquaintance with international law.

General lines were laid down on which the note is to be drafted, comprising the arguments already set forth many times as to why the league demands the surrender of Adrianople, and the Aegean Islands as an indispensable condition to the conclusion of peace.

SEEK MORE TIME.

That the policy of the allies is to gain time is patent, and does not deceive anybody. The delegates decided that the advantages to be derived from the resumption of hostilities would be in proportion to the risks they ran, and that they would not take that step unless absolutely forced to do so. It is realized that even a partial reverse would have grave moral and material consequences, apart from the loss of thousands of men.

In addition, the fact is not overlooked that there is danger of Roumania advancing from the rear, and of Austria imposing on Servia and Montenegro her condition for remaining neutral. The only disadvantage in delaying decisive action is in keeping large armies inactive and on a war footing for a long time, thus heavily taxing both financal and agricultural resources.

A Greek project is under examination aiming to land troops in the Gulf of Saros, and occupy the Gallipoli Peninsula. This would give to the allies control of the Turkish fortifications in the Dardanelles, enabling the Greek fleet to enter the Sea of Marmora and threaten Constantinople.

All this and similar projects are subordinate to the decision of the powers and events in Constantiople, where many consider a military counter revolution is inevitable within a short time.

What the allies desire is not to be accused of having precipitated matters. Their terms were presented at the sitting of the peace conference on December 23, and the Turkish delegates asked for time for their consideration. Since then the allies have not changed their terms. They have been simply waiting. But patience has a limit, like the resources of their countries, which are heavily taxed by Turkish procrastination. When all means are exhausted for a peaceful settlement, the allies declare, the war will be resumed and inexorably conducted. Dr. Daneff, head of the Bulgarian delegation,, said:

ALIES GENEROUS.

'The best proof of our magnanimity towards Turkey is that we are still here; while events in Constantinople are an eloquent and undeniable indication of what the Turkish reply to the note of the powers will be. After that, we might with considerable advantage for us have resumed hostilities, but we prefer to be generous, and do not wish to be accused of rash action or disregard for the desires of Europe.'

Paris, Jan. 27.— The explosion of political feeling in Constantinople is defended by Halil Bey, formerly minister of the interior of Turkey, and now president of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies, who is one of the active leaders of the Committee of Union and Progress. He arrived in Paris on Saturday, and declared that recent happenings were a revolt against the conclusion of a humiliating peace.

The Turks, he declared, would accept defeat, but could not abandon the 80,000 Mohammedans who were heroically defending the ancient capital of Turkey. Even though the Turks had lost already 200,000 men, they still had 300,000 soldiers under arms in European Turkey, he asserted. The allies, on the other hand, had lost 70,000 men.

Halil Bey does not despair of fighting the Allies to a standstill and saving the fortress of Adrianople.

YOUNG TURKS NEED TIME.

Berlin, Jan. 27. — In view of the suddenness of the change in the situation in Turkey, official circles here believe that the new administration should be given time to work out an answer to the Powers' joint note. It is understood that the Balkan officials hold the same view and will not crowd the Young Turks.

Regarding the reports from France of a proposed naval demonstration, it is believed that they are not authorized by the French Government, and the opinion is expressed that there is no likelihood that the consent of all the Powers could be obtained for such action.

MANY OPPONENTS.

Vienna, Jan. 27. — Advices from Constantinople say that the Young Turk party thus far is backed only by part of the army; that a majority of the army, including the older officers in high positions, and a majority of the influential clergy are against the Young Turks.

Enver Beys' following, adds the despatch, consists of several hundred officers infatuated by the cry, 'Liberation of sacred places,' and these very men are likely to turn against the Young Turks if they do not succeed in saving Adrianople.

ANOTHER BIG LOSS.

Athens, Jan. 27. — After a heavy downpour, which lasted sixty hours, the weather improved, enabling the Greeks under Crown Prince Constantine to renew the attack on Bisani, the key to Janina. The Turks in Fort St. Nicholas have been reinforced and are making a desperate resistance. They have suffered heavy loss.

ROUMANIA QUIET.

Bucharest, Jan. 27. — Roumania has decided not to mobilize her army. A Cabinet council, at which King Charles and the Crown Prince were present, reached this decision on Saturday during a discussion of the Bulgarian negotiations.

HELPING SUFFERERS.

Cettinje, Jan. 27. — The Russian Emperor has presented 2,000,000 kilograms of corn to the Montenegrin people. The corn was brought to Antivari by steamer. It will go far to relieve the distress caused by the war.

REFUSED PORTFOLIO.

Constantinople, Jan. 27. — Hakki Pasha has finally refused the portfolio of the Foreign Ministry, and it has been offered to Prince Said Halim, who is expected to accept. Said Halim is an Egyptian Prince. He is president of the Council of State and secretary of the Committee of Union and Progress.

$10,000,000 LOAN.

London, Jan. 27. — The Constantinople corespondent of the Daily Telegraph learns that a contract has been signed under which the Ottoman Government will obtain an advance of $10,000,000, to be reimbursed out of the next loan in connection with the new concession for the metropolitan railways of Constantinople.

RETIRED MINISTER DEAD.

Fredericton, N.B., Jan. 27.—The Rev. James Rosborough, a retired Presbyterian minister, died suddenly on his farm at Prince William yesterday. His wife, who survives him, was a sister of the late Hon. A. G. Blair.

VOTES FOR WOMEN MUST COME UP IN NEAR FUTURE

Setback Over Franchise Bill Has Greatly Strengthened the Movement.

AGREED NOW WOMEN MUST HAVE SATISFACTION

Other Measures Will Shortly be Introduced Into the House of Commons.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless From our own Correspondent.

CABINET DROPPED FRANCHISE BILL.

London, Jan. 27.— The British Cabinet to-day decided to drop the Franchise Bill, in deference to the Speaker's ruling that the form and substance of the measure would be so materially altered if the amendment granting the vote to women was adopted that it ought to be presented in the shape of a new bill.

London, Jan. 27.—My prediction on Saturday that the Franchise Bill was as good as dead was justified to-day by the announcement of the Government's intention to withdraw the bill.

The leaders of the Women's Suffrage movement are naturally disappointed at the turn events have taken, especially after reckoning on good majorities for the amendments incorporating women in the Franchise Bill.

But the women suffragists are by no means despondent. They regard this as only a temporary setback. There is no doubt whatever that the women's cause has been much strengthened by the incident, and it is now generally admitted that ample satisfaction must be given the women suffragists in the immediate future.

What the Government will do, possibly, is to ask the House to proceed by way of a resolution to reintroduce the bill at the next session, or give full facilities for women suffrage in a bill to be introduced by a private member.

WESTMINSTER.

LONDON LIKE AN ARMED CAMP TO-DAY.

London, Jan. 27.—The precincts of the House of Commons presented many of the features of a well-defended encampment when the House met this afternoon to bring to a conclusion the current chapter of the work for the enfranchisement of women.

Mounted and foot police were to be seen everywhere in great strength. Two thousand patrolmen and 100 mounted men were actually on duty, while large reserves were hidden in convenient courtyards in the vicinity of Parliament, ready to pounce on any suffragettes who should attempt to break the peace. Besides this the leave of all the other policemen belonging to the Metropolitan force had been stopped.

NAZIM PASHA, FORMER WAR MINISTER OF TURKEY, SHOT DEAD IN DEMONSTRATION

Crisis Reached in Constantinople When Ottoman Cabinet Was Forced to Resign---Does It Mean the Supremacy of the 'Young Turks'?

ALLIES' PEACE DELEGATES ANGRY AT SUDDEN TURN IN AFFAIRS.

Head of Bulgarian Delegation Says It May be Another Strategic Move of Turkish Diplomats.

Constantinople, Jan. 24.—Nazim Pasha, the former war minister and commander of the Turkish army, was shot dead during demonstrations which preceded the resignation of the Cabinet.

Enver Bey and Telaat Bey had given explicit orders that no blood should be shed. But Nazim Pasha's aide-de-camp fired from a window of the Porte at Enver Bey and his companion, and they returned the fire.

Their bullets killed Nazim Pasha himself, but in spite of this tragedy there was no disturbance of order elsewhere.

Nazim Pasha, war minister and generalissimo of the Turkish armies, was a man of great physical and mental strength. He was close to sixty years of age, and was characterized as the best commander-in-chief Turkey possessed in recent times.

Nazim took supreme command of the forces after Abdullah Pasha suffered defeat around Kirk Kilisseh and Adrianople.

He was appointed minister of war in the first Kiamil Cabinet. This aroused the opposition of the Union and Progress, which practically resulted in the overthrow of the ministry. He then became commander of the First Army corps, and was in command of the troops in Constantinople at the time of the revolutionary movement that dethroned Abdul Hamid.

Nazim Pasha became minister of war again in 1910, in the Mukhtar Cabinet, and continued to hold office when the second Kiamil Cabinet was formed in October of that year.

Nazim Pasha was in personal command of the troops that checked the advance of the Bulgarians at the Tchataldja lines. He reached that district in time to gather together the scattered troops after the battle of Teherlu, and notwithstanding the disorganization of the army and the ravages of disease, he brought about a spirit of union among the discouraged soldiers through good generalship. He has been credited with having put the Turkish army in better condition than it had ever been before.

RESIGNATION WAS A BOLT FROM BLUE.

To the ambassadors of the powers who were congratulating themselves that the concert of Europe had virtually settled the Near Eastern war, to the delegates of the allied Balkan states, and to all London, except the Turkish plenipotentiaries, the news of the resignation of Kiamil Pasha and the appointment of Mahmoud Shefket Pasha to the grand vizierate came as a bolt from the blue.

Whether this means war to a finish, with the 'Young Turks' in the saddle, or is merely another exhibition of the resources of Turkish diplomacy, none can say; nor can anyone definitely predict whether the powers will attempt to coerce Turkey into making peace, or stand as spectators while events take their course.

The Turkish delegates have cherished the conviction that the abandonment of Adrianople by the ministry would bring a Young Turk cabinet into power. The fact that Shefket Pasha has been appointed grand vizier, while Talaat Bey, who is a prominent member of the Young Turk committee and deputy for Adrianople, has been made minister of the interior, is significant.

The Young Turks have labored valiantly for some time to regain power; their activity among army officers has been great, and prominent officers, who recently returned from Tripoli and joined the Tchataldja army, are largely responsible for the revulsion of feeling.

Whether the advent of the Young Turk ministry means that the Ottomans will make a last fight with their backs to the wall depends upon the amount of support the Young Turks are able to command in the army. Should there be a division of opinion, as diplomats acquainted with Turkey predict, a military revolt against the new cabinet is in no wise improbable.

ALLIES DELEGATION ANGRY AT NEWS.

The delegates of the allies received the news with expressions of anger and sarcasm. Some offered the opinion that the Constantinople coup was a pre-arranged comedy—that Shefket Pasha did not participate in the Grand Council because he knew he would succeed Kiamil Pasha. They chafed more angrily under each successive delay which the Turkish tactics raised against the conclusion of peace, because every day means to them an enormous burden in keeping a majority of the men of their nations under arms, withdrawn from the industrial pursuits, a condition which will place their countries more and more, as they say, 'in the power of the money lenders of the European bourses.'

And that is the condition they dread beyond all others, as tending to undermine the real independence of their kingdoms. They declare that their alliance is as strongly knit as at the beginning of the war and they are ready to resume hostilities at a moment's notice and carry on the campaign with greater vigor and with different and larger aims than the ambitions with which they began it.

They cherish the hope and belief that if the war is resumed M. Sazonoff's recent declarations to the Turkish ambassador will ensure Russia's appearance on the stage in the role of active intervention. They think that Russian action would not lead to a European war, as has been generally believed, but would result in the complete dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, which would include the loss of Constantinople and the Asiatic provinces.

The beginning of an agreement on this subject is understood already to exist among the powers, who gradually are becoming familiarized with the idea that the complete suppression of Turkey would mean the extinguishment of a source of constant disturbance to peace. The Mohammedans themselves as a whole are not reluctant to accept foreign and civilized dominion, instead of chaotic Turkish government.

Still, those delegates best acquainted with the Turkish system think that the latest move has not the resumption of war as its aim, but to squeeze better conditions from a desperate situation. Dr. Daneff, head of the Bulgarian delegation, shares this belief. He said to-night:

'We must have patience in dealing with Oriental methods. The events of yesterday may be simply another strategic move to reach a certain object.'

Evidently Dr. Daneff does not believe that the kind of coup d'etat which has occurred at Constantinople is destined substantially to change the situation as it was after the decision of the Grand Council yesterday, but that its aim is to obtain better terms outside of territorial arrangements, as it is incredible to him that the Ottoman statesmen sincerely believe that they can retain Adrianople, not only against the will of the allies, who on this point are absolutely united, but against the expressed decision of Europe.

The Greek delegates observed that their country must be congratulated on refusing to adhere to the armistice, as all along the Turks showed that they could not be trusted, while yesterday's occurrences at Constantinople, the Greeks urged, are tangible proof that they deserve to be given no quarter until they completely surrender.

One of the Servian delegates, speaking for all, said:

We were satisfied last night; we are sorry to-night—but only for Turkey, whose leading men evidently do not realize the exact position of their country, both at home and from an international point of view.'

EQUIVALENT TO WAR DECLARATION.

The Montenegrins were joyful, exclaiming: 'If the Turks mean what they say, this is equivalent to war. It signifies the cancellation of all arrangements concerning Albania and Scutari, which, after the lessons of the past, we will conquer in a few days, no matter how many lives it costs.'

Talaat Bey summoned Noradunghian Effendi this evening for a consultation on the foreign situation.

All the Constantinople newspapers not belonging to the Young Turk party have been suspended.

Early in the morning all the troops loyal to Kiamil Pasha were sent to practice manoeuvres in the vicinity of the Hill of Liberty outside Constantinople, while a detachment, which had gone over to the Committee of Union and Progress, was sent to the Sublime Porte. The committee to-night issued a proclamation, explaining its action.

It declares that while the Ottoman Government, under Said Pasha, carried on a victorious campaign in Albania the succeeding Government under Mukhtar Pasha ruined Turkish authority in Albania. It thereby excited the appetites of the Balkan powers.

'Mukhtar Pasha's Cabinet,' continues the proclamation, 'gave the death blow to the constitution, and its policy led to the formation of the Balkan League. Although it knew of this league, the Mukhtar Cabinet disbanded 120,000 troops.

'Russia wanted the war postponed until the spring, but King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, said, "We shall not find such a weak Turkish Government in office in the spring."'

'The General Staff had prepared a plan of attack against the Balkan powers, but the Mukhtar and Kiamil Cabinets, instead of executing this plan, appointed incapable generals to positions of command and pursued a policy destructive of the warlike spirit of the army and the people. The Kiamil Cabinet, instead of prosecuting the war, tried to restore the Hamidian regime.'

The proclamation further charges that the Kiamil Government was displaying unjustifiable weakness in the peace negotiations, while the allies had won the powers over to their side. It declares that Kiamil Pasha betrayed his country by offering to yield Adrianople and the Aegean Islands, and, to conceal his treason, summoned a consultative assembly.

'The Ottoman nation,' the proclamation concludes, 'could not endure such a government headed by a traitor, and thus exercised its right of revolution. Hence the Kiamil Cabinet resigned and the Sultan was asked to summon a cabinet which will be able to take the fullest advantage of the nation's strength to protect the Fatherland.

'The Ottoman nation cannot sacrifice its rights, and will employ all the means in its power to defend them and show that it wishes to live with honor.'

At 10 o'clock last night the city was perfectly quiet. A severe rainstorm prevailed and this probably prevented disorders.

Vienna, Jan. 24.—Constantinople despatches to the papers here say that there was a meeting on Tuesday between Prince Said and Halim Pasha, the head of the Young Turks, and the party leaders, including Mahmoud Pasha, Izzot, Talaat, Djavid and Hakki Bey, at which a resolution was passed to overthrow the government and proclaim a military dictatorship in case the National Council should advise the Government to yield Adrianople. In this event it was proposed that Mahmoud should be appointed Grand Vizier, and he indicated that he would accept. A resolution was adopted to the effect that a last attempt should be made to induce Grand Vizier Kiamil Pasha to resist the powers. The committee sent a deputation privately to request Kiamil Pasha confidentially to convoke a council of high officers and others.

Kiamil Pasha refused, remarking that the Grand Council would render impartial judgment, to which the Government would adhere. When it was learned that the Grand Council was composed solely of dignitaries of the old Turk party, the revolutionary committee decided to send only Said Halim to the meeting, so that he could report the proceedings to them.

WHAT THE WORLD THINKS.

London, Jan. 24.— The press this morning unites in condemning the folly of the Young Turk hotheads. The 'Daily Telegraph' says: This revolution signifies that the Ottoman ship of state will be driven on the rocks.

The 'Daily Graphic' says the Turk stands now with a torch in a powder magazine, and there will be wild work elstwhere than at Tchataija if prompt measures are not taken to restrain him.

The 'Standard' says: 'This war can be ended by Turkey giving up Adrianople or by its fall, and can be prolonged at the almost certain risk of the Turks losing their capital, the possession of which is far more essential to the preservation of the nation's honor.

The 'Daily Chronicle' says: 'If Europe were sufficiently united, the appearance of a few warships at Stamboul would quiet the whole effervescence.'

The 'Daily Express' says: 'The Young Turks have brought the country to the last ditch, and now seem determined to roll her in the ditch.'

The 'Daily News' says: 'If the Powers show cohesion, it may be possible even now to convince the Turks that further resistance would mean a criminal waste of life for no practical gain.'

The 'Daily Mail' says: 'The Young Turks have thrown away the once chance for peace, and, like desperate gamblers, they are eager to risk everything for a cause already lost.'

The 'Times' says: 'It is manifestly upon the chance of a division among the Powers that Talaat and the committee are calculating. If they intend again to go to war, the business of the Powers is to expose the emptiness of all calculations of this kind.'

RIOTING IN CITY.

Constantinople, Jan. 24.— 11 a.m.—Fighting has occurred at several places in the city this morning. A dozen or more persons have been wounded, and many arrests have been made. Great public excitement followed the killing of Nazim Pasha, the former War Minister and commander-in-chief of the Turkish army.

Vienna, Jan. 24.— Despatches from Constantinople say that the Young Turk leaders met on Tuesday under the presidency of Prince Said Harem, and resolved to overthrow the Government in favor of a military dictatorship if the cabinet yielded Adrianople. It was arranged at this meeting that Shefket Pasha should be the new Grand Vizier. Kiamil Pasha was approached privately, but refused to accede to the committee's demands.

It was then decided that only Prince Said Harem should attend the Grand Council, which was composed entirely of old Turkites in order to report the proceedings to the revolutionary committee.

This committee met again after the Grand Council meeting, and resolved forcibly to remove the Government.

NAZIM PASHA.
Killed in street demonstration.

INDICTMENTS THROWN OUT

Josiah Quincy is Acquitted on Three Charges of Misusing the Mails.

New York, Jan. 23.—The jury trying Julian Hawthorne, Josiah Quincy, and others for alleged misuse of the mails to defraud in promoting Canadian mining schemes, was directed by Judge Mayer to-day to return a verdict of not guilty in the case of three indictments against Quincy. This leaves two indictments still pending against him. The indictments thus dismissed, concerned Quincy's alleged connection with the Temagami, the Elk Lake, and the Montreal James Mines, the court holding that the Government had failed to connect him in any way with these companies.

There are five indictments pending against the other three defendants. The trial of these and the two remaining against Quincy was continued to-day.

ONE AIRMAN KILLED, TWO GRAVELY INJURED.

Berlin, Jan. 23. — Another fatal flying accident occurred to-day during the military manoeuvres near Burg, Prussia. Lieut. Otto Schlanel was instantly killed by falling to earth from a considerable height when the military biplane in which he was flying collapsed. The aeroplane was taking a sharp curve when it crumpled up and fell. The pilot, Lieutenant A. Van Scheel, of the Queen Elizabeth Guard Regiment also was dangerously injured and was taken to hospital unconscious.

Rheims, France, Jan. 23. — The well-known French flying man, Charles Gaulard, was thrown to the ground from a height of 240 feet by the capsizing of his monoplane while making a flight to-day round the spires of the cathedral here. He sustained very serious injuries, but he still lived when picked up, although he is in a critical condition. He obtained his pilot's certificate in November, 1910.

RESENTS UNIONISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN MEDDLING IN CANADIAN AFFAIRS

Sharp Comments on Conduct s to the Dominion. Who Pay Short Visit of Politicians From Old Land

THE HON. MR. FOSTER STIRS UP BIG DEBATE ON IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Refused to Tell Liberals What Conservatives Intended to Do With Imperial Problem.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—Yesterday was a day when the unexpected happened in the Commons. The Hon. Mr. Foster's trade agreement with the West Indies was down for second reading, and the general expectation was that the proceedings would be confined to dry details and that interest would lag. Things began to develop right away, however, the first incident being an attack on the Unionists of Great Britain by Mr. A. K. McLean, of Halifax, who accused the members of the Opposition party of the Mother Country of being too much inclined to interfere with Canadian affairs. He said they should attend to their problems at home and settle them before turning their attention to Canadian affairs. Canada, he declared, resented interference on the part of travelling Englishmen and others.

Dr. Michael Clark then precipitated a debate on free trade, reciprocity and cognate matters. It was confined, however, to himself and the Hon. T. W. White, because when the two had finished speaking, Mr. Foster rose and insisted that the discussion be confined to the bill. He was supported in this stand by Speaker Sproule.

Several Opposition members spoke before the bill reached the committee stage. The Conservatives, following the example of Mr. Foster, sat tight. During consideration in committee a long duel took place between Mr. Foster on one side and Mr. Pugsley, E. M. Macdonald and A. K. McLean on the other.

The three Opposition members contended that as the application of the treaty depends upon the maintenance or otherwise of the existing preferential tariff, Mr. Foster should tell the House what the policy of the Government is. Would the present preference be maintained?

Mr. Foster said that there was no present intention to change the preference, but farther than that he declined to go. He asserted that all the articles of the agreement with the West Indies were not affected by the preferential tariff as was claimed.

Late in the evening the Opposition raised the point that the bill in some respects did not conform to the agreement, more particularly in regard to the matter of direct shipment. After a long discussion it was agreed to hold over a few of the contentious clauses, and the others were passed before the House rose.

Consideration of the bill will be resumed to-morrow.

At the opening of the House, Mr. Thomas MacNutt, of Saltcoats, followed the Hon. Frank Oliver's lead of yesterday in replying to charges made by Sir Rodmond Roblin, of the Manitoba Legislature, that the member for Saltcoats and the member for Edmonton had brought whiskey and money and heelers into the Macdonald by-election.

'When the Premier of a province makes such an accusation,' said Mr. MacNutt, it becomes serious, and I am of the opinion that there should be a committee of investigation, which I would gladly welcome. I absolutely deny the accusation, which is entirely without foundation. If Sir Rodmond will come out in the open, leave his castle walls, and make this charge over his signature in any newspaper, he will be compelled to make good his statements or face a charge of malicious libel.'

Mr. Knowles, of Moosejaw, asked if there would be amendments for the Canada Grain Act and to the Dominion Lands Act. He was informed by Mr. Foster that there would possibly be one or two slight changes in the Grain Act, and he was informed by the Hon. Dr. Roche that outside of the amendment proposed by Mr. Aikens, of Brandon, there would be no special change in the Dominion Lands Act.

The Hon. Frank Oliver was told that it was the intention of the Government to extend last year's act regarding the selection of South African scrip for another six months. Mr. Oliver pointed out to the Minister of the Interior that in last year's act there was one clause which excluded some of those who were evidently intended to be included, and suggested that it should be remedied.

WEST INDIES AGREEMENT.

The second reading of the West Indies agreement was then moved by the Hon. George E. Foster. He said that as the measure had been thoroughly explained on the introduction of the resolution, and as the progress of the agreement had been well followed by the country, he would not spend any time in further discussion of the measure, and was ready to have it go at once into the committee stage. Mr. A. K. McLean, of Halifax, spoke for the Opposition. The early part of his speech was directed at the minister, who, he said, had made the statement in England that if there had been a different result on Sept. 21st, 1911, there would have been no West Indies trade agreement. Mr. MacLean said that this statement was unworthy of the minister, and to be resented.

'There are too many men in England,' he said, 'taking the view that the Empire was saved by the defeat of reciprocity.' He went on to speak of the 'inane and puerile remarks from travelling Unionists in Canada, who say that the Conservative party saved the Empire.'

'These peripatetic Unionists do not do themselves the credit or justice of obtaining even a superficial knowledge of what the agreement meant,' said Mr. MacLean. 'I protest against these observations made from time to time. It is hard to endure this contented ignorance of Canadian affairs, but it is only natural that it be manifested on this side of the water. It would better become them to devote their time and talents to settling the difficult questions confronting them at home, and when they have settled these it will be time enough for them to attempt to settle Canadian affairs. It is difficult for Canadians to accept this offensive intrusion of Englishmen in our affairs, but I sincerely hope the country will not suffer anything by it.'

Mr. MacLean said that the Liberal party must welcome any tariff arrangement between Canada and any other country, and would particularly welcome the West Indies agreement, as they had been the pioneers in the development of closer trade relations in that direction.

'Had it not been for the tariff policy inaugurated by the Government preceding the present Government,' he said, 'it would have been utterly impossible to secure the concumnation of the agreement with the West Indies now before the House.

A STRANGE SILENCE.

Dr. Michael Clarke, of Red Deer, thought that the role of self-imposed silence on the part of Mr. Foster was very strange. Mr. Foster knows that the question of preferential trading within the Empire is almost a corpse at the heart of the Empire, where it is recognized that tariff reform is dead. If that is so there can be no preference, and Canada would do the commonsense thing if it would place its trade on the same basis. Then the Dominion would achieve the same commercial greatness as the Mother Country. Dr. Clarke suspected that Mr. Foster, who was the father of the preferential idea, had played a part in the recent events. He was the father of the movement that got its reply in the Bolton by-election, which undermined the whole structure. Dr. Clarke said he did not desire to be offensive, but the way in which Mr. Borden had hastened to say that he had no connection with Bonar Law reminded him of the proverbial rat leaving a sinking ship.

Mr. Foster, he said, had been a great exponent of the idea that trade arrangements mean loss of fiscal independence. However, this little mouse, the smallest that ever proceeded from a great mountain, could not undermine the independence of Canada. It had some features objectionable to a free trader, but anything to extend the trade of the Dominion was welcome. The Minister proposed shortly to negotiate treaties with Australia, New Zealand and perhaps Germany. He would remind him that our combined trade with these countries amounts to only sixteen million dollars per annum, as against a total trade of four hundred and six millions with the United States. The Conservative party by defeating reciprocity, claimed to have saved the Empire. They are saving it again now with a gift of thirty-five million, and some of them think it necessary to say that every three weeks. Dr. Clarke said he would ask the Minister what he proposed to give in return for the loss sustained by the defeat of reciprocity.

Dr. Clarke then touched on western conditions, and said that the oats now in the barns of the farmers of Saskatchewan and Alberta cannot be marketed at a price covering the cost of production. An immense trade in coke could be worked up between British Columbia and the United States if coke had free entry to the American market.

NO DANGER IN TREATY.

The Hon. W. T. White agreed that there was no danger to Canada in the agreement. The speeches of Dr. Clarke, he said, were always interesting, and he was interesting personally because he was one of a few specimens of free traders still extant in Canada. He was one of the Manchester school, and the follower of Cobdden and Bright. Much to his surprise, however, he had during the naval debate declared himself to be a rabid protectionist. He could change his colors with the greatest ease, as was shown in the debate on the navy resolution.

Dr. Clarke raised the point of order that a previous debate could not be referred to.

Mr. White twitted him with being unwilling to have his remarks quoted.

Dr. Clarke said that as a member of the House he was willing to give and receive hard knocks, but that he was something of a stickler for the rules of the House, which are bigger than Mr. White or himself. After a little cross-firing, Mr. White got around the objection by referring to speeches made by Dr. Clarke in the West, in which he had said that the Canadian Navy should be built in Canada, even if it cost more.

Dr. Pugsley: 'What do you say?'

Mr. White replied that when he spoke on the navy resolution, he hoped to be able to demonstrate that it would be against the interests of the Empire that we should waste time by building in Canada.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald asked if he would demonstrate that it would be against the interests of Canada.

Mr. White retorted that he would deal with that question at the proper time.

RESPECT FOR THE DEAD.

As for reciprocity, Mr. White said he would like to speak with respect of the dead. He believed the agreement was dead, and would remind the Opposition that it was the people and not the Government who had killed it. The Liberals had made a great political mistake, and it would be better for them if they would recognize it and not be so obsessed with their present ideas, because there is no widespread feeling in Canada in favor of the idea. Reciprocity, he said, would have jeopardized our fiscal independence. President Taft had said that it would transfer our bank credits and business to Chicago.

Dr. Pugsley—'Do you believe that?'

Mr. White—'It would have had a serious effect on all Canadian cities.' He added that after two years' consideration the people had given a sound judgment, and they would not go back on it.

At this point Mr. Foster rose and said that he must insist on the discussion being confined to the bill under consideration.

HON. MR. PUGSLEY'S VIEWS.

Mr. Pugsley, after arguing in favor of the enforcement of a permissive provision of the bill regarding the direct shipment to Canadian ports of goods affected by the agreement and in favor also of improved steamship facilities between the West Indies and Canada, criticised Mr. Foster for his statement that without the defeat of Reciprocity the present proposed agreement would not have been possible. Mr. Foster and other members of the Government, he said, had given much false information to the people of Britain. When Mr. Foster had stated in England that the rejection of Reciprocity was a declaration in favor of having Canada remain a part of the Empire, he stated, Mr. Pugsley went on, what was absolutely false, since the question of Imperial connection was in no wise at stake in the Reciprocity campaign. Mr. Foster's assertion was an insult to every one of the thousands of Canadians, just as loyal as he, who supported Reciprocity. The Hon. Mr. Hazen had been even worse than Mr. Foster when he declared that the Reciprocity vote showed that Canada had made up its mind not to separate from the British Empire. By so doing he gave a false impression to the English people, misleading English public men and insulting the people of the Dominion.

At this point the Speaker ruled that the discussion must be confined to questions involved in the bill. Mr. Pugsley criticised that feature of the bill which would make dutiable articles which are now free of duty.

Mr. Oliver expressed surprise that one of the conditions of getting trade extension with the West Indies is that certain articles of food are to be made dutiable. The amount involved was small, but the principle objectionable. What has been done by the agrement is that the West Indies are guaranteed a twenty percent preference for ten years, and, while Mr. Foster might call the bargain made a good one, what the people of Canada want in any trade treaty is such a measure as will reduce the cost of living, not increase it. Instead of framing a treaty under which the duty is increased on goods coming into Canada, his duty, under the circumstances, was to abolish more duties. In this way the treaty would have secured both the extension of Canadian trade and a lessening of the burden upon the Canadian consumer. The difference between the Reciprocity agreement of the late Government and the present treaty is that the former gave both increased trade opportunities and a reduction of the burden on the consumers, while under Mr. Foster's plan the principle is that the people shall pay for increased trade opportunities by increased burdens through increased tariff burdens.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald, Pictou, urged that Mr. Foster take the House into his confidence as to the relations between the Government and those men in the Motherland who have been especially interested in a policy of inter-Imperial trade. Undoubtedly, he said, the Minister had conferences with Mr. Bonar Law and other Unionists, and should enlighten the House as to their opinions, since the present agreement affects the Motherland as well as the West Indies.

Speaker Sproule ruled that Mr. Macdonald was passing the proper bounds of the discussion. After some argument, Mr. Macdonald passed to a complaint that sufficient details as to the exact relations between the West Indies and Canada under the agreement had not been given by Mr. Foster. Bermuda and the Bahamas, he said, are trying to negotiate an arrangement with the United States. How would such an arrangement affect the treaty now before Parliament?

At the conclusion of Mr. Macdonald's speech the bill was given its second reading, and the House went into committee upon it.

WAS NOT DISCUSSED.

On the committee resuming after dinner, Mr. E. M. Macdonald questioned Mr. Foster as to any discussion in regard to the maintenance of the British preference which took place when the representatives of the West Indies and of Canada were in conference over the present treaty. Mr. Foster replied that the British preference matter was not relative to the matter and consequently was not discussed during the negotiations.

Mr. Pugsley endeavored to get from Mr. Foster some statement as to the intentions of the Government in regard to the maintenance and the increase of the British preference.

Mr. Foster took the ground that it would be highly improper for him as a member of the Government to give any information as to the policy of the ministry in advance of the proper time. This drew from Mr. Pugsley a reference to the alleged action of the Minister of Public Works in allowing information as to the estimates to be made public before they were presented to Parliament and he held that the information for which he was now pressing should be given the House since it would have to do with points involved in the treaty. Mr. Foster, however, reaffirmed his belief that it was unreasonable to expect him to discuss the matter at this stage.

Mr. Pugsley asked why the preference under the treaty was limited to 20 percent. Mr. Foster replied that the West Indies would not necessarily receive a 20 percent. preference only, but would be able to take advantage of the British preferential tariff wherever it applies to the goods affected by the treaty. Replying to Mr. Pugsley's contention that in all probability it would work out that Canada generally gave a 33 1-3 percent. preference, the Indies would give only 20 percent., Mr. Foster said that in framing the treaty regard had to be had for the limited revenue capabilities of the islands when specifying the amount of preference.

Mr. Turriff held that the West Indies, in the negotiations with Canada, apparently had a strong idea that the Dominion Government would reduce the British preference, hence the insertion of the 20 percent. arrangement as well as the provision for the application of the British preference. To this Mr. Foster replied that Mr. Turriff was advancing a political argument which was not justified by the facts.

Mr. Oliver contended that the treaty would bring no real benefit to the people of Canada. He suggested that Mr. Foster had not conducted the negotiations in a proper spirit, but had played upon the fear on the part of the West Indies that unless they entered into some arrangement with Canada they would lose the Canadian market as well as the American market. Mr. Foster replied that the best of good will and good feeling had prevailed throughout the negotiations, a commendable spirit animating all parties concerned in them. In his opinion it would be entirely Canada's fault if the Dominion did not get the West Indian trade. Replying to Mr. A. K. Maclean, Mr. Foster said that Canada's chief competitor for West Indian trade is the United States, and that with a 20 percent. preference Canada should capture the market. As for duty increases in Canada under the treaty, Mr. Foster held that since only three commodities are affected this tariff change would not be material.

Toronto's Twenty Story Skyscraper

NEW ROYAL BANK OF CANADA BUILDING.

THE FARMERS OF ALBERTA CALL FOR PEACE

Calgary, Alta., Jan. 23. — The United Farmers of Alberta are for universal peace, opposed to war and very much against Canadian navy policies of both the great political parties. They would have Canada lead the world in a great disarmament movement. So declared an anti-naval resolution adopted by an overwhelming vote just before adjournment.

In six hundred delegates only twelve voted against the resolution.

The discussion of the resolution provided the first real fireworks of the convention, and brought out impassioned oratory.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSE GRANT OF $10,000,000 TO ASSIST AGRICULTURE IN CANADA

$700,000 Will Be Spent This Year, Increasing Until by 1923 the Whole Amount Has Been Expended.

LIBERAL MEMBER DECLARED GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO HELP THE FARMERS HAS BEEN LOST.

Hon. Mr. Foster Gives Some Details About Trade and Steamship Agreement With West Indies.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—Considerable headway was made with Government business in the House of Commons yesterday. At six o'clock the Hon. Geo. E. Foster's bill to ratify the trade agreement got through the committee stage and stands for the third reading. The minister, in order to meet the demands of the Opposition, included in the bill a clause putting the dutiable and free imports from the West Indies under the terms of the agreement on the same basis in so far as the provision calling for direct importation is concerned.

The big feature of the evening session was a speech by the Hon. Martin Burrell, in introducing his bill to provide for the expenditure of ten million dollars as an aid to agriculture. The aim of the bill is by educational effort to create conditions which will result in increasing the rural population and the productiveness of the land. During the first year $700,000 will be spent, and the amount will be increased by $100,000 each year until, in 1923, the sum of $10,000,000 will be spent. The money will be divided among the provinces practically on the basis of population. There will be a special vote for veterinary colleges and a general vote of twenty thousand to each province, but a part from this the division will be according to population. The Dominion will exercise a general supervision over the expenditure of the money, and for this purpose there will be an annual conference. While provincial rights will be safeguarded, there will be a measure of co-operation between the federal and provincial governments.

The Hon. Frank Oliver endorsed the principle of the bill and said he would support the proposals to make a grant among the provinces in addition to the subsidies already given. No one would quarrel over the amount of the grant, but he was forced to think that Mr. Burrell was moved by the idea of making a special play by announcing a grant of ten million dollars when as a matter of fact only $700,000 was being spent this year. The whole duty of the Government, said Mr. Oliver, was not discharged by a grant of any sum even if it was seven million dollars a year. If they would secure to the produce of the West the best market, the producers could afford to dispense with this labor aid. Speaking as one who knows the agricultural idea well, he would like it to be understood that the farmers of Canada did not propose to be carried on the backs of any one. The agricultural population of Canada was Canada. It was a matter of giving the enterprising farming population the benefit of what was really their own.

WEST INDIES SERVICE.

During the discussion of the West Indian trade agreement, Mr. E. M. Macdonald asked Mr. Foster to make a statement to the House explaining the proposed steamship service between Canada and the West Indies.

Mr. Foster said that he had no objection to doing so. Tenders have been called for, and were due on Oct. 1st. They were not satisfactory. As a matter of fact there was only one tender, and it did not provide a suitable service. The period was then lengthened, and since Dec. 15 he had been considering the additional tenders received. But he was not able to say for a few days at least what conclusion would be arrived at.

Mr. Foster explained that the cost of everything in connection with shipping is now at high water mark, and it is a difficult matter to get strong shipping firms to go in for the West Indian trade. It was not desirable, he said, to have a slow and inferior service. He was endeavoring to get a service which would be first class both in respect of passengers and freight; the House, however, would have to make up its mind that it would be necessary to pay pretty high for such a service.

Mr. Pugsley drew the attention of the Minister of Trade and Commerce to the report in the New York papers that arrangements had been completed by the Government for a West Indies steamship service at an outlay of $400,000 a year, and asked if such a report were correct. Mr. Foster replied that no arrangement has been concluded.

Mr. Pugsley also asked that information as to the requirements which will be a condition of any steamship arrangement which will be made should be given the House on the third reading of the bill. In his opinion, he said, it is essential that there should be both a direct service from St. John and a direct service from Halifax. Mr. Foster expressed his willingness to give the desired information on the third reading if possible.

Replying to Mr. Pugsley, the minister stated that he was unable to say when a proclamation would issue enforcing provision as to the direct shipment of goods affected by the treaty.

The time of such issuance, he said, would largely depend upon the facility with which Canada gets proper means of communication with the West Indies.

THE RESOLUTION.

Following the discussion of a number of private bills, the House in committee considered the following resolution, moved by the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture.

'That it is expedient to provide that a sum not exceeding $10,000,000, be appropriated and paid out of the Consolidated revenue fund of Canada during the period of ten years, beginning with the year ending March 31, 1914, for the purpose of aiding and advancing the farming industry by instruction in agriculture, including the work carried on by veterinary colleges.'

At the suggestion of the minister and with the agreement of the leader of the Opposition, the resolution was adopted without discussion at this stage, and on these proceedings being reported to the House, the minister moved for leave to introduce his bill.

In speaking on the bill the Hon. Mr. Burrell referred at the outset to the promise made by Premier Borden on the 14th August, 1911, that if charged with the Government he would provide for 'the granting of liberal assistance to the provinces for the purpose of supplementing and extending the work of agricultural education and for the improvement of agriculture.' This bill was intended to be a prompt and complete fulfilment of that promise.

The minister reminded the House that when he introduced a measure for the assistance of agriculture last session he had pointed out the necessity of having a thorough investigation of the whole subject before moving. Since that time Dr. C. C. James, whose long experience in agricultural matters peculiarly fitter him for the work, had freely and fully consulted with the various provincial governments and agricultural institutions of the country. His task had been to ascertain in what way the federal authorities could best assist the provinces in strengthening and developing Canada's great basic industry. The result of that work was to be found in the terms of the present bill.

Two problems especially confront us to-day, as they confront other nations—the ever increasing cost of living, with its heavy burdens and the increase of urban as against rural population. To analyze their cause is not less difficult than to provide their remedy. Free trade England is not less afflicted in this respect than countries with protective tariffs. The two things are intimately related. Congestion in the cities is both an economic and a social menace. In the United States prior to the Civil War the urban population was 12 percen in 1900 it rose to 31 percent. To-day it stands at the ominous figure of 46 percent.

The Hon. Mr. Burrell then gave statistics showing how the urban population had increased in Canada as compared with the rural population. In Eastern Canada the increase of total population within the decade 1901-1911 was 16 percent, the increase for urban population, 43 pecent, with decrease in rural population of 1 percent. In Western Canada the total increase was 170 percent; for urban population, 227 percent, and for rural population, 149 percent. It would be noted that in spite of the great increase in the rural population of Western Canada, there was still a much greater increase in the urban population.

As to the best way to solve these national problems, the minister said in so far as the Federal Government was concerned they had come to the conclusion that they could best help on the great work by freely and generously assisting the cause of agricultural education. 'In choosing education or instruction as a desirable line,' said the Hon. Mr. Burrell, 'we are following the best methods of the most progressive countries. Practically no advance was made in agriculture in the great German nation until the system of secondary and elementary agricultural instruction was organized during the second half of the last century.'

After referring to the crying need fo teachers and trained instructors, the Hon. Mr. Burrell said:—

'It is proposed by the bill to strengthen all lines of instructional and educational work. The scientific researches of the past half century have revolutionized agriculture, but the full benefits of those esearches have not reached the great multitude who to-day till the fields in Canada. Too often the spectacle is witnessed, pathetic and pitiful, of ceaseless, honest, laborious toil, bringing distress of mind and body and, even after long years, bringing no reward, solely and simply from lack of knowledge, and misdirected energy.

The particular form which assistance would take, would vary with the special needs and conditions of each province. It would embrace the increasing of the efficiency and equipment of agricultural colleges, the establishment of agricultural schools, of dairying and horticultural schools, and short courses in agriculture.

The teaching of agriculture in public schools would be initiated and work by travelling or located qualified instructors.

The minister stated that the assistance might well include educational work by means of demonstration trains, the training of teachers in nature study, and the invaluable work of domestic science concerned with the women and girls of the communities.

The purposes of the bill were to be restricted to education and as such to be effective, must be continuous, the Government proposed to make their policy cover a period of years.

Passing on then to the amount to be allocated, the minister stated that it was proposed to set apart from the Consolidated revenue fund, ten million dollars, to be expended over the period mentioned. $700,000 will be allotted the first year ,and this amount will be increased by one hundred thousand dollars annually until 1917, from which year, until 1923, $1,100,000 will be provided yearly.

Speaking broadly, the minister stated that the principle of division, on a population basis had been adhered to. Twenty thousand dollars a year to be divided between such veterinary colleges as grant degrees and come up to the required standard had been set apart. In addition to this, the minister proposes to allot to each province, regardless of population, the sum of $20,000 special.

Following is the actual allocation for each province. By this it will be seen that the Province of Quebec in 1913 will receive $159,482.40, and, with yearly increase of $27,896, it will receive by the year 1917 the amount of $271,068.32.

Province.	1913.	Yearly Inc.	1917-23.
P. E. Island ..	$26,529	$1,306	$31,753
N. Brunswick	44,509	4,902	64,117
Alberta	46,094	5,219	66,970
Brit. Columbia	47,334	5,467	69,202
Manitoba	51,730	6,346	77,114
Nova Scotia .	54,288	6,858	81,719
Saskatchewan	54,296	6,859	81,733
Quebec	159,482	27,896	271,068
Ontario	195,733	35,147	336,319

The minister explained that, if in any year any province is not prepared to use all its grant, the unused remainder shall be held by the Dominion for future use by that province or until such time as it can make a good claim or show good cause for such payment.

With regard to the expenditure of subsidies by the provinces, it was proposed to exercise a reasonable Dominion supervison over the expenditures made possible by a grant voted by Parliament through this bill. There would be careful consideration of agreements to be entered into and inspection of work done, with full report to Parliament of the while matter.

The minister stated also that it was in contemplation to hold a general conference each year with representatives from provinces in order that the work might be co-ordinated and duplication between federal and provincial departments avoided. Development of the publications office was also contemplated. In this way something like real co-operation between the Dominion and the provinces would be achieved; provincial rights would be safeguarded, while sufficient control over federal grants would be exercised by the Government. As the Government earnestly desired to treat the whole matter from an economic and national standpoint, eliminating party politics and party advantage, the Government was looking to the governments of the provinces to take the same stand and to work with the same ends in view.

In conclusion, Mr. Burrell said, although the sum provided for under this bill may at first seem large—and perhaps is sufficiently large for the initiation of the work, it is none too large for the work to be done. If the provinces co-operated with us, as we hope and we have every reason to expect, it is my conviction that, considering the magnitude of the task, its nature, and considering also the growth of this country, it will be found in a few years that this appropriation will be unequal to the demand. While this may be left for future consideration, I would like to state clearly at this time that I believe this House will in the far distant future, be prepared to supplement this appropriation by still larger amounts and that when that time comes this House will consider from the same standpoint that I ask you now to consider it—viz.: That by such a measure we are providing funds for effective and lasting development along right lines of our greatest national asset. (Loud cheers from all parts of the House.)

ASK GOVERNMENT BONUS ON SHIPS BUILT IN CANADA

Constructors Tell Mr. Borden They Must Have Protection or Quit Business.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.— That the Canadian Shipbuilding industry, in which some $20,000,000 are now invested, will have to go out of business unless protected against British and American competition and encouraged by way of Government subsidy or bonus on a tonnage basis, was the announcement made to Mr. Borden and his colleagues yesterday afternoon by a deputation representing shipbuilding interests from Halifax to Victoria. The deputation urged that the Government should take prompt action to prevent the practical disappearance of the industry in Canada, and maintained that under existing conditions of competition with Great Britain a Government encouragement to the extent of about twenty percent of the cost of building iron and steel vessels in Canada should be given either by way of subsidy or by way of protection.

Mr. Borden's reply was to promise careful consideration of the written brief to be submitted by the deputation, coupled with a suggestion that the Government might well adopt a policy of having all Government vessels built in Canada, even if the cost was a little more than if the orders were placed in Great Britain.

The deputation, which was introduced by Major Currie, M.P., included Capt. McDougall and Sanford Lindsay, president and secretary respectively of the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company; John B. Miller, president of the Polson Company, of Toronto; Messr. Black and Conn, representing the Pickford and Black Company of Halifax; H. Bullen, president of the Esquimalt and Vancouver Marine and Dry Dock Company; and Geo. D. Davie, of Levis! S. Dymen and W. J. Fair, of the Kingston Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company. They were supported by a number of members of Parliament, including Messr. Bennett, Taylor, Barnard, Green, Nickel, Boys, Macdonald and Shepard.

Capt. McDougall, of Collingwood, the principal spokesman, said the deputation was the result of a conference of the shipbuilding men in Ottawa. The industry, he said, had for years been pleading in vain for Government encouragement, and unless this was forthcoming they could not expect to make any progress, and, indeed, would probably have to ultimately close up shop altogether. Against American competition they had a tariff protection on repairs of twenty-five percent, but conditions with regard to facilities, etc., on the Great Lakes still allowed most of the business to go to American ports.

Against British competition there was no protection at all, though the cost of building in England, on account of lower wages and lower cost of a great part of the raw material was much cheaper. He instanced one lake vesel of 3.. ons, recently built at Collingwood for a Montreal firm at a cost of $168,000, though the contract price based on British rates had been only $131,000. He believed that the shipbuilding industry should be given great asistance on the same basis as the iron and steel industry had been encouraged by way of bounty.

Mr. Bullen, of Victoria, said Canadian builders had to pay duty on a considerable portion of their raw materianl, and were hence greatly handicapped in meeting British competition. He suggested a bonus per gross ton, and a subsidy on contract cost as the only means of developing the industry or of preventing its destruction through British competition.

Mr. Black, of Halifax, thought the industry in the Maritime Provinces could be restored if given Government encouragement equivalent to that given the protected industries of Canada.

Mr. Miller, of the Polson Company, Toronto, said that at present the Canadian companies on the lakes had to confine themselves to ships which could not be built in Britain and sent through the St. Lawrence canals. On a vessel costing $120,000 the Canadian companies were taxed about $12,000 in duties on fittings and other raw material.

Mr. Borden said he had been told in England last summer that the cost of shipbuilding was steadily increasing there, and he was under the impression that in the coure of the next decade or so it might approximate to Canadian prices. He had never been able to get a statement as to how long a bounty would have to be paid before the industry would be on a self-supporting basis. However, he was impressed with the importance of the situation, and would be glad to submit the whole matter to his colleagues for thorough consideration.

MR. WHITE SAYS GOVERNMENT BANK INSPECTION ILLUSIVE

Maintains the External Audit Proposed in New Bank Bill Will be More Satisfactory---Mr. A. K. McLean Objects to Creatio n of Gold Reserve.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—After the first half-hour, the House yesterday devoted itself entirely to the consideration of the Hon. W. T. White's Bill to amend the Bank Act, the discussion taking place on the second reading.

The minister made a somewhat lengthy speech, in which he dealt in detail with the principal provisions of the bill, more particularly the new system of external audit, which is one of the measure's main features. In connection with this, Mr. White took occasion to express the definite opinion that government inspection of the banks would be illusive and unsatisfactory, and would give a false sense of security. Government inspection, he said, would not apply satisfactorily to the system of branch banks such as prevails in Canada owing to the widely different conditions which exist in different localities.

The Hon. C. H. Doherty introduced a bill to amend the Exchequer Court Act. At the present time if a patent is refused to any one an appeal may be taken to the Governor-General-in-Council. Under the proposed act the appeal will be to the Exchequer Court.

The Hon. Martin Burrell gave notice that on Wednesday he would move his resolution calling for an expenditure of ten million dollars for the aid of agriculture.

The Hon. W. T. White's bill to provide for the purchase by the Government of Grand Trunk Pacific three percent bonds was given second and third reading without discussion.

THE BANK BILL DISCUSSED.

Mr. White then moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Bank Act.

In doing so, he spoke at some length dealing more particularly with the proposed external audit system and Dominion note circulation, about which he said there had been some misunderstanding, especially in the press. The bill, he said, would be sent to the Committee on Banking and Commerce, where any suggestion to improve it would receive careful consideration. It was generally admitted, he said, that the present Bank Act had given good satisfaction. Under its provisions great progress had been made by the banks. To-day the combined assets of Canadian banks are approximately one and a half billion dollars, or six times as much as in 1891, and three times as much as in 1901. Deposits are approximately one billion dollars, and current loans and discounts the same.

The provision in the bill calling for an external audit was designed to afford additional safeguard against fraud on the part of officials. Since the last revision of the act a number of failures had occurred, and the question of the desirability of adopting additional safeguards had been generally discussed.

'In my judgment,' said Mr. White, 'a system of government inspection would be ineffectual and allusive. It would give a false sense of security, and would in a large measure relieve the directors of their sense of responsibility.'

Mr. White went on to say that the very essence of Canadian banking is the loan upon personal credit as distinguished from loans upon security such as are given by loan companies. This was demonstrated by the fact that of assets amounting to one and a half billions nearly one billion consists of current loans and discounts. In connection with the consideration of the question of government inspection the geographical distribution of bank branches must be considered. Of these there are no less than twenty-eight hundred in Canada, divided as follows: Ontario, 1,075; Quebec, 467; Nova Scotia, 110; Prince Edward Island, 14; New Brunswick, 75; Manitoba, 196; Saskatchewan, 372; Alberta, 254; British Columbia, 224; Yukon, 3. In addition Canadian banks have 77 branches outside the Dominion.

AGAINST GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Mr. White argued that the branch system made government inspection practically impossible. Owing to the varied general and industrial conditions inspectors could not pronounce as to the character of loans. The local managers of banks are alone fully acquainted with these conditions. The safety of Canadian banks must always rest on the integrity and ability of the bank officers.

Mr. White said that the question of inspection was not new. Twenty years ago Mr. Foster, when Minister of Finance, brought in a bill to provide for a government audit. It was opposed by Sir Richard Cartwright, the Hon. Edward Blake, Sir Donald Smith, now Lord Strathcona, and in the end Mr. Foster withdrew the bill. In 1900, Mr. Fielding, when revising the act, had stated, in replying to a question by Mr. Foster: 'I think the Finance Ministers in the past have found great difficulty in connection with the question of government inspection. The difficulties which then existed still continue.'

Referring to bank failures, Mr. White said that since 1900 the Yarmouth, Ontario, Sovereign, St. Jean, Ste. Hyacinthe and Farmers' Banks had gone under. On the whole the record was a good one. While it was true that a number of comparatively small banks had failed, the total loss to the public was less than one-half of one percent on the total liabilities of the banks.

BANK INSPECTION IN PRACTICE.

Mr. White called attention to the system of bank inspection already employed by most of the large banks. It was a kind of system of internal audit. The inspector visited the branch offices and checked over the case, securities, etc., and looked very carefully into the loans, considered the statements and advised the head office. It would be impossible for the auditor appointed by the shareholders to visit every branch bank. He could audit the inspector's returns and audit the head office. He had considered carefully the English legislation passed in 1908, and he had adopted the same provision as they had, which was that the shareholders are compelled to appoint an auditor and the government has power to employ this auditor to secure additional information. The same provision was in force in Australia. He thought that the moral effect of a firm of auditors going into an office would exercise a strong influence and was hopeful that it would be effective in preventing some of the disastrous failures of recent years.

Mr. White said that under the act notification must be sent to the shareholders as to what firm they suggested as auditor. As far as he knew there was no case on record of collusion between auditors and directors. There were severe penalties for breaking the provisions of the act running up to five years in prison. There was also liability for directors in case of negligence. As the law stands at present a director is not guilty for negligence. He has to have actual knowledge of wrongdoing.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux asked what the punishment was for negligence.

Mr. White replied three years' imprisonment. However, he thought the act should not be made so drastic that good business men would hesitate to go on a board of directors. It must, however, be impressed upon directors that they are trustees of the depositors.

Mr. Lemieux—'Is there any definition of negligence?'

Mr. White—'The courts have never defined negligence, and it is hard to lay down a hard and fast definition. The court would have to consider all the circumstances. It is quite impossible for me to define what is negligence and what is not.'

Mr. E. A. Lancaster asked if there was nothing to prevent a man holding a dual position as manager and president.

Mr. White—'There is nothing in the bill. If the hon. gentleman thinks it desirable he might bring the matter before the Banking Committee. It will be given every consideration.'

Mr. E. W. Nesbitt—'Should not all the banks guarantee the deposits of each, as they do in the case of notes?'

Mr. White—'This would necessitate the creation of a fund of fifty million dollars. It is not sound in my mind. It is not good law to make all the banks responsible when they have not all a hand in the management of each bank.'

Mr. White added that he thought the notes were in an entirely different position. If deposits were guaranteed banks would be more reckless in their efforts to get deposits, and the well managed bank would be at the mercy of badly managed banks. Oklahoma, he said, was, as far as he knew, the only English-speaking place where this system was in force, and his information was that it was breaking down. He regarded it as unsound and unfair.

QUESTION DOUBLE LIABILITY.

Col. McLean, St. John County, asked if the minister had considered relieving shareholders of the double liability.

Mr. White said that he did not think it advisable to change the present plan now.

The Minister added that a suggestion had been made that the Dominion make a large note issue say, from one hundred to four hundred millions. It was not clear whether it was supposed to be redeemable or irredeemable. But the lesson of inflated currency in England during the first half of the last century, and in the United States until 1873, made him absolutely opposed to it as unsound finance. 'It is not sound to issue note circulation unless absolutely secured by gold. A note is only money because it can instantly be converted into gold.'

Mr. Ross, of West Middlesex, asked if the assets of the Ontario Bank had been sufficient to pay the depositors and shareholders, or did the bank which took over its business make-up a certain amount?

Mr. White replied that he was unable to say, but his own opinion was that the assets of the Ontario Bank were substantial.

Sir Edmond Osler added that the double call on the shareholders of the Ontario Bank had been responded to well. That the depositors and note holders had been paid, but the shareholders would get back quite a bit.

Mr. A. K. McLean, the chief financial critic of the Opposition, followed with a mild criticism of the bill. He was disposed to object to the proposal to create a gold reserve, and doubted very much if it would result in any considerable addition to circulation.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, South York, who was in a highly critical mood, advocated amongst other things the establishment by the government of a bank to be known as the Bank of Canada, which would be the official bank of the Federal and Provincial Governments, have charge of the note issue, and finance the big undertakings of the country. He also advocated a general inquiry into the banks before every revision of the Bank Act.

Mr. Duncan Ross, one of the Opposition whips from Ontario, was also of the opinion that the banks had no reason to complain of their treatment. They had privileges, he said, posessed by the banks of no other country. He agreed that the banks should be inquired into every ten years, and urged that some steps should be taken to protect depositors, whom he said are now without any proper measure of security.

Major Sharpe, Conservative member for North Ontario, proved to be a keen critic of the bill. He came out for government inspection, said that the banks constituted a money monopoly, gathering the savings of the people to the big cities, and declared that the measure would not be satisfactory to the people unless government inspection was provided for. He gave notice that he would move amendments in the Banking and Commerce Committee.

Sir Edmond Osler denied that the banks were making undue profits. On their free money he declared that no bank in Canada was making four percent. In most cases it was less than three percent.

'How much are they making on their capital,' asked Mr. W. F. Maclean.

'The Dominion Bank, which I have been instancing, made eighteen percent,' was the reply, whereat the member for York smiled gleefully.

Sir Edmond explained that British capital has not come into Canadian banks because of the double liability clause, and because of the large profits to be made in the banking business in Europe generally. He declared that in the last five years in Canada, no man in legitimate busisnss who was no man in legitimate business who was entitled to borrow, had been refused, and that at the present moment there was millions awaiting borrowers in all the financial institutions of the country.

Mr. Duncan Ross argued strongly that something should be done for the protection of depositors, whom he declared are now without any proper measure of security.

The debate was continued by Mr. J Demers and Mr. F. B. Carvell, and finally adjourned until Tuesday next.

Ottawa, Jan. 22. — The Senate yesterday devoted considerable time to a discussion of the disposal of school lands.

Senator Power, in moving the reference of the departmental commission's report on the official statistics of Canada, congratulated the Government for having obtained the report.

'That in view of the rapid increase in land values in the western provinces, this Senate is of opinion that school lands in these provinces should be withdrawn from sale, and leased only until they can be sold to the best advantage in the interest of the public schools.'

Sir George Ross said there was no reason why lands could not be leased for farming. He saw no reason why the lease of the land should not be taxed. He understood that the University of Toronto leases were taxed. He could not understand how school lands could be leased for so small a fee as two cents an acre.

On the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Lougheed, Senator Davis, having achieved his object of laying his case before people, dropped his motion.

TO CHANGE HER FAITH BEFORE MARRIAGE.

Baltimore, Jan. 22. — In order to marry the Duke de Richelieu, Miss Elinor Douglas Wise will become a Roman Catholic. The wedding has been set for Feb. 8, and will be celebrated at the cathedral, Cardinal Gibbons officiating. Miss Wise will wear at her wedding a gown of white satin which will be almost covered with a veil made of rose point, duchesse and Valenciennes lace which has been in her family for several generations. She will carry a white prayer book and not a bouquet.

SEEK TO EXTEND 'PARSIFAL' COPYRIGHT

Berlin, Jan. 23.—Crown Prince Frederick William heads the list of signers of a petition which has been presented to the Reichstag asking for the enactment of a special law to extend the copyright of Richard Wagner's opera 'Parsifal,' which expires this year.

The Crown Princess is second on the list, and the Imperial Princes follow.

JURY AND POLICE BOTH DECLARED TO BE AT FAULT

Stinging Condemnation is Made of Indecent Theatres Licensed in Toronto.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—The grand jury in the Assizes and Mr. Justice Latchford had vigorous comment to make yesterday afternoon in regard to the jury which declared the manager of the Star Theatre not guilty of the charge of conducting an improper performance.

The grand jury said: 'In the first case we dealt with, namely, the Star Theatre, the city morality department submitted evidence which we considered conclusive, and we therefore reported a true bill. In our judgment we cannot allow this case to pass without expressing our amazement at the findings of the petit jury, which in itself is self-contradiction.

'Their verdict, especially with the history attached to this public report, may be considered very illogical and extraordinary. This verdict may be excused, but the civic authorities of the city of Toronto cannot.

'The police are either incompetent or utterly indifferent to the morals of the young men of Toronto; if not, why license an indecent, obscene or questionable show?'

Mr. Justice Latchford said: 'It has been a notorious fact for years that at least one and possibly two of these vile theatres have existed in this city. They appeal to the basest passions and to nothing else. There is no real humor in indecency, and yet, as I understand, these theatres are thronged at every performance. No man can say when his family may be affected by the evil which spreads from these plague spots.'

MACDONALD NOTES

Miss McGill, late of Havergal Hall, Toronto, Ont., has been appointed superintendent of the women's residence.

The superintendent and elementary class of the school for teachers held a reception on Saturday evening. Miss McGill and Miss Roy, president of the elementary class, received the guests. An interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music, promenades and games was prepared; 'Finding the Faculty,' and 'Original Telegrams' proved amusing contests.

Miss Hazel Ouimet, of the model class, who has been ill for some time, is now convalescent and has returned to her home at Howick, Que.

Professor Klinck spent last week at Truro, N.S., lecturing to the short course students and judging grains.

Mrs. R. B. Corley, of Calgary, Alta., spent the week end here visiting friends.

The Horticultural Club met on Monday evening. Mr. B. Richardson, the president, introduced the speaker of the evening, Professor Bunting, of Macdonald College, who expressed his pleasure at being present as honorary president of the club. 'How to plant a young orchard,' was the subject of the interesting and practical address, delivered by Professor Bunting.

Second and fourth year students of the School of Agriculture attended the Ottawa Winter Fair last week.

Short courses in agriculture are being conducted in Shawville and Lachute this week.

IS IT A PIPE DREAM ?

Lord Curzon Professes Belief England May Turn to Conscription.

London, Jan. 23. — Field Marshal Lord Roberts received a presentation yesterday from the National Service League. In making it, Lord Curzon said: 'Speaking with some knowledge, I believe we are on the eve of some great awakening on the matter of military training. I believe the greatest men of the country are thoroughly aware of the appalling imminence of the danger by which we are confronted, and, conscious that our resources are inadequate to meet it, are prepared to make a move in the direction we have in view. I should not be surprised if at no distant date, there was an approximation of views between the two parties, ordinarily severed, that compulsion in some form or another will constitute part of our military system.

GERMANY'S TRADE GROWS.

Berlin, Jan. 23.— Germany's trade for 1912 shows great increases, both in imports and exports, according to the official preliminary estimates. The imports for the year totalled $2,573,000,000, or a gain of $146,500,000 over 1911, while the exports totalled $2,222,000,000 or a gain of $197,000,000.

ALL BAD, BUT SOME WORSE THAN OTHERS

Toronto Hotelmen Seek to Prevent the Sale of 'Inferior Liquor.'

Toronto, Jan. 23. — At their annual meeting yesterday the hotelmen decided to wait on Mr. Hanna, provincial secretary, in connection with the administration of the liquor laws in Toronto.

One of the principal grievances of the patrons of local hotels has been fostered by the alleged extensive sale of inferior liquor and it is understood the hotelmen will ask the provincial secretary to co-operate with them in preventing the sale of 'watered' stock.

It may be that men known as 'tasters' will be engaged to see that all liquor sold in Toronto in future is of the best quality.

STRENGTHEN ALL GOLD RESERVES URGES BANKER

Sir F. Schuster Asks For Co-operation With Bank of England.

New York, Jan. 23. —A London cable says: Sir Felix Schuster, governor of the Union of London and Smith's Bank, at a meeting of the shareholders yesterday, said that generally, with the growing productiveness of the various countries from which Europe received her supplies of food and raw materials, the demand for gold might be expected to show continuous expansion. For this the increased production of gold might be expected to be sufficient, but not more than sufficient.

In this connection, said Sir Felix, it would appear necessary that the gold reserves in the various monetary centres should be strengthened if sudden demands were to be met without undue strain or pressure. A speech recently made by the president of the Imperial Bank of Germany, describing the bank's gold reserve as insufficient, deserved special attention. It would, said Sir Felix, be of importance to consider whether in this country also the strengthening a gold reserve might not be necessary, not only in the case of political difficulties and dangers, but mainly in view of the constantly increasing commercial developments among all civilized nations. That banks of this country should co-operate with the Bank of England and that the burden should not fall on the latter alone in the general strengthening of the gold reserve, was an opinion he had long held and expressed.

LAW WILL NEED AMENDMENT

Temperance People Fear Toronto's License Law May Be Broken by Subterfuge.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—The temperance people of Toronto believe they have discovered a flaw in the liquor license act which may permit of delivery of 'wet' goods on Sunday, and after hours.

Recent cases carried to the high courts by the provincial license department have demonstrated clearly that the law is so framed as to prevent the delivery of liquor from licensed premises on Sunday or after hours, even if the sale is made and the money paid over during legal hours.

The decision of the judges was that such delivery was 'disposal of from the premises' within prohibited hours, and therefore an offence against the act.

The danger, it is stated, lies in the fact that the clause does not prohibit the delivery of liquor during prohibited hours except from licensed premises, and the opinion is that if a license holder chose to take orders during legal hours, fill them and place the liquor in other premises it could be delivered at any time, and prosecution could not be successfully undertaken under the act.

The license holder could secure store room next door and simply place the liquor there to await delivery.

CLOSE THEATRES RATHER THAN OBEY AUTHORITIES

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 23.—The Buenos Ayres authorities recently issued an order to the theatrical managers that sufficient space must be provided between the rows of seats so that persons entering after the performance commenced can go to their places without disturbing those already seated, and the theatres have all closed in preference to obeying the order.

ENGLISH AID FOR COTTON GROWING IN SOUDAN

London, Jan. 23. — The introduction into Parliament of a bill authorizing the treasury to guarantee the interest on a loan of $15,000,000 for the development of cotton-growing in the Soudan was promised by Mr. Asquith this morning when he received a deputation from the British Cotton Growing Association.

GERMANY'S ARMY BILL WILL INCREASE RANKS

Berlin, Jan. 23.—The Frankfurter Zeitung' says that the new Army Bill will be laid before the Reichstag at the present session. No details are given respecting the measure, but it will aim to make places for many recruits, who every year are excused from service because there is no room for them.

British Cables of the Week From Our Own Correspondent

SUFFRAGETTES MEDITATE MAD MURDER, 'TIS SAID

Wild Reprisals Threatened If Women Are Refused the Vote This Week.

ALL CABINET MEMBERS UNDER SPECIAL GUARD

Lord Curzon Offers Uncompromising Resistance to Woman's Demands.

(By Special Cable From Our Resident Correspondent.)

London, Jan. 21. — As I indicated yesterday, there is going to be a great fight in Parliament over the Franchise Bill. The present week is a perilous one for the Government on many points on which the Government and the Opposition are divided, but the greatest fight will centre around the proposal to enfranchise women, which proposal is of a non-party nature. The division in the Cabinet on this question is sharper to-day than ever, and there seems little hope of a compromise on the question.

Mrs. Pankhurst, the leader of the militant suffragettes, declares that Mr. Winston Churchill, and Mr. Lewis Harcourt have been threatening to resign if the Sir Edward Grey's amendment granting woman suffrage is carried, and that if it is not carried, then it will be the immediate duty of Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey to resign.

It is on Friday that the House of Commons will decide whether or not the principle of women's suffrage shall be embodied in the Bill.

WESTMINSTER.

HAND THAT NEGLECTS CRADLE, ROCKS THE WORLD

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 21.—There were dark rumors about London last night as to what the militant suffragettes intend to do when, as they fear, Sir Edward Grey's amendment to the Franchise Bill, proposing votes to women may be defeated in the House of Commons on Friday.

The dislocation of the electric street cars by tampering with the underground conduits and a wholesale dislocation of the telephones were the mildest retaliatory actions hinted at. It cannot be denied that Scotland Yard is anxious over the situation, and precautions, which are described as unparalleled, are being made on the strength of the information that the lives of the government ministers may be threatened.

Although the leading militants do not sanction killing, it is pointed out by those close to the police authorities, that the peril lies in the individual action of the hysterical women and the profession that they are ready to die for the 'cause.'

Every member of the Cabinet is more closely guarded than ever, and to the extent of very irritating personal surveillance.

'What has been done before will be child's play, as compared with what is to come,' is the lurid threat of the headquarters of the militants.

Sir Edward Grey's amendment to the Franchise Bill proposes to eliminate the adjective from the specification 'male person' to whom the bill, as drafted, would give the vote.

It is questioned, however, whether the elimination would be sufficient to enfranchise the women, as the word 'person,' by custom, has a masculine significance, in the acts of Parliament at any rate.

The Franchise Bill is engrossing the attention of the politicians to the exclusion of the Welsh Church Bill, which will continue to be under debate in the Commons until Wednesday, inclusive. Speeches for and against the bill are being made in many places.

Lord Curzon, an uncompromising opponent of female suffragist, in a speech at a big meeting in London last night, denounced Sir Edward Grey's 'vote-catching amendment,' and the Laborites' far more sweeping amendment. He said they would put the Empire in the hands of the women, and make Great Britain the laughing stock of the world.

Mr. Charles Edward Henry Hobhouse, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and a member of the Cabinet, applauded Lord Curzon, declaring that the majority of the women in England were against suffrage.

Mr. Walter Long, formerly a member of the Cabinet under the Unionists, contended that if any women are enfranchised, they must all be enfranchised, with the result that if they are divided politically like the men their numbers will inevitably give them the government of the country.

MRS. HUMPHREY WARD IS ANTI-SUFFRAGETTE AS EVER

London, Jan. 31.—Lord Curzon aroused frenzied enthusiasm at the anti-suffrage meeting held in Queen's Hall last night, by declaring: 'We don't want an open door at all, not to the million women dressed up as municipal electors, or thirteen million women marching as the vanguard of the great army which will eventually take charge of the destinies of state.'

Members of Parliament, both Liberal and Unionist, members of the aristocracy, and representatives of arts and letters constituted the gathering which met to protest against the female suffrage amendment to the Franchise Bill, which comes before the Commons on Friday. The topic is monopolizing political interest and embarrassing the Government more than any other.

Mrs. Humphry Ward was a picturesque figure in lace cap and black gown.

'Women with votes,' she declared, 'would be inferior political units, serving as raw material for the political purposes of men.'

WOMEN'S RIGHTS WILL WIN THE DAY IN GREAT BRITAIN

At Least Fifty Majority Expected in Commons For Women's Suffrage.

THE INSURANCE ACT BRINGS REVELATIONS

Doctors Overwhelmed by the Enormous Mass of Suffering Among the Poor.

(By Special Cable from our Resident Correspondent.)

London, Jan. 22.—It is now pretty certain that when the Franchise Bill comes up, the day will be gained by the advocates of women's suffrage, and that there will be a majority of at least fifty in favor of Sir Edward Grey's amendment granting voting privileges to women. The Bill will not apply to Ireland, the issue being essentially an English one.

Mr. Asquith's position is that while regretting the women's suffrage movement, he will accept the decision of the Commons and do his utmost to get the Bill passed by the Lords.

If the women are not included in the Bill, the Government will possibly be faced with the opposition of the Labor party, and grave militancy will probably follow.

The operations of the Insurance Act in the poorer districts of the great cities have brought to light an enormous mass of suffering, which does not come under the notice of the private practitioner or the hospitals, and so great is the pressure on the doctors that it is thought only the whole time of the medical service will give a satisfactory solution in these districts. Already the act is having a most beneficent effect in the lives of the poor.

WESTMINSTER.

SIR E. GREY MAY RESIGN IF AMENDMENT DEFEATED

(Canadian Press.)

London, Jan. 22.—The 'Daily Mail' prints the following statement, on what it considers high authority, in regard to the amendment of Sir Edward Grey to the Suffrage Bill, which would admit women to the suffrage, and which is to be voted on this week:

'If his suffrage amendment is defeated, and Sir Edward feels that the decision was not arrived at on the pure merits of the case, and without any consideration of the danger to the government, he will feel compelled to vote against the bill and will resign.

It was on the understanding that no consideration except that of suffrage should be allowed to enter into the division that Sir Edward agreed to the course adopted by the Cabinet on this question, and Mr. Asquith will probably make it plain this week that this was the attitude adopted by the Cabinet on the question.'

With regard to the general question of suffrage, the House of Commons may be divided roughly into four great parties, namely: First, those opposing woman suffrage; second, those supporting woman suffrage; third, those supporting woman suffrage in a limited degree; and fourth, those who support Mr. Asquith before anything else.

There are three possible main developments. In the first place, Sir Edward Grey's amendment to omit the word 'male' may be defeated. In the second place, it may be passed, and then all the definite woman suffrage amendments may be defeated. In the third place, one or other of the women suffrage amendments may be passed in committee.

Of the three alternatives, the defeat of Sir Edward Grey's amendment would cause the Government the least embarrassment. Its acceptance, followed by the defeat of all the definite suffrage amendments, would cause the Government the most immediate, though not the most serious, embarrassment, since the course taken by the House would then have been most illogical. The acceptance, on the other hand, of one of the three suffrage amendments would probably involve the Government ultimately in the greatest embarrassment of all.

If Sir Edward Grey carries out his threat and votes against the third reading the Franchise Bill, a cabinet crisis of the greatest gravity, reaching beyond his own resignation, can hardly be avoided.

MORE RESIGNATIONS ARE LIKELY TO FOLLOW

In such case, the position of the other Cabinet ministers who had voted for his amendment. Mr. David Lloyd George, Mr. John Burns, Mr. Augustine Birrell and Sir Rufus Isaacs, to mention only the more prominent, would be extremely delicate, and it is more than probable that his resignation would be accompanied by that of one or more of his suffragist colleagues.

Meanwhile the campaign is growing daily more fast and more furious. Paid canvassers in the outer lobby of the House of Commons are now supplementing the efforts of members within the House to secure a victory in next Friday's Franchise Bill.

In Parliament Square the placard propaganda of the rival sandwich women adds to the rigor of the game. Within the recollection of the oldest Parliamentarian there has never been such activity as now prevails in Westminster. Even the House of Commons' post office is feeling the burden of the crusade, members receiving more literature for and against the enfranchisement of women than has ever been the case before in connection with any Parliamentary proposal.

Death Takes Hand in Ulster Election

Grim Reaper Keeps Parties See-Sawing in the Londonderry Contest.

Londonderry, Jan. 24.— The excitement in the bye-election here is reaching fever point. Early this week the Nationalists were mourning the death of three voters since the contest began, and watching anxiously over the sick bed of a voter who fell from a roof, because the parties are so evenly balanced that a death on either side may turn the election.

Now it is the Unionists' turn. The death of two Unionist voteds is announced to-day—a grave calamity for the party, who, nevertheless, hopefully proclaim that as a result of their canvassing they feel sure that they still have a majority of one voter over the Nationalists.

On the eve of the struggle in Westminster, over woman's enfranchisement, the echoes of the controversy are heard here. Colonel Pakenham, Unionist, frankly gives women no encouragement. Mr. Hogg, his Nationalist opponent, says, 'I will answer after the election,' which not unnaturally aggravates the women more than a direct negative.

The suffragettes claim to be able to influence six votes.

Everything so far is perfectly calm, but three hundred extra police have been applied for.

The election means a great deal, for if the Nationalists win, they will have a majority of one in the Ulster representation in the House of Commons.

MRS. HUMPHREY WARD,
Who enters public protest against demand of Militant Suffragettes.

Broken Melody is Really Broken

The Great 'Cello Player Van Biene Dies in Earnest When He Plays at Collapsing.

London, Jan. 24.—Auguste Van Biene, the great 'cello player, and the composer and player of 'The Broken Melody,' one of the most famous of 'cello compositions, died on the stage of the Hippodrome at Brighton to-night. He was playing in 'The Master Musician,' which at the conclusion shows the famous 'cello player collapsed in his chair as the curtain falls.

Van Biene went through the act at both performances last night. When he fell back in his chair at the second performance nobody in the audience thought it more than the prescribed dramatic finish to the scene. The stage manager, however, noticed unaccustomed realism about it, and the curtain was rung down more hurriedly than usual. When the stage manager went to the actor he found he was past human aid. Van Biene was dead when lifted from the chair.

Van Biene had a romantic career. He was born in Holland sixty-three years ago, and came to England early in life. When a bog of 17 he was discovered playing a 'cello in Hanover square by Sir Michael Costa.

Sir Michael took him home after hearing him play, and gave him a place as a 'cello player in the Covent Garden orchestra.

MINISTERS WILL NOT RESIGN

Mr. Lloyd George Supports Suffragettes, But Says No Cabinet Crisis.

London, Jan. 23.—'I hope we shall win on Monday,' Mr. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to-day told a deputation of suffragettes representing the working women of the British Isles, whom he and Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, received at the Treasury Department.

'I certainly shall do my very best to see that the amendment to the Franchise Reform Bill eliminating the word "male" is passed by the House of Commons. Since I have been in the Cabinet I have become a more convinced supporter of women's suffrage than ever. My experience during the passing of the state insurance legislation has persuaded me that one of the most gross pieces of injustice in public life is that women have no voice in the determination of matters which affect them more closely than men. I am convinced that we shall win and win very soon.'

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then went on to say that the Liberal Government was ready to stand or fall by Mr. Asquith's pledge that if the House of Commons approved the extension of the franchise to women the Government would support it. There was no truth, he declared, in the published statements that some of the Cabinet ministers would resign if the vote were given to women.

Sir Edward Grey gave similar assurances to the deputation, but warned the women that the opposition to be overcome was very formidable and that it could not be done by menace or personal annoyance.

LONDON REGARDS BALKAN WAR AS NEARING END

Effect of Turkey's New Attitude Already Observable in Trade Circles.

GOVERNMENT AT A CLIMAX IN ITS CAREER

Voting on Woman's Suffrage Will Affect Political Life of Commoners.

(By Special Cable from Our Resident Correspondent.)

London, Jan. 23.—Peace in the Balkans is now within sight. There is now every prospect that when Turkey hands her reply to the note of the Powers to the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Constantinople to-day, she will agree to surrender Adrianople and the Aegean Islands.

The prospects of a settlement have already had an appreciable effect on the markets, and there is great satisfaction in all quarters at the prospects of this inflammatory struggle in the Balkans being brought to a conclusion.

The feeling in respect to the Franchise Bill, which involves the question of Women's Suffrage, is becoming even more intense. It is recognized that the voting on this Bill and the amendment of Sir Edward Grey to give voting rights to women will directly affect the political career of every member of the House.

The Home Rule Bill will probably be read a second time in the House of Lords to-morrow. The question of redistribution will probably be a determining factor in their opposition. With this momentous question of Home Rule in the House of Lords, and of the Franchise Bill and Women's Suffrage in the Commons, to-morrow is being looked forward to with great interest and anxiety.

WESTMINSTER.

BRAG AND BLUSTER SAYS, 'FIGHT IN ULSTER.'

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 23.—A message from Londonderry states that another Nationalist has died, but the effect of his death has been neutralized by the arrival of one from Canada. The intensity of the feeling on both sides is not to be measured by the speeches of Colonel Pakenham and Mr. Hogg, which are in both cases notable for the absence of sectarian or personal bitterness. Colonel Pakenham has expressed his opposition to Home Rule in calm and reasoned argument, but the extreme attitude of Ulster to the measure found expression in a speech by Mr. Herdman, Deputy Lieutenant of Tyrone, who said: 'If by any mischance, Home Rule is forced on us, we in Ulster have another alternative which we mean to use; that is, to protect ourselves we will take the law into our own hands in North Tyrone. We have fifteen Unionist clubs, all very much alive, all going through the drudgery of drill, and being taught to use arms, so as to be ready to obey their commanders when the time comes to defend their country to the death should necessity arise. Nationalists taunt us that our resistance is all brag and bluster. We mean to show them that it is stern reality.'

TWELVE DROWN IN SHIPWRECK

Survivors Had Terrible Experience in Boat, Which Capsized Three Times.

Great Grimsby, England, Jan. 23. — Twelve of the crew of the Norwegian barque 'Agda' were drowned when that vessel foundered at midnight on Tuesday off Spurn Head at the mouth of the Humber. Three other sailors, the only survivors of the wreck, who were picked up by a trawler and landed here to-day, told the story of their sufferings.

The vessel, which was bound for Rio de Janeiro, sprang a leak on Tuesday during a violent storm, and her holds rapidly filled. The members of the crew took to a boat, which was capsized three times. On each occasion some of the struggling sailors were swept away and sank. The three survivors clung to the boat and drifted for twelve hours, washed hither and thither by the varying currents before they were sighted by a Grimsby fishing vessel, which rescued them with great difficulty.

MONK ARRESTED FOR SELLING MASTERPIECE.

Florence, Jan. 23.—A monk named Bellandrini has been arrested on the charge of selling from the famous convent of San Spirito two bas reliefs of 'The Madonna and Child,' by Jacopo Della Quercia and Rossellino respectively.

Rossellino's Madonna, which is less valuable, was found in the possession of a well-known antiquary.

Quercia's has not been recovered. It is stated that Bellandrini sold it to a workman for $600.

TWO BROTHERS DROWNED.

Parrsboro, N.S., Jan. 23. — Two brothers, Frederick and Robert Kelly, aged twelve and eight years respectively, were drowned yesterday afternoon while playing on the ice above the New Aboitiau.

BONAR LAW HIT LIBERALS CLEVER BLOW IN COMMONS

May Make It Necessary For Them to Drop Question of Women's Suffrage.

LORDS VERSUS COMMONS THE BIG ISSUE TO-DAY.

Feverish Anxiety as to How Upper House Will Act Under Parliament Bill.

(By Special Cable from Our Resident Correspondent.)

London, Jan. 24.—The sensational development in the parliamentary situation in reference to the question of Women's Suffrage came as a genuine surprise.

It was a decidedly clever move on the part of Mr. Bonar Law when he asked whether, in the event of any one of the proposed amendments to the Franchise Bill being carried, it would so alter the character of the bill as to render its withdrawal and reintroduction.

The Speaker had to admit that according to parliamentary procedure this might be necessary.

Such a procedure would be fatal to the question of Women's Suffrage in the lifetime of the present parliament.

The Unionists are naturally greatly pleased at the embarrassment of the Government.

The 'Daily News' (Liberal) cannot believe that a great issue of this kind will be disposed of on a mere point of technical procedure.

The 'Chronicle' (Liberal) boldly advocates the dropping of the Franchise Bill, and says that the sacrificing of manhood suffrage would give immediate facilities for the discussion of alternative bills corresponding with each of the amendments, with the assurance that any bill passed would enjoy the advantages it would have enjoyed as an amendment to the present bill.

With respect to he operation of the Parliament Act, to-day's proceedings in the House of Lords are awaited with feverish anxiety.

The Lords have to submit to the will of the Commons and ratify the legislation the Commons have passed. The only question is, will they bow gracefully, or will it be necessary to hit them a crushing blow by means of the provisions of the Parliament Bill?

WESTMINSTER.

WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS ARE GREATLY DISHEARTENED

London, Jan. 24.—The Government won the preliminary skirmish on the Franchise Bill in the House of Commons last night. The amendment proposed by Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, the Opposition leader, to reject the Premier's time limitations in the debate was defeated by a vote of 259 to 101.

Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, asked for a ruling as to whether the proposed amendments would not so materially alter the bill that in accordance with the practice of the House its withdrawal would be necessitated and the bill would have to be reintroduced.

The Speaker, without committing himself as to what might happen in the present case, said thegeneral rule of parliament was that if the form and substance of the bill were materially changed by amendments it should bewithdrawn and a new bill presented.

The Speaker's statement created a profound impression and efforts have been redoubled to assure the safe passage of the Franchise Reform Bill by defeating the Women's Suffrage amendment introduced by Sir Edward Grey.

The cabinet held a meeting to consider the result of the Speaker's pronouncement, but no decision was reached. An adjournment was taken until to-day, but the general opinion prevails that, whatever the result of the Grey amendment, the Government will drop the Franchise Bill.

The leading suffragists are greatly disheartened. The prospect is that the woman suffragists are doomed to another disappointment.

'SPORTING TIMES' EDITOR FINED

London, Jan. 23.—H. De Wenton Fenton, the editor of the 'Sporting Times,' was fined $475.50 yesterday for 'sending indecent prints through the mails.' Mr. Fenton's lawyer urged in his defence that the 'Pink un' was a paper for men of the world, not for boys.

E. J. CHAMBERLIN SUCCEEDS E. H. FITZHUGH

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 23.—Mr. E. H. Fitzhugh, who was active in promoting the Southern New England Railway project, resigned the presidency of the Central Vermont Railway today.

Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, was chosen to succeed him.

C.P.R. Prepare for Vast Improvements in the West

Appropriations Provide for 532 Miles of New Lines and 280 Miles of Double Tracking, as Well as Increased Facilities in Many Districts.

The annual appropriations for the western lines of the C.P.R. have been engaging the attention of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the president of the company, for the past week. The appropriations had all been passed upon by Mr. George Bury, the vice-president of the western lines, prior to his departure for Japan on a vacation of six weeks. These were therefore placed before the president by Mr. Grant Hall, general manager of western lines. After many hours of consideration by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Mr. Hall is able to announce the following work to be undertaken on the western lines this year:

The policy of Mr. Bury, concurred in by the president, is that the terminals shall be increased and the main line double tracked to such an extent that they can care for the present traffic and for a reasonable prospective increase. On the building of branch lines Mr. Bury has also a distinctive policy. Early in the year he told a delegation that waited on him asking that the C.P.R. build a branch line into the city, already supplied with one railway, that he considered it a far more constructive policy to build branch lines into territory fairly well settled, but not served by a railway, than to build into places where all requirements of transportation are fairly well met. Mr. Bury considers that every farmer that is given an advantage over what he now possesses in placing his products on the market is adding an asset to the country.

To reach the farmers who now have to haul their products beyond what is considered a reasonable distance to enable him to compete with one who has been in the country a much longer period, is, Mr. Bury thinks, doing something that will encourage the man who is on the ground as well as the man who contemplates coming.

LAST YEAR'S IMPROVEMENTS.

Last year there was put in operation in the West by the C.P.R. about four hundred and fifty miles of new line. In addition to the new lines placed in operation the great bridge at Outlook was finished, thus completing a practically new line from Moose Jaw to Edmonton. The Outlook bridge is over three thousand feet long. The big shops at Ogden are now enclosed and steps are being taken to put them in operation. It is estimated that the population of the Calgary district will be increased by ten thousand people by the opening of these shops. The high level bridge at Edmonton is 75 percent. completed, and will connect the two sections of the city for both railway and highway traffic.

At Fort William the company has completed a million ton coal handling plant and bridges across the river at that place are nearing completion, thus placing the terminal there in a position to care for the immense traffic now coming out of the West. On the Pacific coast the terminal station at Vancouver will be one of the best on the continent and on the British Columbia division the double tracking is going steadily ahead, the rock ballast through that section being one of the most permanent in track building that has ever been accomplished. Add to all these improvements the building of the yards at Transcona to care for twelve thousand cars and some of the immensity of the work accomplished and in contemplation on western lines can be gleaned.

The improvements on the western lines will include: Fort William, six-stall addition to round house; increase storage capacity of elevators to four million bushels, and increase the size of the freight car repair shops. Kenora, six-stall addition to engine house. Minnidosa, five-stall addition to engine house. Arcola, four-stall addition to engine house. Additional trackage at Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Sutherland. Sicamour, additional trackage facilities. Vancouver, complete new terminal station and wharf, additional trackage at False Creek yards.

In addition to new work of branch lines and double track, many of the lines now in operation will be improved and laid with heavier steel, roadbed improved and additions to smaller stations and general improvement to yards and paving tracks. It will be one of the busiest years the C.P.R. has ever had in building and improving. New lines to be built will extend to 532 miles, and the mileage of double track, will be 280.

The proposed new branch lines are as follows:—

Kootenay Central, Skookumchuck to mileage 60.
Coronation to Sedgewick, 25 miles.
Kootenay Central, mileage 42 to mileage 60, south of Golden.
Standardization of Kaslo and Slocan Railway from Whitewater to Kaslo, 17 miles.
Snowflake, west, nine miles.
Lacombe, east to Verrobert, 66 miles.
Stirling, east, 25 miles.
Suffield, southwest, 25 miles.
Weyburn, west, 145 miles.
Assiniboia, first division point, west of Weyburn, new yard.
Bassano to Empress, 118 miles.
Gimli to Riverton, 26 miles.

NEW DOUBLE TRACK.

Kemnay to Virden, 40 miles.
Whitewood to Broadview, 15 miles.
Broadview to Grenfel, 16 miles.
Indian Head to Regina, 44 miles.
Chaplin to Swift Current, 57 miles.
Swift Current to junction point with Swift Current, northwest, six miles.
Gleichen to Shepard, 40 miles.

In addition to the above double tracking, there will be 81 miles of double track built in British Columbia from Vancouver to Ruby Creek. A portion of this, between Vancouver and New Westminster junction is already built and in operation. The balance to Ruby Creek will be completed this year.

The terminal at North Transcona will be further developed during the year to provide for increased traffic both east and west.

Dunmore, additional trackage.

Calgary, automatic block signals between Ogden and Sunalta. Passenger coach house with ice house, coal shed, etc.

Alyth, six-stall addition to round house.

Strathcona, increased trackage facilities, overhead bridge at Anthony street.

Edmonton, increased trackage facilities.

Wetaskiwin, increased trackage facilities. Extension to express room.

Lacombe, two-stall addition to round house; fifty feet addition to freight shed.

British Columbia coast service—New tug boat for car barge between Vancouver and Vancouver Island; lengthen 'Princess Mary' by 40 feet; increase stateroom capacity from 60 to 80; 'Princess Sophia,' fuel oil installation.

British Columbia lake and river steamers—New steam tug for Okanagan Lake; eight car cargo for Okanagan Lake; eight car barge for Arrow Lake; 15 car barge for Kootenay Lake; deck barge for Kootenay Lake; one steel hull steamer for Okanagan Lake.

C.P.R. MUST BEAR LOSS OF BROKER'S FRAUD

Judgment Orders Company to Refund Large Amount of Diverted Customs.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.— In the Exchequer Court to-day, Mr. Justice Audette handed down judgment in the case of the King against the Canadian Pacific Railway.

This was a case where the Crown sought judgment from defendant company for a large amount of money alleged to be due for customs duties on goods imported into Canada on the defendant's railway.

The claim is for an amount over $239,000. The defendant company denies the amount of the claim, with the exception of $1,827.

The case grew out of fraudulent entries by a customs broker of the C. P. R., who was prosecuted and convicted under the criminal law. The issues turned upon whether the Crown or the C. P. R. is to suffer for the fraud of Hobbs.

Judge Audette gives judgment in favor of the Crown for the amount of the duties actually collectable on the goods imported. Costs go to the Crown.

THE DUCHESS IS CONVALESCENT.

Her Royal Highness May Return To Government House Before Long.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught continues to improve, and is gaining steadily in strength.

The Duchess, who, with T.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Princess Patricia, is now staying at Mr. James Ross's residence, 360 Peel street, will, it is expected, leave for Ottawa in the course of the next few days, but definite arrangements have not yet been made.

ST. JOHN WOMEN WANT PROVINCIAL FRANCHISE.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 23. — A delegation of St. John women interviewed Mr. Flemming, the Premier, yesterday afternoon and asked that the provincial franchise be given to women who now have votes in municipal elections. The change would affect 700 women in St. John alone. The Premier promised consideration of the request.

BIGAMIST AT TWENTY YEARS

Guilty Youth is Cynical When Sentenced to Three Years' Term.

Toronto, Jan. 23. — 'A bigamist at twenty! You have done pretty fair, pretty fair,' was the reflection of Col. Deuison, the magistrate yesterday regarding Ernest Boyd Burleigh, a youth brought from the Central Prison to confess that he committed bigamy by marrying Mattie Badgely on August 7. Burleigh had married Stella Lillian Gilbert in Calgary early in the summer.

He began a get-rich-quick scheme in Calgary about the same time. He was selling Calgary lots, which he did not own, to widows, farmers and others not skilled in western conditions, and had still two months of his term to serve when the Toronto wife complained to the Morality Department, asking release.

'This person,' the Crown Attorney said, 'is dangerous, mentally, commercially and morally. I don't think there is any good in him. He tricks people commercially to get the means to trick them morally. I think he should be put away for a long time.' The magistrate agreed, to the extent of three years in the penitentiary.

Burleigh smiled grimly, and had but one comment: 'I guess Wednesday is my hoodoo day. Detective Miller arrested me on a Wednesday. I was sentenced on a Wednesday; my time was up on a Wednesday; I was married both times on Wednesdays, and here it is Wednesday again!'

ANOTHER BIGAMIST CASE.

Toronto, Jan. 23. — To enable Emma Knight, convicted at the September Sessions of bigamy, to bring husband No. 1 from England, Judge Denton has reduced her cash bail from $400 to $200. The rest of her bail bond was in real estate.

Mrs. Knight married her second husband whose name was Jones, under the impression that her first husband was dead. Her counsel has located a man in England whom he believes is the missing husband. If this is the case, Mrs. Knight can plead that she was wedded to Jones, believing herself to be a widow, and therefore neither committed bigamy nor was legally married. If she was not married to Jones, neither was she married to Knight, and thus, though going through the marriage ceremony with the men now living, and never divorced, she is not guilty of bigamy. Judge Denton some time ago postponed sentence to March to allow Mrs. Knight to find her long-lost first husband.

THE VENDETTA HAS BEEN EXPLOITED BY BALKAN POLITICIANS

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

I have always termed the acts of the vendetta, or family blood feud—murder, and the perpetrators—murderers. 'It is not murder!' explained a bystander to a special correspondent once. 'He carried arms and did not use them—silly fool!'

Bulgaria in 1895 had a very powerful Premier, named Stambuloff. It is a name King Ferdinand does not like to hear now. Stambuloff had incurred his King's intense dislike and was a victim of a political vendetta. He knew he was a doomed man, even in the open streets of Sofia. It was there one evening in July, of the year mentioned, he was well nigh hacked to pieces with long knives.

I remember the thrill of horror that went through the Kaiserstadt when the news of this most atrocious murder was published. I was ordered at once to Sofia, and then before leaving my instructions were as suddenly countermanded. The heart-broken widow had placed the hands of the dead statesman, slashed off at the wrists, on his breast—mute witnesses. I appreciate better now why Ferdinand Long Nose was not desirous of Great Britain and America appreciating, as Austria did, the atrocity of this act of political vendetta. But the murder has to be answered for yet.

So no one who reads the 'Witness' can doubt my feelings towards the preliminary agitation that for ten years under the vendetta has cursed the provinces of Macedonia before the present war drenched it with more blood. I refer to the doings of the notorious Bulgarian Komitadjis (or political committee men). The agitation was participated in by Turk, Bulgarian and Greek. All alike perpetrated the vendetta and murdered. Several of the Komitadjii leaders came to London, and were feted by friends of my own as liberationists. I received their ugly looks, for I was still persistent in associating the Bulgarian Komitadjis, with murder gangs.

This is written not to contrast the Turks as angels. When it comes to vendetta play—trust John Turk! As the erst ruling race he exercised bloody authority when the Komitadjis after their prior aggressive efforts skulked off to the recesses of the Rhodope Mountains for shelter.

At the time when these Komitadjis were at their busiest political propagation, I was a very confidential friend of the late Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Musurus Pasha was a Greek. His imperial master, Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey, preferred the services in diplomacy of the Moslem who was not pure born. The smartest officer spy as an adjutant I knew he possessed was a Syrian Christian.

Musurus, sitting crossed legged on his embassy sofa and pulling at his little slippers, used to bemoan to me the persistency of the atrocity news from Macedonia. It was all put down then to the Turk's discredit. That was the trouble I used to explain to his Excellency, caused by the press of almost all countries being against one nation. An allied newspaper press is maybe as dangerous as its allied armies. But that was destiny.

I used to take a way with me from such secret interviews confidential documents from Macedonia received from the Sultan at Constantinople, giving the details of vendetta reprisals and showing that the Turks were the least offenders. These facts I believed to be true. I showed these documents to editorial friends, but to no purpose. When an agitation is political, newspaper readers on this hemisphere can appreciate it even better than those in Europe. And thus we see how the press shouting has triumphed.

No apologist, however, can say a word for the doings of ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid. He was the son of a lovely young Armenian woman, a concubine in the Sultanate. He was a ruffian of ruffians. He was seized with the Oriental blood-lust at times and actually saw 'red.' As the offspring of a favorite Armenian slave it was strangely psychological that his fury should have been vented against his mother's breed.

But history's pages read funny at times. In the Near Orient I have met many who refuse all expression of sympathy over the atrocities of 1877, and declare the Bulgarians, as turbulent aggressors, brought trouble upon themselves. Concerning Armenians, I have not heard even my English friends from Asia Minor say a word in their favor. Many refugees from Armenia during their days of oppression fled to Hungary, and I heard from them stories, parts true, but parts fertilized, with the lurid imagination of the Orient, in the untruthful ways of which I was not then so experienced as I am now.

I put many a 'thriller' on the wire, and one I remember excelled all others. Having roped his victim, the terrible Toortzi (such is the name to localize my friend John with throughout the Near East), split, with a sharp edged knife, the scalp on the crown of the head in a straight line from the top of the forehead to the spot where phrenologists locate the bump of self-esteem. There he stopped. Then having pulled apart the flaps of the scalp thus slit, and having already collected a small group of small and loathsome creeping things he placed them underneath and closed up the slit.

Deep down in the inky blackness of the terrible third casemated dungeon—'der dritte Kasematte'—of the Spielberg in Bruenn, Moravia, I have with the smoky light of the provost-marshal's flambeau closely inspected the niche in the wall into which, in past unhappy days, the victim was iron-clamped, whilst the water in the inverted funnel above descended, drop by drop upon his head causing ultimately violent mania.

But the Armenian story excels, and without even a vestige of historic truth. At the time I wired it, it became as notorious as the dripping one of the Middle Ages. And during the late war it turned up from the Orient afresh again like a smiling penny from the mint. Although it lacked the elaborateness of detail with which I clothed it in 1896, I recognized my Armenian offspring. Its a poor joke that does not know its own father.

PROFOUND SECRECY IN WAR COVERS GREATER EVILS IN ITS WAKE.

To some it may seem like Satan, reproving sin, but very shortly there will come forth from Constantinople an accusation against civilized nations of Europe of committing horrible atrocities in the late war.

It will be issued in the form of a Black and Red Book filled with 'terrible reading' as the preliminary notification goes. An association in the Turkish capital has been formed, and is busy collecting the details of these crimes by armed licensed bands of irregulars.

It is not an indictment against one nation. The Serbs are accused of atrocities against the Albanians, Greeks against the Jewish population of Salonika, and the Bulgarians against the Islamites.

These things happened during war, and we must not be too squeamish then. One of the first reforms of the Young Turk Movement in 1908 pertained to war. It was the abolition of the bashi-bazook irregulars.

The word bashi-bazook, or, bozook, as it is pronounced) literally means 'mad-head,' and, in past wars the scoundrel's conduct did not belie this interpretation. The outpost screens of a Turkish army was composed of bashis. Watchful, wiry, relentless, with the destructive nature that loved to fire at everything that moved, the bashi sentry was guilty of deeds which are now historic. He belonged to a mixed crowd of 'rievers,' hill-men as a rule, though I have picked out a wicked, swarthy face from Asia amongst them. It was never a pleasant prospect to be rounded up by bashis, because they spared little, and they burned down rather than looted.

When the Reform Committee's troops moved on Constantinople in 1909 to capture the human monster lurking in the hidden passages of Yildiz Kiosk, for the first time in Turkey's history the bashi's assistance in front of the army was dispensed with. In this I can see the humanizing influence of the German as a European military instructor.

War is in the fighting line unfit to describe. This pertains to disciplined troops. With semi-civilized races the opportunities then afforded, lead to doings incredible. The Evzones of Thessaly's mountain sides are hardy fighters as all mountaineers' are, and in retreat in 1877 they frequently set fire to the fustinella (or cotton kilt) of their killed comrades as a protective cremation against mutilation by the pursuing bashis, hungry on our heels. The Germans were punctillions in 1870, and will be so again. Turcos, Zouaves, and armed irregulars were then dealt with as impossibles, and summarily denied the privileges of civilized war. German influence was at work on the Bosphorus.

Do not forget then that the bashi-bazook irregular with the long roll of past infamies was as a regular military unit abolished by the Reformers in 1909. Nor must we likewise forget that the same merciful reform encompassed the removal of Sultan Abdul Hamid.

I think that incident in history, so sauntily appreciated, is one of the most thrilling. Four reformers, parliamentarians, entered Yildiz Kiosk's grounds stripped of their strong military guards and passed with repeating pistol in hand into the palace. The eunuchs were skulking about like hyenas at the back of a cage, but they were to be hanged by the neck till dead in the streets of Stamboul at dawn a few days later, and they knew.

The monster appeared in black frock coat to face the four repeating pistols. The Palace was a warren of passages known to himself, and at every bend in it he had lying ready a loaded revolver. Abdul was a dead shot. Like the son of a slave that he was, he forgot about these means of personal defence and pleaded for his life. Was it decreed, he asked, that it be spared? Unfortunately it was so. His fate should have been his favorite one to decree when in power — sewn up alive in a sack, and with weight inside, dropped overboard into the waters of the Bosphorus.

But ruling monarchs cannot be dealt with in this way. Not very well. The sentiments of brother rulers are against it. When the two diplomats of Servia stood before King Edward VII. and begged that diplomatic relations be again established with their country after King Alexander and Queen Draga's doom, the British monarch with a great deal of quiet humor, and with certainly an amount of what is termed 'leg pulling,' assured the Servian envoy he could not very well accede to their wishes as he, in his position of King was really in the same line of business as King Alexander had been, and treatment to one king could be similarly applied to the other. At Yildiz Kiosk it was German imperial influence, however, that saved Abdul Hamid.

Nor should we further forget that in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, where Abdul Hamid found willing fanatics for all his devilish inspirations, the Reformers took firm military precautions so that such evils were of the black past.

The Turkish Association in Constantinople, which will issue this Black and Red Book on the atrocities assert they were done under cover of war. Now, to me, one of the very worst features of the Turkish-Bulgarian war was its profound secrecy. We knew how it was maintained. There were no war correspondents, no military attaches at the front, where the actual fighting was. I speak of the Allies. The field post was entirely suspended for the first time in modern history. The Allied authorities did not issue detailed casuality lists of killed and wounded. Why?

Some military writers see in these precautions for total secrecy a consummate generalship, an epoch making arrangement. I have already a strong conviction that before the history of this past war has been written, details which the great secrecy has so far hidden from public ken will, when known, because blood always cries from the ground, make an outcry against such secrecy in future.

War has its privileges and conditions. It has its Red Cross usages. Has this war with its armed irregulars in Macedonia and Thrace been one of extermination? The Berliner Tageblatt, a sober and influential daily newspaper, declares that no less than 240,000 moslems, — men, women and children have been victims of its ravages since the beginning of October last.

Why were the correspondents, attaches, and post messengers prevented in Thrace and Macedonia? Secrecy can be maintained without an absolute negation of news. The German rule to be followed will allow the war correspondent to witness everything, but summary execution will result in the unwarranted disclosure of information. This is an absolutely fair understanding, and it will end such occurrences as the secrecy of Thrace, which I will ever consider was a cover for the perpetration of usages contrary to the conditions of civilized warfare.

STORY OF THE BIBLE IN QUEBEC

Montreal Auxiliary Bible Association Says Possibilities of Advance Greater Than Ever.

'There is a greater possibility now than ever before in regard to the circulation of the Bible in the Province of Quebec.

'A very great change has taken place in the attitude of the French-Canadian people toward the Book of God. We can sell five books to-day to every one we could sell ten years ago.'

This important statement was made by the Rev. W. T. Halpenny, superintendent of colportage, at the 92nd annual meeting of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society in Emmanuel Congregational Church, Montreal.

Dr. Alexander Johnson occupied the chair, and there was a good gathering in spite of the rain.

Prof. Armstrong and Mr. John Murphy, moved and seconded the adoption of the reports, including the re-election of the officers of the society as follows:

President—Alexander Johnson, Esq., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

Vice-presidents—The Rev. Prof. R. E. Welsh, M.A., D.D.; the Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D.; the Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., D.D.; the Right Rev. Bishop Farthing, M.A., D.D., Bishop of Montreal; the Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., D.D.; William Yuile, Esq.; the Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D.; W. F. Lighthall, Esq.; the Rev. A. L. Therrien, D.D.; J. C. Holden, Esq.

Treasurer—John Murphy, Esq.

Secretaries—Prof. Henry F. Armstrong (corresponding secretary); J. H. Carson (recording secretary).

Mr. Halpenny stated that his district extended from Three Rivers to Cornwall, and from the United States boundary to the northern limits of the province. He travelled over it constantly.

There is still a feeling among some of the French, he said, that the Bible is a dangerous book. Some told him that people had lost their religion by reading such books as he sold, and that the ordinary person could not interpret it.

GROWING SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE.

'But there is a growing spirit of independence,' he added, '—an idea that the Bible belongs to the people.

'One woman told me the priest did not want her to read the Bible, but she kept one just the same, and read it a great deal.

'I notice in some places a real hunger for the Word of God. It is more striking among the poor than among those better off. We find a decided difference between the farmers who are prosperous and those who are on poor soil.

'I know one district where every family bought some part of the Bible. In one of the towns I sold 32 books in two hours, and had to go back to the hotel for more.

'At the time of the harvesters' excursions last summer, I got permission from the C. P. R. and G. T. R. to go on the trains that were about to leave, and distribute Gospels and Testaments in English and French among the men. In two days we gave away 600 books. The men sat up and read them and seemed to be interested. They had these books with them on their long journey to the West.

'At the exhibitions in different parts of the province we also sold our books, starting at Sherbrooke Exhibition, where we sold 500 volumes of Scripture in five days.

'I don't feel that the Bible is a Protestant book, or a party book. It belongs to all the people, and we want them to receive it.

LIVING MESSENGERS.

'There is a living force in the Bible, and it must be carried to the people by living messengers. Hence our training classes for colporteurs. They must know the Book and how to go to the homes. They must diagnose the needs of the people. They must be men and women of prayer.

'It is a heroic work. One woman colporteur sold 50 to 70 New Testaments in one month, and a man sold 80 Bibles and 50 Testaments in less than a month.

'I find the Roman Catholics reading the books. The Bible is appreciated, and is working into the lives of the people.'

The speaker then told of the work among the foreign population in Montreal. The need of looking ahead was shown by the conditions in New York to-day with its 900,000 Jews and 500,000 Italians. Conditions here are dangerous to the country, he said, unless steps are taken to improve them. He had seen the crowded lodging houses in the centre of the city, occupied largely for the foreign laborers.

His workers had covered the whole district from Bleury to St. Denis street, and from Craig to St. Catherine street, selling the Bible or parts of it. They were surprised sometimes at the reception they received. A Pole borrowed the money from a Russian to buy a Testament. In another case a Russian laborer, who had a Russian Bible, read the Testament shown him with great interest, and bought it. In a Polish store in Point St. Charles the man produced the Bible he had received when stepping off the immigrant ship when he arrived here.

The students at the theological colleges were engaged for the work in the foreign districts. They went to every Chinese laundry in the city first, and then to the rest of the foreign population.

All last week Mr. Halpenny had spent up in the lumber camps. He used a series of lantern slides, throwing the pictures on a sheet at one end of the cooks' camp. He told Bible stories and others, and then spread out his books on a table and invited the men to buy them. He was 40 miles from the railway. The men were mostly French, and read the books with interest and asked questions.

In one camp the foreman led the way by buying two Testaments, and afterwards ordered a $1.50 Bible.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor expressed the opinion that the people did not use their Bibles enough in church. There was a small number of Bibles seen in the churches, he said. A friend had told him that in Fifth Avenue Church in New York he saw only five Bibles in walking through the church.

'What you miss in Canada is the rustle of the leaves when the Scripture lesson is given out. You notice it when you go back to the Old Country.

'Perhaps the preachers are partly to blame,' he added. 'There was a tendency in their preaching to preach from catch phrases rather than to take a broad passage of Scripture.

'Both pulpit and pew greatly lose by the absence of that steady study of the Scriptures.

'We don't need to find every word absolutely inspired, but the people find in the Bible life for their souls.' This had been the experiences of such men as Augustine and John Bunyan.

The speaker then reviewed the interesting history of the English Bible, and produced an old Hebrew scroll containing the Book of Esther, which he had got in a synagogue in Palestine.

The Reformation, he said, was due to the printing press, which spread broadcast the Bible, for which there had grown up a considerable demand as a result of translations that had been already made and distributed among a certain number of the people.

The Protestants have only the Bible, he said, while the Catholics have the Church and the Bible, with the Church uppermost. It was necessary, therefore, for the Protestants to keep to the Bible as much as possible.

'It should be spread among the lumbermen,' he concluded, 'but also among some of the extremely well-to-do congregations of Montreal, which perhaps need it just as badly.'

MILLION PILLS EACH DAY.

London, Jan. 24.—Sir Joseph Beecham, of 'Worth a Guinea a Box' fame, testified before the committee of patent medicines yesterday that he sold a million pills a day. The approximate weight of the pills sold by his firm every year was fifty tons. He admitted that his expenditure for advertising these pills was $500,000 a year.

PROTOCOLS WILL BE SIGNED SOON.

Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 24. — The protocols of the agreements between Venezuela and France, which, it is believed, will settle the existing differences, are shortly to be signed. Baron Louis evesque d'Avril, member of the French diplomatic corps, arrived here from France to-day, and he and Jose L. Andara, Venezuelan Minister for Foreign Affairs, will take up the discussion of the matters at issue immediately.

JAMAICA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

London, Jan. 22.—Colonel Sir William Henry Manning has been appointed Governor of Jamaica to replace Sir Sydney Olivier, who has held that office since 1907. Col. Manning has been Governor and commander-in-chief of the Nyassaland Protectorate since 1910.

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SKYSCRAPERS ARE TOO HIGH

Toronto Financier Presents Notice of Motion to Board of Trade re. Big Building Mania.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—Mr. G. T. Somers, a prominent merchant and financier, who recently retired from the presidency of the Toronto Board of Trade, has given notice of motion before the council of that body, strongly condemning the skyscraper epidemic. The building by-law limits the height of all structures to ten stories, or 128 feet, but the infractions of this law are becoming frequent. The Traders Bank building, of 15 stories, was erected seven years ago; the C.P.R. office building of 17 stories is just about completed, the Royal Bank has just secured a permit for one of 20 stories, and it is thought to be inevitable that the other two corners of King and Yonge streets will soon be the sites of similar structures. Then only a block distant a permit has been granted for the erection of a 17-story hotel. Mr. Somers points out all the evils attending this skyscraper mania, and urges the Board of Trade to try to influence the City Council to put a stop to it.

Lucky Find for Rag Sorters

Rings and Uncut Diamonds Found in Bale in Paper Mill.

Cornwall, Jan. 24.—Yesterday while four employees in the ragroom of the St. Lawrence Paper Company, at Mille Roches, were engaged in their regular occupation of sorting paper and rags, they came across one lot which contained what seemed, and proved, to be, precious stones, diamonds. The waste paper, which is shipped to the factory in bales, arrived only a few days ago from New York. The find consisted of a few rings and a large number of uncut stones. The discoverers brought their find to Cornwall, and a local jeweller pronounced them genuine. The diamonds are worth several thousand dollars.

TROOPS ASSURE ORDER IN JUAREZ.

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 24.—The arrival of 300 Mexican infantry and 400 cavalry in Juarez last night practically assured the safety of the border post against attack by rebels.

RIOTING IN LABOR STRIFE

Bystander Mortally Injured in Gun Fight in New York To-day.

New York, Jan. 24.—Men, said to be detectives, in an automobile standing between a mob of garment strikers and a gang of non-union men last night in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, drew revolvers when apparently they considered themselves in danger, and fired a number of shots. Joseph Milstein, a bystander, received a bullet wound in the neck and was mortally injured.

According to strikers' stories to the police, the officers, after the shooting, leaped from their machine and mingled with the rioters. The chauffeur was arrested.

The shooting precipitated more furious fighting in which a dozen men were trampled on and injured. Reserves from two police stations dispersed the rioters.

SMASHED HOTEL WINDOWS.

Intermittent for more than three months, the trouble between the waiters and the proprietors of New York hotels and restaurants became acute again to-day when efforts were made to carry out 'the general strike' which was declared last night. Hardly had the order been issued when 2,000 men began a march through the hotel district. They besieged the Hotel Knickerbocker, where the proprietor, James B. Regan, discharged all of his waiters yesterday, and the Hotel Belmont. It is alleged at the hotels that some of the strikers or their sympathizers threw bricks through the windows, causing excitement among the midnight guests in the dining rooms. No one was hurt, however, and only one man arrested.

The proprietors are confident that they were masters of the situation and are determined not to recognize the union, a demand which is at the bottom of the strike. The union leaders declare that out of 6,000 votes cast at last night's mass meeting, eighty per cent were in favor of the strike.

PIRACY IN CHINA ALARMS AUTHORITIES

Amoy, China, Jan. 23. — The disorderly elements in the province of Fu Kien have become so formidable that the authorities are unable to cope with them. In the neighborhood of Hinghwa traffic has become unsafe except for very strong parties and these are compelled to keep to the principal roads.

Piracies are very frequent on the Dragon River, even large vessels being attacked. A junk, chartered by an American Oil Company, was boarded by pirates to-day and the captain was killed.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

Sherbrooke Man Run Down Last Night by Quebec Central Railway Train.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Sherbrooke, Jan. 24.—A man named Cote was killed near Black Lake last night by a train of the Quebec Central Railway. He was rather deaf and did not hear the train approaching. He was hurled from the track and killed instantly.

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Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10 cents per copy; for individual subscriptions. 12c per copy in clubs to one address. No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

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

Sample and subscriptions blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

DAILY WITNESS—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. 'Employment Wanted,' 'Situations Vacant,' etc., 10c per insertion, up to 50 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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FEBRUARY, 1913

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

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The Witness.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1913.

Lord Grey has been doing good imperial service in keeping attention on the need of some co-ordination of the naturalization laws. When a man was a Roman citizen he knew it. It held good wherever he went the world over. But it is not easy to define what constitutes British citizenship. We have become familiar with men who are citizens in India, but who are excluded from Canada, with men born under the flag at Hong Kong, who have to pay five hundred dollars to enter Canada, with men who have gone through the painful process of renouncing their native country and swearing allegiance to King George, who in King George's own island would be accounted foreigners. The urgency of some solution of this exceedingly perplexing question was acknowledged in the King's speech at the opening of the British Parliament, and a bill is promised on the subject as the result of communications with the Canadian Government. A striking illustration of the need of it is found in the fact that were Canada to be given representation on the committee of defence, Mr. Perley, Secretary of State, is the man who would probably be sent. But Mr. Perley, though a subject of the King, is not a British subject in Great Britain, and would on setting foot on British soil become a foreigner, even though his father before him was a member of the Canadian Parliament. He was born in New Hampshire, and had to be naturalized to become a Canadian. That such a naturalization does not make a person just as fully a British citizen as does Canadian birth is a danger to the fabric of the Empire. It is for the Canadian Government, while urging the matter, to do what it only can do to help Great Britain to frame such a law as will form a new imperial tie with all parts of the Empire, even though it be necessary to withstand the opposition of some race prejudice in securing it.

Colonel Hughes, of the war department, has showed the instincts of a statesman in summoning the women into council in studying the interests of our military camps. He could not have done a greater thing for his government. And the liquor trade could not have done a more bungling thing than to mobilize against the women. Impudence could not go further than to assume, as those who sent the deputation to the minister, must have assumed that the country, in inquiring what was best for its young men in camp, would take their trade interests into consideration. Their profits forsooth out of the pockets of our young soldiers were to count with the people against the well-being of their boys. Mr. Hughes gave these men a good answer. He said he had not asked the advice of the women as to whether liquor should be sold at the camps. He himself had decided that the Government was not going to keep liquor shops for the young men and lads that were in its charge. But in all the camps the women were doing a great deal for the benefit and entertainment of the men, and that he greatly appreciated their services. We can assure Colonel Hughes that the country does too. The women do not go to the camps to make money out of the men, whether by catering to their foibles or otherwise. Moved entirely by good will they go at their own cost and do for them all they can; and for these bosses of the bartenders to put their claims into comparison and actually to treat the women as interlopers in their special preserves is about as rich a piece of effrontery as has ever come from that brazen-faced quarter.

One is not convinced by the conclusions of the 'Spectator,' which, in a leader on food taxes, says: 'No doubt Mr. Bonar Law's speech at Ashton really disposed of food taxes, but there was an acute danger that the country would not understand this.' There is no doubt that it actually did result in disposing of the food taxes, but in a way as surprising to Mr. Law as was his speech to his party. If Mr. Law had really meant to dispose of food taxation by his proposal, there was not only an acute danger that the country would not understand it, there was the much more acute danger that no one in his own party could understand it. Nineteen brave men (computation of a Conservative paper), stood by him against all odds, believing that the power to levy taxes on the food of the British people should be left to the overseas dominions, and having implicit faith that these would demand the tax. The rest of his party went into violent opposition at the risk of wrecking the party, believing that Mr. Bonar Law both meant what he said, and was sincere in saying it. It was a hot dispute for a few days, during which Mr. Bonar Law's position as leader hung in the balance. Now the 'Spectator' lets Mr. Law down easy by saying that the Ashton speech did not mean what either of the factions of the Unionist party understood it to mean, but was a clever method devised by him to throw over the policy of food taxation.

Mr. Taft has frequently announced his ambition to sit on the bench of the Supreme Court as a judge of constitutional questions, for which he declares himself better fitted than for a politician. His attitude on the coastwise traffic through the Panama Canal we have always supposed to be governed, like most of his conclusions for four years back, rather by its political than by its legal bearings. If it is not bad in law, with regard to which we do not pretend to speak, it is plainly a barefaced breach of the intent of the treaty. According to the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, the best Mr. Knox, Mr. Taft's manager in this matter, can claim for it as a matter of law, is that it is damnum absque injuria — a damage inflicted without creating a legal claim. But it appears also to be bad politics. The people of the United States are beginning to realize that while they have been called upon to shout defiance to Great Britain, the despised bugbear of the United States schoolboys, what they have really been shouting for is a big annual gift out of the pockets of the United States people into those of some of the wealthiest combinations of capital in the country. They are beginning to say, or at least one of them has been saying: Of course we have no objections to a brush with Great Britain; but why should we have it over a matter in which we are in the wrong as regards her and in which we would be doing our own people an injury?

FOOD TAX.

It is now some fifteen years since the elder Chamberlain, departing daringly from the creed he had strongly expressed only a year or two before, declared himself for preferential trade within the Empire as a bond of union. We pointed out at the time, and have since maintained, that this proposal was an impossible one; it was indeed only a cloak for pure protectionism. The whole lavish financing of the movement soon gave evidence of this, as people do not buy up newspapers and magazines and gain control of news channels out of a patriotic purpose to induce Englishmen to pay taxes for the benefit of colonial farmers. They had some more practical end in hand than that. That end and aim has more and more revealed itself as the years have past. The one appeal of the protectionist press to the British workman has been that even if his food cost him more he would have more wages and be every way better off. How was it to reach him except through some protection to his own product. However Mr. Joseph Chamberlain may have managed to convince himself to the contrary, the movement was at bottom from the beginning protectionist and nothing else.

The two reasons which made us say from the first that imperial preference was impossible were, first, that the English elector would never tax his own food for the benefit of colonial farmers; secondly, that the protectionists of the Dominions would not lower their tariffs for the sake of Great Britain. If any reductions were to be sought in those quarters, it must come from those who desired reductions in their own tariffs for their own sake. The British workman was not going to be fooled by the theory that the foreigner would pay the duty and that his food would be as cheap as ever. Those who urged this could not themselves have believed it, except on that curious quality of faith that philosophers have called 'the will to believe.' Mr. Balfour was at no time fooled. The utmost length they could get him to go was to take the ground that if Britain placed duties on her imports, she would have something to trade off with those countries that placed duties on her products. His ultimate goal, like that of Sir John Macdonald and his 'National Policy,' was reciprocal free trade. So the money end of the Unionist party turned Mr. Balfour out and put Mr. Bonar Law, a convinced protectionist, at the head of the party. He led it straight up to the brink of the precipice and bade it jump over. But it would not jump. And there is where it finds itself now.

THE GOLD SUPPLY.

If Sir Felix Schuster's diagnosis of the gold market is not overdrawn the logical deduction is that there will be a general fall in prices, including land values and merchandise, and that businesses that have been discounting a continued rise in values and increase in demand will find themselves in straits, and that those who have counted too much on an increase in real estate values will have a check. This will not of course tell on central properties, whose prospects are assured in anything like the measure that it will affect speculative values beyond the radius of immediate full occupation. What Sir Felix says is that, such has been the increase of business that the gold supply has ceased to keep up with it, and that there must be an immediate strengthening of the gold reserve the world over. We have here two separate propositions, for the world's gold supply must be distinguished from its banking reserve. With regard to the need of strengthening the latter, bankers generally seem to be agreed. The very fact that gold has greatly decreased in buying value owing to the cheaper production of it, dictates the need of a greater reserve of it in proportion to the world's business. But how far that would affect the world's gold supply is another question. If the banking reserves should be increased sufficiently to reduce sensibly that supply, it would of necessity increase the exchangeable value of gold, with to that extent, the results we have prefigured. But there are many other uses for gold besides for coining and bank bullion. Other uses practically consume the gold to a greater or less extent, while bank reserves hold it intact as a permanent addition to the world's supply. How far the sequestration of so much in bank vaults would affect the whole supply might be hard to tell. On the other hand any increase in the value of gold would stimulate supply, as the supply largely depends on whether this or that deposit is 'pay dirt' or not. This should act as a powerful balance-wheel on any rapid increase in the value of gold and consequent fall in the value of commodities, such as would paralyze the businesses which have so surprisingly developed under the opposite condition of rising prices.

CUTTING THE TARIFF.

The Democratic party in the United States is a party of the solid white population of the Southern States together with the poorer element in the cities, towns and villages in the North. This is the reason for its present tariff policy. Being a party of the city dwellers whose one interest in farm products is their cheapness they can afford to take off the tariff on farm produce entering the United States from Canada. When President Taft ventured to do this he found himself in a very different position. His party was, owing to its anti-slavery and Puritan traditions, essentially the farmers' party and the farmers of the northern tier of states objected with much ardor and force against a tariff arrangement with Canada that would allow Canadian farm products into free competition with their own. In agreeing to the reciprocity pact Mr. Taft so angered the United States farmers in the Northern States that when he stood for re-election he only won the votes of two of the smallest states of the Union. With such an example of unpopularity before them the Democrats would be doing a foolish thing to adopt the free food principle were it not for the difference in the habitat of the electors of the two parties above referred to.

As tacticians the Democrats are probably wise enough to see that by disposing of the free food schedule first they will then be free to win the support of these same farmers, the original Progressives, in carrying through the rest of their programme. Once they have taken away the slight benefit the farmers derive from protection, the Democrats will have with them the whole backing of the farmers in reducing the rest of the schedules. They will then find the demand for free farm machinery, free woollens, free cottons, free leather, free boots and the demand that many other things be put on the free list irresistible. The farmers are not likely to find themselves much hurt by free farm products. Their resentment was at the unfairness of removing their own protection as the only response to their demand for a reduction of their burden. By losing that protection their hands will be free to tear down the bars of the tariff fence that makes all that they [illegible] expensive.

After the farm produce schedule has been put through the next schedule taken up will probably be the cotton schedule. The Southern States are largely interested in this, as they are one of the chief cotton growing parts of the world. As, however, the price of their product is fixed by the comparison of the world's supply with the world's demand they have little to gain from any tariff except on small amounts of special qualities of fibre. It has always been a surprising thing that cotton could be taken to England, manufactured there and the goods brought back to the United States more cheaply than it can be manufactured in the United States, where it is grown. In the very same way it is cheaper to ship the cotton grown in the Southern States to the New England States to be manufactured into goods and take back the cloth, than it is for the Southerners to make use of the large amount of hand labor that is necessary every fall at the picking season to run cotton factories in manufacturing the goods on the spot during the season when there is no picking to be done. In cutting the duty on the manufactured products the Democrats are not in such a happy position. The employees of the mills are of the class from which the Democratic party draws its chief strength. Never did this element get such a lesson of the uselessness of a duty, as far as their wages were concerned, as in the Homestead and Lowell strikes. The last of these is very fresh in the minds of the operatives and they will not bother much to support the duty which their employers pretended for so long they shared with them, and still pretend they are demanding on their account.

PEACE KILLED.

For a brief day the world breathed more freely. The Turks had decided, with the unanimous approval of their Grand Council of magnates, to accept the bitter pill of European extinction and Asiatic dependence. Russia had found means to force Turkey's hand by threatening to occupy a few more of her Armenian provinces in Asia Minor, namely, Van, Erzerum and Bitlis, in addition to Kars which she obtained after her last war with Turkey; also to enter the Bosphorus with her fleet which would mean that she would command Constantinople. Hers were the guns which brought Turkey to. They were possibly brought to bear with the consent to the powers. It was impossible not to sympathize with Turkey in her humiliation and one might almost say her death pangs. But that sympathy was soon forfeited. That happened fear of which was the cause of the delay in coming to terms, and which made the able diplomats of the Porte so helpless and inconsequent in discussion—a revolt at Constantinople. It was supposed that, when the Grand Council had unanimously recommended that the government should accede to the terms of the allies, that crisis was past; but those who had before worked a revolution saw their chance of getting back the control from which they had been ousted or at least the miserable remnant of that power. With Enver Bey at their head, they accomplished another coup d'état. They placed Midhat, the mighty man of the Young Turk revolution, on the divan of Grand Vizier, and proclaimed as the policy of the new government 'No surrender of Adrianople.' The world still waits to know what will follow.

The revolution had well nigh been a peaceful one—so passive had the people become—but for the fact that Enver Bey in approaching the Porte to demand the resignation of the government was fired on from a window by an aide-de-camp of Nazim, the commander-in-chief. This shot was immediately replied to by Enver's followers with the effect that Nazim, one of the most necessary men to Turkey should there be further war, was shot dead. This was the story as told us, but few if any Turks supposed the murder of Nazim to be unpremeditated. This was followed by some little disorder, but it was for the moment repressed. But what do the Young Turks hope to do, now that they have the control?. Should they succeed in their dearest wish and get Christendom by the ears, it seems at this distance as though they were only stirring up fresh humiliation for Islam. Even without a European cyclone they might soon have to face Russia in Armenia, while the various nations squabbled over other broken portions of a fallen empire. 'Whom a god would destroy he first makes mad' is an old Latin proverb. It is a time for great statesmanship in every chancellery in Europe.

STILL UNSETTLED.

When the government at Constantinople had been overthrown seemed the right moment from a military point of view for the invaders to renew the war. The common people of that capital, cowed and discouraged, would have felt bitterly towards those who had brought upon them this renewed misfortune, and there was a fair chance that the invading allies would have met, at the Tchatalja lines, not a united people, but mutually destructive factions and somewhat anarchical conditions. The party feud that found expression in the killing of Nazim by Enver no doubt burns in the breast of every officer in the Turkish army; and if it did not result in open rupture between the factions, would have created a sullenness ill fitted to bring about warlike successes. The Allies have not taken this course, for which let us all be thankful. Their reasons for not doing so are many and valid. One of course is the natural repugnance to renew such enormous sacrifice and waste at a time when a cool blooded realization of exhaustion has followed on the hot blood of war. Another is that the point to be gained is not Constantinople, but Adrianople, which has already been many times attacked in vain. It is to be noted that the Greeks, though still fighting, have not yet reduced Janina.

These are military reasons. But besides them there is the fact that, though there has been a revolution at Constantinople there is still a government, and that, though the professed purpose of the revolution was to prevent an affirmative reply to the demand of the Allies, still no reply has yet been received, and it is only fair to give the new administration time to make one. Should that reply prove a challenge no one could then blame the allies for accepting it. Against renewal of the war there is also the somewhat desperate anxiety of the powers to keep themselves from getting involved in the strife. There is Austria, sulky as she can be and nursing an irritation in Albania. There was Roumania, with whom a settlement is said to have at last been made; but how firmly, who knows? There is Germany friendly with the Young Turk movement, and indeed friendly with every Turkish administration while always seeking franchises in Asia. And, over-against her, Russia forever, since the day of Peter the Great, threatening Constantinople and always in a position to extend her boundaries at the foot of Mount Ararat. The delegates to the peace conference have been constituted plenipotentiaries for war or peace, and these find themselves in London in the midst of an atmosphere tremendously insistent on peace. A good sign is the buoyant condition of the European bourses of Europe, which shows how the financial world, always as sensitive as a wireless receiver to every motion and emotion, that tells for war or peace, has entirely refused to admit that the war once closed can be resumed, or at least that it can extend beyond the original combatants.

WOMEN AND THE FRANCHISE BILL.

The Liberals had looked forward with great hope to the passage of the new Franchise Bill. It was to secure their future. They have at present the majority of the votes in the country behind them. By putting an end to plural voting they would at a stroke put an end to tens of thousands of votes that are always cast for their opponents. How true this is may be seen from a consideration of six seats whose electors are nearly all plural voters—Oxford (2), Cambridge (2), and the city of London (2), solid Conservative ridings. These six constituencies which will entirely disappear when plural voting is put an end to are but a small part of the opposition that plural voting offers to liberalism. Many ridings where contests are close are carried by the vote of non-resident land voters who, during the three or four days that the British elections last, run from place to place recording their votes. It was after the announcement in the speech from the throne in the British Parliament that the speech from the throne in the Quebec Parliament gave a similar promise of the elimination of plural votes. Sir Lomer Gouin's promise has been carried into effect while Mr. Asquith's still hangs fire.

To put an end to plural voting was not the only object nor indeed the chief object of the bill. Its larger purpose was to extend the franchise so as to make it practically a universal manhood suffrage bill. As wealth is mostly Conservative, it is naturally the part of the Liberals to extend the franchise to the lower strata as fast as they can be educated enough to make it possible. By the passage of this franchise act the Liberals would both have cut down the adverse vote and added greatly to the vote supporting its policies, unless indeed the new vote should largely outrun Liberalism. It is not at all impossible that had the bill carried the Labor party would have come quickly to such strength as to choke out Liberalism.

SUFFRAGE BILL WITHDRAWN.

There is a definite rule in the game of baseball that if the umpire sees an error made by a base runner, it is not his duty to give any decision unless someone of the opposing side has seen the fault, and demands a ruling on it. Owing to this regulation one of the few runs in the last 'World's series' was scored. The runner, in making home, stepped a foot wide of the home plate, and went past without ever touching it. The umpire who tells the story says that he hesitated for fully a second after the player got in, to see if any member of the opposing side would say anything. As no one protested the umpire called the man safe, and the run was scored. Had he heard a protest from any of the players, he was ready to call the man out. This rule, which may seem in its working unfair, has been adopted to avoid unnecessary trouble, and in the interest of fast play, in which there is as little interference with the opposing teams as possible.

This incident is given to illustrate the position of the Speaker of the British House of Commons on the Suffrage Bill amendment. The Manhood Suffrage Bill was introduced by the Government with the promise that a chance would be given for a woman suffrage amendment, and time would be allotted for a free discussion and vote. In all good faith, the Government entered on this course, which had been before the nation for months. These parliamentarians are not knaves, tricksters, fools or dupes. They brought the question up in the very fairest way they knew of, trusting to the other side to play the game, and not make obstruction for the sake of obstruction. Then Mr. Bonar Law made his appeal to the Speaker for a ruling on a question which would not otherwise have been considered. At first the Speaker merely stated the general principle, but when he was required by Mr. Bonar Law to give a ruling he pronounced the proposed procedure irregular on the ground that the amendment so greatly altered the quality of the bill as to make its withdrawal necessary. The government, thus balked of the fair discussion and vote that it had promised the women, decided to withdraw the bill. Mr. Bonar Law is clearly responsible for the debacle. The technical point would have been ignored, and the mind of parliament declared, and the Government committed, had he not forced a ruling from the Speaker. According to their custom, the Pankhurst people have decided that, having suffered a setback to their desires, the way to avenge it is to whip their friends; they are therefore, going to renew attacks on Mr. Lloyd George, and Sir Edward Grey, who have done most for them. Is it a wonder that they are hated, and that the cause of woman suffrage has to share the resentment of the unreasoning people?

NO PERMANENT POLICY POSSIBLE.

It is worth noting that while our Parliament is putting through a bill for the gift of three great battleships to the Imperial navy, New Zealand, which has already tried that policy by the similar gift of the battleship 'New Zealand,' built in Britain, is steadily becoming more convinced of the need of a Pacific squadron built by the Dominions whose shores are washed by that ocean. The policy of colonial navies is the one that was accepted at the last colonial conference in London and endorsed by leading British admirals. New Zealand, while disavowing any intention of interfering with Canadian politics, desires that Canada should take no action that will commit her until another colonial conference has taken place at Vancouver. It might be a good thing if such a meeting could be arranged, but it will find itself as impotent to bind the future action of any of the dominions as was the last colonial conference, the spirit of whose conclusions we seem to have already discarded. Whether it be for better or worse our Parliament, the Parliament of Australia, and that of New Zealand are separate bodies each governed by a strong partisan spirit. None will brook interference from another, none can so bind itself that in a strong fit of partisan feeling it will not haul the status of its navy into the arena and make its future dependent on an appeal to the country.

The British Government fits its annual naval policy to the trend of thought of the day, and of the homeland. At one time it is building a lot of submarines and torpedo boats as the most effective arm of the fleet. At another nothing but dreadnoughts or super-dreadnoughts can be mentioned. At one time it scatters small fleets all over the Seven Seas with the idea that such a course will give it the advantage of being able to strike or parry effectively in the first round of a fight. At another time it concentrates as strong fleets as possible in the Mediterranean, while at still another time thing will do but a concentration of every possible ship in the North Sea. At one time it is building ships with great vigor and at another it is building only a bare average supply. Parliament is swung by the impulse of the people, by the lessons taught by contemporary naval actions, and by any realignment of force. The British navy has been very much in politics within the last year, and it was only by the Liberals handing its control over to a man who could outdo the Conservatives at their own game of navy building that they have won freedom to proceed with their more important measures.

There is no such thing as a permanent naval policy. Each year's policy is a permanent policy just in so far as it is irrevocable. It is as impossible that the Canadian Navy should ever be taken out of politics as it is that the British Navy or the Australian Navy should be so slighted. Every year some responsible minister will have to bring down the estimates for supplies, repairs, new construction and pay. Every year his estimates and proposals will have to be examined both by the Opposition and by the country. For periods of a few years at a time interest will lapse as it does in any other department of the government of a country when nothing particularly contentious is on, only to be taken up again later with greater heat. It is so in all countries. Germany had a very strenuous campaign worked up by the Kaiser before she adopted her first big naval budget, and annually the Left registers its opposition. The United States Congress last year fought over the appropriation for new battleships. One party wanted three, the other party did not want any. They compromised on one monster. This year the same fight has to be gone through.

No nation can settle on a navy policy that will bind its future. Canada tried to do it when Mr. Foster's resolution favoring a Canadian navy was unanimously carried. At that time it looked as if the whole thing had been settled. Later he poured abuse on the policy he then urged. Canada can confer with New Zealand and Australia on a naval policy, she may confer with Great Britain on a naval policy; unless she bind herself by a treaty for a term of years she cannot enter into any plan that may not be upset by the next Parliament. A conference such as that proposed at Vancouver may be supremely useful for enlightenment and for the spirit of unity it will arouse; but it cannot settle anything. The Canadian Government of necessity must act in this according to the will of the people of Canada, and any outside influence that is sought for to force that opinion in a fixed channel will but alienate it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to England and got the advice that the construction of a Canadian navy was the best thing he could do for the Empire. Mr. Borden went to England and came back with a scheme for a gift of dreadnoughts. Each got the answer he wanted because the anxious desire of England in both cases was to work in harmony with the Canadian Government. The British Government did not want to influence either, but being pressed, spoke with as much non-commitment and agreement as it was possible for it to do. Canada must to-day decide her own course. It will be greatly for the good of the country if the course decided on is one that the people will not speedily scrap.

UNITED STATES BANKING DIFFICULTIES.

But for the induction of United States ideas into our newer territories, our government would, in amending the Bank Act, have only had the bankers to please. We notice that Major Sam. Sharpe is marshalling the dissatisfaction of the farmers of New Ontario and of the North-West to present a case for some change in the conditions of our banking. This is a new thing in Canada, for the community as a whole has found no fault with the banking system, which, as compared with any other, is exceptionally good. Beyond the demand led by the 'Witness' for an independent audit, the business public is very well satisfied. It is a good thing, however, that the farmers should be summoned to state their case. They are the base of society community, and it is wholesome to have them taking an interest in public affairs. They may well be able to suggest some improvements. In any case nothing could be more educative than such a discussion. When there is dissatisfaction in any quarter the great thing is for all parties to get together and come as far as possible to an understanding. Under such conditions all come at least to understand the facts better.

In the United States it is different. One of the great tasks that has confronted the last two or three administrations has been the necessity for an entire revision of the banking system of the country. Recurrent financial crises have stirred the thought of the people and they are determined that something must be done and at the same time fearful of doing anything lest it put them faster into the power of the credit-trust that the money-trust investigation has so adequately revealed. The big directors of New York have frankly owned that their power was excessive and might be dangerous to the nation did it ever get into evil hands. They naturally as honorable men deem their own use of it to be beneficial. Possibly it is, in so far as it is purely financial, but it invades politics in many ways and always with a capitalistic leaning.

A reservoir is built to contain a storage of water for a city and to maintain always a constant pressure in the pipes that conduct the water to the houses. If the pumps break down for a while the reservoir feeds the pipes from its emergency supply. If, as at night, no one uses water, instead of the pumps having to stop they can go right on increasing the supply for the next day. New York city is the money reservoir of the United States. For a number of reasons, whether well founded or not, the people throughout the country dislike intensely the reservoir and the control that is exercised over it by a group of half a dozen men in New York whom they believe to have the power of manipulating the gates to the supply pipe. It seems to be the general opinion that a considerable number of local reservoirs, with entirely independent, or even isolated, systems should be established throughout the country so as to keep the pressure of New York's financial needs, that is, its rate of interest, from being felt all through the country.

If the people succeed in carrying this idea into effect they will have put an end to the free flow of money from locality to locality. They will establish a number of different rates of interest throughout the country as was so markedly the case a generation ago when interest in the West was twice what it was in the East. The proposal sounds basicly foolish, for it will be an attempt to prevent a man from lending where he can get most for his money and borrowing where he can get the money cheapest. There is this, however, to be said for it. As a result of the panic of 1907 the owners of Tennessee Iron were squeezed and the Morgan group made immense profits. It has long been known that the incentive to create a panic was at that time before the financial group. It is now made certain on their own showing that the power lay in their hands, and a great number of people are thoroughly convinced that the dice were loaded.

There is this in addition to be said. In New York, according to Mr. Lawson, the price of money is not regulated by the interest it earns on legitimate investment but by a higher rate that is created by the desire of men to gamble with the surplus on stocks. In this way, he urges, borrowers throughout the whole country who require the money for enterprise must pay a higher interest than it would otherwise cost, so long as the banks are intimately connected up. The vast majority of people are borrowers rather than lenders, and resent anything that increases the cost of the money they need for their enterprises, and are alarmed at the idea of an occult money power that can, as they think, make money dearer to suit its own ends. This fear on the part of the people puts the government in an awkward position. Two administrations have tried to make a banking law and failed. The Aldrich bill has been before the country for two years. Continual discussion is going to result in a considerable educaton of the people on the principles of banking and currency. What is wanted is to have currency more, not less fluent, and a very strenuous campaign of

education would seem to be needed to induce the people to allow it to be made so.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.

Long ago an English philosopher said that the English mind was one of compromise in political philosophy. The word 'compromise' did not mean a surrender of principle, as it has in common use come to imply. It simply meant that in their political action the English people are not usually led or dominated by a single idea, but by a complex of ideas. The development of English education has been such a complex, and the education acts of recent years have been the compromise resultants of contending principles. The first act which definitely called for a state organized system of public instruction was that of Mr. Forster in 1870. It had been long demanded by the utilitarians on the one hand, and had been urged by Carlyle, the firce opponent of the utilitarians, on the other hand. All kinds of reasons welcomed or opposed the new public or 'board' schools, as they were called from the fact that they were placed under the direction of local or municipal boards.

The influence of the ideas of Herbert Spencer as to what kind of education is of most worth led to an attempt to make the teaching of the board schools as directly practical as possible. The people who desired a more literary culture for their sons and daughters could afford, and would undoubtedly continue, to send them to the schools of that special character. The board schools were for the mass of people who had to make their way in trades or business. Yet there were all kinds of protests against the aim of the board schools to develop practical efficiency in the pupils; knowledge that was of use in life, particularly in a trade or business, must be destructive of all true culture. The board school product would be a mere, horrid Gradgrind, and he soon became the subject of jibes from the popular novelists. It required the exercise of all their literary charm on the part of Huxley and Tyndall to prove that the science of common things might serve the purposes of culture for most people quite as effectively as the history of the Peloponesian war, before public opinion became reconciled to the board schools. Leaving out the long struggle between churchman and nonconformist, the next and last stage in the history of English education has been the recognition of the superiority of the schools of Germany in fitting their products for industrial life. During the last ten years this fact has been urged with great force by a number of the most eminent English educationists, whose conclucions have been based upon close and accurate observation.

The truth is now realized that the struggle for industrial supremacy must be fought in the schools with the same energy that is displayed in building dreadnoughts to maintain naval supremacy. The announcement that the Asquith Government is to take the question up in earnest may be regarded as the recognition of a demand for national efficiency. All educational history goes to prove that forward movements with a definite aim bear fruit rapidly. It is only a few years before the present school generation becomes the most energetic part of the population. The Government proposes to increase its grants by a sum of ten million dollars. The expansion in government aid during the last forty years, since the board schools came into operation, has been enormous. In the first year it was only three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; in the last year it was over seventy millions. The sums raised by the people in rates, endowments, subscriptions, and so forth, in England and Wales, now exceed one hundred million dollars a year. That is, roughly, equivalent in proportion to population to twenty-five million in Canada. And as more is needed, it is to be forthcoming. It is altogether probable that the greatest need is the improvement of secondary education, and such encouragement as will ensure a larger proportion of the pupils going forward to and completing the course of secondary instruction. Germany's success is due not merely to the excellence of her higher schools, but to the large numbers who complete the courses in them. The new movement in the mother country should encourage us also to go forward. It is plain that we are being left sadly behind in the educational race.

SOCIALISM.

With regard to Socialism, the 'Witness' has always held that the institutions of any country in any age have at all times been, and will always be, some compromise between collectivism and individual action. Pure Socialism is not practicable. But experiments in Socialism are not to be feared, as only through them can men learn what is possible and what is not. Among the letters in our correspondence page this week is one on this subject of more than usual ability, to which nevertheless we have three objections. The first is the too common one that it is long; but that is condoned by the intelligence with which the subject is handled. Another is that it bears false witness against the 'Witness,' by saying that it is enamored of competition, whereas, it has diligently shown the defects of the present construction of society, witness the very article our correspondent quotes. No paper has more stoutly defended the Doukhobor community, the most successful development of Socialism we have heard of, through good report and through evil report, as being one of the most valuable accessions to our population that has reached us. The leader of that community has just been refused access to the United States on the score that he is an anarchist, which we assume that he is after the school of Tolstoy, who did not believe in any sort of physical coercion. The Doukhobor community has been, we believe, so far, a social as well as a financial success. We do not propose to attempt to analyze that success further than to note the remarkable piety which binds these people together and the simplicity which attaches them to a capable and devoted leader. If this be not a true picture of this community we are open to correction at the hands of those who know them better, though, of course, any statements to their detriment would need to be well substantiated, as they have no means of defending themselves.

The third reason why we should perhaps have declined to print this letter is that we have distinctly said that we could not give any more space to denunciation of the present system of competition and what is called capitalism; if any one could give us examples of successful co-operation we should greatly welcome them. The writer referred to has sought to redeem his letter in this respect by appending to it some vague statement as to what he would like in the way of co-operation. It is what we should also like if we only knew how to bring it successfully about. But he does not help us in the very least towards its realization. We did get one answer from a correspondent who knew about a co-operative effort in fruit selling, and who offered to send us an account of it for pay. This is not co-operation. Our corresponden-- columns are on a co-operative basis. We are doing what we can for mankind in the journalistic line. We believe in co-operation. The result of our recent appeal to the country to aid in the circulation of the 'Witness' was one of the grandest illustrations of self-forgetting co-operation on record.

One thing that we have noted about our Socialist correspondents is that none of them seems able to state the case to the satisfaction of another. Public ownership and co-operation in business are two of the mildest forms of Socialism. It is these with which this correspondent deals. A difficulty in the way of public ownership is that it puts the management at the mercy of politicians. On this continent government-owned public utilities are for the most part badly managed from the fact that they afford places for the friends of politicians. Co-operation is under the same difficulty. It is not the same talents that enable a man to win votes as those which fit him to administer. In fact, the need of winning votes greatly embarrasses administration, as President Taft and many another has shown. A conversation wit one of the original promoters of the Rochdale co-operative experiment, the same to which our correspondent refers, showed that he regarded the failure of the system to put good business management in charge had been a great disadvantage to the experiment. We know, however, that in the sixty years or so that have elapsed since that beginning there has been a considerable development of co-operation in distribution, more or less successful, though it is said that the promoters of the movement continue to deplore a tendency to revert in various ways to individualism until the co-operative element is barely recognizable. Co-operative stores were at one time started in Montreal on a large scale, but did not last very many months. The difficulty that all must see in pure Socialism is that there is no incentive to effort except individual loyalty and unselfishness. It seems to be supposed that men would immediately turn into angels, or, at least, Doukhobors. How it does work with men, as we have them, is illustrated by the common conviction that men on a government job will do only half as much work as they will working for a contractor. How we in our present moral state would get on at it is pretty well told in the story of a colony of convinced Australian Socialists that will be found on our literary page under the ominous heading, 'Socialism a Failure.'

THE CADET MOVEMENT.

Speaking at a union service at Quebec, the Rev. Mr. Cobbledick, the Methodist pastor of that city, made some important remarks with regard to the cadet movement. His subject was Christian education, and reviewing the various forms of it, including that of the public schools, he stated that he had been forced of late to consider very deeply the inner meaning and the ultimate tendency of two recent additions to the educational forces of Canada. The first was the scout movement. Its purpose, as outlined by its founder, and as manifested in its workings, seemed worthy and laudable. It made for manliness, readiness and self-reliance, and apparently away from militarism. But, while he had not reached a final conclusion as to the cadet movement, he was inclined to think that in view of the fact that its training was essentially military, up to and including rifle practice, it was just possible that its ultimate effect would be to develop the spirit of militarism. Mr. Cobbledick said that he was not going to condemn the cadet movement. But he was studying it carefully and asked others to do the same, as its ultimate influence was essentially a national question. If it made for the development of militarism, we had to ask ourselves, as a people, if that is a desirable development. Coming as the movement does, not from the Minister of Education, in the several provinces, but from the Minister of Militia at Ottawa, and having already reached large proportions throughout the Dominion, it was a question to be studied and considered in the light of our national ideals.

This is a fair presentation of a very important question. It will be noted that the touchstone by which the speaker proposes to determine the good or ill of this movement is militarism; does it tend towards that evil thing? If so, it is to be condemned. What then is militarism? We take it to be whatever in the spirit and institutions of a nation exalts the glories of war or attaches privileges to a military caste. It need not be said that on both counts it is to be execrated. When it comes, however, to discussing the tendencies of the various modes of national defence, the first question to ask is whether the nation proposes to take measures for her own defence or not. If all such provision is to be condemned there is nothing more to be said. Everything having even the semblance of military preparation is to be condemned also. If, on the other hand, we answer the general question in the affirmative, as most people will think we must, if we are not going to be dependent on other people for defence, the question that remains is not, whether any particular form of preparation will breed the military spirit, but which form of preparation will breed it least. It is undoubted that a feeling of military strength tends to war. Frederick the Great was tempted by the wealth he inherited from his saving predecessor. Bismarck confessed that it was the splendid military preparation of Germany and the possession of the great Moltke that tempted him to pick a quarrel with France. That, however, is an argument against any form of preparation for war as much as against the one under consideration. For Canada, aggressive war is hardly conceivable.

This cadet movement, it is pointed out, is not born in our school system, but is planted in it by the Department of Militia and Defence. That could not be otherwise. Education is in the hands of the provinces; defence is in the hands of the federal government; each is attending to its own affairs. On the other hand, it is noted that the training proposed by Sir Frederick Borden, and it seems also by Mr. Hughes, is a course of physical culture for girls as well as boys. It seems clear that as far as it is adapted to girls it cannot be very military in its tendencies. And that the course proposed will tend greatly to the well-being of those children who are fortunate enough to be at schools that provide it few will question. It would, we should think, tend more to the furtherance of other studies than would exercise of a more dissipating and less disciplining character. It is to be presumed, however, that the cadet movement, which is the matter under discussion, begins with a differentiation between boys and girls, and forms the boys into military companies with the idea distinctly before them that they are learning to defend their country.

Will this tend to militarism? If so, will it do so more than the volunteer militia system on which we now depend? Other questions, but different in their bearing, are whether it will prove a more economical or a more efficient provision for defence. These two questions are military and financial ones, which must, we think, both be answered in the affirmative. Should the system become general the country would be provided, at comparatively no cost, and would gain in the bygoing much useful diversion and physical upbuilding, with a whole generation of men prepared to bear arms should they ever hear their country's call. As for producing a military caste and according to it undue privileges we should suppose that the training of the population would, in so far as it went, tend in precisely the opposite direction.

Would it then glorify war and military prowess more than any other system of defence? We remember how we all went wild over the first who returned from South Africa, and how comparatively quiet we were when the real fighters returned. We remember how London, and particularly the brokers on 'Change, went crazy on Mafeking Day. In neither case was there any basis of militarism. We could not have done more if we had all gone through the goose step and carried carbines at school. Indeed, there are many diseases which peoples are liable to and which, after attacking one, abate in virulence. It is so, we think, with what in the days of red coats used to be called scarlet fever: it is safer to catch it early. The boy who fills himself in his first teens with Henty heroics comes to his bearings by and by. But a course of Henty and such like which every boy has to go through is much more likely to fire his imagination than are what would soon be to him the commonplaces of military drill. This movement is not likely to go very far in a country in which there are very few men teachers. But if there is any one thing which our educational system lacks more than another it is discipline. It is in view of this lack that we have hailed as a positive benefaction the militia drill.

CHURCH OF CANADA.

There can be no organic church of Canada till all are one. Canada has a hearty welcome for a Church of England. That is an old familiar fact. The name designates in this country one of the bodies which go to make up the church of Canada. General Simcoe, the first governor of Upper Canada, was a very excellent and patriotic man—very patriotic especially for Canada. He wanted to establish a Church of Canada, and many things were done to induce all the Protestant clergy to become one clergy who should be provided for by the clergy reserves. He also wanted to establish a Canadian peerage. He hoped by these institutions to set up barriers against the inflow of democratic republican ideas from the south. He got little support in Britain for his peerage idea. Possibly there was a memory of a somewhat liberal Scottish peerage and a still more liberal Irish peerage, by which the august rank of the English nobility had been diluted, and the fear was of a sort of carpet-bag colonial aristocracy that would degrade the titles altogether. At all events Canada did not want one or the other. It is a fixed part of the Canadian constitution that there shall be no state church. We are not altogether free of church and state in this province. But even here the state church is only such as far as regards its own people. For the rest it is only one of the denominations. We are sure that Canon Stuart, who proposed at a missionary meeting at Westminster that the name of the Church of England in Canada should be changed to the Church of Canada, did not get that proposal from any Canadian on his recent visit here. Canada will welcome in her heartiest way all the efforts that the Church of England can make to meet the spiritual needs of our growing country, and will look to it to co-operate fraternally with all other bodies engaged in the same great work. Putting all together, the work is being very inadequately done. The students and ministers sent, on small pay, into the more remote places by the different churches are in many cases not at all qualified to cope with the hardest conditions the church has to face, in some cases doing more harm than good. This is true of all churches, and can only be remedied by sending more apostolic men into the field.

Mother's Lone Search for Son

Finds Him in Far Northwest Mourning Her as Dead.

Edmonton, Jan. 21. — After a nine months' search for her only son, Mrs. Martha Foster, a widow, has found him at last on a homestead in the far north, and is now on her way back to her little farm at Blackwater Foot, in Northern Argyllshire, Scotland.

Widowed several years ago, Mrs. Foster had hard work making a living from her barren little place. Two years ago her only son, Robert, left for Canada, and for several months he wrote home regularly, enclosing cheques from time to time to make life easier for his aged mother. Fifteen months ago the letters ceased, and al inquiries from Scotland failed to reveal any trace of the man.

Greatly alarmed, the mother at length set out for Canada in the hope of finding her son alive. Though herself sixty-six years old, she spent months in following him from place to place, her travels including a three days' tramp alone in the Peace River district. Eventually she located Robert, ten miles west of Fort John.

'Robert is doing nicely, but this country is too cold for me,' she said, adding that she expected her son home in nine months. She explained that her son had been told by friends in the Old Country that his mother was dead, and, as he was far away from posta facilities, his letters had ceased.

Look to Grave for Victory!

London, Jan. 21. — In the Londonderry bye-election, polling is expected to take place on Thursday week. The parties are so evenly balanced that a single death on either side may turn the balance. So closely watched is the mortality that everybody in the town is aware that since the contest began three Nationalists have died, and today the chances were seriously discussed of the effect on the election of an accident to a Nationalist named Slater, who fell from a roof.

The story is told of a former election, in which the Unionist agent wrote to the candidate: 'I am sorry to inform you that three of your supporters have died, but am thankful to say that six Papists have also departed this life.'

The present candidates are: Colonel H. A. Pakenham (Unionist), and Mr. D. E. Hogg, (Nationalist). The Unionist majority at the last election was 105.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of the latest issue of 'World Wide' for Saturday, Jan. 25:—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Unionist Settlement—The 'Spectator,' London.
Apparent Difference of Opinion—The 'Nation,' London.
Arbitration and Panama—A Letter from Mr. Roosevelt — The 'Outlook,' New York.
The National State of Mind—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
The Fatal Year — —Mr. Frederic Harrison and Germany—From a Correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian.'
Changed China — By Mrs. Archibald Little, in the 'Daily News and Leader,' London.
Will the Year Be Unlucky?—The 'Thirteen' Superstition—By an Unbeliever, in the 'Morning Post,' London.
Unfavorable to Genius—By L. B. Kerr, in the 'New Age,' London.
How Came the Putumayo Horrors? — From a Correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian.'
Gathering the News — The 'Sun,' New York.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Mr. Bernard Shaw and His Audiences—English Papers.
The Appeal of 'G.B.S.' — By E. A. Baughan, in the 'Daily News and Leader,' London.
Alma-Tadema at the Academy—By H. S., in the 'Spectator,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Small Dreams—By Frances Chesterton, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
The Well of the Magi, a Legend of Rephaim — By George Eugleheart, in the 'Nation,' London.
The Squire—By G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News and Leader,' London.
Novelists and Love Scenes—By Dorothy Lane Poole, in the 'Contemporary Review,' London.
The War Correspondent— The 'Glasgow News.'
Victorian Days—By J.B., in the 'Manchester Guardian.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Lower Animals and the Methodical Life —By Horace Hutchinson,in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
Electricity and Life — The 'Morning Post,' London.
Metamorphosis of 'Filaria Loa.'—The 'Times,' London.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

But we cannot know who you are unless you are sufficiently interested It need only cost you a post card.

SECRETARY KNOX SAYS GREATER TOLLS WILL NOT BE LAID ON FOREIGN SHIPPING

Assures British Government That Coastwise Trade Will Not Be Permitted to Extend Operations in Foreign Competitive Fields.

IF REPLY IS NOT SATISFACTORY HE PROPOSES SPECIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

Provision Made For Such an Emergency in the Knox-Bryce Arbitration Treaty.

Washington, Jan. 24.— Secretary Knox's reply to the British protest against the exemption of American coastwise shipping from Panama Canal tolls, assures the British Government that domestic coastwise trade will not be permitted to extend operation into foreign competitive fields and that increase tolls will not be laid on foreign shipping to balance the remission to American ships. If Great Britain is not satisfied on these points, the United States proposes a special commission of adjustment.

The communication is devoted to the purpose of reducing to the smallest point and number the issues upon which the two governments failed to agree, and as to these— only two—it is contended that they are entirely susceptible of adjustment by diplomatic means.

If this course should not prove acceptable to the British Government, it is suggested that the whole controversy be referred to a special commission of inquiry, provision for which was made in the unratified Knox-Bryce General Arbitration Treaty. That convention was approved by the Senate with an amendment which curtailed the power of the special commission of inquiry to mere investigation and report, and refused to permit the commission to bind either country to a course of arbitration in its findings. Because of this amendment, President Taft has so far declined to consummate the treaty by exchanging ratifications with the British Government.

To meet the needs of this present issue, Secreary Knox now offers to give life to the treaty by an immediate exchange of ratifications, which would insure the existence of a general arbitration treaty between America and Great Britain after the lapse of the existing Hay-Pauncefote treaty, June 4 next. As an alternative the secretary is willing that a commission be created for the special purpose of ascertaining the facts in regard to the effect upon British shipping of the Panama Canal Tolls Act and the President's proclamation fixing the tolls.

SECRETARY'S ARGUMENT.

Much of the secretary's argument rests upon his contention that Sir Edward Grey's protest, being made in advance of the issue of the President's proclamation fixing the tolls, is entirely inapplicable to the controversy in its present state, and, that, as a matter of fact, the British contention rests upon apprehension of things that may happen in the future to the injury of British shipping which, in all probability, never will occur.

Secretary Knox begins his note, which was delivered to the British Foreign Office through Mr. Laughlin, the American charge at London, by the flat statement that he cannot agree with the British interpretation of the canal treaties, so far as they limit the freedom of action of America or infringe British treaty rights. Pointing out that the Grey note was issued without consideration of the President's toll proclamation, the secretary states that Sir Edward deals chiefly with the possibilities of what the President might do under the Canal Act, whereas the proclamation has entirely changed the situation.

Taking up the three objections made by the British Government, Secretary Knox first discusses that which applies to the exemption from tolls of the Government vessels at Panama. This he declares to be a great and complete surprise to the United States, which always has asserted without challenge that the status of the countries immediately concerned, by reason of their political relation to the territory in which the canal was to be constructed, was different from that of all other countries. He does not believe, therefore, that the British Government intended to propose arbitration of this question.

In regard to a second British objection, that the Panama Canal Act might be thought to confer upon the President the power to discriminate in the use of the canal in favor of all ships belonging to the United States and its citizens, even in the foreign trade, by granting them reduced tolls, the note quotes from the memorandum attached to the Canal Act by the President, when it was signed, as follows:

'It is not, therefore, necessary to discuss the policy of such discrimination until the question may arise in the exercise of the President's discretion.'

As no question has yet arisen on this point, which, in the words of the existing arbitration treaty, 'it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy,' the note holds that the suggestion of arbitration is premature. Before passing from that stage of the question, Secretary Knox emphatically disclaims entertaining any doubt as to the right to exempt American warships, and other government vessels from tolls, as they are a part of the Government's protective system, and it is not understood that Great Britain challenges the right of the United States to protect the canal, or to require an explanation of what relation the movement of a particular vessel through the canal has to its protection.

Thus clearing away all non-relevant objections, the notep roceeds to discuss the British assertion that the exemption of United States coastwise vessels from tolls is a discrimination against British vessels. Mr. Knox recalls Sir Edward Grey's admission of the right of the United States to grant subsidies to its shipping generally or to any particular branches, and although this is 'a form of subsidy' to exempt the coastwise shipping from tolls, he regards it as objectionable, as throwing an unfair share of the burden of upkeep in the canal on foreign shipping.

The Secretary points out that the British do not claim the right to participate in American coastwise trade, but object to the exemption of that trade from tolls because they may adversely affect British rights to equal treatment in the payment of tolls, or to just and equitable tolls. He also recalls the British objection that coastwise trade cannot be circumscribed so completely that benefits conferred upon it will not affect vessels engaged in the foreign trade. Thus cargo intended for an American port beyond the canal and shipped on board a foreign ship could be sent to its destination more cheaply through the operation of the proposed exemption by being landed at a United States port before reaching the canal, and then sent on as coastwise trade, to the detriment of foreign ships in direct trade. Taking this statement in connection with one by Mr. Innes on the same point, to the effect that, perhaps no objection could be taken to the exemption if limited to bona fide coastwise traffic, Secretary Knox declares this to be admission of the American right to exempt its vessels in the coastwise trade from tolls.

SECRETARY KNOX.

'As to this,' says the Secretary, 'it is sufficient to say that obviously the United States is not to be denied the power to remit tolls to its own coastwise trade because of a suspicion of possibility that the regulations yet to be framed may not restrict this exemption to bona fide coastwise traffic.

The answer to this objection, therefore, apart from any question of treaty interpretation, is that it rests on conjecture as to what may happen rather than upon facts, and does not present a question for submission to arbitration, as it has not as yet passed beyond the stage where it can be properly dealt with by diplomatic discussion.

'It will be remembered that only questions which it may not be possible to settle by diplomacy are required by our arbitration treaties to be referred to arbitration,' Mr. Knox continues. The Secretary dismisses in the same way another British contention that there is nothing in the United States law to prevent any American vessel from combining foreign commerce with coastwise trade to the detriment of foreign shipping which, he declares, depends upon future conditions and facts not yet ascertained, arbitration of which would be premature.

SETTLING THE DATES.

Taking up Sir Edward Grey's objection that the Canal Act would enable tolls to be fixed which would not be just and equitable, the Secretary, again calling attention to the fact that this statement was made without knowledge of the President's toll proclamation, remarks that this again is based upon a mere contingency; that there is no claim that the tolls, as now actually fixed, are not 'just and equitable.' Without admitting that the burden of proof rests upon the United States to show that all traffic has not been reckoned with in fixing upon the tolls, and that consequently they are equitable, Secretary Knox welcomes the opportunity of informing the British Government that such is the case, and that in adopting the rate of $1.25 per ton, Prof. Emory Johnson included American coastwise shipping in his calculation, quoting fom his report, in which it is shown that Prof. Johnson calculates the tonnange passing through the canal in 1915 as composed of American coastwise shipping at 1,000,000 tons; American foreign shipping, 720,000 tons, and foreign shipping, 8,780,000 tons. It was on this estimate that the President fixed the tolls.

'If, as a matter of fact,' Secretary Knox declares, 'the tolls now fixed (of which Sir Edward Grey seems unaware) do not exceed this requirement—interest on the capital expended and the cost of operating and maintaining the canal—(and as heretofore pointed out, there is no claim that they do), it is not apparent, under Sir Edward Grey's contention, how Great Britain could be receiving unjust and inequitable treatment if the United States favors its coastwise vessels by not collecting their share of the tolls necessary to meet the requirment. There is a very clear distinction between an omission to 'take into account' the coastwise tolls in order to determine a just and equitable rate, which is as far as this objection goes, and the remission of such tolls, or their collection coupled with their repayment in the form of a subsidy. The exemption of the coastwise trade from tolls, or the refunding of tolls collected from the coastwise trade, is merely a subsidy granted by the United States to the trade and the loss resulting from not collecting, or from refunding those tolls, will fall solely upon the United States. In the same way the loss will fall on the United States if the tolls fixed by the President's proclamation on all vessels represent less than the fair value of the service rendered, which must necessarily be the case for many years; and the United States will, therefore, be in the position of subsidizing or aiding not merely its own coastwise vessels,ñ but foreign vessels as well.'

Summarizing the British objections, and commenting upon them, Secretary Knox does not deny that Congress has the power, through the President, to violate the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in its respect as a rule of municipal law. That, he says, would only become a just ground for complaint in the event that the power was used against British shipping. 'It is the improper exercise of this power, and not its possession, which alone can give rise to an international cause of action,' remarks the Secretary.

Only when complaint is made by Great Britain that British vessels actually have been subjected to unequal treatment or inequitable tolls, Secretary Knox asserts, can the question be raised whether the United States is bound by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to collect tolls from American vessels, and whether British vessels are entitled to equal treatment.

'Until these objections rest upon something more substantial than mere possibility,' he says, 'it is not believed that they should be submitted to arbitration. The existence of an arbitration treaty does not create a right of action; it merely provides a means of settlement to be resorted to only when other resources of diplomacy have failed.' Therefore, the Secretary holds that it is not now necessary to discuss questions of facts which have not yet arisen.

'It is recognized by this Government that the situation developed by the present discussion may require an examination by Great Britain into the facts above set forth as to the basis upon which the tolls fixed by the President's proclamation have been computed, and also into the regulations and restrictions circumscribing the coastwise trade of the United States, as well as to other facts bearing upon the situation, with the view of determining whether or not, as a matter of fact, under present conditions there is any food for claiming that the act and proclamation actually subject British vessels to inequality of treatment, or to unjust and inequitable tolls.

'If it should be found as a result of such an examination on the part of Great Britain that a difference of opinion exists between the two Governments on any of the important questions of fact involved in this discussion, then a situation will have arisen which, in the opinion of this Government, could with advantage be dealt with by referring the controversy to a commission of inquiry for examination and report, in the manner provided for in the unratified arbitration treaty of August 3, 1911, between the United States and Great Britain.

'The necessity for inquiring into questions of fact in their relation to controversies under diplomatic discussion was contemplated by both parties in negotiating that treaty, which provides for the institution, as occasion arises, of a joint high commission of inquiry to which, upon the request of either party, might be referred for impartial and conscientious investigation any controversy between them, the commission being authorized upon such reference to examine into and report upon the particular questions or matters referred to it, for the purposee of facilitating the solution of disputes by elucidating the facts, and to define the issues presented by such questions, and also to include in its report such recommendations and conclusions as may be appropriate.

'This proposal might be carried out, should occasion arise for adopting it, either under a special agreement, or under the unratified arbitration treaty above mentioned, if Great Britain is prepared to join in ratifying that treaty, which the United States is prepared to do.'

WHAT LONDON THINKS.

London, Jan. 24.—The reply of the American Secretary of State to the British protest with reference to Panama was issued here late to-night. Only a few papers comment on it.

The 'Daily News,' in an editorial, says, 'Although not an unskilful reply, it is not convincing. However, Secretary Knox does not shut the door on arbitration. That is so much to the good.'

NEW YORK PRESS ON SECRETARY'S REPLY.

New York, Jan. 24.—Commenting on Secretary Knox's reply to the British protest on the Panama Canal toll, the 'Thibune' says:

'The fact is, however, that this forcible presentation of the administration's side of the case fails to be convincing to the whole American nation. It is probably not convincing to more than a small minority. Unhesitatingly conceding the transparent sincerity of the President motives and representations, most Americans decline to agree with him, or at least think that his position requires confirmation by some impartial authority before it is enacted into law and put into execution. The very strength of this note, following right upon the powerful arguments of Senator Root on the other side of the question, emphasises the desirability of suspending legislation until diplomacy has done its work. If this country were a unit in support of the policy of last year's law, it might still feel it wise to pause before a serious challenge. But since it is widely divided, and since its foremost diplomatic and legal authorities take diametrically opposite views, there seems to be no course compatible with reason and honor but to recede from the ground which more than half of our people believe we have no right to take, at least until our rights in the matter are indisputably ascertained.'

The 'World' says: 'Secretary Knox's reply to the British protest against the Canama Canal Act under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is no reply at all. It is merely a sharp lawyer's plea in avoidance.

'It avoids the issue of indirect or canal-toll subsidies to coastwise shipping as violative of the treaty by asserting our undoubted right to subsidize that monopoly directly. It avoids the issue of arbitration by suggesting a special commission which would have no arbitral power or effect.

'But there remains for Congress an issue which has not been avoided. Shall a shipping, already possessed of monopoly, be subsidized even for treaty-breaking purposes? It is too violent a proposition for the Republican Secretary of War. Can it be less so with Democrats in Congress?'

The other morning papers make no comment.

URGES CANADIAN UNIT FOR NAVAL DEFENCE.

London, Jan. 22. — The Sydney (N.S.W.) 'Morning Herald' says: 'The "Times'" correspondent regards the Vancouver conference as most probable, and cites a letter from Admiral King Hall, showing that the Australian Pacific policy has the full support of the Imperial authorities.'

The article says: 'We have no wish to intervene in political controversies of sister dominions, but feel that Canada's only satisfactory manner of joining in Pacific defence is the establishment of a local naval unit in co-operation with other Imperial Pacific forces. The question of the control of contingents is most important, but is not difficult of solution since their general disposition to accept the British Admiralty's advice of utilizing available ships to the best advantage and with the least delay in times of stress.'

MARKETS WAIT FOR GOOD NEWS --STOCKS FIRM

Detroit United in Big Demand ---C. P. R. and Other Issues Make Gains.

London cable indicated that all the European markets held fairly steady during the day, there being very little selling of any American or Canadian stocks. This applied even to Berlin and was considered as an indication that there was still a chance of the different countries effecting a settlement without the necessity of renewing the war. London reported that Berlin was also a small buyer of Canadian Pacific Railway stock, more particularly towards the close of the afternoon.

On the local stock market prices were well maintained, and there was a feeling on the floor that with the early settlement of the Near East trouble the market would respond to better conditions, as well as to business activity all over the country.

Detroit United was a strong feature, selling over 80, on dividend rumors, while Canadian Pacific Railway was quoted around 242 ex-rights. Other issues were in good shape, and the whole trend of the list at the noon closing was towards higher prices.

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

Brazilian—230 at 98 1-2, 25 at 98 7-8, 85 at 99, 4 16-20 at 99, 1 at 99, 50 at 98 3-4, 5 at 99.

Detroit—250 at 79 7-8, 3 at 80 1-4, 50 at 79 7-8, 175 at 80, 100 at 80 1-4, 235 at 80.

Steel Corp.—101 at 56, 20 at 56 1-2, 10 at 56 1-4, 80 at 56.

Mont. Tram. Deb—500 at 81 1-2, $3,000 at 81 1-4, 4,000 at 81 1-2.

Bell Telephone Rights—98 at 9 1-4, 27 at 9 1-2, 30 at 9 1-4, 2 at 9 1-2, 2 at 9 1-4, 4 at 9 1-2, 44 at 9 1-4.

Dom. Textile—30 at 82.

Spanish River—2 at 70, 60 at 69 1-4, 25 at 69, 100 at 69 1-4.

Pacific Rights—1 2-3 at 19, 1-3 at 20, 1-4, 2 at 18 1-2, 1 2-3 at 19, 7 at 17 1-2, 1 2-3 at 19, 2-3 at 20, 1 2-3 at 19, 1-3 at 20, 2-3 at 20.

Shawinigan—25 at 146.

Mon. Telegraph—5 at 145, 20 at 146.

Twin City—25 at 107 3-4.

Rich. & Ont.—91 at 128.

Can. Pacific—50 at 242, 5 at 241 7-8, 150 at 242.

Spanish River—2 at 70, 60 at 69 1-4, 25 at 69, 100 at 69 1-4.

Can. Cement—1-2 at 27, 150 at 28.

Lake of Woods—5 at 144 1-2.

Laurentide—10 at 231.

Called to-day—The following securities of the Brazilian Traction Light & Power Company, Ltd., 1,045,000 shares common stock. Ticker abbreviation B.N.

Dividends declared—Union Bk. 2 percent, payable March 1st, of record February 14th.

Cement pfd.—26 at 93.

Dom. Iron pfd.—5 at 103, 25 at 102.

Dom. Coal pfd.—1 at 110.

Textile pfd.—2 at 104.

Span. River pfd.—1 at 97.

Ogilvie pfd.—5 at 118.

Goodwins, pfd.—10 at 84.

Mont. Cots. pfd.—5 at 104.

Bonds:—

Quebec Ry.—$1,700 at 58.

Canada Car—$10,000 at 105.

Bell Telephone—$3,000 at 100.

Dom. Textile—$1,000 at 99C, $500 at 98 1-2A.

Penman's—$3,000 at 90 1-2.

Banks:—

Royal—7 at 223, 14 at 223 1-4.

Nova Scotia—1 at 265, 1 at 265 1-2.

Montreal—9 at 225.

Commerce—11 at 223.

Mines:—

Crown Reserve—$60 at 3.60.

Nipissing—25 at 8 3-4.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Laurentide—25 at 229 1-4.

Power—50 at 237, 200 at 236 3-4.

Ogilvie Common.—75 at 127 1-2.

Ottawa Power—15 at 191, 50 at 190 1-2.

Penman, Pfd.—100 at 84 1-2.

Smart, Pfd.—19 at 99 1-4.

Bell Rights—42 at 9 14, 4 at 9 1-2, 25 at 9 1-4.

Soo Railway—2 at 138.

Detroit—150 at 80 1-8, 10 at 80 1-4, 50 at 80 1-4, 5 at 80 1-2.

Tooke—20 at 59.

Twin City—25 at 108, 100 at 108 3-8.

Illinois, Pfd.—18 at 91, 3 at 92.

Steel Co. of Canada, bonds—$1,000 at 99.

C.P.R. Rights—5 at 17½.

Textile com.—10 at 82, 5 at 82.

Textile pfd.—20 at 105, 5 at 103.

Canada Car—20 at 82½.

Richelieu—75 at 118.

Crown Reserve—600 at 3.60.

Bank of Commerce—20 at 223.

Bank of Nova Scotia—19 at 265.

Bank of Montreal—3 at 245.

Tooke pfd.—20 at 92¼.

Cement pfd.—5 at 93¼, 10 at 93.

Canada Car—20 at 82½.

Iron bonds—$1,000 at 94½.

Iron pfd.—21 at 103.

Sherwin-Williams bonds — $1,000 at 99.

Coal bonds—$1,000 at 99¾.

Textile—$00 at 100½.

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Unlisted stocks as reported by Messrs O'Brien and Williams for the 'Witness' to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Ames Holden com	23⅞	24¼
Pref	82	82½
Beld Paul com	30	34½
Pref	80	87
Can. Con. Felt com	31½	32
Pref	86	87
Can. Power	70	76
Bonds	76	77
Hillcrest com	25	30
Pref	76	81
Hollinger xd	1525	1550
Lachine 5 p.c. bonds	102½	103½
Macdonald	60	60¾
Mex. Mahogany	39	40
Mex. N.W.	21¾	22¼
Bonds		
Nat Brick	63¼	63¾
Price Bros. com	72	72½
Bonds	85	86
Sher. Rly.	22	23
Tram and Power	47½	438
Waya com	35¾	35⅞
Bonds	79	80
West. Can. Power	82	83½
Bonds	87	88

MORNING BOARD.

Ames, 100 at 42.

Ames pref. 50 at 82½, 2 at 82¾.

Macdonald, 95 at 60.

Mahogany, 25 at 42.

Brick, 145 at 65, 15 at 65½, 25 at 63¾, 100 at 63½, 25 at 63¾, 100 at 63⅝.

Brick bonds, $15,000 at 82½, $9,000 at 82⅝.

Tram and Power, 10 at 49, 75 at 48.

Waya, 52 at 35¾.

Hollinger, 600 at 1550.

POULTRY TRADE QUIET.

The market for dressed poultry was quiet with prices unchanged.

Turkeys, per lb., in wholesale lots, at 21c to 22c; ducks, 14c to 17c; chickens, 14c to 17c; fowls, 11c to 13c.; geese, 13c to 14c.

WILL HELP WINTER WHEAT.

Chicago, Jan. 27.— Heavy rains in the winter wheat areas have put the moisture supply much nearer normal.

M'ENANEY MINE A FINE ASSET TO CR. RES. CO.

Report Shows Remarkable Wealth in Both Areas--- Bright Future.

The success of the Crown Reserve Mining Company is phenomenal. Every year since its inception the shareholders have been amazed with a series of wonderful discoveries of fresh wealth of silver and gold. When the company had only been operating for about a year its success was so pronounced that many shareholders let go their stock in a fear that such luck could not continue. But such fears were groundless, and at each recurring meeting of shareholders new wonders have been spread, showing that the end of the mine's resources are nowhere in sight,—in fact, they are only beginning.

The annual meeting Wednesday afternoon, which was attended by two hundred shareholders, was no exception to the rule. President, Colonel Carson, and Mr. Samuel W. Cohen, general manager, laid before the shareholders reports in which all could take pride, and which showed not only that Crown Reserve's possessions were great, but that it had been carefully secured and conserved, so as to obtain the best possible results, financially and otherwise.

Naturally, the most important item referred to the discovery of gold at McEnaney mine at Porcupine, exclusively reported by the 'Witness' by its Cobalt correspondent on Tuesday last.

Great interest was shown when Col. Carson announced that the McEnaney Mine is a proven gold mine. It had been opened up at four different levels, a large amount of drifting had been done, and large bodies of profitable ore at all levels had been proven up.

'Figuring it out conservatively,' said the Colonel, 'especially after cutting the vein at the 400-foot level, we consider that we have one million dollars of proven ore already in the property, and that, with the rich prospects,we have full par value of the issued stock of the Crown Reserve Company actually now as an asset in our Porcupine property alone.'

Colonel Carson further stated that the policy of 1912 would be continued. The payment of a regular dividend of 24 percent and a bonus of 36 percent to depreciate the plant in a liberal manner, and to gradually increase the surplus, which now stands at $821,392, with the addition of $56,541 in 1912,while special attention will be given to the outside properties.'

Following upon Colonel Carson's report, Mr. Cohen gave a concise account of how matters stood at the mines, and showed incidentally that the course pursued by the company was bearing the best results.

The old board of directors were unanimously re-elected, an honor that is well deserved.

The occasion is again opportune for extending to the officers and directors congratulations, and to the shareholders it can be said that they are to say the least—fortunate.

BANK RESERVE SHADE HIGHER

London, Jan. 23. — (Cable) — The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, inc. £917,000; circulation, dec. £415,000; bullion, inc. £502,262; other securities, inc. £174,000; other deposits, dec. £2,156,000; public deposits, inc. £3,244,000; notes reserve, inc. £1,077,000; Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 49.83 percent; last week it was 49.11 percent.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

London, Jan. 23. — The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged at 5 percent to-day.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

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

	Sellers	Buyers		Selers	Buyers
Bell Tel.Co.	154½	153	Can. Loco...	68	64
B.C.Pk.com	160	153½	" pfd.	96	93½
" pfd. A	....	....	C.N.W. Land	....	....
" " B	....	....	Crown R've.	380½	3.80½
Burt Co.F.N	....	....	Detroit Elc.	80¾	80½
" pfd.	....	..	Dia. F.Glass	....	....
Canada Car	83	82	Dom.Can'er	76½	75¼
" pfd	....	113	" pfd	....	....
Can.Cem'nt	28	27¼	D. Coal pfd	....	....
" pfd	94½	93	" Ironpfd	102¼	102
Can.Cot.Lt.	35	34	"SteelCor	56	55¾
" pfd	78	78¼	Dom. Park	....	....
Can. Con...	50¾	..	Dom.Text'e	82	81½
Can.C.Rub.	....	99	" pfd.	....	....
" pfd	....	100	Duluth S.& A	....	....
Can.G.Elec	....	....	" pfd	....	....
Can. Pc. Ry	242	241¾	DuluthSup.	....	....
Rights	....	....	Mackaycom	....	....
E.Can.P&P	....	....	pfd.	70	....
Gould M.Co	....	....	Mex L.& P.	82	80
" pfd.	....	....	" pfd	....	....
Goodwin Lt	44	43¾	M.&St.Paul	140	138
" pfd.	....	83	" pfd	....	....
Halifax Ry	....	....	Mt.L.H&P.	237	236½
Hav. Elec.	....	....	Mont.Cot...	62	59
pfd	....	....	" pfd.	....	103½
Trac. pfd	91	90¾	Mon.L.&M.	....	....
Int. Coal	....	....	Mont. Tel.	....	145
" pfd.	....	....	Mont. Tram	....	150
In'C.&Cok'	....	....	"Deb.	81½	81¼
Kaminis'q'a	....	....	Nipissing	....	....
Laurentide.	232¼	229	Nor. Ohio	77	73
L. of Woods	145	143	N.S. Steel	88¼	85
" pfd.	....	....	" pfd.	....	....
Ogilvie com	128	127½	Spanis Riv.	69¾	69¼
" pfd	120	....	" pfd	97½	96¼
Ottawa L.P	191	190	SteelCo.ofC	27¾	26½
Paton Mfg.	75	60	" pfd	....	....
Penma's,L'd	58	57¼	Toledo Ry.	....	....
" pfd	....	....	Toronto Ry.	141	142¾
Porto Rico	....	....	Tooke Bros	....	....
Quebec Ry.	14	12	" pfd	92¾	92
R.& O.Nav.	118¾	118	Tri City pfd	....	....
Russ'll Mot.	....	....	Twin City	108	107¾
" pfd.	....	....	" pfd 1¾	....	....
Sawyer Mas	52	48	Tuck Tobac.	59¼	59
" pfd.	100	98	" pfd.	97	....
Smart Bag	....	....	West India	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Winnipeg	....	....
Shawinig'n	146¼	146	Windsor H'l	....	....
Sher. Will'm	60¾	59¾			
" pfd..1¾	....	101			

BANKS

Brit N.Am.	....	....	NwBruns'k	275	....
Commerce.	224	222	Nationale..	142	140
Dominion..	....	....	N. Scotia..	....	....
Hamilton..	....	....	Ottawa....	....	....
Hochelaga.	....	....	Quebec....	120	....
Imperial..	....	....	Royal.....	223¼	233
Merchants..	....	198	Standard...	....	....
Molsons....	....	....	Toronto....	212	216
Montreal...	....	244½	Union.....	154½	150

BONDS

Bell Tel..	5	100	Ke'w'n Mi's	100½	100
Can.C. Co	5	84	L. of Woods	....	....
Can. Con.	6	....	Lau Paper6	....	....
Cable....	4	....	Mag. I. D 6	....	....
Dom.Coal	5	....	Mex. El. 5	83	81
Dom. Cot.	6	....	Mex L&P 5	89¼	88½
D.I. & S..	5	95	M.L.H&P 4½	99¼	....
Halifax T	5	....	Sao Paulo 5	....	....
Hav.El.R	5	....	St.John R 5	....	....
Mt.St.Ry	4	....	Textile'SA 6	....	98½
M.Wareh	5	....	" " B 6	101¾	....
N.S.S.&C	5	....	" " C 6	99	98½
N.Sco.Cn	6	....	" " D 6	....	....
OgilvieM'	6	....	T.Y'k.Rad5	....	....
Series B..	6	....	Wes. India5	....	....
Price Bro.	6	....	Win. Elec.5	101	100
Riode J'n	5	....	Win.Hot'l	4 100	....

GOLD IS REFUSED BY PARIS BANKS

Paris, Jan. 24. (Cable). —There was considerable fluttering on the Bourse, and stocks generally went down.

The banks to-day resumed their refusal to hand out gold to depositors.

NEW YORK BELIEVES THAT HUGE STEEL MERGER FOR CANADA IS IN PROGRESS

Reported Options for Stock Have Been Secured From Canadian Companies---Financing Under Way in New York---Mr. Campbell to Head Merger.

New York, Jan. 22.—(Special).—Financiers in New York and Boston are beginning to take seriously the possibility of a huge steel merger for Canada, including several of the largest steel corporations in the United States and Canada. Although the details of the immense scheme are still in an embryonic stage, it is understood in Canadian circles that holders of Dominion Steel will probably receive around the 80 mark for the common stock, while Steel Company of Canada will be brought into the organization at an equally attractive figure.

It is said that the options on the Canadian stocks desired now are over 60 percent in the Steel Company of Canada, and about 53 percent of the common stock issue of the Dominion Steel Corporation.

According to the plans the capitalization of the new company will be made up as follows: Preferred stock, $500,000,000; common, $400,000,000; and a bond issue of $200,000,000.

This makes a total of $1,100,000,000, which compares with $321,654,300 bonds, $360,281,100 preferred stock and $508,302,500 common stock, or a total capitalization of $1,490,237,900 for the United States Steel Company. It is stated that the underwriting is already under way by one of the largest financial houses in New York.

It is reported that while the new company will make a determined effort to secure a good share of the ever-increasing business in the United States and Canada, the greater part of its energy will be spent in developing trade in the Orient.

The statement is made that the prospective head of the new organization will be Mr. E. M. Campbell, whom Mr. Schwab has designated the foremost steel producer in the world. With Mr. Campbell will be associated on the directorate mc whose names are synonymous of financial power in the United States and Canada.

That Canada's thriving steel industry and its future promise of development has attracted the attention of outside capitalists has been amply demonstrated within the past few weeks. The billion and a half combination, which not so long since seemed chimerical, does not look so impossible as it did, and if it goes through will mean much to Canada and Canadian industry.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGES

The following is a summary of the stocks listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange, showing the varying of prices from high to low, open and close, for a complete week, with the rate of dividend and yield to the close of the market on Friday afternoon:

STOCKS.	High.	Low	For the Week. Open	Closed	Yearly Dividend	o.i Last Sold. Yield	Sale.	Shares
Bell Telephone Co	173	152	156	152	156	152	8	5.22	184
British Col. Packers' Association.	157	146	158½	151	153	157	6	3.82	240
Preferred A. ..	....	....	156¾	149¾	150	156	7	4.48	6
Canadian Pacific Railway	266½	242¾	247	242¾	242¾	242¾	10	4.08	989
Canada Car Foundry Co.	82½	82	82½	82	82	82½	..	....	82
Canada Cement common	28¾	27¼	28	27½	28	28	..	....	487
Preferred	93	92	93	92	92½	93	7	7.68	341
Canadian Converters	50	47	50	49	49	50	4	8.00	250
Canada General Electric	115½	...	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Canada Locomotive Co. com.	93	60	65	64½	65	65	..	....	92
Preferred	93	90	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	7	7.36	20
Crown Reserve Mining Co.	360	347	360	350	350	352	60	17.60	15400
Dominion Canners common	86	83½	77	76	76½	76	..	....	...
Detroit Electric Railway	79¾	79¾	79⅞	78½	78½	79¾	5	6.25	1490
Dominion Coal preferred	112½	112	...	...	...	...	5	....	...
Dom. Iron and Steel pref.	103	102	103	102	103	103	7	6.79	...
Dominion Steel Corporation	58½	55	57¾	55	55¼	57¼	4	7.01	950
Goodwins pref. ..	84	...	84	84	84	84	7	8.33	64
Illinois Traction Co., pref.	91½	90	91	90½	90½	91	6	7.69	26
Lake of Woods Milling	147¾	132	147¾	141	142	144	8	5.55	460
Preferred	118½	115	115	115	115	115	7	6.08	8
Laurentide Company, pref.	233	223	233	230	230	232½	8	3.44	225
Mexican Light and Power Co.	80¼	80	80¼	80	80	80¼	4	5.00	160
Minn. St. Paul and S.S.M. com.	142	138	140	139	140	139	7	5.03	70
Montreal L., H., and Power	240	232¾	239	237¼	238	237½	9	3.76	1930
Mont. Tramways Debs.	82½	81¼	81½	81½	81½	81½	5	6.18	$6500
Mont. Tramways .	170	145	170	145	170	145	..	....	298
Mont. Telegraph .	147½	145	147½	145	147½	145	8	5.57	43
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal com..	88	83½	86	85½	86	85½	6	7.05	145
Pref	125	...	125	...	125	125	8	6.40	...
Ogilvie Flour Mills com.	129	127½	129	129½	125	127	8	6.25	585
Ottawa Light and Power Co.	191½	173	191½	190	191	191½	7	3.66	932
Penmans Limited, common	58	56¾	58	57	57	58	4	6.89	55
Preferred	86	85½	86	85½	85½	86	6	6.97	50
Quebec Railway, L. and P.	18¾	14	18⅜	17	18	17	..	....	945
Rich. and Ontario Nav. Co.	119¾	116⅜	118	117½	118	117½	8	6.77	210
Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	148	141½	148	145	148	146	6	4.10	112
Sherwin Williams Paint Co.	61	57	60½	60	60	60½	..	....	12
Preferred	101¾	101	102	101	101½	102	7	6.86	25
Spanish Riv. com.	69½	68½	70	68½	68½	69	..	....	515
Preferred	97½	97	97½	97	97½	97½	7	7.21	89
Steel Company of Canada	28½	27¼	27¼	...	...	...	..	....	...
Toronto Rails	144¼	138	144½	144	143⅝	144	8	5.55	219
Tucketts com. ...	61	58	60	59	59	60	..	....	141
Preferred	97	90	97	96½	96½	97	7	7.21	30
Tooke Brothers com.	60	59	60	59	59	60	..	....	55
Preferred	92¾	92	92¾	92	92	92½	7	5.22	40
Twin City Electric Railway	108½	...	108½	108½	108½	108½	6	5.60	100
Winnipeg Electric Railway	216	205	216	205	205	216	12	5.60	30
—COTTONS—									
Canadian Cottons, Limited	35½	30¾	35¼	34½	35	34¾	..	....	150
Preferred	78½	77	77½	77	77	77	6	7.89	35
Dominion Textile, com.	83	81¼	82½	81¼	81½	82½	6	7.31	203
Preferred	105	104	104	104	104	104	7	6.72	12
Montreal Cottons, Limited	60	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	...
Preferred	...	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	...

HOLLINGER MINE DID QUITE WELL

Production of Hollinger mine, from July 1 to Dec. 31, was: Gold bars, $859,475; precipitates on hand, $24,498; slags on hand, $13,500; gold in solutions, $24,500; bullion on hand, $12,000; total, $933,973. Loss in tailings, $36,367. Total gold values in ore, $970,340. Aggregate value of ore, $22.45 per ton.

Hollinger earned, roughly, a profit of $750,000 in six months, which on capital of $3,000,000, would equal 25 percent, or at rate of 50 percent per annum. During the same period it paid 9 percent dividends, starting in November. Had operations on the average of the last three months continued throughout the year, the mine would have produced probably $250,000 additional.

ELEVATOR COMPANY WILL ENLARGE PLANT

Fort William, Ont., Jan. 21, (Special.) —The announcement made a few weeks ago with reference to the enlargement of the Western Elevator at Fort William has been confirmed. In a letter to Mayor Graham, the Elevator Company advise that they propose to spend $300,000 on the new addition to their elevator, and are desirous of obtaining additional property for this purpose. The land which they are endeavoring to secure is owned by the city.

WHEAT NEWS OF BEARISH KIND

The prediction made in the 'Witness' at the latter end of last week that wheat prices would probably work yet lower in view of the largeness of the grain crops throughout the world is approaching fulfilment.

A wire from A. O. Slaughter, of Chicago, to James Carruthers & Co., at noon to-day, says: 'Very bearish statistics and heavy receipts were partly offset by political news. The market opened a shade lower, and has had to take a great deal of long wheat with considerable short selling. Fair support was given around 92, which has checked the decline for the time, but the market is heavy notwithstanding.'

BANK OF HAMILTON GIVES MORE DIVIDEND--DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED

Hamilton, Jan. 21.—(Special) — At the annual meeting of the Bank of Hamilton a dividend of 12 percent was declared, an increase of one percent.

The annual report showed profits of 16.68 percent, and was considered very favorable.

Senator William Gibson was again elected president, and Mr. J. Turnbull, vice-president, while the other directors are Messrs. C. A. Birge, C. C. Dalton,the Hon. J. S. Hendrie, George Rutherford and W. A. Wood.

PROSPECTS OF FURTHER DROP IN WHEAT NOW

If World's Yields Are Up to Expectations, Cost of Liv- May be Lowered--- a Survey.

The comparatively low prices which have continued in the wheat pits for several months in inducing the export trade here to give especial study to world's conditions and their bearing upon the course of the market.

As the trade faces the new calendar year, it is worth noting latest official estimates, especially because of abundance of yields compared with any other year of recent note, according to the latest figures. Seventeen different government representing 16 different countries, place the preliminary production at 3,369,233,000 bushels. This vast total, the greater portion of which is consumed by people in the countries of growth, is an increase of 213,000,000 bu. over 1911, and of 151,000,000 bushels over the final estimates of 1910.

These gratifying returns, when examined in detail, show that most of the 16 countries did not last year make any new record of production but simply succeeded oin producing a good high average. The United States crop of 720,333,000 bushels was the best in five years. That of British India, of 366,370,000 bushels was almost as good as the excellent yield of 1911.

Canada stands in the same rank, with two good harvests in succession, as is case with Hungary proper and Argentina.

As a price factor the harvest calendar has little of immediate import outside of India. During the early spring months in fact as early as March, India begins to cut wheat, and good harvest which is promised will not only be a balancing factor on prices between this and next June, but will also give cumulative impulse to rising welfare of that dependency. Since April 1 India has exported 58,000,000 bushels of wheat, or the best in some years. The Argentine harvest will weigh heaviest on the international market about March. Arrivals in western Europe from that source will coincide with harvesting operations in India, Asia Minor and Mexico.

If good harvests come again to leading countries of production, wheat may lead procession in decline of prices among the necessities of life in the current year.

BUMPER CROPS IN THREE COUNTRIES

Washington, Jan. 24.—Wheat production in Argentina, Australia and New Zealand this season is one-third greater than in the previous season, totalling 321,000,000 bushels.

This information was received by the Department of Agriculture to-day from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, which added that the production was 130-7 percent of that harvested last season. In all three countries bumper crops appeared to be the rule.

APPLES IN LONDON.

London, Jan. 27.—(Cable)—Nova Scotian Ben Davis apples No. 1, 10s to 11s; No. 2, 8s to 9s; Stark No. 1, 12s to 13s; No. 2, 10s to 12s; Greenings No. 1, 10s to 12s; No. 2, 9s 10s; Baldwin No. 1, 11s to 14s; No. 2, 9s 11s; Russet No. 1, 16s to 20s; No. 2, 16s to 18s; Nonpareil No. 1, 12s to 14s;No. 2, 8s to 10s.

BUTTER RECEIPTS LESS.

Receipts of butter for the week were 1042 packages, showing a decrease of 868 as compared with last week, and a decrease of 560 with the same week last year, while the total quantity received since May first to date is 30,307 packages smaller than the same priod a year ago.

Finest creamery, 29½c to 29¾c per lb.; fine creamery, 28½c to 29c; fresh-made creamery, 24½ cto 27c; dairy butter, 23c to 24c.

EGG RECEIPTS LARGER.

Receipts of eggs for the week were 21111, as compared with 1831 for the previous week, and 1,737 for the corresponding week of last year. The arrivals since May first to date were 239,341 cases as against 228,831 for the same period a year ago.

Selected stock in round lats quote at 26c to 27c; in single cases, 28c to 29c; No. 1 cold storage stock in round lots, 23c to 24c; second grades in single cases 20c.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.—Closing.—Wheat, spot firm; No. 1 Man. 7s 8½d; No. 2, 7s 6½d; No. 3, 7s 4d. Futures dull; March 7s 5⅝d; May 7s 3d; July 7s 2⅝d. Corn spot easy; American mixed new, 5s 4d; old.6s; futures easy; Jan. 5s 1⅝d; Feb. 4s 10½d.

Flour winter patents 29s 6d; hops in London, Pacific coast, £5 6s to £5 15s.

Hams short cut 14 to 16 lbs., 70s; bacon Cumberland cut 26 to 30 lbs., 64 short ribs 16 to 24 lbs., 65s; clear bellies 14 to 16 lbs., 64s 6d; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 lbs., 66s; do. heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 66s 6d; short clear backs 16 to 20 lbs., 60s 6d; shoulders square, 11 to 13 lbs., 59s; lard, prime western in tierces, 52s 9d; American refined, 54s 6d.

Cheese Canadian finest white, 63s; colored, 66s; tallow prime city, 31s 6d; turpentine spirts, 32s 3d; rosin common, 15s 3d; petroleum refined, 9¾d; linseed oil, 27s.

TORONTO COBALT SALES.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Morning Sales:—Dome Ex., 2300 at 6¼, 2000 at 6½, 500 at 7, 500 at 7¼, 500 at 7½; Dome Lake, 1886 at 29, 3100 at 30, 500 at 30½, 500 at 32, 1000 at 32 future, 1000 at 35 future, 600 at 35, 1000 at 40, 1000 at 43, 2,000 at 43 future, 2500 at 41; Pearl, 200 at 34, 100 at 36; Swatiska, 500 at 9¾; Vipond, 500 at 19½; Bailey, 1000 at 9½, 100 at 9¾; Chambers, 1000 at 28½, 500 at 28; City, 1000 at 38, 2000 at 37½, 1500 at 36½, 565 at 34½, 1149 at 35, 900 at 35, 500 at 36; Cobalt Lake, 925 at 48; Foster, 1000 at 11 ;Great Northern, 250 at 9, 100 at 9½, 1850 at 9¾, 1500 at 10; Gould, 1000 at 2½; Hargrave, 500 at 5½; Larose, 150 at 300; Little Nips., 5000 at 1½; McKinley, 50 at 200; Peterson, 2000 at 25, 4000 at 24¾; Rochester, 500 at 4; Temiska., 1000 at 35½; Wettlaufer, 500 at 18, 1900 at 20, 2000 at 19½.

TORONTO SALES.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Morning Sales:—Maple Leaf pref. 15 at 99; B. C. Packers 10 at 159; Bell Tel. rights 22 at 9¼; Pacific Burt pref. 3 at 90; Toronto Paper 50 at 78½; Loco 15 at 66; Gen. Elec., 20 at 115¾ tol 116; Brazilian, 739 at 98¼ to 99¼; Can. Land, 15 at 159¼; Interlake pref. 15 at 88; Steel Corp. 25 at 56; Sawyer Massey pref. 19 at 99; Toronto Rails 65 at 142¾ to 243; Dom., 15 at 237; Royal, 14 at 223¾; Imperial, 6 at 220½; Larose 250 at 298 to 305; Conlagas, 100 at 900; C.P.R. Rights, 11 at 18, and miscellaneous 23.

BEST HAY ACTIVE.

There is a fairly active demand for the best grades of hay, but other kinds are very quiet, with good No. 2 at $14 to $14.50 and ordinary No. 2 at $13 to $13.50 per ton, in car lots.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF CERTAIN FISH

Scarcity Due to Interrupted Operations Caused by Storms on Coast.

The increasing scarcity of certain lines of fish, such as halibut, smelts, mackerel and tomcods, due partly to storms on the Atlantic coast, has necessitated a further advance in prices.

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

Fresh Frozen—Frozen steak cod, cases 300 lbs., 4c per lb.; frozen haddock,cases 100 and 200 lbs., 4c; frozen steak cod, large, heads off, cases 150 and 200 lbs., 5c; headless and dressed pike, cases 120 lbs., 7c; frozen round pike, cases 120 lbs., 6c; fancy large perch, cases 150 lbs. 9½c; pickerel or doree, round pan frozen, cases 140 to 160 lbs., 9c; small whitefish, 'Tullibees,' cases 140 to 160 lbs., 6½c; whitefish, cases 140 to 160 lbs., 10c; B.C. red salmon, about 10 lbs. each,cases 225 to 250 lbs., 9½c; halibut, chicken, weigh 5 to 10 lbs. each, cases 800 lbs., 10c; halibut, large, weigh 20 to 80 lbs. each, cases 250 to 300 lbs., 12c; Qualla salmon, 10 lbs. each, headless and dressed, cases 250 to 275 lbs., 7½c; No. 1 smelts, boxes 10 and 15 lbs. each, 10c. Mackerel,fancy stock, 10c; large sea herring, weigh 50 lbs. per 100, in barls 250 fish, per 100 fish, $1.75. Large Halifax herring, weigh 58 lbs. per 100 fish,in barrels containing 252 herring per 100 fish $1.90; less than brls. $2. Tomcods, new, $2.50 per brl.

Oyster and Lobsters—Standard bulk oysters, $1.40 per imperial gallon; select do., $1.60; paper pails, per 100 pints size, $1.10; per 100 quarts size, $1.50; boiled lobsters, 25c per lb.

Special—Solid Meat Oysters, in non-returnable cans, containing 2½ and 4 imperial gallons: Standards, $1.70; selects, $1.90; Cape Cod shell oysters, medium size, per brl. $9.

BANK SYSTEM MAY BE PROBED

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Downey, was carried unanimously at the Dominion Grange at Toronto. 'That a Royal Commission should be appointed to make a thorough investigation of the whole banking system before the charters of any banks be renewed for any period of years, and that these results be made public in an official Blue Book.'

PRICES STEADY ON THE BERLIN BOURSE

Berlin, Jan. 27. — (Cable.) — Prices were steady on the Bourse to-day, but trading was very quiet owing to the probable failure of the peace negotiations. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for cheques. Money, 4 percent. Private rate of discount, 4¾ percent.

WEST KOOTENAY ELECTRIC

The abbreviation for West Kootenay Power & Light stock, listed on the regular exchange, will be recognized on the ticker as W.K.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London

THE HISTORY OF A ROYAL TRAGEDY.

Marie Antoinette From School to Scaffold---A Sacrifice to State Policy.

(Tighe Hopkins Correspondence in London 'Chronicle.')

Although Lady Younghusband, as in her preface she informs us, has eschewed translations or adaptations from French and German into English, it has not been possible for her, or her book, to add very materially to our knowledge of the early days of Marie Antoinette. The basis of the work is the now famous secret correspondence of Count de Mercy-Argenteau (twenty-two years Austrian ambassador in Paris) with Marie Antoinette's mother, the Empress Maria Theresa. But of his correspondence very full and effective use was made ten years ago by Miss Lilian Smythe, in a history in two volumes, entitled 'The Guardian of Marie Antoinette.' Since then we have had, among other works, Mr. Hilaire Belloc's picturesque, ample, and life-like 'Marie Antoinette;' while our native efforts have, of course, been supplemented across the Channel.

SETTING FORTH.

From the three English works (with a glance at a fourth, the 'Cambridge Modern History'), the materials might be drawn for a complete picture of the young princess's fateful start in life. Of her childhood, the best and most pregnant account in English is Mr. Belloc's. Mr. Belloc makes plain enough to us the fatal results of her early neglect and almost total lack of education. The Empress, all her energies absorbed by the Seven Years' War (how that war overshadows the whole career of Marie Antoinette!) saw her little daughter formally once a week;

'Her sprightliness was allowed an indulgence in every whim, especially in a talent for mockery. She acquired, and she desired to acquire, nothing. No healthy child is fitted by nature for application and study; upon all such must continuous habits be enforced—to her they were not so much as suggested. A perpetual instability became part of her, and, unhappily, this permanent weakness was so veiled by an inherited poise and by a happy heart that her mother, in her rare observations, passed it by. Before Marie Antoinette was grown a woman that inner instability had come to color all her mind; it remained in her till the eve of her disasters. She was precisely of that kind to whom a wide, careful, and a conventional training is most useful; precisely that training was denied her.'

AN OFFICIAL BRIDE.

At fourteen years of age she became the official bride of the heir to the throne of France. The 'Cambridge Modern History says:

'She began with the grave disadvantage of representing the Austrian alliance, which was unpopular both as a departure from French tradition and as the cause of many misfortunes to France. In the Seven Years' War France had lost her empire in India and America; her navy had been destroyed, her military renown had been tarnished, her finances had been ruined. England and Prussia, the authors of these calamities, were less detested than the Austrian ally for whom they had been endured. From the first arrival of Marie Antoinette there was laid up against her a fund of grudge and suspicion, and in after years nothing was too bad to be believed of the Austrian woman.'

Miss Smythe tells us what this little princess, a sacrifice to state policy, was like, and how she behaved when first she found herself at the sensual court of her father-in-law, Louis XV.:

'She was simply a child, scarcely knowing how to write (she blotted her name in the register of marriage), reading very little, speaking French incorrectly, playing the harpsichord with as much mastery as is usual in unwilling little girls of 14 (even if they had played with Weber and Mozart); thin, badly formed, badly dressed, and sufficiently careless with regard to such matters as the brushing of her teeth that several of the letters of Marie Therese to the little Dauphine are taken up with maternal instructions for her better education in these things.

'She was childishly idle, pleasure-loving, fond of babies and dogs, of riding donkeys, and of playing games, swayed by a kind word, and heedless of ceremony. She was truthful, sincere and proudly honest—virtues that handicapped her even more heavily than her failings in her endeavors to win, the liking of the corrupt court of France.'

Grace of movement, perfect grace, was the one charm that could not be denied her in these budding years. Says Lady Younghusband:

'Those who denied Marie Antoinette's claims to regular beauty, who were—or professed to be—impervious to her extreme charm, who were most strongly prejudiced against her, never attempted to question her unexampled grace. Above middle height—she grew considerably after her arrival in France—she appeared taller than she was by reason of the manner, peculiar to herself, in which she carried an admirably poised head. She possessed the movements which are the result of perfect proportions, which are a never-failing source of artistic satisfaction to watch. No other woman in Europe bowed or walked as Marie Antoinette did, from the cradle to the scaffold.'

Not more than a child when she came to Versailles, she was not more than a girl when, in 1774, she came to the throne of France. How swiftly from this day the current seems to flow that draws her to the whirlpool! Fetes at the Trianon, nights of faro in the Palace, a sinking treasury and a rising populace, Fersen and his mute devotion, Beaumarchais and his ominous comedy, Rohan and his fatal necklace, the toppling of the Bastile, the moenads at Versailles, the flight and the Night of Spurs, the terrible return, the Temple Prison, and then, twenty-two years from the date of that splendid progress with salvos and acclaims—

'Marie Antoinette took another eventful drive (I again quote Lady Younghusband), the day on which she left France for the first and last time. Then the crowds were even larger. The street of Paris, the windows, the very roofs of the houses were black with spectators gazing at what? A common cart drawn by a Normandy white horse, driven at a walk by a man in a cotton blouse; inside, on a board, is a wooden chair, on which is seated a woman who has certainly never before driven with her back turned to the coachman. She wears a white jacket and a black skirt. . . . a linen bonnet rests on her short, prematurely whitened hair . . . her hands are tied behind her back so tightly that the delicate wrists are bruised . . . her sad gaze is fixed on the dim outlines of the Palace which husband and child have left for ever . . . .'

Lady Younghusband writes with ease, vigor, and distinction (with humor, too, when the situation permits). Her book, as we have seen, has rivals, but makes an excellent display in excellent company.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS FROM FLY-BITES.

(From the 'Literary Digest.')

A sigh of relief may often have escaped readers of the ravages of the deadly tsetse fly of Central Africa, and of the terrible 'sleeping sickness' transmitted by its bite, as they have thought of the freedom of our country from such scourges. They will be astonished and possibly terrified to learn that we harbor in our stables a near relative of the tsetse, of blood-sucking habits, which transmits a disease no less to be feared than the lethargy of Uganda. This insect is the common stable-fly or Stomoxys calcitrans, and the disease is acute poliomyelitis, commonly called 'infantile paralysis.' The discovery that this fly is responsible for the spread of poliomyelitis, hitherto unexplained, is due to an investigation set on foot by the Massachusetts Board of Health and carried on largely in Harvard University. Says the 'Harvard Alumni Bulletin' (Boston, Nov. 20):

A SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS.

'The investigation aimed to determine whether there were any insects whose habits fitted in with the distribution of the disease, both in time and place, as shown by the tabulations of the cases by the State Board of Health. Study of the cases showed that they occurred during the summer and early autumn, growing more frequent after the middle of the summer, and lasting until well on toward cold weather. There were so many isolated cases that contact was soon seen to be an improbable mode of transmission.

'The investigators turned, therefore, with some confidence to the theory of an insect carrier. Starting from a complete list of the biting, blood-sucking, and household insects which by their habits seemed suited to carry infection, their first step was to eliminate all those who did not satisfy these conditions. Such insects as

THE FLY THAT SPREADS INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Stomoxys Calcitrans. (Seven times the natural size.)

fleas and bed-bugs were ruled out because many cases of infantile paralysis occurred in households where these insects are unknown, and the scattering occurrence of the disease did not agree with the non-travelling habits of these insects. Others that cause painful bites were ruled out, since histories of such bites were not obtained in the majority of cases. By such reasoning it was possible tentatively to eliminate all insects except one, the common stable-fly. This insect seemed to satisfy all the conditions made by the distribution of the cases, so that a strong probability was established that the stable-fly is the means by which infantile paralysis is carried from one person to another.

'The next step was to see by experiment whether the disease could be transmitted by this insect, under conditions which could be absolutely controlled. . . . The results have shown that it can.

'Monkeys were first infected with the disease by injection and then allowed to be bitten by stable-flies. After the necessary interval these flies were allowed to bite other monkeys. . . . After they were bitten by flies which had bitten other monkeys already infected, they exhibited all the symptoms of the disease in six cases out of twelve. This established the fact that the disease could be carried by these insects.

'No principle however, is regarded as scientifically established until it has been confirmed through repetition of the experiments by other observers. Accordingly at the request of Dr. Rosenau, Drs. Anderson and Frost, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service at Washington, working on the basis of the facts attained at the Medical School, repeated the experiment and proved that the disease which developed in monkeys bitten by infected stable-flies was infantile paralysis by injecting another set of monkeys with a culture from the monkeys bitten by the flies. Thus the proof that the fly carries the virus of the disease is complete.'

STABLE-FLY AND HOUSE-FLY COMPARED.

The stable-fly, which has thus proved so dangerous, is much like the house-fly, to which it is closely related, and for which it is frequently mistaken. It differs, however, in habits, structure, and distribution. The adult fly, we are told, feeds exclusively on blood, biting various animals, and, less commonly, human beings. Cattle and horses are particularly pestered by them during late summer, and hence the flies are more common in the country, or near stables or barns in cities or towns. Under ordinary conditions, however, the fly occurs almost everywhere. We read further:

'Although the flies are found near human habitations, they do not enter houses so commonly as does the ordinary house-fly, but rather remain in open and sunny places, except when attracted elsewhere to feed. Their normal food consists of the blood of mammals, and during its lifetime each fly feeds every two or three days, perhaps oftener, upon some warm-blooded animal. The habit of this insect of staying out of doors in good weather has given rise to the popular tradition that house-flies bite before a rain, which is based upon the fact that at such times the stable-fly is more apt to come indoors. It bites more commonly, however, out of doors and in bright, sunny weather. It has been known to bite sometimes at night near an electric light.

'The stable-fly appears early in the spring and becomes much more abundant after midsummer, and persists in considerable numbers late into the fall, after the house-fly has begun rapidly to disappear.

'Both sexes are blood-suckers and become greatly swollen when allowed to feed unmolested. When thus engorged they remain sluggish for a time and are apt to rest with the wings somewhat more widely spread apart than the house-fly, and with the body more distinctly elevated.

'If one of the flies is closely examined from above as it rests in this position, the proboscis can be seen projecting horizontally like the tip of a fine black pin directly forward from the lower edge of the head. Viewed from the side, the proboscis is seen to emerge from the lower side of the head and then bend forward at right angles for a distance about the height of the head, in shape somewhat like a bayonet. When sucking blood the proboscis is straightened so that it projects directly downward from its attachment to the head. Since in the house-fly, when it is at rest, the mouth parts never project so as to be visible from above, the two species can be thus distinguished. . . .

HOW TO FIGHT THE FLY.

'The control of the stable-fly will probably prove as difficult as that of the house-fly, and its eradication is obviously impossible. The ordinary fly-traps and sticky fly-papers which have proved so useful in dealing with the house-fly are of no practical benefit in combating the stable-fly, since it is not attracted to the resinous coating of the paper, nor, since its only food in the adult condition is the blood of living animals, can it be tempted into traps. The "coming and going" fly-traps devised by Professor Hodge, however, will undoubtedly catch large numbers of Stomoxys if attached to the doors and windows of stables and barns. The most important control must undoubtedly depend upon the fact that the species develops in manure, decaying grass cuttings, etc. To take care of these in such a way as to prevent the stable-fly from breeding in them is a very difficult matter. Nevertheless it should be possible to develop methods which will greatly reduce the number of breeding places for this fly, which is now known to be so dangerous to human beings.'

THE EIGHT SURVIVORS OF THE LUCKENBACH WHO WERE RESCUED AFTER GREAT SUFFERING

These are the eight survivors of the wreck of the steamship Julia Luckenbach, which was cut in two by the steamship Indrakuala in Chesapeake Bay on January 4, 1913. Among the eighteen that perished were the captain, H. A. Gilbert, and his wife.

A passing vessel rescued these men from the rigging of the submerged vessel, to which they had clung for hours. They suffered indescribable hardships, their clothing having been torn from their backs and replaced with coats of ice.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

A LEGAL OPINION.

'A cat sits on my back fence every night, and he yowls and yowls and yowls. Now, I don't want to have any trouble with neighbor Jones, but this thing has gone far enough, and I want you to tell me what to do.'

The lawyer looked as solemn as an old sick owl, and said not a word.

'I have a right to shoot the cat, havn't I?'

'I would hardly say that,' replied Coke Plackstone. 'The cat does not belong to you, as I understand it.'

'No, but the fence does!'

'Then,' continued the light of law, 'I think it safe to say you have a perfect right to tear down your fence.'—Toronto 'Mail and Empire.'

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

FUNGI.

(Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.')

The Department of Agriculture has sent out a circular letter concerning fungi which will both enlighten and amaze the fascinated reader. For instance:

'Definition of fungi, section 6: The term fungi is understood to mean all nonchoreuphyli - bearing plants of a lower order than mosses and liver-warts, nonchlorophyll - bearing thallophytes.'

Seems simple, doesn't it?

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

SACRIFICE FOR ART'S SAKE.

'You say you have devoted your life to art,' said the man who tries to be polite, even when surprised.

'Yes,' replied Mr. Cumrox, 'I have devoted myself to an effort to become rich enough to own a gallery of genuine old masters.'—Washington 'Star.'

A Pill That is Prized.——There have been many pills put upon the market, and pressed upon public attention, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem, they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

TOO CHEAP.

According to the 'Pall Mall Magazine,' a rich Chicago manufacturer, on entering a London Gallery, was shown a picture he thought was by Turner. 'That is a splendid Turner you have,' he said to the proprietor. 'I will give you £15,000 for it.' 'But it is a George Chambers,' he was informed, 'and we are only asking £500 for it!' 'Oh, that would never do for my collection,' said the American. 'I want something real expensive!'

A Prime Dressing for Wounds. — In some factories and workshops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Canadian Healing Oil. It is just as quick in action, and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh. There is no other Oil that has its curative qualities.

OPINIONS.

(Chicago 'News.')

Wife—'Everything is getting higher.'

Husband—'Oh I don't know. There's your opinion of me, and my opinion of you, and the neighbors' opinions of both of us.'

There is no more effective vermifuge on the market than Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable medicine for children in regulating the infantile system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy all worms.

NOT ENOUGH.

'What do you think of Fielding?' asked young Mr. Ashby.

'Oh, it's important, of course, but it won't avail anything without good batting.'

A Prime Dressing for Wounds. — In some factories and workshops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh. There is no other Oil that has its curative qualities.

THE CIGARETTE SMOKER AS A FIREMAN

Chief Graham, of Ottawa, Makes Appeal to Cut Them Out.

(Ottawa 'Free Press.')

That cigarette smoking is having a very detrimental effect upon the work of the firemen of Ottawa, and that the practice, which has been growing in the last year or so, must be curtailed, is the decision arrived at by Mr. Graham, the fire chief. He has taken steps to reduce the number of cigarettes consumed by the firemen.

From practical tests and observations, Chief Graham has come to the conclusion that the use of cigarettes lessens the endurance of the men under his charge. He has no complaint to make about the smoking of pipe or cigar, but is dead against the cigarette.

Not content with his own conclusions, the chief has secured from Dr. Birkett, surgeon of the department, an opinion on the use of cigarettes by firemen. The physician confirms the opinion of Chief Graham, and says that the health and powers of the men are injured by this method of smoking.

SENDS A LETTER.

With a view of curtailing the use of the cigarette in his department without issuing any drastic order, the chief has sent to each fire station a letter setting forth his opinion on the subject, and implying a request that the habit be reduced. He also sends to the firemen a copy of Dr. Birkett's letter.

The following is the letter addressed by Chief Graham to the captain in charge of each station:

'I have noticed in making my visits to the various fire stations that the habit of smoking cigarettes is becoming quite fashionable among the firemen. When I see a big, strong man with a little cigarette stuck in his mouth I am disgusted, and when I see a little insignificant man smoking one, I think "you are well suited."

NOT GOING TO LAST.

'But it is only lately we are getting the cigarette class on the brigade, but after what I saw at a fire the other night I do not think the cigarette smoker is going to last on the fire department.

'At Kilt's fire on Rideau street, when we arrived and forced open the door, the shop was found to be heavily charged with smoke. One o the firemen started in, dropped to the floor and crawled to where the fire was, and stopped there with his chemical stream. When I thought he had more than his share of the smoke I ordered two other firemen to go in and relieve him. They started in and stopped about ten seconds, and as far as being able to relieve that man they might just as well have been at home.

'I will not mention any names, but I know and they know who they are, and they are both cigarette smokers. The man who was manfully doing his duty was an old-fashioned pipe smoker.

'I have asked Dr. Birkett's opinion as to what effect cigarettes have on the system, and I wish you to read his letter.'

DOCTOR'S OPINION.

Dr. F. W. Birkett, in reporting to the chief, writes:

'I find on looking up English and American authorities and in the past fifteen years of my observation, that cigarettes are without doubt the most injurious weapons to the heart and lungs that are allowed to be sold on the public market, and in many cases are drugged to create an appetite for same. The smoking of these apparently innocent sticks will break the wind, and so effect the whole respiratory system that I can only report to you they are dangerous things to have anything to do with.

'F. W. BIRKETT,
'Surgeon of the Ottawa Fire Department.'

WINNIPEG HOLDS ITS LAW IN CONTEMPT.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 21.—There was a civic by-election yesterday to fill the vacancy on the Board of Control, caused by the death of Controller McArthur. Dan McLean was returned over Allan L. MacLean.

A feature of the election was the method of closing the hotels. The front doors were shut and cards placed thereon pointing the way to the side door that was kept open, while business was conducted at the bar in the usual manner.

HULL'S NEW CITY COUNCIL.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 21. — Hormidas Dupuis was yesterday re-elected mayor of Hull for a second term by a majority of 577 over Dr. Archambault. The council will consist of Messrs. T. B. Davies, T. Black, J. B. Larose, F. Legault, A. Thibault, J. Leduc, V. O. Farlardeau, O. St. Laurent, P. Doucet, J. Dufresne, J. Chenier, and J. Mamelin.

A MAJOR DIVORCED.

London, Jan. 21. — Major Lionel Bootle-Wilbraham was divorced by wife yesterday. The suit was undefended. It was stated that Major Bootle-Wilbraham was now living in British Columbia.

PLOT TO KILL MADERO.

Washington, Jan. 21.— Anarchists in the United States are said to be plotting against the life of President Madero, and both United States and Mexican secret service operatives are trying to ferret out the plotters.

DEATH OF DR. ROBERT TURNER.

London, Jan. 21. — Dr. Robert Turner, head surgeon and physician Cambridge University, died in St. Peter's Hospital last night.

Why Zam-Buk is Best Cure for Skin Sores

An illustration of the way in which Zam-Buk cures even the most serious and chronic cases of ulcers, eruptions and sores is provided by Mr. R. H. Barker, of Glencairn, Ont. He says:

'I would not have believed that any remedy could cure so quickly, and at the same time so effectively, as Zam-Buk cured me.

'My face became covered with a kind of rash, which itched and irritated. This rash then turned to sores, which discharged freely and began to spread. I first tried one thing and then another, but nothing seemed to do me any good, and the eruption got worse and worse, until my face was just covered with running sores.

'Apart from the pain (which was very bad), my face was such a terrible sight that I was not fit to go out. This was my state when some one advised me to try Zam-Buk. I got a supply, and, marvellous as it may sound, within little under a month every sore on my face was healed. I was so amazed that I have told the fact to several persons, and I have no objection to your stating my experience for the benefit of other sufferers.'

Zam-BBuk is purely herbal in composition ,and is the ideal balm for babies and young children, for whose tender skin coarse ointments are so dangerous. Zam-Buk is a sure cure for cold sores, chapped hands, frost bite, blood-poison, varicose sores, piles, scalp sores, ringworm, inflamed patches, babies' eruptions and chapped places, cuts, burns, bruises and skin injuries generally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. Refuse harmful substitutes.

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig St. West.

Fought Thieves on Roof--and Won

Policeman Was Within Ace of Being Dashed to His Death.

New York, Jan. 21. — A lone policeman, fighting a losing battle to-day with two burglars on the slanting roof of an electrical supply house, four stories above the sidewalk, fired at his assailants, and thereby saved himself from being dashed to death below. The thieves fled with the shot, after hurling a scuttle at the policeman and sending him to the coping, only to rush into the reserves from a nearby police station. The prisoners said they were James Butler and Rudolph Waggenhoefer, driver and longshoreman. Their loot was found on the roof.

WELL-KNOWN ORANGEMAN DEAD

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 21—Mr. Charles Riley, aged 53, regarded as one of the oldest Orangemen in Eastern Ontario, is dead at his home in Camden East. A wife and one son, Mr. George Riley, postmaster at Camden East, survive. Deceased had resided in Camden East for upwards of fifty years.

MUSIC TAUGHT FREE

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Special Offer to Readers of the 'Witness.'

In order to advertise and introduce their home study music lessons in every locality the International Institute of Music of New York will give free to our readers a complete course of instruction for either Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Cello, Brass Instruments or Sight Singing. In return they simply ask that you recommend their Institute to your friends after you learn to play.

You may not know one note from another; yet, by their wonderfully simple and thorough method, you can soon learn to play. If you are an advanced player you will receive special instruction.

The lessons are sent weekly. They are so simple and easy that they are recommended to any person or little child who can read English. Photographs and drawings make everything plain. Under the Institute's free tuition offer you will be asked to pay only a very small amount (averaging 14 cents a week) to cover postage and the necessary sheet music.

No one should overlook this wonderful offer. Tell your friends about it—show this article to them.

The International Institute has successfully taught others and can successfully teach you, even if you know absolutely nothing whatever about music. The lessons make everything clear.

Write to-day for the free booklet, which explains everything. It will convince you and cost you nothing. Address your letter or postal card to International Institute of Music, 98 Fifth Ave., Dept. 394 D., New York, N.Y.

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All the World Over==A Weekly Review For You

World Wide.

A Weekly Magazine—the most complete review of world events that is printed in North America.

In 'World Wide' you will find articles which discuss high politics, finance, commerce, socialism, Labor problems, as well as the best in Art, Literature and Science, from the standpoint of Canada and Canadians. In the fifty-two issues (coming to your home weekly) and costing only the price of the year's subscription, you will possess the best articles of the world's newspapers and magazines.

In this day everyone pretending to culture, must be able to discuss and criticise intelligently the book of the day, the newest venture in art, the latest play, the best music, the recent discoveries in the scientific world, and what is being done, thought and said by the world's most eminent men and women. Readers of 'World Wide,' at a small expense of time and money, are eminently able to do this, for they get the best of the articles—and as they originally appear, not cut and abridged so as to have lost the best part of them—from such papers as:

The 'Times,'	The 'Manchester Guardian,'	The 'World,'
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The 'Morning Post,'	The 'Dublin News,'	The 'Eye Witness,'
The 'Daily News and Leader,'	The 'Evening Post,'	The 'Review of Reviews,'
The 'Westminster Gazette,'	The 'Tribune,'	The 'Outlook,'
The 'Pall Mall Gazette,'	The 'Sun,'	The 'Independent,'
The 'Daily Mail,'	The 'Herald.'	The 'Scientific American,'

and many others too numerous to mention.

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When 'The Magic Story,' by Frederic Van Rensselaer Dey, a wonderful story in book form, first appeared, it created an immediate sensation, and urgent requests were made for its reprint in book form.

Mr. Dey has woven into this story, in a remarkably effective way, some fundamental principles, and it is safe to say that the application of these principles ,as outlined in 'The Magic Story,' will accomplish almost, if not quite, all that is herein claimed for them towards the upbuilding and development of a manly, self-reliant, success-compelling spirit.

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'I am in receipt of your splendid book.—The Magic Story. I am considering the advisability of securing some of them for certain associates. It's a gem all right.' (Signed) H. T. DENHAM, Advertising Mgr., E. C. Atkins & Co.

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1913 'World Wide'

Worth While For You

Hints of the Progress of Knowledge Science, Sociology, etc.

General heads, such as aeronautics, astronomy, education, invention, medicine, science, sociology and many other branches of the world's progress of knowledge, cover ,and give a review which cannot help but be invaluable to you. Each day and week shows some development, some evolution, and these are faithfully recorded in 'World Wide' through the reprint of the best available authority on each subject. These articles are not dry and technical, they might better be described as descriptive and fascinating stories of achievement.

Concerning Things Literary,

Book Reviews, Poems, and general articles.

Are you interested in current book reviews? You can read the best each week in 'World Wide.' Not only reviews of books, but also of authors, besides many thoughtful articles reflecting the public opinion created by either or both.

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One hundred or more poems and songs reprinted only when we are assured that the fame of the poem and its author justify the placing of it in your hands in 'World Wide.'

Would You Like to Know What is Going on in all the World

In the 'All the World Over' Department.

During 1912 over 500 important articles were printed in 'World Wide.' These comprised the most notable speeches of eminent English and American statesmen, editorials and letters of the world's most distinguished writers and thinkers, the titles of which alone take up over four pages of the index.

In the 'Something About the Arts' (everything that is worth while) sections of 'World Wide,' a large field is covered. Musical and dramatic criticisms, descriptive and critical essays about pictures, pottery, rare jewels, collections of all kinds are written by the most celebrated critics and connoisseurs of the day. In the coming year 'World Wide' will convey to its readers all that is vital of the current writing on art, and they will be as well informed as those who are provided with a library of art publications.

Read 'World Wide' and you will miss nothing that is worth while of the output of the press of the whole world. You will follow the highest and most cultured thought of the day.

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Merely Pin Remittance to Coupon and Mail

SAYS COLONIES WILL NOT PUT TAX ON FOOD

Lords Avebury and Balfour Point Strength of Case For Free Trade.

London, Jan. 21. — Speaking at the city of London free trade meeting yesterday, Lord Avebury referred to the Unionist policy of food taxation. The recent Unionist speeches of Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law, he said showed that they did not wish to put on food taxes, and would only do so if the colonies insisted. This, he felt sure, the colonies would never do. Food taxes were dead, manufactures only remained. But, then, we imported no manufactures from the colonies. That being so, what became of preference? It was dead. He was aware the Government had recently presented a return to Parliament in which it was stated that we imported £1,144,000 of manufactured articles from Canada, £1,800,000 from Australia and £38,000 from New Zealand.

Sydney Buxton had, however, been good enough to send him particulars as to how these amounts were made up. In the case of Australia over £1,500,000 were mere metals which were sample substances, and £228,000 was leather and raw material for boots and shoes. Practically there was no amount of what are really manufactures. The same applied to Canada and New Zealand. As to preference, whether it was desirable or not, as proposed it was impossible. They admitted the duties imposed by foreign countries interfered with trade, though more with their own trade than with ours, but the barriers would not be removed by erecting fresh obstacles. No commerce was improved by imposing duties which we should ourselves have to pay. He appealed to his Tariff Reform friends to give a little more information as to what was in their minds as to how they thought they could apply preference.

Lord Balfour, who challenged in principle the idea of a system of preference which would make for greater unity, said communities did not trade with one another. It was individuals living within communities who traded. It was proposed to give a preference upon wheat to the Canadian producer. No suggestion had been made that timber, equally produced in Canada, though by another set of individuals, was to be a subject of preference for wool from Australia. Timber and wool were raw material, wheat was food. Did they suppose that distinction would comfort a man who produced wood in Canada or wool in Australia who found his neighbor, who happened to deal in wheat, put in a more favorable position than himself. How would it be a binding force on our side if the humbler classes had to pay more for bread? Imperialism based upon trade appealed only to traders. Just consider the amount of British capital which had been supplied for the development of Canadian interests. It had been for the advantage of Canada and for our own advantage. Business and politics were in antithesis. Our Canadian fellow-subjects would not become Americans or Germans because they traded with the States or because they traded with Germany. The Empire had no worse enemy than the man who said we must tax ourselves for the benefit of the Canadian people.

AUTO. BANDIT KILLS DETECTIVE

Sensational Murder Stirs Chicago as Climax to Organized Automobile Thefts.

Chicago, Jan. 21. — A climax to the search for members of the automobile bandit crew came yesterday with the shooting and killing of Detective Peter Hart with his own revolver, supposedly by one of the bandits.

The detective was shot through the heart when he entered a flat at 1617 Wabash avenue for the purpose of arresting 'Both' Webb, said to be an accomplice of James B. Perry, confessed bandit, now under arrest.

After shooting Hart, the assassin leaped through a window to an adjoining roof, ran the length of the block, went down a stairway and escaped in a crowd.

Knowledge that Webb had a woman friend in the flat led the police to watch the place. Arrangements were made with an occupant of another flat in the building to notify the detectives if Webb should come. Hart was told yesterday afternoon that Webb was there, and the detective hurried to the place. He evidently encountered his slayer soon for other detectives, attracted by the sound of a shot, arrived in the flat within a few minutes after Hart did and found him near death. He died before they could call a doctor.

The woman in the flat was arrested, and identified as Isabella Hastings, a sister of Mrs. Michael Casella, whose husband was a witness to the shooting. According to Mrs. Casella Detective Hart was holding Webb on the floor when he was shot.

Officer Killed on Point Duty

London, Jan. 21.— For the first time in the history of London a policeman was killed on 'point duty.' Londoners so thoroughly appreciate the services of the constables directing the traffic of the metropolis that the news created a sensation.

George J. Smith was the victim, and the scene was Ludgate Circus. Smith was run over by a motor bus, the front wheel passing over his head. An eyewitness said the vehicle skidded with the wheels locked, as though on ice runners The streets were very greasy.

Twelve Metropolitan Police were injured by horse drawn vehicles and 22 by motor vehicles while directing traffic in 1912.

TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

Charleston, S.C., Jan. 21.— Another tragedy of the sea was recorded here yesterday when Captain Ree, of the Dutch steamship 'Phecda,' reported the sinking of a large Danish tramp steamer about 50 miles off Plymouth, England, on December 26, during a hurricane. The name of the vessel is not known, but officers of the 'Phecda' believe it probably was the 'Ivar' or 'Copenhagen.'

ALL SCOTLAND'S SONS HONOR THEIR POET

Robert Burns, Born by the Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon a Hundred and Fifty-four Years Ago on Jan. 25

One hundred and fifty-four years ago on Jan. 25, Robert Burns was born in a humble cottage on the banks of 'bonnie Doon.' The occasion is being duly honored by some of the Scottish societies and by the Scottish people privately who are resident in the city. A much wider circle will join with them in spirit, for the deep admiration for Scotland's famous lyric poet is not restricted to those of his own nationality.

While the weaknesses of his character may be partly explained, though not excused, by the social conditions of his time and his special temptations resulting from his great popularity, the beauty, and he genuine worth of his poetic writings were a distinct acquisition to the whole English-speaking world, and millions today hold him in grateful memory.

Burns' character, if regrettably weak in certain directions, had very respectable elements — an honorable pride ,a sense of duty toward his relatives, and a real desire to act a manly and not a heartless part. His poetry was nearly always written on the spur of the moment—the response of his feelings to the immediate circumstances. Its charm and power lie in the justness of the feelings expressed, and in the truthfulness and freshness which it derives direct from life. Seldom have such manliness, tenderness and passion been united as in the songs of Burns. He is weak only when, acting on bad advice, he tries to write in the conventional English, instead of the simple, natural Scottish dialect. He had no slight influence in preparing the way for that outburst of the natural in English poetry, whose epoch-making date, the publication of the 'Lyrical Ballads' falls only two years after his death.

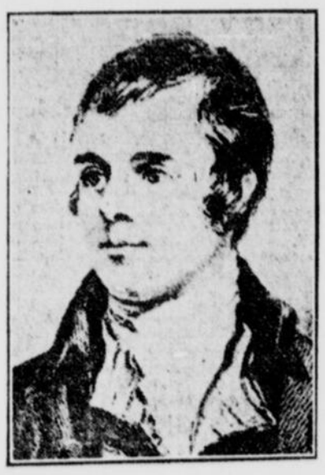
The popularity that Burns instantly acquired has continued unabated, not only in his native Scotland, but wherever English is spoken. His poems have also been translated into almost every European tongue. Dr. Currie, of Liverpool, published the first collected edition of his poems and letters with the history of his life for the benefit of his widow and family in 1800.

The centenaries of Burns' birth and death were celebrated with immense enthusiasm, not only in every city and in aldmost every village in Scotland, but throughout the English-speaking world.

Burns was born at Alloway, in Ayrshire, January 25, 1759. His father, then a nursery gardener and afterwards the occupant of a small farm, had to struggle all his life with poverty and misfortune, but made every exertion to give his children a good education; and the boy was able to enjoy a considerable amount of instruction and miscellaneous reading in spite of his poverty. Among the books placed in his way were the 'Spectator,' Locke's 'Essay,' and Pope's 'Iliad.' He learned French and some Latin; and he knew Allan Ramsay and the popular songs of Scotland.

In his 17th year he wrote his first poem, addressed to Nelly Kilpatrick, by whose side he had worked in the fields. In 1777 he was sent to study surveying in the house of his uncle, Samuel Brown, at Ballochmyle.

Here he fell into the company of some 'jovial smugglers,' and began to



ROBERT BURNS.

realize the force of the traditional association of wine, women and song.'

His father was now trying another farm at Lochlea, near Farbolton, to which the young poet returned, probably feeling himself not a little of a man of the world.

In 1780 he was one of the founders of a 'Bachelors' Club' at Farbolton, at whose meetings such weighty topics as the relative merits of love and friendship were gravely discussed. The love affairs, which have provoked so much ethical controversy, continually beset him. The generally lax morality of the Scottish peasantry at that period may partly account for, if not excuse, his failings in this direction.

He was for a while seriously smitten by the charms of a farmer's daughter named Ellison Begbie, who is supposed to be the original of his Mary Morison; but she prudently declined an alliance, and in the summer of 1781 he went to Irvine to join a relative of his mother's in a flax-dressing business; but a convivial celebration of the next New Year's advent ended in the burning down of the shop.

Returning to Lochlea, he lived quietly and temperately after his reverse, and after his father's death in 1784 he and his brother settled on a small farm which they had taken in the previous autumn at Mossgiel, near Mouchline.

Here he became acquainted with several educated men and wrote some of his finest poems, such as 'The Jolly Beggars,' 'The Cottar's Saturday Night,' and the lines 'To a Mouse.' He had already began to think of publication, his brother having assured him that his 'Epistle to Davie' would bear being printed, when the perplexing consequences of his love affair with Jean Armour (to whom he had given, under pressure, a written certificate that she was his wife, but who had been induced to repudiate him), determined him to emigrate. Meanwhile, from May to October of the same year (while still being able to protest on June 6th that he loved Jean to distraction), he developed a passionate attachment to Mary Campbell, who died of a fever, and was commemorated by some of his most pathetic poems, 'To Mary in Heaven,' and 'Highland Mary.'

Partly to procure the means of paying his passage to Jamaica, he publpished a collection of his poems at Kilmarnock in 1786. The reception these met with was highly favorable,

JEAN ARMOUR (MRS. BURNS).

and his genius was recognized in quarters where he had not looked for notice. While preparing to embark he received a letter encouraging him to go to Edinburgh, and issue a new edition. This was the turning point of his life.

During his stay in the Scottish metropolis he associated with all that was eminent in letters, rank and fashion, and his conversational powers excited little less admiration than his poetry. Scott, who met him at this time, speaks also of his 'dignified plainness and simplicity,' which made a good impression on all whom he met.

For the second edition of his poems he received in the end about £500. While waiting for payment he travelled agreeably in various company, and renewed his old relations with Jean Armour, to whom he was legally married in August, 1788.

Before this, in March, he had been appointed to a place in the excise, and had taken the lease of a farm at Ellisland, near Dumfries. The farm not paying too well, Burns took up his duties as exciseman, and discharged them vigorously, though not with excessive sternness.

Here he wrote 'Tam o'Shanter' in a single day for Grose, the antiquarian, in whose 'Antiquities of Scotland' it was first published. In December, 1791, having given up his farm, he settled in Dumfries on a salary of £70 a year.

The striking contrasts in the lot of the rich and the poor, with which his residence in Edinburgh had impressed him, made him hail the French revolution with enthusiasm, and some imprudent expressions of his having been reported to the authorities, destroyed his prospects of promotion in the service, and only the interference of an influential friend prevented him from losing his office.

Such was the terror of innovation and the hatred of anything like liberal opinions, that many of the better class who had feted the poet, now shunned the 'Jacobin,' as they stigmatized him.

Embittered by what he felt to be injustice, he recklessly allowed those habits of dissipation to grow upon him, which made the more respectable of all classes look coldly upon him. And the remorse thus occasioned in his calmer moments aggravated that tendency to melancholy, which the gloom and toil of his early years had probably implanted in his constitution.

All the while, however, his poetical activity continued, though he indignantly refused offers of a regular salary for contributions to the London 'Star' and 'Morning Chronicle.' Broken in health and spirits, he died July 21st, 1796, but though he died in misfortune, his memory will never cease to be cherished in the bosoms of his fellow countrymen, too late awakened to a true appreciation of his genius.

THE COTTAGE WHERE BURNS WAS BORN—THE 'AULD CLAY BIGGIN' AT ALLOWAY, NEAR AYR.

God bless you!
Robt Burns

Autograph of Burns

YOUNG PUPIL STABS SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.

Hatfield, Ark., Jan. 22.—Prof. J. C. Hoheimer, principal of a local school, was stabbed and probably fatally wounded yesterday, and K. G. Morrow, aged 15, a suspended pupil, is under arrest charged witih having attacked Hoheimer.

Morrow's younger brother, aged 13, and Shelby Lebow, aged 16, are also being detained, but they are not charged with complicity in the affray. Hoheimer was attacked when he ordered the suspended pupil from the school building.

GREAT BRITAIN TAKES MORE OF CANADA'S WHEAT

But There is a Falling Off in our Cattle and Butter Shipments.

London, Jan. 21. — The Government return of the trade of the United Kingdom has just been published. The following statistics have special interest for Canada:

The total amount of wheat imported into the United Kingdom during 1912 was 109,582,539 cwts. Canada sent 21,551,100 cwts; United States of America, 19,973,994 cwts; Argentine, 18,783,700 cwts; British East Indies, 25,379,400 cwts; Canada's figures of 21 1-2 millions of wheat sent to the United Kingdom are the second largest among the wheat imports. In 1911 so sent 14 millions, and in 1910 16 millions. The values of last year's Canadian wheat supply was £8,844,953.

The number of Canadian cattle imported in 1912 was 6,800, value £142,508, against 42,239 (£781,436), in 1911, and 78,691 (£1,442,781) in 1910. Canada last year sent 387,401 cwts of gacon, value £1,175,527. In 1911 the figures were 615,807 cwts, value £1,793,946, and 1910, 411,935 cwts, value £1,449,637.

Only 27 cwts Canadian butter were received, against 661,9366 in 1911, and 16,805 in 1910. Cheese, 1,352,570 cwts, this figure corresponding pretty closely to those of the two years previous.

Canned salmon, 211,616 cwts, against 169,070 for 1911, and 264,760 for 1010. Canada's imports of canned lobsters are far the largest, being 28,764 cwts, against 4,090 from Newfoundland, and only 1,782 from other countries.

Fifty-three thousand loads of hewn wood from Canada, 895,000 loads of dressed wood, following (with a big drop) nearly three millions from Russia, and 1,200,000 from Sweden.

On the other side of the account:— United Kingdom sent 1,660,270 gallons of spirits to Canada, being only exceeded by 2,406,388 gallons to Australia.

Other United Kingdom exports to Canada include:—

	1912. Tons.	1911. Tons.
Pig iron	68,024	91,024
Wrought iron	6,563	8,748
Rails	737	1,739
Boiler plates	2,801	6,696
Galvanized sheets	26,248	22,476
Tinned plates	7,039	12,426
Steel bars and shapes	14,276	28,259

The value of further exports include:—

	1912.	1911.
Cutlery	£119,880	£103,100
Hardware	117,196	103,208
Carpets	450,119	370,151
Haberdashery	177,323	140,682
Linen piece goods	346,652	280,115
Waterproof apparel	222,363	100,702
Glass and earthware	468,463	395,124
Writing paper	14,861	22,597
Printing paper	146,756	129,732

"As The Years Roll On."

Words by EDGAR SELDEN.

As sung by DAISY LEON with JEFFERSON DE ANGELES in Frazee and Lederer's musical production "THE PEARL MAIDEN." New York Theatre, New York

Music by MELVILLE J. GIDEON.

Valse Moderato

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THE FAMOUS WRITER SERIES FOR 'WITNESS' READERS

4.--THE STUFF OF HEROES *by CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS*

(Author of 'The Backwoodsmen,' 'Kings in Exile,' etc., etc.).

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Dr. Peter Duboff, known also in his own land at Peter Ivanovitch, was a failure, — a failure and dishonored. He admitted as much, to himself without reserve.

He had set his hand to a terrible task. Freely, deliberately, solemnly, believing himself consecrated to the task, and under forfeit of his life if he should fail, he had undertaken it At the last, the crucial moment, to his own stupefaction of amazement, not his hand but his heart had failed him. From the consequences of this failure he had fled, across half a continent and thme ocean, to hide himself in the remote little fishing village of Pratt's Harbor, on the Labrador Coast. When he remembered it all, — and the memory was one of undimming vividness, bitten as if by acid into brain and nerve, — sometimes he would flush and then grow cold with shame, possessed by long-inherited faith in an implacable code. But at other times, seeing from another point of view, his heart would warm with joy, and would thank God passionately for that failure and that dishonor.

It had happened in Kiev; and in the following fashion had it come about.

An aristocrat by birth, but an ardent intellectual and progressive by conviction, Peter Duboff had embraced the doctrines of the advanced revolutionaries. Seeing the miseries in which his Holy Russia groaned and wallowed, the fanaticism of his zeal for her regeneration could not tolerate slow or moderate methods. The centuries of cruelty and oppression must be expiated with blood. Murder, for the cause, he taught himself to regard as a blessed and holy thing. For only by such means, he believed, could the hearts of tyrants be opened to admit the fear of God. When, therefore, the choice of the Revolutionary Council fell on him, for the great task of the moment, he was glad. The iron Somaliev, Governor of Kiev, was to be blown to pieces before the gates of his palace.

Duboff was ready for his orders. In premonition of some such great business being committed to his care, months earlier he had sent his only child, a boy of eight years old, to a school in England; and such of his property as he had not devoted to the Cause, he had put into English securities. The child's future would be safe. There was nothing more to tie him. His love for the motherless boy was for the moment withered in the white flames of his exultation.

The good faith of Peter Dubuff was above suspicion, even in the eyes of his fellow fanatics, whose every breath was one of conspiracy and distrust. Nevertheless, the Red Committee took no chances, even with Duboff. His every move was decreed for him. He was bound by dreadful oaths, which seemed to him, as he took them, childishly futile, in the face of his ardor. And he was menaced with the fate which would fall upon him and his child if he should play false,—menaces which it seemed not worth his while to hear.

Somaliev was from the North, — a stranger to stranger to Kiev. He did not know even his own palace as well as he should have known it. But the Committee knew it very well indeed. And so it came about that just at the hour when the governer, who was punctuality itself, and heedless of all precaution, should come driving up to his gates, Duboff, with his deadly pleric bomb (in the form of a book) under his arm, came loitering through the shrubbery behind the iron railings. The fact that the explosion would probably destroy not only Somaliev's coachman and footman, but an uncertain number of bystanders as well, seemed to Duboff's zeal but a necessary and unimportant incident in the disciplining of tyrants.

He was as cold as steel. Even when, at a distance of perhaps a hundred yards from the gate, the coach broke down through a wheel coming off, he was not disturbed. He saw the tall, white-haired, uniformed figure of Somaliev disengage itself from the ruin and stride impatiently toward the gate.

Somaliev was angry at the accident, which showed gross negligence in his coach-house. His grey eyes, under the shaggy brows, gleamed fiercely. His hawk nose in the air, he brushed against a gaping child, and fairly knocked it over. The child began to cry. Somaliev noticed it, stopped, whirled, and looked down at it with softening eyes. Then he picked it up tenderly, stood it on its feet, made an awkward attempt to brush it with his big, gauntletted hands, thrust a bright coin into its grimy little paw, and came on toward the gate, his mouth puckering whimsically under the grey moustache.

Something seemed to click in Duboff's heart, and his eyes saw differently in that instant. Somaliev was no longer an abstraction of evil, but a human being, — a brother man, — one of those very brothers over whom Duboff's heart so warmly, if a trifle inconsistently, was wont to yearn. He saw the bewildered child, the innocently curious bystanders, the anxiously sweating coachman, — all in a moment, perhaps to be bleeding and shrieking victims of the bomb which he must throw. A sickness of loathing for his own child came over him. Who was he, he asked himself suddenly, to execute justice — or was it injustice? An icy sweat broke out upon him as he confronted the startling question. Melting back into the shubbery he vanished into an alley of the palace, and so, a studious figure with book under arm, disappeared by ways that the governor knew not of.

Within a half hour Duboff was on his way to the border. The Committee, apprised of the accident to Somaliev's coach, had no suspicions. They waited confidently to receive Duboff's report that night. With such a start, and pitting his keen intelligence against theirs, Duboff succeeded in reaching England. Snatching up his child, he made his way north into Scotland, and took passage on a tramp steamer for Newfoundland. A coasting schooner carried him from St. John's up to Labrador; and when he settled himself in Pratt's Harbor he felt that his trail had been successfully covered.

Pratt's Harbour, suspicious of strangers, was at first none too hospitable. The village folk were for the most part occupied with fishing, but they were also, in a chastened way, wreckers. They knew better than to seek to mislead a storm-driven ship; but if a wreck took place on their wild coast, they saw the hand of Providence in it and returned thanks, and devoted more effort to the saving of the cargo than of the crew and passengers. The latter might get ashore if God willed. But Duboff, tending their sick for no fee, nursing them more tenderly and patiently than their wives and mothers could, feeding their hungry, lending with open hand to the needy, soon gained an ascendancy over their wild imaginations. He brought them good luck, for when he went fishing with them, the boat that carried him always made a good haul. So it came about, in time, that he was even able to revolutionize their very primitive attitude toward shipwrecks. Under his exhortations, instructions and leadership, instead of waiting hopefully for the shipwrecked unfortunates to drown, they became daring and devoted life-savers, somewhat to the detriment of their pockets, indeed, but to the incalculable advantage of their morals and their consciences.

And in this way Duboff, in the saving of many lives, made reparation in his heart for the lives which he had had it in his heart to destroy.

For nearly three years Duboff had lived and toiled in Pratt's Harbour,—and no one in Pratt's Harbour ever suspected that he was either a failure or dishonored. It is to be feared they would not have understood, indeed, had he explained it to them ever so clearly. With his work, with the education of his boy, with his wild dashes forth into the storm when some doomed ship lay grinding on te outer reefs, he found life full enough and grew almost ro reconciliation with himself.

Then a day came that shattered his peace.

The bleak coast was in battle with a yelling, black Nor'easter. A small brig up from St. John's, was staggering before it, in a despairing effort to make for Pratt's Harbour. The awful trap of the outer reefs she passed in safety, but was carried too far south. Then came the terrific struggle to beat back to the entrance proper. The whole village was out to watch her as she fought her way up into the wind, literally inch by inch. But they did not look on as in the old days, with cold greed in their hearts. Two boat crews of picked men, with Duboff at their head, stood by ready to launch their sturdy whale-boats. And besides Duboff, clutching his hand and gazing out white-faced upon the devouring tumult, stood his boy, with yellow-brown hair blown backward.

The long-drawn struggle was an agony. The watchers, affected with Duboffs' own spirit, agonized in sympathy, their salty and rugged faces drawn, their sinews straining with suspense. At last, as she neared the point, it was seen that she was too close in. She could not clear it. The crowd groaned hoarsely, and some woman sobbed. Duboff caught his boy up into his arms, holding him close in brief farewell. The ship, in desperation, let go both anchors. They caught, held—and the hawsers parted like hay. The fated vessel fell off, and was flung broadside on to the toothed ledges which fringe the base of the Gull Head Rock.

Even while the boats were being launched into the comparatively quiet water behind the Head, she broke in two; and the after portion, where most of the crew had gathered, simply crumbled into matchwood. In the forepart, now plainly visible, now hidden by sheets of spray, remained two figures, clinging in the stays. One was a member of the crew. The other, in black, with long black hair and beard, was as evidently a passenger.

A crashing wave tore the seaman from his hold, but, instead of sweeping him overboard, slammed him down against the stanchions, and by some watery caprice left him there, stunned and helpless, for the next wave to finish. With astounding agility the bearded passenger pounced down from his refuge, heaved up the limp body, braced it between himself and the stays, and succeeded in holding it against the next smothering onslaught. The watchers on the shore cheered hoarsely, certain of the women bursting into frantic tears.

Just then the boats appeared, thrusting out from behind the Point and plunging into the full fury of the storm. Their headway stopped, as if their prows were buffeted back by titanic hands. They mounted and fell, but seemed, with all their violent movement, to make no progress, like rocking-horses. Yet the distance they had to traverse to reach the wreck was little more than a couple of hundred yards.

And now began two dreadful and terrific struggles. The watchers on shore, half-blinded by the driven salt, and leaning aslant against the ponderous onrush of the wind, turned their anxious eyes now to the one, now to the other, and held their breaths, and gasped broken prayers. Abreast the Point the boats wrestled doggedly, now gaining a few yards by a rush forward in the trough of calm between two combers, now beaten back, slowly and inexorably. But here on the wreck was the more gigantic struggle. The man in the stays, the lone black figure looking so infinitely small, struggled to hold the body of the seaman against all the forces of the storm. It seemed to the watchers impossible, inconceivable that he should prevail. Yet from moment to moment, he did prevail, And as wave after wave receded, the long-haired figure was seen still grasping, still sheltering his helpless burden; till presently, the crowd forgot to cheer, to weep, to pray, and could only stare awe-stricken.

At last,—after what may have been hours, for none could take account of time in watching that strife—in a half lull of the hurricane the boats won nearer. But it was only to find that, as the wreck lay, fairly lifted over and into a cup in the reef, no effective approach was possible. To come close enough to cast a line to the man in the rigging would have meant inevitable destruction for both boats. Then the gale burst forth in full fury again, and the boats had all they could do to hold themselves off those thundering cataracts of the ledges.

As if awakened by the momentary respite, the fragment of wreck now yielded under the fresh onslaught, and toppled over upon its side till the broken mast lay out at such a slant that the crests of the seas swept it to the tip. With incredible tenacity the black figure in the stays still held on and still gripped its helpless burden. Little by little it worked its way out toward the end of the mast, which almost overhung the deep water on the inner slope of the ledge.

At the sight of such dauntless courage and fidelity Duboff forgot all odds. Whether the thing were possible or not, he would do it. He would rescue the black figure with the burden, or go down with them. Fixing the end of a line about his waist, he ordered his boat around to the other side of the ledge. The other boat followed. They could approach no nearer from this side, for the gigantic suction of each wave as it went by opened an abyss to the very roots of the ledge, and the following inrush was like a maelstrom. Just outside its clutches hung the boats, now skied, now wallowing in the troughs. And then Duboff, plunging from the prow of his boat, swam in.

The instant that he plunged, the man on the wreck gave a great shout, which made itself heard even above the thunder of the breakers; and with a collossal obstinacy of defiance to all fate he passed a bight of line about his burden and secured it to his own waist.

From the boats, and from the watchers on shore, rose cries of mingled admiration and protest. 'Drop him-' 'He's dead!' 'It's no use!' 'He can't save you both!' But all alike were swept away by the wind—and would have been equally idle had they reached their goal, for the man was drunk with the rage of the struggle for the life which he had set himself to save. His own was clean forgotten.

But Duboff, battling desperately but coolly in the tortured seas, saw, and understood.

At length, borne almost beneath the projecting end of the mast, he saved himself, by a tremendous backward thrust, from being dashed upon the ledge. At the moment, calculating it justly, the stranger dropped with his burden. Duboff had just time to observe, from his aimless floundering, that he knew nothing of the water, when a receding surge sucked him away. Duboff dived, and with his left hand caught him by the back of the collar, holding him rigidly at arm's length.

Then came a few moments of choking anguish. The men of Duboff's boat, realizing that with such a load to carry it was impossible for the leader to swim among those insane convulsions of the surges, set themselves to pulling him in without regard to immediate consequences. Time was everything.

But it was not a simple matter to drag in that load with the contorted seas wrenching it in one direction even while hurling the boat in the other. All but two of the crew had to keep sweating for their lives at the oars, to hold the boat off the ledges. At one moment the line would slacken so suddenly that the man hauling on it would fall backwards, and Duboff and his load would be dashed almost upon the boat. At the next, the line would go taut with a sickening jerk, and its burden would be dragged under, and held under, till Duboff thought his lungs would burst. But at last, in a deep trough he was pulled up to the boat side, and lifted in over the gun-wale with his charges, before the boat shot up to the next crest. He was all but spent, and could only lie gasping and spitting on the bottom. The bearded stranger was unconscious, his eyes sunken far back into their haggard and sallow sockets from the strain of his superhuman struggle. But the sailor for whose life he had so striven was as dead as a stone. His back had been broken across the stanchions.

To Duboff's house the stranger was taken, still unconscious, and put to bed.—Duboff himself, his giant frame like tempered steel, none the worse for the adventure.

In the stranger's pockets Duboff found no mark of identification, no clue even. His watch—stopped by the salt water—was English. His clothes appeared to have been purchased in St. John's. His pocket-knife and pencil were German. His automatic revolver was American. But the man himself, by the cast of his features, his coloring, the texture of his skin, a certain wistfulness in the lines of his mouth, Duboff decided to be Slavic. He guessed him to be a fellow Russian; and his exile heart went out to the unconscious face on his pillow.

When at last the stranger awoke it was to an obstinate silence, apparently to no more than a semi-consciousness. Duboff spoke to him in English, French, German, Norwegian, Polish, and lastly Russian, but obtained not so much as the flicker of an eyelid to show that he understood. From this state of collapse, so unlike the indomitable force which he had displayed on the day of the wreck, the stranger passed into a violent pneumonia, which bade fair to do what storm and surge had so signally failed to accomplish.

For days he hung between life and death, as precariously balanced, there in the guarded quiet of the doctor's room, as on the reeling fragment of wreck amid the thunder of the hurricane. But sleepless care and devotion pulled him through. There was Duboff's boy to help in the struggle,—a vigilant and thoughtful watcher by the bedside. There was Duboff's old housekeeper, Mrs. McCarrigle, to take her turn at the task. And Duboff wrestled with death for him as he himself had wrestled with the surges for the strikcen sailor.

There came a morning when the sick man opened sane, inquiring eyes, and stared about the clean, homely little room with its one window wide open to the sharp sea air. They were deep-set eyes, melancholy and visionary. For some minutes they were obviously puzzled, as if their owner could not make out how he came to be in these surroundings. The unplastered walls, decorated with prints from illustrated journals, the sturdy serviceable furniture, most of it obviously home-made, the spotless, coarse linen, the bright coverlet of patchwork, all were scrutinized in turn. And then the low ceiling, of light, clean spruce, traversed by sawn and planed scantlings. At last memory came back into the questioning eyes, and the man realized that he must be in some remote fishing village of the Labrador coast. Laboriously, step by step, he groped his way through the storm, the wreck, the desperate struggle, up to the moment when he had let himself drop with his burden from the sloping mast, and been grasped, in the suffocating vortex of those great surges, by some strong swimmer who had come miraculously to save him. He was very brave, that man, he thought.

The door opened. A short, broad-built old woman in bluegrey homespun stepped softly but briskly into the room, and approached the bedside with a cup and spoon in her hand. Her eyes met his, and at the new look in them she gave a little exclamation of delight. He spoke to her,—but it was in a tongue she could not understand; and her wrinkled, ruddy old face clouded again, as she jumped to the conclusion that his mind was wandering.

'Arrah, now,' she answered, crooningly, as to a baby, 'be aisy wid ye, an' don't thry to talk. Take this, now, loike a little man.' And seating herself on the chair by the bedside she attempted to give him something from the cup.

But the sick man pushed her hand aside,—abruptly, as the sick will.

'What place is this? Where am I?' he demanded in clear English.

Mrs. McCarrigle looked surprised.

'Why, shure, ye're at Pratt's Harbor,' she replied. 'An' where else would ye be, if not at the bottom of the say?'

The stranger mused a moment, still motioning away the cup.

'And whose house is this?' he asked.

'The Docthor's, av coarse!' came the answer.

'What Doctor's?' went on the stranger.

Mrs. McCarrigle's face showed a degree of astonishment that was not far from disapproval. The idea of any human being having to ask what Doctor's!

'Why, Docthor Peter's,—whose else's could it be,—what hauled ye out o' the say.'

'Ah, yes!' murmured the stranger, remembering that grip of salvation. 'But who is Doctor Peter?'

Mrs. McCarrigle was grieved at such ignorance. A sudden sound of loud sizzling came from the kitchen. She jumped up, set down the cup and spoon upon the chair, and exclaimed warmly:

'Shure an' he's an angel o' light, that's wh-hat he is, an' ye'd ought to know it, sorr. An' there's the pot a-billin' over.'

She bustled from the room, closing the door behind her; and the sick man lay back with his eyes upon the ceiling, pondering. It troubled him that the man's name should be Peter.

Some five minutes later the door opened again. This time the visitor was a bright-faced, slim boy, with large grey eyes and longish, tumbled, yellow-brown hair.

He beamed frankly on the sick man, seated himself on the edge of the bed with a businesslike air, and announced, 'You're better. I'm so glad.' Then he took up the cup and spoon which Mrs. McCarrigle had abandoned, and decreed in a quaint voice of authority, 'You must be good and take this at once. Father said we must be very particular about it while he was away.'

The sick man smiled in his ragged beard, took the dose obediently, and tried to say 'thank you,' but was interrupted by the boy wiping his lips carefuly with a handkerchief.

'There,' said the child, with an air of official satisfaction, 'now you must go to sleep. And I think you will be much better when my father gets back. If you want me just ring this little bell.'

'But tell me, who is your father?' demanded the sick man eagerly.

The boy turned at the door.

'Why, don't you know?' he asked innocently. 'He is Doctor Peter Duboff, who saved you. But you really must not talk, or you'll be having a temperature again, and that's very bad for you, you know.' He closed the door firmly; and the sick man turned over on his pillow, with his face to the wall.

When Duboff returned that evening, from a sick visit in a neighboring cove, he found that the stranger, though clearly convalescent, had relapsed into his old silence. Not a word could he persuade from those close, dark-bearded lips. And no more would the sick man speak with Mrs. McGarrigle or the boy, bepond an occasional 'Please,' or 'thank you,' low-toned but courteous. But Duboff, apparently unconscious of this strange reserve, was unwearied as ever, in his administration and his thoughtful care.

A few days later, coming in late in the afternoon when a red-gold glory of sunset was flooding across the stranger's bed, he said, cheefully:

'You are getting on so well, my friend, that I think you may sit up a while to-morrow.'

'Thank you,' said the stranger, without looking at him.

This was the first time he had opened his mouth in Duboff's hearing, and Duboff was delighted. Seating himself by the bed, he began to talk in Russian.

'Forgive me,' said he, 'if I speak in what I imagine to be your own tongue. I do not ask any questions. I don't want to pry into your affairs. But I am a Russian, I think that you are also, and my heart goes out to a fellow-countryman. It is a great joy to me to speak once more the speech of my own people.'

'I am a Russian. I was beginning to forget it,—Russia seems so very far off. I must not forget I am a Russian,' muttered the stranger.

'I knew it,' cried Duboff, warmly, appearing not to notice anything enigmatic in the sick man's reply. He half stretched forth his hand, but at once withdrew it. Then he went on to talk, as if just for the joy of feeling the old music on his lips. He told of the life of the fisher-folk in this forgotten corner of the world, of his work among them, both ashore and afloat, of the wild tempests that harried the coasts, of the wrecks, of the life-saving, of the keen and vital air, the vast spaces of solitude in behind the hills, of the freedom, the bigness, and the blessed peace. Then he got up and said, 'Good-night, my friend. I'll not see you till to-morrow, as I have an all-night case over in Sandy Cove. But my son and Mrs. McCarrigle will look after you. And to-morrow you shall feel yourself a man again.'

As Duboff had prophsied, on the morrow the sick man felt himself so much stronger that he was eager to be up; but while being dressed, at times he seemed to shrink from the Doctor's touch. At length it was accomplished, and Duboff, half-carrying him, got him out into a great, padded chair on the porch, where he could drench himself in the sun, and look out upon the now smiling waters of the harbor. The grey, straggling village, presided over by its white-washed church, lay out-spread beneath him. The sun gleamed on the sails of half a dozen boats just entering the harbor. The stranger's eyes swept the scene with an intensity of interest that was almost ferocious. They rested at last on the figure of Duboff's boy, at some childish play at the foot of the garden. He heard Mrs. McCarrigle rattling dishes in the kitchen, and all at once he felt ridiculously hungry.

Suddenly Duboff took a revolver from his pocket, and handed it to him. 'Here's your gun, friend,' said he, carelessly. 'It was badly rusted by the salt water; but I think I've got it into pretty good shape for you. It's a beautiful weapon.'

The sick man took it, and opened the chamber.

'Where are the cartridges?' he asked, apparently forgetting to say thank you.

Duboff laughed softly.

'I think they were done for. But I can let you have all you want. The gun is of the same calibre as my own.'

The sick man made as if to drop the weapon, but changed his mind and slipped it into his pocket.

'Thank you,' said he. 'I shall want only one.'

'One cartridge won't go far!' remarked the doctor.

'It will,' contradicted the stranger. 'It will carry me a long, long journey. —Peter Ivanovitch.'

As he spoke the name, he turned his head, and for the first time looked Duboff straight in the eyes.

Duboff returned the gaze with kindly concern, and apparently saw nothing strange in the fact that his guest was aware of his full name.

'If you want to use it on yourself,' he answered, 'I'm afraid I'll have to withdraw my offer.'

The sick man continued to eye him piercingly.

'My name,' said he, 'is Sergius Millkov—Serge Nikolaievitch—of the Central Committee, Third Division. You must have forgotten much in three years, Peter Ivanovitch, or you would know the only alternative. If that one cartridge is not for me—it is for the man who broke his oath that day in Kiev.''

Duboff laughed gently. Never before had he realized how far away he had grown from his old self. At last, he was free of the very last shreds of doubt. The intensity of his guest's earnestness seemed unreal, impossible to him.

'No, Serge Nikolaievitch, I cannot agree to that either,' he answered cheerfully, as if the proposition were one of the most ordinary in the world.

'It must be you, or me!' persisted the sick man, almost pleadingly now. 'It cannot be you, of course. I cannot lift my hand against my benefactor, my saviour, my protector. But I can save my honor by paying the price. I shall have to go over. Give me that one cartridge, Peter Ivanovitch.'

'No, of course it cannot be I,' said Duboff musingly. 'That's out of the question. I have too much to do here. I am needed. But neither can it be you. You are too good a man to be spared, Serge Nikolaievitch. You are needed, too.' Then his voice changed, grew solemn, and rang with authority. 'I gave you your life, when it was done, quite surely done. I have a claim upon it; and I commit it to your keeping.'

The sick man dropped the question for the moment.

'Where is the sailor I saved?' he asked, a sudden, light in his eyes.

Duboff pointed to the little churchyard.

'You did all man could,' said he. 'But you did not save him, except from a sea grave. He was dead when we lifted him into the boat.

An expression of the keenest disappointment swept over Milikov's face.

'Of course,' he exclaimed bitterly, 'I had to fail there, too. At every point I fail. I am no good. But you can keep your cartridges, Peter Ivanovitch. I will not shoot myself. That has always seemed to me cowardly. But I will go back and give myself up to the Committee, and they will execute me. I will save my honor.'

'Yes,' said Duboff. 'In effect, for that curious rag, you will be tray me! No! I think you must not do that, my friend.'

The sick man wrung his gaunt fingers.

'I am hedged about on every side!' he cried. 'What am I to do?'

'As you see,' said Duboff, very quietly, 'there is much, very much, to be done for our brothers right here. Stay with me and help me do it.'

'But I have given my word. And I am a gentleman!' said Milikov.

'True,' agreed Dr. Peter simply.

There was silence between them for several minutes. The boy laughed at the foot of the garden. Again came a rattle of dishes from the sanctum of Mrs. McCarrigle.

'But you also, you were a gentleman,' said the sick man, pondering the words as he spoke them.

'True,' agreed Duboff again. He was trying to remember how he had once felt on the subject.

'Yet, if you are a gentleman no longer,' went on Milikov, 'it is strange that I am unable to feel that you have deteriorated in any sense. It is possible, perhaps, that one may do as you have done, and still be a gentleman!'

'Indeed!' said Duboff doubtfully. 'I wonder. I have thought about that a good deal, when I had time.'

'Ah,' cried the other, in a voice of sudden and strong resolution. 'I have not thought about it till this moment. Yet I have felt decided. I will stay here with you.' He held out his hand, and Duboff grasped it, 'I perceive that it appears to me, in my own heart, nobler and better, and more useful, and at the same time far more interesting, to save life than to destroy it. I will learn to go out to the wrecks, as you do, and I will try to make up for not having succeeded in saving that poor sailor. Yes, I will stay here, and work with you. For I perceive that you and I, Peter Ivanocitch, we are not the stuff of heroes, and we are too old to change.'

Sergeant-Major Under General French

Veteran of Boer War Who Lost Health on the Veldt Tells Experience.

Good Advice For All Who Have Indigestion or Stomach Disorders.

In his home at Waldegrove, N.S., no one is better known than Sergt.-Major Cross, late of the 4th Queen's Own Hussars. Speaking of the ill-effects of a campaign upon a man's constitution, the Sergt.-Major writes: 'I served under General French during the late Boer war, in the capacity of Sergt.-Major. It was perhaps owing to a continued diet of bully beef, hard tack, and bad water, but at any rate my stomach entirely gave out. I was in such a state that I could eat nothing without the greatest suffering. The army doctors did not help me much, and since leaving the service I have been very miserable. Some few months ago a friend told me he had been a great sufferer from indigestion until he tried Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they cured him. I confess it was without much faith I bought a box, but the first dose made me feel better than I had been for a long time. Dr. Hamilton's Pills completely cured, and now I can eat everything and anything. I have recommended them to others and in every case the result has been similar to mine.'

Quick, sure results attend the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They cure disorders of the stomach, correct indigestion, make you feel uplifted and strengthened. To renew or maintain health, Dr. Hamilton's Pills always prove a good prescription. 25c. per box, five boxes for $1.00, all dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

PROBLEM FOR THE EDITOR.

It has been asked whether stepping on a man's corns is sufficient provocation for swearing. The editor advises, keep your toes clear of corns by using Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, always best, painless, and prompt. Sold by druggists, price 25c.

EGYPT'S 'BOOK OF THE DEAD.

Priceless Papyrus Given to the Nation---Work of Beautiful Princess.

(London 'Daily News' Correspondence)

A striking proof of the value of the memorials of the illustrious dead of Egypt is now afforded us by a priceless document which has just been presented to the nation and is exhibited in the Egyptian Gallery of the British Museum. This magnificent papyrus, the largest in the world, was presented to the British Museum in May, 1910, by Mrs. Mary Greenfield, and should be inspected by all lovers of ancient literature.

The papyrus is a huge roll 123 feet long and about 18 inches wide, and inscribed with several hundred lines of hieratic writing, and beautifully illustrated with finely drawn vignettes, which for delicate work can best be compared to the work of Japanese artists.

This papyrus is absolutely unique in its historical, religious, and literary value, and is a work the date of which we can fix with certainty as early in the tenth century before the Christian era. The papyrus was discovered between 1871 and 1881 by some Arab antiquity hunters and purchased by Mr. Greenfield, an English engineer and contractor, working in Egypt, and now presented by his wife to the museum.

It came from the great hiding place at Deir-el-Bahari, where the priest kings of the 21st dynasty, about B.C. 1060, had hidden the mummies and funeral treasures of the greatest of the Pharaohs to protect them from tomb robbers.

BURIED WITH PRINCESS.

The Greenfield papyrus on examination was proved to have been stolen from the hiding place, and when examined by Dr. Budge was found to be the copy of the Book of the Dead buried with the body of a princess.

The whole of the huge scroll is clearly in one handwriting, a clean feminine hand, in all probability, as Dr. Budge, who edits the reproduction says, the writing of the princess herself.

There are a number of poetic compositions—litanies and hymns—included in the document.

What manner of woman was this ancient authoress? Her portrait is found many times in the papyrus; but, thanks to Egypt's love of the dead, we have a much better authority. Her mummy was found at Deir-el-Bahari, and is now in the museum in Cairo, and has been unrolled, and the face and body exposed to view.

Dr. Budge gives an excellent portrait photograph of her in the publication. The face is small and shapely, with a high forehead, the hair dark brown and wavy, and the eyebrows abundant. The false eyes inserted are of a soft dun brown, and are probably of the same color she had in life; the mouth clean, with rather thick lips, and the hands small and tender. From the condition of the teeth she was between the ages of 30 and 40 at death, and stood about 5ft. 5in. high, indeed the appearance of a handsome talented lady.

The papyrus was so important an addition to the museum collection that the trustees decided on prompt publication; and a fac-simile, with a description, has been prepared by Dr. E. A. W. Budge, and it is worthy of the original as a work of scholarship and art.—London 'Chronicle.'

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

Nowadays a palace only means a huge house, very much larger than ordinary houses, but essentially like them in being self-contained. Besides, the palaces in most capital cities stand apart, with wide spaces about them to cut them off from the rest of the city. St. James's Palace is of another age.

The old Royal Palaces both of Westminster and St. James's were great precincts, threaded by narrow streets and mazes of courtyards. In the streets and fronting the courtyards were rows of houses of all degrees, where all the population of the court lived, from lords-in-waiting down to cooks and grooms. The City pressed hard on all sides, and the streets and courts of the Palace were but continuations and connections of the streets that ran up to the gates. Much as the surroundings of St. James's Palace have been rebuilt, it is still easy to find oneself back in its earlier days. Turn in under the archway of the great gate, and you pass into a courtyard that is completely enclosed, save for a narrow passageway to the neighboring court. This one, which you can also enter from the street, leads out into one of the entrances to St. James's Park. If, instead of going into the courtyards, you turn to the right along the front of the Palace buildings, you are in a street which not so many years ago was a row of handsome little houses. Turn to the right again at the end of it and you see handsome little houses still, running up towards the ends of the small alleys which turn out of the lower part of St. James's street on the west side. The little houses are now cut off from the park by great town mansions—Stafford House, Dudley House, and others; but before the day of these the narrow streets and alleys went winding on in a maze of stable buildings and humbler houses.

What most strikes you as significant of the wandering habits of the old Palace is to see on the doors of the little houses quite outside what is ordinarily thought of as the Palace, the brass plates bearing the names of this or that court official. In one of them is that curious body the Board of Green Cloth. In another is the Earl Marshal's office. The Keeper of the Privy Purse lives here, the King's Armorer here. In the Palace itself are several separate houses: York House, where the present King lived after his marriage until King Edward came to the throne, is on the north side of the courtyard leading to the park; Clarence House, where the Duke of Connaught lives when he is at home and in London, is on the south side, a taller part of the building overlooking the park. As you walk about the Palace you understand the old regulations against drawing a sword in Royal precincts. It would be absurd in a palace in the modern sense; you would be in a room or on the staircase or, at most, in the garden, to be seen by everybody. But in such a palace as you can still descry at St. James's swords would be very likely to be drawn in the narrow ways and quiet courts.

The gateway and the courtyard behind it are practically untouched Tudor, the long low front towards St. James's Park Jacobean in the main on a Tudor basis, but the windows are early Georgian. Some of the courtyard colonnades are of the Wyatt period, and Clarence House is largely of the time of William IV. with Victorian passages. All that is seen of the interior now, except by those who live in the place, are the levee rooms and the chapel. The chapel is a small one, very Hanoverian in feeling. The pews, rather like rows of stalls, run lengthwise down the sides, and the Royal pew is a gallery at the west end. It is all more like a well-cushioned room than a chapel. The levee rooms are not unlike some of the long vistas at Hampton Court—less high, but with the same half-ghostly look of furniture left at intervals along the walls, tapestries, and a rather painful sense that once people lived there in a publicity that must have been most uncomfortable. It is one of the ante-rooms of the levee rooms that opens on to the cloister in Friary Court from which the proclamation is made at an accession to the throne.

R. H. G.

FAST TALKERS IN CONGRESS

The Number Has Been Increasing in the Past Few Years.

('Washington Post.,)

'Whether it is due to the age or something else, it is a fact that members of the House of Representatives have increased the average speed at which they talk during proceedings of the House approximately 25 percent,' remarked Sam H. Gray of Pennsylvania, one of the House corps of stenographers. 'I do not mean to say that the maximum speed limit has been increased, but fully fifty men in the House now talk at a high rate of speed where one reached the maximum a few years ago. When I went on the floor, succeeding the late David Wolfe Brown as a reporter, there were only two or three members who talked so rapidly that the stenographers had to put in their best licks to keep up with them.

'Former Representative Charles Littlefield of Maine had the reputation of being the fastest talker in the House when I went to work there. His average for four hours on one occasion was 196 words a minute. Until Mr. Littlefield entered Congress the record was held by Henry U. Johnson of Indiana, and the latter was the only man, I am told by my associates, who talked so fast that a double check was necessary; that is, two stenographers taking him at the same time.

'In the present House there are several men who talk almost as rapidly as Mr. Johnson talked, notably Mr. Martin of South Dakota and Mr. Murray of Massachusetts. Others exceed Mr. Littlefield. The average speed, however, while much greater than it used to be is not more, I should say, than 150 words a minute. Some members talk as slowly as eighty words a minute.

'The best stenographer the House ever knew, perhaps, was the late Andrew Devine. Nobody ever knew how fast Devine could write shorthand. That he could reach a speed of 300 words a minute is beyond question. He is the only man I ever heard of who could get far behind a speaker and catch up without the least difficulty. He was known to follow a man 150 to 200 words behind and catch up with him. But Devine was a marvel.'

SHE COULD NOT HOLD CUP OF TEA

Doctors agreed Toronto Nurse had Bright's Disease.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her after five years suffering—Felt a benefit after first box.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 24. (Special).—Mrs. Alberta Goffin, a nurse, living at 40 Wright Ave., this city, has been interviewed in regard to her reported cure of nervous or Kidney Trouble by Dodd's Kidney Pills. She states that the report is true in every particular.

'My sickness,' Mrs. Goffin says, 'was caused from a nervous breakdown and what the doctors called incurable Bright's Disease brought on by cold and long weeks of nursing. I suffered for five years.

'It was treated by three doctors and was a patient in two hospitals, but gradually got weaker. Reading the experiences of other sufferers like myself lead me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. At that time I was so weak and nervous I could not hold a cup of tea without spilling some of its contents.

'I felt a benefit after taking the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and eight or nine boxes cured me so completely I can now walk a mile without fatigue.'

If you haven't used Dodd's Kidney Pills yourself almost any of your neighbors will tell you they always cure Kidney Disease in any form.

ENAMELLED SHOES FOR MEN.

(London Correspondence the 'Haberdasher.')

Footwear just now includes the enamelled shoes. These enamelled shoes are rather stouter than ordinary patent leather and they have all the disagreeable impenetrableness of the latter, but they certainly keep their shape very much better and do not so greatly tend to crack.

The underlying leather is split cowhide and the tops of the shoes are made in the best goods of kid. Over them are worn the suede spats or gaiters already mentioned. These are an expensive and decidedly exclusive product. To be made wearable they must be made to measure by a bootmaker, but their pliability makes them very snug and smart looking and they cannot be imitated at a cheap price, so that the taste for them is a decided note of exclusive fashion.

BETTING ON TURKEY IN 1778.

(London 'Chronicle.')

The present position of affairs in Turkey gives topical interest to a bet made in 1778. In his 'Notes from a Diary,' Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff records that in March, 1856, he was looking over the old betting books at Brooks's and found here and there a curious entry. Of these he gives the following example: 'In 1778 Mr Chas. Fox gave Mr. Shirley ten guineas on the understanding that he was to receive 500 whenever Turkey in Europe belonged to a European Power or Powers

OPENING CHINESE CITY GATES.

(Wuchang Correspondence Pekin 'Daily News.')

Under the old regime, some city gates were closed about dusk and two did not close until about midnight. Since the revolution, all the gates are closed not later than seven and sometimes six o'clock in the evening. This has been a great inconvenience to many persons who have important business to attend to and yet cannot come in or go out. General Li is thinking of ordering the gates to remain open all the night, while big electric lights will be installed near the entrance and soldiers stationed to keep watch. The time will soon come when the gates must remain open day and night.

NEWS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

ENORMOUS REAL ESTATE DEAL IS NOW UNDER WAY

Carefully Concealing Their Operations, Secret Agents Make Raid on St. Urbain Street, Montreal, Endeavoring to Secure Options on All Blocks Between Craig and Sherbrooke Streets.

A real estate deal of enormous proportions is under way in Montreal at the present time. It is the largest one ever undertaken here in which only central property figured, and it is exceeded probably only by that one through which the Canadian Northern Railway purchased an entrance into Montreal, from the Back River to the River St. Lawrence, with terminal and station at Dorchester street. Millions of dollars are involved in this transaction, which has been under way for nearly a week—possibly even longer.

Some individual or company is trying to buy St. Urbain street. From Sherbrooke to Craig street, the option-takers have been busy since the middle of the week, in some cases almost begging for options on the property, but in every instance carefully concealing the identity of the real people behind the scheme. Of course, the agents may have no knowledge of the names of their employers or the purpose for which the land is required. Concealing every movement as cleverly as possible, the work is being rushed almost day and night; in fact, a 'Witness' reporter was assured that some of those who are on the 'job' had had very little sleep since the task of securing the options began.

Between St. Catherine and Craig street, options are being taken on both sides of the street. North of St. Catherine, there is so far no sign of activity on the west side of the street, but on the east side there has been a big rush for the property. There are some very costly buildings on the untouched side, while on the other one the structures are not of such a dear type. Evidently the purpose of the buyer can be accomplished by the purchase of one side of the street only, and that, too, the less costly.

A real estate firm which had five big properties on the west side, south of St. Catherine street, gave an option on every one of them yesterday afternoon. The unknown gentleman was eager to get the control of them, and did not spend very long in haggling over terms. He left the impression with the owner that there was lots of money somewhere near at hand. There was only one thing that troubled him—he wanted an option for two months, and the best that he could arrange was a one month hold. He did everything imaginable to get the other thirty days' time, but without success. Other owners and agents have had a similar experience within the last few days, until it has become evident that there is an organized raid on St. Urbain street.

THREE PARTIES SUGGESTED.

Who is the buyer? Three parties have been suggested, but the purpose of the investment is the same in every case. The 'man on the street' says that St. Urbain street is required for a new cross town street car line. It is too narrow as it is, and he argues that some one is buying the land with the intention of selling the front portions of the lots for street widening purposes, then, after the cars have come, and tht property has risen greatly increased prices, disposing of the balance at an enormous profit.

Is the buyer the Montreal Tramways Company? Is it the City of Montreal, acting through real estate agencies? Is it private parties who, seeing the possibility of the street being required for the relief of the street car congestion down town, and, scenting a big profit in the deal, have rushed in before property owners suspected what was happening? Apparently it is one of the three—which one only the future and the taking up of the options will decide.

ASK DOCTOR'S CERTIFICATE WITH MARRIAGE

And Sir James Whitney Tells Women's Council Idea is Crude and Impossible.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—A deputation from the National Council of Women, headed by the president, Mrs. Torrington, and representing, in person or by proxy, the councils of all the important towns of Ontario, waited upon the Ontario Government to-day and presented a long list of requests. Among other reforms which they called upon the Government to effect were the requirement of a physician's certificate of physical and mental health from all persons entering upon the marriage stage; the custody of children by the mother, wherever there is no good reason against it; wife-beaters to be put to work on prison farms and the profit of their labor to be handed over to their families, and equal civic and electoral rights for women with men.

To the first of these Sir James Whitney replied at length, saying among other things:

'I think it is my duty to tell you at once, and it is my very strong opinion after a great deal of consideration, that a remedy cannot be applied in the way you suggest, and I hope you will not press any such crude idea.'

POCKET TESTAMENT LEAGUE GROWS RAPIDLY

Toronto, Jan. 22. — The remarkable success of the Pocket Testament League among the young business women of Canada and Newfoundland was shown at the annual meeting of that organization, held yesterday. The report of Mr. Harold A. Waite, secretary, showed that the present membership enrolled was 31,887, of which fully three-quarters were women engaged in commercial work.

Though the last meeting of the league was held in May, the January meeting was necessitated by the decision to change the year of the organization so that it would conform with the calendar.

The report for the nine months was a most optimistic one, and showed that the league had made rapid strides during that time. Since the last meeting there has been an increase of 12,224 members, and 204 branches have been opened since May 1. This now brings the total number of branches to 563, of which 23 are in Newfoundland. The remainder are situated in the various provinces of the Dominion, embracing the cities and larger towns from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

TORONTO ORGANIST DIES.

Professor J. C. Arlidge Passes Away After Short Illness.

Toronto, Jan. 23. — Prof. J. C. Arlidge, organist at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, and a musician with an international reputation, died yesterday at his home, 107 Summerhill avenue, after an illness of some weeks.

Born in England, Mr. Arlidge came to Canada when quite young. After some years here he returned to England and for ten years was headmaster at Holmes, Wimbledon. As a musician he travelled with noted artists, including Madame Albani.

WOULD CONNECT MONTREAL WITH THE MAINLAND

Government to be Asked to Co-operate in Building Two Bridges.

The Federal and Provincial Governments are to be approached and asked to co-operate in building two bridges that will connect the Island of Montreal with the mainland and be open to automobile and general traffic.

This action was decided upon at a meeting held at the Windsor Hotel Montreal, and presided over by Lieut.-Col. Labelle.

After discussing the matter in all its phases, Mr. F. L. Wanklyn moved, and Mr. Eugene Tarte seconded the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

'That it is of the greatest interprovincial importance and necessity that bridges be constructed at the earliest possible date, one from St. Anne de Bellevue, to Ile Perrot, and another from Ile Perrot to Vaudreuil, so as to connect the Island of Montreal with the mainland and establish a highway connection between Montreal and Toronto, and with that end in view, that this meeting undertake at once to solicit the support of the Federal and Provincial Governments, as well as the co-operation of the municipalities and counties.'

It is estimated that the two bridges spoken of would cost about $350,000.

TORONTO HEADS CONTRIBUTIONS

Pays Most to Methodist Missions---Douglas Church, Montreal, Gives $6,527.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—Toronto Methodist churches lead all Canada in giving to missions, according to statistics compiled for the annual report of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church for the past year. The general recapitulation shows that the net income to the society was $577,568.41, while the total contribution aggregated exactly $583,173.46. Of this amount the Toronto Methodist Conference churches gave $139,598.03, and the next highest sum was contributed by the Hamilton Conference, their mslison offerings being $81,190.16. The New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference brings up the foot of the list with contributions totalling the sum of $14,151.43.

Douglas Methodist Church, Montreal, gave $6,527.27; Centenary Church, Hamilton, $4,078.13; First Church, London, $4,415.17, and the Wesley Methodist Church, Vancouver, $5,810.

The Methodist Church carries on missionary work in Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda, and West China.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Jan. 23. — Figures just made public by Mr. John A Merritt, collector of customs, show exports to the value of $31,528,139 passing into Canada from this port during 1912, an increase of $8,549,462 or about forty percent. Imports amounted to $6,054,690, as compared with $5,577,140 in 1911.

LABOR PLEADS FOR BIG LOCAL AUTONOMY

In Ontario, Representatives Ask For Provincial Control of Telephones.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—Provincial control and operation of telephone systems in Ontario was strongly advocated by the representatives of the Trades and Labor Congress in their annual call upon the Ontario Government yesterday. The suggestion that the Government follow up the subject of its public ownership and operation policy with respect to electrical energy by taking over the telephones was the most far-reaching of a long list of recommendations laid before Sir James Whitney and his ministers.

The proposal was submitted by Mr. James Simpson, who, in answer to an objection by the Premier that the possession of Dominion charters by the telephone company would render provincial action difficult, stated that the labor men were only asking the Government to go as far as it had jurisdiction. The province could enter into negotiations with the Bell Telephone Company to take over its lines in Ontario.

Mr. Simpson urged the Government to prohibit by statute the employment of white girls by orientals. The evils of such employment had roused a strong tide of feeling in the Western provinces, and Ontario should move with them to protect the girls.

Assisted immigration was again criticized, and the demand made that there should be no relaxation of immigration restrictions.

Mr. Simpson introduced the resolution in favor of 'local option' in taxation, and, in doing so, brought upon himself a gentle reproof from Sir James Whitney by remarking that he hoped the Prime Minister would not 'take offence at the subject being brought up again.'

'The impression has got abroad that I object to the discussion of things when there is no foundation whatever for such a statement. It is slander to say that I object to the consideration of the subject. Certain newspapers that have a purpose to serve like to hold me up to the community as being entirely different than I am,' said the Premier.

The labor representatives claimed that all they asked for was that more local autonomy be granted. They wanted municipalities to have power to tax the unearned increment.

Sir James asked if the labor forces would assess the increment of bank stocks and other things as well as land, the value of which accrues without the exertion of the owner, and he received an assurance that they would.

'It is certainly not justice—it is the exact opposite of justice,' he said, 'to say that the burden shall be placed on land and not on other property, toward the increased value of which the owner does no more than the owner of land.'

'We agree with that,' said Mr. Simpson.

'Well,' added Sir James, 'I have not heard or read a suggestion that the unearned increment should be taken except in land.'

The Premier could not see how anything but confusion and inequality in assessments if every municipality had power to do as it pleased.

Mr. Simpson admitted that there should be limitations upon the powers of municipalities that would give a certain measure of provincial uniformity.

M'GILL'S GREAT REUNION

Graduates of All Faculties to Attend Function on May 13.

The great reunion of McGill graduates which has been planned for this year, will open on May 13, and continue for three days. Graduates of all the faculties from all over the world, have been communicated with, and it is expected that thousands of them will be present.

Although full details of the proceedings are not yet arranged, among the items will be a grand banquet, a reception, including inspection of the various buildings on the campus, a visit to Macdonald College, and a conference, or conferences at which the relations of the graduates of the university will be discussed.

Class dinners will also be arranged, and it is believed that the gathering will do much to stimulate the interest of all in their alma mater.

DEATH OF MR. H. C. ODELL, OF ODELLTOWN.

Odelltown, Que., Jan. 22. — This community was startled by the news of the death of the late Mr. Henry C. Odell, after only two days of severe illness, on Saturday morning, January 11. He was the son of John and Charlotte Canfield Odell, and was of United Empire Loyalist stock, his forefather having settled in Odelltown soon after the American Revolution in 1776. Mr. Henry C. Odell was born on the old Odell farm, four miles from the village of Lacolle, and lived there all his life. He was of a naturally kind and quiet disposition, a strictly religious man, and a prominent member of the Methodist Church. He took always a warm interest in his neighbors, and particularly in relation with the old historic church of which he was a trustee, and for many years the recording steward. He always attended Sabbath School, and ever enjoyed the fellowship of children. Deceased was 86 years of age.

Pneumonia seems to have been the direct cause of Mr. Odell's death. He was buried on Monday morning, January 13, from his old home. They carried him to the church, where the Rev. Mr. McNeil spoke appropriately to a large concourse of friends and neighbors. The remains were then taken to the old Jackson cemetery for interment.

HUGE CHURCH TO BE BODILY REMOVED

St. James Methodists Intend to Shift Building to the Corner.

St. James Methodist Church, Montreal, may be removed to the west corner of the big lot upon which it is situated now. It will be the biggest moving operation ever undertaken in Canada, but the architects who are planning the work, declare that it can be accomplished with no great difficulty. Tenders are being called for now by the officials of the church, and, if they are satisfactory, the task will be begun at an early date.

When the work is completed, the church will stand at the corner of St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. One-half of the St. Catherine street frontage of the lot will be left clear of all encumbrances, and will be available for commercial purposes. A while ago it was thought that it would be in the best interests of the church to sell this land at the big prices that prevail on that street. But it is more likely now that it will be retained by the denomination and leased for a long term of years.

'A ninety-nine year lease?' the reporter asked the official with whom he talked.

'No, I think about forty years. That, however, will have to be considered later.'

Continuing, he said that the revenue that would be derived from the commercial part of the property would be sufficient for St. James Church to remain where it is now and perform the work that it wished to undertake, and which he thought the changing conditions of the city demanded. That was the institutional form of service.

The future of St. James Church has been in the balance ever since Mr. J. C. McGreevy,' of Winnipeg, made his offer of $2,000,000 for the property about fifteen months ago. At one time it was said to be sold—subject, of course, to the approval of the conference. When that body met in Kingston last June, it appointed a commission to study the condition of the church and its future work. The commission held two or three meetings, in which the problem was discussed, but in which little progress in the solution of the church difficulties was made. Then came the surprising suggestion from a firm of Cleveland architects that the great pile should be removed to the corner of the lot, from its position in the centre of the block. It was a startling plan, and many condemned it, declaring that it was utterly impossible to perform such a task. To this the United States architects replied that larger buildings had been removed to other sites, and that this one could be taken to the corner of the property safely. So the church is calling for tenders for the operation, and if they are not too high, the work will be undertaken next summer.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL QUESTIONS

Convention Meets at Quebec to Study Problems Which Workers Must Face.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Quebec, Jan. 25.—The annual convention of the Quebec City Branch of the Sunday-school Union of the Province of Quebec commenced its sessions on Sunday afternoon by a grand rally of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Sabbath schools. The Y. M. C. A. Hall was full and the Model Sunday-school service was conducted by the Rev. J. G. Fulcher, the new general secetary of the Sunday-school Union. Mr. Fulcher taught the regular Sunday-school lesson and kept the attention of the boys and girls in a marked degree. The singing was led by an orchesta, under the direction of Dr. Coffin, was hearty.

The convention began its real work on Monday afternoon. A paper was read by the Rev. Dr. C. E. Amaron, of the French Presbytelan Church, on 'Our unconscious influence. He said that we are at every moment of our life putting forth a power, often subtle, but none the less real. Without interruption, we wield the sceptre of a power of energy. This influence accompanies us wherever we go. We are strong, not in propotion to the talent, the gift, the position, the wealth we possess. Our strength comes from what we are. It is not so much the noise we make, nor the activity we display that counts, but the character back of it all.

The silent, unconscious influence we exert around us is the most powerful of all, because it is constant. We are responsible for that unconscious factor, because even if we tried to be nonentities in this world we could not. God will not ask us what we have not done, but what we have done.

The Rev. J. G. Fulcher gave a helpful address on 'How parents can help the Sunday-school.' He said there is a vital relationship between the home and the Sunday-school which parents must not lose sight of. The Sunday-school should never be considered as a substitute for the home religious training, or considered as a sufficient factor in the spiritual training of children. It is but a co-operative agency, and it is the duty of parents to help it by showing due respect to the Sunday-school and its work in view of the results aimed at. The devotion of the teacher cannot be underrated; also, by helping the children to study the lesson, by being present as often as possible at the Sunday-school, which is one of the best ways to keep the older boys, and by making of the boy and girl's teacher a personal friend.

At the evening session addresses were given on Sunday-school boy workers, by two boys who were present at the Cornwall Y. M. C. A. convention. Mr. Errol Amaron in reviewing the work of the convention said the Sunday-school must not overlook the threefold nature of the boy. In order to reach his heart and lead him to Christ, he must be approached through his physical nature as well as his intellectual side.

The review of the work given by Mr. Wm. Temple, including the organized Bible-class, was most inspiring and illustrative of the good results that can be reached through boy workers.

UNTOUCHED BY MODERN VIEWS

Premier Whitney Scored By Opposition Leader For Inactivity of His Government.

Berlin, Ont., Jan. 24. — Mr. N. W. Rowell, leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature, addressed a large audience of Berlin and Waterloo Liberals last night on the occasion of his first visit to this riding since assuming the party leadership. His followers gave him a splendid hearing and an enthusiastic reception of his exposition of his policies on tax reform, workingmen's compensation and the liquor problem.

He dwelt on the inadequacy of the present act for compensating injured employees and the action of the Government in dealing with it.

'It took the Government a little over three years to look into this question. 'Nof, if that is the kind of Government you want, vote to keep the Prime Minister in power until he is as old as Mesthuselah, declared Mr. Rowell. In the watter of workmen's compensation, Ontario, he said, because of the inactivity of the government, was ten years behind Russia and Spain, the most unprogressive countries of Europe.

Dealing with tax reform, Mr. Rowell reiterated his remarks made during his present tour for reduction in the business and income tax and the tax on improvements and placing of the burden on land. From the standpoint of the progressive manufacturer, he was penalized in making improvements against his more slothful competitor.

'Everything should be done to raise the standard of our factories for the employees and there should be no such penalties as 'he business and improvement tax,' he said. He cited the Trades and Labor Congress and the several municipalities petitions for tax reform and Premier Whitney's attitude. 'We have a government that has not been touched by the modern current for the alleviation of such conditions. This government has not seen the light,' he said.

SHOWS NEED FOR CARE OF BOY

Sunday-School Convention Closes Encouraging Sessions at Quebec.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Quebec, Jan. 23. — The Sunday School Convention of Quebec completed its work this week. The sessions were presided over by the Rev. G. H. Cobbledick. The Rev. J. G. Fulcher gave an instructive address on the Home Department and the Cradle Roll. He said that the aims of the Sunday School workers should be: All the community in the Sabbath School and all the Sabbath School in the church. There are those who, on account of infirmities, old age, and duties could not possibly attend Sunday School. For these the Home Department has been provided. Those who join it agree to study the lesson at home, and are enrolled as members of the school. There are thousands kept in touch with the work done in the school, and great blessings come to them.

Mr. C. A. Schell, who is in charge of the Boys' Department at the Y. M. C. A. of the city, spoke of what parents call the abnormal in the life of the boy. When a boy reaches the age of eleven, twelve and thirteen, a change reveals itself in his tastes and desires. He is not satisfied to remain tied at his mother's apron strings, but wants to be out with the boys and mingle with their play and adventures. The change is not abnormal. It is quite in keeping with the boy nature. Parents must deal wisely with the boy and direct him, without coercing him. Mr. Schell said that Christians must wake up to the importance of boy study and boy saving.

At the evening session a helpful talk was given by the Rev. W. A. Wilks, of the Baptist Church. The dangers of the intoxication cup, he said, is great, and our boys and girls must be made acquainted early with the evil effects of alcohol. In view of the ravages of intemperance, the duty of protecting our children imposes itself.

The Rev. J. G. Fulcher closed the sessions of the Convention by a masterly address on 'Our Work: its Greatness and Grandness.' All who heard the speaker went home more impressed than ever with the importance of the Sunday School, and the large place it occupies in the religious life of a nation. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: The Rev. W. W. Kilks, president; J. M. Carson, 1st vice-president; Miss Cream, second vice-president; Mr. Paxman, secretary-treasurer. Committee, the pastors of the city, Messrs. G. H. Simpson, C. E. Lellie, R. Sampson, T. Low and J. R. Ruthman.

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

The short course in horticulture will be held at Macdonald College from January 27th to February 8th, under the direction of Mr. T. G. Bunting, professor of horticulture, Macdonald College. The different phases of orchard management, the growing of small fruits and vegetables, with special reference to those best adapted to the soils and markets of Quebec, the renovation of the old orchard, insect pests, fungus diseases, and markets, will be dealt with.

Concurrently with horticulture will be the course in poultry, under the direction of Mr. M. A. Jull, manager and lecturer, poultry department, Macdonald College. This course aims to deal with the more practical problems and underlying principles of poultry raising. The poultry department is well equipped for instructive purposes, having several different makes of incubators, brooders, a brooder house, fattening house, and a large number of colony laying houses. Various breeds of poultry are kept. Lectures, illustrations, and practice will be given, covering the whole range of poultry keeping. A number of outside lecturers will assist.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

LYN FARMER PLOUGHED JAN. 21.

Brockville, Ont., Jan. 22.—So free is the ground of frost in this section, a farmer residing near Lyn took occasion yesterday to do considerable ploughing.

STEAL KINGSTON MAIL BAG.

Kingston, Jan. 22.—A mail bag containing registered letters was stolen from a truck at the Grand Trunk outer station between one and two o'clock this morning. Tramps are suspected.

CALL TO VEN. ARCHDEACON KIM

Edmonton, Jan. 23.—The congregation of Christ's Church (Anglican) have extended an invitation to the Archdeacon McKim, of Kenora, Ont., and it is understood that he will accept.

FAILS IN LIBEL ACTION AGAINST NEWSPAPER.

Hamilton, Jan. 22. — The action of Lumsden Brothers against the 'Spectator' for $75,000 damages for alleged libel, was dismissed with costs. The plaintiffs asked for thirty days' stay.

FOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Winnipeg, Jan. 22.—In the Legislature last night, Mr. D. A. Ross, member for Springfield, introduced a bill making attendance at school compulsory for children between eight and fourteen years.

R. K. BURGESS DIES IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 22. — An old resident of Toronto, and one who was prominently identified with the business life of the city, is removed by the death of Mr. Ralph Kerr Burgess, which took place at the St. George Apartments last evening.

WINNIPEG NOW HAS POPULATION OF 260,436.

Winnipeg, Jan. 23.—Henderson's city directory, issued to-day, gives Greater Winnipeg a population of 260,436, an increase of 3,097 over the population of a year ago, reckoned on the same basis.

OBJECTS TO SAMPLE MARKET.

Brandon, Jan. 23. — At the annual convention of the United Farmers' Association of Alberta, representing 14,000 farmers of Alberta, a resolution was passed unanimously, protesting against the establishment of a sample market in Western Canada.

HUNTER FROZEN TO DEATH NEAR CALGARY.

Calgary, Jan. 22.—The body of J. W. Thorne was found frozen stiff in a shack nine miles west of Calgary. Thorne went hunting on Jan. 2, was lost in a storm, and was frozen to death within 100 yards of a house where he could have found shelter.

BREACH OF PROMISE APPEAL.

Calgary, Jan. 23.—Attorneys for Martin Armstrong, the young ranchman, of Nanton, against whom Louisa Callard was given a $20,000 verdict in her suit for breach of promise, have served notice of appeal. All the money collected on the execution issued against Armstrong will be paid into court pending the decision of the appeal.

KILLED ON THE 'GRAMPIAN.'

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 22. — While approaching Halifax the 'Tunisian's' wireless operator received a message from the 'Grampian,' stating that Mr. Hunter, the ship's inspector, had fallen, breaking his neck.

Mr. Hunter belonged to Liverpool, and is survived by a wife and a grown-up family. The 'Grampian' was sailing for Liverpool.

THREW GASOLINE ON FIRE.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Jan. 22.—Feeling cold in the early hours of Monday morning, Michael Swailes got out of bed and threw what he thought was coal oil on the fire. It proved to be gasoline, and Swailes was badly burned in the throat and lungs. He died last night in the hospital after much suffering. Swailes, who was 32 years of age, leaves a wife and two children destitute.

CUSTOMS OFFICER INJURED.

Toronto, Jan. 24. — While walking over the foot crossing into the C. P. R. passenger coach yard this morning Donald McCuaig, aged 70, a Canadian customs inspector in the C. P. R. freight bond room, was knocked down by some coaches that a yard engine was backing over the crossing.

Mr. Cuaig has been in the employ of the government for over thirty years.

SAYS FREE SPEECH IS DENIED.

Winnipeg, Jan. 22.—In the Legislature last night, Mr. T. C. Norris, leader of the Opposition, lost in his appeal from the ruling of the Speaker that the amendment to the speech from the Throne censuring the ministers for the part taken in the Macdonald by-election was out of order, and he declared that the vote meant that the Legislature had not the right of free speech.

REJECTED LOVER HANGED HIMSELF.

Saskatoon, Jan. 24.— In a fit of despondency over a love affair, Reginald Humiston, twenty-three years of age, hanged himself in the barn of Robert Thomas a farmer at Vanscoy, near here. The young man is said to have been rejected by a lady of Hamilton, Ont., where he formerly lived. He had been in Vanscoy about a year.

DEPRESSION IN LUMBER, EXPORTS VERY LITTLE

Ottawa, Jan. 21. — In spite of the presidential elections in the United States last year, which usually have the effect of causing a depression in business, the decreases in the value of lumber exports, etc., from the Ottawa consular district was comparatively slight. In 1911 the total value of the exports was $3,504,952.45, while in 1912 it was $3,362,081.50, the decrease being $142,870.95.

BARLESS HOTEL SEE BIG PROFITS

Midland, Ont., Jan. 22. — The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Midland Hotel Company was held at the Queen's Hotel here yesterday.

The reports were very gratifying, and showed a dividend of over ten percent on the year's business.

This is substantial proof that a barless hotel can be run with profit when the company has efficient management.

LEADERS FINED FOR INCITING TO STRIKE.

North Bay, Jan. 23. — Three leaders in the Porcupine mining strike were prosecuted under the Lemieux Act for inciting a strike at the Hollinger Mine and were found guilty yesterday before Mr. Torrance, the magistrate, and sentenced to a five hundred dollars fine each, or three months in jail.

The accused refused to pay the fines preferring to spend their three months in the Sudbury jail, if necessary. As a protest against what they consider an unjust law. Mr. Godfrey, barrister of Toronto, conducted the presuction. Mr. A. G. Staght, of Haileybury counsel for the accused, states that he will appeal.

WRECKED CAPTAIN SAYS HE LACKED ASSISTANCE.

Halifax, Jan. 22. — At the inquiry this morning into the stranding of the steamer 'Uranium' at Chebucto Head, Captain Eustace was recalled. He was emphatic in stating that he did not think he had the assistance from the shore that a navigator was entitled to for the safe navigation of his vessel.

The inquiry was closed, and the finding will be known next week.

TORONTO STIRRED BY COURT JUDGMENT.

Toronto, Jan. 22. — The action of Mr. J. E. Starr, the commissioner who presides over the Juvenile Court here, in fining four parents for refusing to have operations performed on their children for the removal of tonsils, adenoids, and for the removal of other throat troubles, has aroused the medical men of the city, the majority of whom consider the commissioner's action an arbitrary interference with personal liberty.

FOR BETTER MORAL TEACHING

Ottawa, Jan. 23. —At the moral educational congress of the world, held this summer at The Hague, Mr. J. A. Aikens, M.P., was the Canadian representative, and a report from him has been tabled in the House. He recommend the establishment in Canada of a bureau of educational reform and moral education. The purpose of it would be to collect and disseminate ideas in respect to moral education, more especially through the medium of the schools.

PARAFFIN WAX MAY BE SHIPPED AS OIL.

Ottawa, Jan. 21. — The Railway Commisison to-day granted an application to Mr. E. A. Leseur, representing an explosives company in Hull, to have paraffin wax, classified under oils at present, added to the chemicals list of the Canadian freight classification, thereby giving this commodity a lower rate.

The decision is of moment to explosives manufacturers and others all over Canada. The railways entered objection, but were overruled by the board.

WILL ADD PENALTIES FOR WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

(Witness' Staff Corespondence.)

Ottawa, Jan. 22. — An amendment to the Criminal Code will be introduced by the Hon. C. J. Doherty during the coming session whereby convictions against persons charged with white slavery will be facilitated. Under the present provisions conviction is a matter of difficulty, though evidence may be forthcoming which should apparently be sufficient. The proposed amendment contemplates removing the difficulties from the machinery of the law.

MISSION BOARD MAKES NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Toronto, Jan. 22. — Several appointments were made yesterday at the executive committee of the General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church. Rev. C. H. Cross, Qu'Appelle, was appointed local superintendent for Saskatchewan; Rev. F. L. Brown, B.A., of Owen Sound, for New Ontario, Bay of Quinte, and Montreal conferences. The board has appointed an additional superintendent for Alberta, Rev. A. Barner, of Red Deer. The committee received the acceptance of the Rev. George Steele, of Shediac, New Brunswick, by the general conference to the position of local superintendent of missions in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia conferences.

M.P.'S QUARREL OVER DREDGING INQUIRY.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—The public accounts' committee to-day commenced an investigation into dredging contracts made in the days of the Laurier regime, and there was considerable excitement from the very commencement, in which W. H. Bennet and the Hon. William Pugsley took an especially strong part. The amount of money alleged to have been expended is twenty million dollars, and the investigation has been started by the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, who, however, was not present at the committee this morning.

The investigation is to begin with the dredging works on the Georgian Bay by the Midland Dredging Company.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was'nt "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it.

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 50 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me personally, K. M. Morris, Manager, 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

AGRICULTURE

Calf Rearing in England

The rearing of healhy calves is by no means a simple matter, and the failure in most cases can be attributed to the wrong method adopted in feeding. From the calf's standpoint, it may be conceded at once that there is no method of rearing equal to the natural one of sucking its dam, but at the present time, when the production of milk for sale is recognized as one of the most profitable sides of British farming, this plan is far too expensive. When it is considered that, as a rule, a calf requires six quarts of new milk a day, the wholesale value of which is 10d. to 1s., the market value of good stores at an age of twelve months allows about one-half of this sum for food.

A method which has been followed for some years with considerable success on a West of England farm, where a herd of good Devons is kept, and the milk sold and sent to London, is as follows: The calf, as soon as it is 'dropped,' is rubbed down with a wisp of straw, and its navel is washed down with carbolic to prevent the absorption of microbes, a very simple but yet a very effective means of warding off white scour. The cow is then tied up and almost milked out. By this time the calf, being strong enough to stand, soon discovers the teat, and strengthens himself with the rich warm milk, and is allowed to remain with the cow during the next fortnight, being allowed three meals a day.

The fortnight over, the calf is stored with some six or seven others in the calf house, a spacious building, with a rack always containing hay and a trough with cake. Thus the calves from the very beginning are enticed to eat artificial cakes, though only cakes of the very best quality and containing but little indigestible matter are used. During the next six weeks the calf is allowed, with the other, the milk from the cows going dry, or those with bad teats, etc.; but none from the good dairy cows.

At the age of two months the calves are deprived of the milk, and are transferred to another stall, their chief food now being of hay and an abundant supply of the best cake. The practice of letting the calves run out to grass as early as possible is discouraged, for experience has shown that when kept off the grass until the age of eight or nine months old they escape hoove. Further, young calves on grass soon lose that healthy fresh bloom seen on those kept indoors.

Many times the calves have been tried with skim milk, but never satisfactorily, and such milk is now given to pigs. It is very liable to cause scour in calves, and, though few are lost, their constitution is weakened, and in few cases is it regained. Should calves be attacked with the scour, they should be isolated and drenched with new milk containing a dose of laudanum, while the calf house should be washed out once a week with a disinfectant. But if cleanliness is observed, and the calf house is properly disinfected periodically, and the new-born calf's navel suitably treated as before mentioned, scour will be almost unknown, and the calves will be turned out a twelve-month old healthy, lusty youngsters and a picture of bloom.—'Farmer and Stockbreeder.'

Sources of Plant Ills

(By O. A. Pratt, assistant plant pathologist, Idaho Experiment Station.)

Plant diseases of an infectious character are caused by microscopic organisms, either fungous or bacterial. These organisms are present everywhere in the air, water and soil, waiting for an opportunity to establish themselves in the tissues of our growing plants. Only constant warfare against them can prevent their entrance and consequent disease.

To successfully combat disease, it is essential to know the sources of infection. This is just as true of plant disease as it is of human disease, since both are caused by organisms of the same class Our cultivated plants may 'catch' disease from the (1) soil; (2) from other cultivated plants; (3) from weeds growing along the roadsides and in our fields.

Soil infections are the hardest to control and crop rotation alone can accomplish it. Such diseases as dry rot and blight of potatoes and roots rots in general, are caused by organisms which live in the soil and attack the growing plant whenever conditions are right. Potato diseases require from two to four years to eliminate from the soil. Once a field is infected, crop rotation should be practised for several years.

Diseases coming to our plants from other cultivated plants should not be tolerated, for when spraying is not effective, the pruning knife and the fire are. Foliage and fruit diseases are usually controlled with little difficulty by spraying. Disease caused by bacteria, such as the fire and twig blight of pears and apples, must be pruned out and burned. Bacteria in herbaceous plants, such as cabbage rot and bacterial rot of potatoes, must of course be eliminated by crop rotation.

One important source of disease and one which is commonly overlooked is the weeds. Weeds are just as subject to disease as are cultivated plants. It must be borne in mind that a disease of a given plant is usually capable of infecting all other plants belonging to the same family as the given plant. For example, bacterial blight and rot of potato is capable of infecting all other members of the nightshade family, to which the potato belongs, such as the tomato, egg plant and tobacco. The wilt of the cucurbits affects all of the cucumber or melon family. Many cultivated plants have relatives growing wild, and the farmer should carefully rid his fields of all weeds, especially those related to the crops he wishes to grow. Wild grasses harbor ergot. Wild oats often transmit smut to the outfields. Many diseases have different stages of growth. Some of these stages may develop weeds, as for example the wild barberry, which bears one stage of the wheat rust. Wild roses are often infected with crown gall. Crown gall in orchards is often traced to this source.

It behooves the farmer to study his soils carefully and keep close watch for diseases which may be lying dormant there, to spray his fruit trees and apply the knife when necessary and to get rid of his weeds of all sorts.

Care of the Machinery

(By Maurice Kane, Manager of Experiments, International Harvester Company.)

This question is of considerable importance to the farmers of the present day, owing to the large amount of machinery used on the farm. In considering this question we will start with new machines. The important thing to look out for is that the nuts are kept tight so that all the parts will be kept in proper operative relation to each other.

Next in importance is the use of good oil for lubricating the moving parts. This matter requires some discretion so as to not waste oil or time. It is quite common for the ordinary operator to squirt oil into all oil holes, especially the ones that are most convenient, regardless of whether those parts need frequent oiling or not. As only about half of the parts on binders or mowers need frequent oiling and then only in such quantity as will be retained by the bearing, the overflow does no good. When a bearing is neglected and the parts get hot, and cutting takes place between the shaft and its bearing, and it is not convenient to take the parts out to smooth them off, a little graphite mixed with the oil will be quite beneficial.

When you are through using your machines for the season they should be properly housed. Before putting them away the polished parts should be greased to prevent rust. This would include the knotter and sickle on the binder and the knives on the mower. This would also apply to all other implements used on the farm such as cultivators, disk horrows, ploughs, etc. When the binder is put away, the canvases should be removed and hung up in the tool shed or barn. A very common practice in connection with the canvases is to fold them up. This is not a good plan, as experience has shown, on account of mice making their headquarters there during the winter and in many cases damaging the canvas.

After machines have been used for some time they should be gone over carefully and the worn parts adjusted and put in order. This work should be done before starting on next season's work; when the grain is ripe and grass fit to cut, you will not have time to do a good job of repairing. On your mower it is very important that looseness at both ends of the pitman be taken care of and that the guards be in proper alignment. Those are the most important points in connection with mowing machines. By alignment of guards, we do not mean the points of the guards; we refer to that portion through which the knife sections work. To line up the guards, take a piece of fine string, connect to the inner and outer shoes, letting it bear on the ledger plates about midway between the front and rear. Draw this string tight and you can easily see if the guards are in line with the shoe plates. As the guards are made of malleable iron they will stand bending up or down to bring them in proper alignment with the shoe plates.

The less attention you pay to matters of this kind the better it is for the manufacturer, as you will need more machines and repairs.

Whipping Cream Rules

The factors necessary to get cream to whip well are to have it thick, cold and a little sour.

Thin cream, that is cream containing less than 25 percent of butter fat, is nearly impossible to whip when the temperature is above 50 degrees F. Skim-milk can be whipped to a froth when the temperature is near the freezing point. This can be noticed when freezing ice cream or lacto and shows the cohesive influence of the albumen and casein upon the viscosity. Thin cream will whip easily near the freezing point on account of the increased viscosity which aids in incorporating the air.

If cream is allowed to sour, it will thciken somewhat owing to the curdling of the casein. This collects the fat globules and holds them together. Ageing thin cream for a day or two will allow it to whip much more readily.

Thick cream or cream containing from 25 percent—40 percent of butter fat will whip ulte readily at 50 percent F., even when rather sweet., yet better results are obtained after it has soured a little.

Separator cream often gives trouble in whipping on account of being used too soon after skimming — too sweet. It will whip as readily as any other cream when it contains over 25 percent of butter fat and is cold. The tendency is to get separator cream rather thin — usually about 20 percent; hence the difficulty in whipping. Separator cream usually is thin, sweet, and not well cooled, consequently creates the impression that machine-separated cream will not whip.

Azoturia of Horses

A disease of horses that should be guarded against, especially at this time of the year, is azoturia, sometimes called 'Monday morning' paralysis, or lumbago. This disease usually follows periods of rest or idleness, especially in cold weather, when horses have keen kept on full feed. Horses in good flesh, in the pink of condition, are the ones usually affected. Just as milk fever picks out the best cows in the herd, azoturia seems to strike the best horses in the stable.

The symptoms of the diseases come on after the horse has left the stable, sometimes before a mile has been travelled. The first thing usually noticed is that the horse limps or favors one hind limb, frequently knuckling over at the fetlock. This rapidly gets worse if the animal is kept going. Perspiration breaks out over the surface of the body. If not brought to a standstill the horse will travel till the hind limbs become paralyzed and collapse. If stopped when the first symptoms are shown, the horse will bear all of the weight on the unaffected limb, unles both are affected. He is very restless and uneasy. The sweating is profuse, and may run off the body in streams, even in very cold weather.

The muscles of the crop on the affected side, appear very hard and tense, and the skin seems as firm as sole leather. Urine, if passed, is very dark in color, varying from a reddish brown to a brownish-black. It frequently has the appearance of coffee, and is often quick thick. If both hind legs are affected, the horse usually goes down and makes frequent ineffectual efforts to regain his feet. The breathing is usually labored, the pulse quickened, and the temperature may run high or stay at normal.

The proper thing to do under the above conditions is to stop the horse just as soon as anything is noticed wrong. Stop right in the road if necessary and blanket the horse over the hindquarters. Do not try to return home or to reach a neighboring stable, unless the latter is within a few yards. More horses are killed in trying to keep them going than in any other way. The disease progresses very rapidly if the horse is kept going and few horses recover if they go down and are unable to rise. As soon as possible send for a veterinarian to take charge of the case. Do not give the horse any medicine, unless directed to do so by a veterinarian.

To prevent azoturia, observe the following rules: If it is necessary for a horse to stand idle for a number of days during cold weather, cut down his feed, especially if he is in good bodily condition. Give a bran mash the evening before starting to work. Give the horse some daily exercise while idle, and see that the bowels are moving freely and regularly. When starting out from the stable, start slowly. Active, vigorous horses will want to step along freely after a rest of a few days, and it is in just such cases as this that we meet azoturia, if proper precautions have not been taken to prevent it.

On Farming By Letter

At a meeting of the citizens to consider plans for enlarging the scope of the existing correspondence school located in Winnipeg, for handling scientific farming instruction, it was announced that the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Manitoba Government are about to embark on a scheme for planting demonstration farms and giving instruction in farming by mail. The existing school is said to be the first of its kind in the world.

Sir William Whyte and others became interested in enlarging its capital from forty thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and in enlarging its scope to cover the three Prairie Provinces. The announcement by Vice-President Bury that the Canadian Pacific Railway was prepared to establish demonstration farms and give Manitoba farmers the services of a staff of experts, while the Government will look after the correspondence course, came as a complete surprise, and the citizens' meeting postponed action.

Career of Great Mare

Miss Russell has 256 descendants in the 2.10 list, 2 in first, 3 in second, 94 in third, 100 in fourth, 43 in fifth, and 9 in sixth generation, an unequalled record.

Comment on this great mare's career is scarcely necessary. It illustrates the wonderful prepotency of the blood of a single individual through several generations, and indicates very definitely, I think, the manner in which live stock improvement is to be expected. It is by selecting out prepotent individuals, male and female, and by giving them a chance. Name after name springs to one's mind, as we realize the important part that individuals have played in the progress of breed history.—Prof. Arkell.

Our Exports of Apples

Of the apples imported by the United Kingdom last year Canada furnished 1,457,837 hundredweight, Australia 459,530, the Channel Islands 13,827, and other British territory 627, a total of 1,931,821 hundredweight from the British possessions, as against 1,-55,270 from the United States and 245,-527 from other foreign territory; 59 percent in favor of British territory.

Flax Crop in the West

The crop of flax this year in the three prairie provinces is estimated at about 13,000,000 bushels. Shipments have already totalled 1,031,592 bushels.

THIS CHAMPION DRAUGHT MARE IS SOLD

PERCHERON MARE HYSOPE.

Thomas G. Plant, of Boston, has purchased of J. G. Truman, Bushnell, Ill., the imported Percheron mare Hysope, winner of the highest honors in her class at the recent International Live Stock Show in Chicago. In competition with twenty-six other mares she carried off the blue ribbon in the open class, then took the championship prize and finally the grand championship as the best mare of the breed in the show. Her new owner is one of several prominent Eastern horse fanciers who have lately taken up the breeding of high grade draughters.

At Fort William there is now a stock of over 966,000 bushels, compared with 485,000 bushels last year. A Minneapolis grain firm is said to be offering $1.13 per bushel without any deduction for customs duty—slightly better than the price offered in Winnipeg.

The Hock of the Horse

In fixing the attention upon the hock joint as influencing the draft of a horse, it is not intended to convey the idea that other features are not of equal importance in other types; for it is true that the make-up of the entire body of the draft horse is notably different from that of one built primarily for speed, but the type of variation shown in the hock joint runs through the wholeframework.

ELEPHANT HUNT IN CONGO.

Long, Hard Tramp Through the Forest For a Good Shot.

A native brought in news from a village on the Beni-Mwambi road of three elephants that had for three or four nights successively plundered the potato and banana 'shambas.' I set out at 5.20 a.m., accompanied by my gunbearer and a native hunter from the village, who had already proved his prowess as a fearless tracker, writes Basil Duncan, in the 'Field.' We reached the village in question after one and a half hours' trek through the forest. Here I was shown the plundered 'shambas'; there were the footmarks of three elephants —one large bull and the other two cows.

The chief of the village supplied me with a man who said he knew the forest well—but of this more later on. The elephants had evidently only just left, and in twenty minutes we heard them crashing about in the dense forest a little way ahead. I sent my tracker on, and he soon came back with the good news that the bull had separated from the two cows and had gone to the right; so we followed the bull's spoor through dense rhododendron bushes so thick that one could not see five yards ahead; but then one is accustomed to this in the Congo forest.

The rain which had been threatening now poured down in torrents, making it impossible either for us to hear the elephant or vice versa. Suddenly the tracker pointed at something, and I saw some ten yards ahead—the forest had thinned here a little—a fine bull with long, heavy tusks. Fearing I might not get such another opportunity, although the bushes were still thick enough to give me only an imperfect sight of the elephant, I determined to risk a shot, and gave him both barrels of my .450 in his ear, while my gunbearer fired with the .350 Rigby at the shoulder.

The elephant showed no signs of being wounded and dashed off. There was nothing else to do but follow up the beast, as I was sure the shots had told. Many elephants show no signs of being struck, but if they are followed up steadily one can generally get another shot at them. The rain meanwhile still continued to fall in torrents, and it was anything but pleasant work forcing our way through the dense undergrowth, while the spoor was in places difficult to follow, owing to old tracks.

After two hours my trackers wanted to give up and go home, but I did not wish to lose the chance of a big tusker, and insisted on going on. Soon we had our reward, for after another hour I suddenly saw the elephant standing waiting some twelve yards ahead in a small clump of reeds. The tracker was so engaged in picking up the spoor that he did not see the great brute, and I had no time to call for him, so I fired both barrels as quickly as possible at the elephant's forehead and dashed to one side in case of a charge. However, the heavy bullets had done their work, and a fine elephant he proved to be, as on weighing him next day his tusks scaled 104 pounds and 102 pounds.

The time was now 10.30 o'clock, so I decided to get back as soon as possible. The guide I had obtained from the last village said he knew a way back which only took two hours, so we started off, the natives carrying as much of the trunk as possible. After three hours' wandering through dense jungle my gunbearer drew our attention to the fact that we had come back to the same point twice, and that the guide had lost his way. This soon became painfully evident.

The abuse heaped on him by my two men only muddled him the more, so I told him to go on by himself and try to find the Mwambi road, which I knew could not be far off, and in the meantime halted under a large tree, where my gunbearer and the other tracker made a rough hut and as good a fire as the dampy surroundings would allow. I had quite made up my mind that we should have to spend the night in the forest, and was delighted when I heard a shout some distance to our right. Ultimately the guide turned up, and we reached his village at 6 o'clock, and finally my camp at about 8 p.m.

My cook, guessing that I had got lost, had got the chief to sound a big war drum, which can be heard about four miles away; but once in his own district my tracker had no difficulty in finding his way, and his remarks to the other guide were, to say the least of them, scathing in the extreme.

The keeping of a small flock of poultry on the town lot is not a great item of expense; in fact, where the neighbors about do not keep poultry they are always pleased to give away their table scraps. One could overdo feeding table scraps, but then you could overdo feeding any kind of food. Table scraps are rich in egg and flesh-forming matter, and these, with one feed a day of a little grain, will carry a small flock along cheaply.

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is made in England and is recognized by the leading veterinary surgeons in Great Britain—used in all mounted departments of the British Army—large Cartage Companies—Omnibus Companies—and all owners of horses having heavy work to do or for show or breeding purposes. It is

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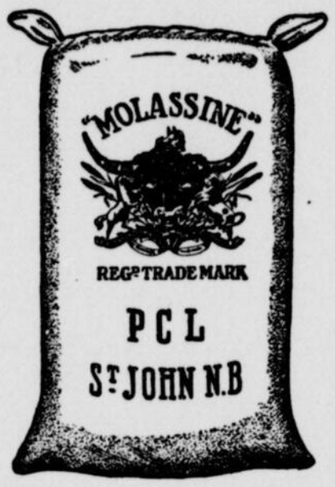

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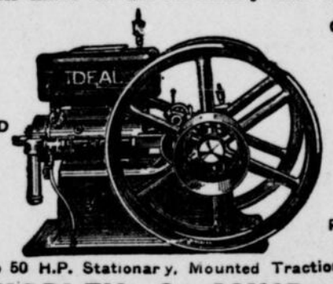

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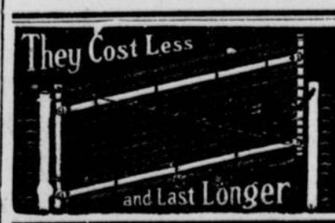

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POULTRY

Feeding the Laying Stock

(By Mr. M. A. Jull, Poultry Department, Macdonald College.)

The health of the laying stock has a great deal to do with success in poultry-raising, for heavy egg production is principally a problem of how to maintain laying hens in a high state of health. Before any marked difference may be expected from adopting improved methods of feeding, the fowls must necessarily have plenty of constitutional vigor, with inherited stamina. They must be supplied with an abundance of fresh air, day and night, and must also be induced to take plenty of exercise.

FOOD SERVES VARIOUS PURPOSES.

The hen is simply a manufacturer, manufacturing the raw materials, the feed, into the finished product, the egg. The food serves various purposes, part of it to furnish energy to carry on the various activities of the body, and to keep the body warm; other purposes being that of building up the tissues and organs, and keeping them in repair, and to supply material for egg production. For these various purposes different classes of nutrients are demanded. The heat and energy required by a fowl are derived mainly from the fat and a number of other carbonaceous materials in the food termed carbohydrates.

The organic part of the bone, the tendons, the internal organs, and the muscles in the body of a hen are derived from the nitrogenous constituents of the food, commonly termed protein. Then to give substance to the bones and other various organs, and also for the formation of the shell of the egg, ash constituents are required. Then there are three classes of nutrients, carbohydrates, protein, and ash, which are used in feeding for egg production.

THE SAME CONSTITUENTS.

The egg is also composed of these three classes of nutrients. Then the object in feeding is to give the hen such foods which are composed of the same constituents as the egg—for it is the egg we are after—and in as near the same proportion as possible. he nutritive ratio of a food is the proportion of digestible protein to digestible carbohydrates, and in the body of the hen and in the egg it is found to be as two to one.

Now, the majority of the more staple grains have much wider nutritive ratios, which shows that they are deficient in protein. To make up this deficiency in protein, foods rich in nitrogen must be used. Speaking practically, this means that laying hens must have a variety of grain, and the better the proportion in which the the grains are fed the more economically can the hen convert the food into the finished product.

Among the more staple grains are wheat, oats, barley, and corn. Wheat is one of the best grains for poultry. Broken wheat, frozen wheat, and good wheat screenings are often as good for poultry-feeding as the very finest milling wheats.

Oats make a very good poultry food, but, when poor in quality, the percentage of hull is sometimes very large, and such oats are not very palatable or digestible, hence should not be used. When fed dry or in a mash, they are more relished by the birds. Sprouting the oats by soaking them for about twenty-four hours increases their palatability. Oatmeal or rolled oats make a good food for young chicks, and ground oats without the hull is excellent for fattening fowls.

Barley, like oats, has a large percentage of hull, but it is a valuable food.

CORN IS COMMONLY USED.

Corn is one of the most commonly used of all grains, especially in the great corn belts. Corn is rich in fat, and forms an excellent fat when used with other grains. Cracked corn is good as a chick food, while cornmeal is a good fattening food, though it tends to produce the undesirable yellow flesh.

Buckwheat is relished by fowls, but should not be fed in too large quantities.

Besides the whole grains, there are the mashes, green foods, grits, oyster shells, and other foods.

The dry-mash system is used much more than the wet-mash system. In feeding dry-mash, different ground grains are used and mixed together. This mixture is kept before the fowls all of the time in hoppers.

Some good mashes which are largely used are as follows:

1. By measure, four parts bran, four ground oats, two cornmeal, one middlings, and one part beef scraps.

2. Equal parts by measure of bran, low-grade flour, and barley chop or meal.

3. By weight, two bran, one cornmeal, one middlings, one gluten meal, one linseed meal, and one beef scraps.

4. Another fine food for hopper feeding is whole oats flattened out. They are not crushed but just rolled out flat, and the fowls relish them very much.

In wet-mash feeding many by-products may be economically disposed of, though this method involves more labor, especially with large flocks, than dry-mash feeding. Small potatoes or other refuse may be boiled and mixed with the mash and fed. Probably the best time to feed a wet-mash is at noon.

RECIPE FOR A GOOD MASH.

The following makes a good mash: Bran, shorts, ground oats, cornmeal, 10 percent beef scraps, and green food, such as clover or alfalfa. Soak the alfalfa-meal over night in boiling water, and mix with mash next afternoon, then feed.

Alfalfa, clover, and cut grass or lawn clippings are two sources of green food. Mangels form one of the cheapest feeds for the laying hens, and are easily grown. If the flock is to produce maximum results, it must be liberally supplied with nutritious food.

It is also necessary that animal food be supplied. Beef scraps or green bone should be used. Experience has proved, however, that breeders should be careful in feeding concentrated material. An over-abundance may result in ovarian trouble, and digestive diseases. Grit, oyster or clam shells, and pure water are essentials.

One of the most successful methods in feeding laying hens is to feed them some whole grain, wheat, in the early morning as the fowls come from the roosts, and at noon give them some green food, sprouted oats, and at night a good feed of corn or corn and oats is given. The whole grains should be scattered in litters 12 or 14 inches deep, as in this way the fowls are induced to take plenty of exercise. Dry-mash is kept before them all the time, and they are given liberal quantities of green food in the form of alfalfa or mangels. Clean water, grit, and shells are never wanting.

In feeding for eggs, it should be the poultryman's object to keep the laying hen as comfortable as possible. Feed wholesome food, feed it liberally, feed it regularly, and feed a variety. After that, the thing of importance is to feed activity into the hen.

M. A. JULL.

Composition of the Egg

According to a large number of analyses made of domestic eggs at the various agricultural stations, an egg weighing two ounces has the following percentage of composition: Shell, 10.5; water, 6.8; fat, 9.3, and of ash, 0.9. A side of beef contains on an average about the same percentage of protein, but a larger percentage of fat. Eggs belong to nitrogenous group of foods, and would naturally and properly be combined in the diet with material supplying carbohydrates (sugar and starch), such as cereals, potatoes, etc.

There is four percent less of protein, and six percent less of fat in eggs than in sirloin steak; half as much protein and one-third as much fat as in cream cheese; twice as much protein and ten times as much fat as in oysters. Fuel value: about one-third that of rich cheese, and two-thirds that of beef. It is the protein or nitrogenous matter that builds up and repairs the tissues of the body, while the fat supplies energy.

It has often been claimed that the white of an egg is pure albumen, but that it also contains phosphoric acid and sodium chloride or common salt, has been proved. The fatty part of the egg, also phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, potassium and iron, are contained in the yolk. There is also sulphur in the egg, which, no doubt, accounts for the dark stain left by eggs on silver.

Medical science says that raw eggs are more quickly digested than cooked ones. Soft-boiled, roasted and poached eggs are more quickly and easily digested than when fried or hard-boiled. The stomach will digest a raw egg in from one and a half to two hours. Soft-boiled and roasted require from two and a half to three hours, while hard-boiled or fried must be allowed from three and a half to four hours for digestion.

Eggs Twenty Years Old

Most peoples prefer aged wines, some prefer cheese that is no longer new, but it takes the Chinese to devise dishes that are totally unknown—at least as to method of serving—in the western world. How would you like to eat, for instance, eggs that are twenty or more years old?

Even the most hardened cold storage offender here would scarce have the hardihood to offer eggs that had their origins in so distant a past. And yet just such eggs as these are considered to be great delicacies by the Chinese.

'Ripened' is the happy designation that is applied to this very ancient product of the faithful hen. They are preserved in a rather curious fashion. They are first coated with a layer of black earth, or they may be encrusted with the refuse of the barnyard. Strangely enough, when, in after years the egg (the foreign coating having first been removed) is opened, the egg proper, that has reposed all this time within the covering of black earth, is found to be snow white; those eggs that were covered with the whitish grey protection are found to be of a glossy black. But of course they are not in a bad condition, that, is, bad in the ordinary sense of the word, though it would doubtless take some courage on the part of a foreigner to eat one of these pieces of mummified food.

Mongrel or Cross-Bred?

Are you still breeding mongrel or cross-bred stock on your farm? Why not decide right now to make a change and keep only pure breds?

They are just as easily raised and cared for and are worth a lot more when it comes time to sell, as your goods are more uniform in appearance. There is also more pleasure and satisfaction in raising pure breds. Quality counts for more now-a-days than quantity, so figure on making some improvement in the standard of your flock, by getting some new stock or the infusion of new blood in what you already have.

Light Brahma are Praised

While there has been some uncertainty as to the origin of the Light Brahmas, there is every reason to believe that they came originally from the banks of the Brahmaputra, a river in India. They were also known at one time by the name 'Brahma Pootras.'

Light Brahmas were not, like the other Asiatic breeds, sent to this country from England; instead, they were brought direct to the United States, where the breed was improved and then introduced into England.

Light Brahmas, if handled properly and treated with care and intelligence, are one of the most desirable and profitable breeds according to a writer for 'Suburban Life.' Particularly is this the case when kept on suburban places. In many of these places the space that can be given to poultry is limited. It is advantageous, therefore, to select a variety that will thrive well in yards. No breed will do better in this respect than Light Brahmas. A fence need be only three to four feet high in order to confine them.

A flock of Light Brahmas, with their large size, dignified bearing, white plumage, with neck hackles striped with black, and black tail, with the tail coverts in the male showing fine green reflections, is a sight to be remembered.

The legs of Light Brahmas are yellow, with white or white-and-black feathers. The wings are white in appearance, but when opened the flight feathers will be seen to be black. Light Brahmas have also the desirable qualifications of being more easily bred to the standard necessary when exhibited at poultry shows than many other varieties, which are more apt to vary in markings or colorings of plumage.

Light Brahmas do not wander far, even when given their liberty, and foraging closely they are a great aid in the destruction of harmful insect life. By a little persistent effort they can be readily trained to stay within a certain range, if this is not too prescribed; therefore, they can be allowed out of their yards at times on suburban places. This will prove of benefit not only to themselves, but will also be advantageous to the growth of the grass, trees or shrubbery through which they roam.

Being closely and thickly feathered they do not mind the cold, and on this account if properly treated and fed will lay during the winter, or at least very late in the season. The plentiful fluff in the feathering of the hen keeps the chicks warm in cold weather, so that Light Brahma hens can be set very early in the season with good results. The chicks hatched are also hardy and vigorous. This is probably one of the reasons that Light Brahmas are more popular in States subject to low temperature, such as those of New England, or in States subject to high winds, like those of the middle West.

Light Brahma hens sit and hatch well. Being heavy fowls it is always well to have the nests near the ground or on it. If these nests are surrounded with narrow rims, say not higher than 2 1-2 inches, there will be little cause to complain of the eggs being broken or rolling from the nest: Light Brahma hens make fine mothers, and it has been the experience of the writer that they will raise nearly every chick hatched.

Light Brahmas lay large, buff-colored eggs, which seem to be richer than many other kinds. They cannot be excelled as fowls for the table. Being such large, heavy birds, they do not mature so early as some breeds; but their growth is fully as fast, if not faster, and in the end a good gain is made in the extra flesh obtained. The young make fine broilers, being flavored and tender.

Deductions From Contest

The second National Egg Laying Contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., is proving much more satisfactory, in every particular, than the first contest. While many birds are not yet mature, yet every pen had laid some eggs before the close of the first month. The total for the first six weeks is 5,954 eggs. The English pen of S. C. White Leghorns, No. 2, leads with 263 eggs. Silver Wyandottes, pen No. 23, is second, with 217 eggs. White Wyandotte, pen No. 28 are third, with 185 eggs. The yield for the first few weeks was not equal to that of last year because the birds are practically all pullets this year, and large numbers of them are not mature, but last year large numbers of them were hens and laid early in the contest, and fell off later. The yield has increased rapidly each week, and they are now getting a 33 1-3 percent egg yield from the entire flock, and still gradually increasing.

The ten leading pens for December rank as follows:—

No.	Variety.	Eggs.
2	S. C. White Leghorns	222
43	S. C. Reds	162
23	Silver Wyandottes	157
28	White Wyandottes	151
60	White Orpingtons	136
33	Barred Plymouth Rocks	135
20	White Wyandottes	133
59	Black Orpingtons	133
53	Black Langshans	131
24	White Wyandottes	129

The English Pen of S. C. White Leghorns won the silver cup for December, with a record of 222 eggs. This pen is getting quite a good lead over the other pens. They continue to be more active than any pen in the contest, and are consuming quite a good deal more dry mash than the other Mediterranean varieties. These birds differ from the American Leghorns in the fact that they have larger combs, tails are not well spread and rather high, and eyes are not bay in color. They are an interesting lot of birds, however, and seem to have the ability to lay. Their eggs are not of an uniform dead white color, like many American strains of Leghorns.

In connection with the egg laying contest, the directors are trying out ten different methods of feeding. The birds used in this test are one half Buff Orpingtons and one half White Leghorns. The Orpingtons are all of the same breeding, all pullets, and as near the same age and weight as could be got. The White Leghorns are composed of four pullets and one hen in each pen, of the same breeding, same age and practically same weight. The exact method of feeding one of these pens will be announced each month.

Connecticut method, pen 61:—

SCRATCH GRAIN MIXTURE.

60 lbs. cracked corn.
60 lbs. wheat.
40 lbs. heavy white oats.
20 lbs. barley.
10 lbs. Kaffir corn.
10 lbs. buckwheat.
10 lbs. coarse beef scrap.

DRY MASH MIXTURE.

200 lbs. coarse wheat bran.
100 lbs. corn meal.
100 lbs. gluten meal.
100 lbs. ground oats.
75 lbs. standard middlings.
50 lbs. fish scrap.
50 lb. beef scrap.
25 lbs. low grade flour.

A Norwich automatic feeder is used for the grain and the birds are allowed to feed themselves, except during the long summer days, it may be necessary to close the grain feeder a part of the time. The dry mash is kept in a hopper or receptacle for that purpose. The mash, as well as grit, shell and charcoal, are kept continually before the birds. Succulent food, consisting of apples, mangel wurtzels, green cut corn, or dried beet pulp may be used. The dry beet pulp is used principally, and is soaked in water (and usually warm) for about an hour before being fed. It consists when dry, of about 8 percent of the dry mash by weight.

In the feeding test, in pen 68, where feed of twenty-eight different kinds is kept before the birds at all times, these pullets made a rapid gain on the other pens toward the last of December. The prediction is that they may have been, or are being stimulated to high production, and may keep it up for a time, but will finally become over-fat, drop off in egg production and break down in health. It is going to be interesting to see just what they will eat, the greatest quantities of what they like best, and what the final results will be as to their general health, and the number of eggs laid under this method of treatment. More pullets are now laying in this pen than any other. Buttermilk and water are also kept before them at all times.

Ground meat and ground mustard are being fed to one pen, but so far it has not made much of a record.

As to the farmer's method of feeding, where the hens get a very simple ration, the yield thus far indicates that it might pay the average farmer to buy a little beef scrap, alfalfa meal and a few other ingredients to add to his rations.

These one hundred pullets used in this feeding test are laying many more eggs daily, than two hundred of their full sisters on the outside, which are not being fed as heavily as those in the tests. This is but another proof that if you want eggs in winter, your hens must be fed liberally.

A row of colony houses on the side of a hill adjoining Petaluma.

Geese for the Country Place

On many a suburban place or country estate a few geese would form a picturesque and profitable addition to the live stock. No warmly built or expensive buildings are necessary, as geese are more hardy than fowls, and care little for shelter in the most severe weather. A shed at least partially open in front, with floor covered with straw or coarse hay, is all that is needed. A grassy pasture is, however, almost indispensable. A goose is a grazing animal, and will live and thrive on grass alone, though some added feed is an advantage.

Geese will do well without water, except for drinking, especially the Toulouse, though it is generally conceded that water for swimming is desirable for the breeding stock. A flock of the beautiful white Embdens or the graceful China geese, makes a pretty picture on pond or lake. Low-lying land bordering brook or river is an ideal place for goose raising. Besides the vegetable growth abundant in such situations, the insect life forms a welcome addition to the ration.

Geese are naturally timid and nervous, though the ganders are brave fighters if danger threatens their families; they are very watchful, easily frightened by strange persons or animals, and require careful handling. But they become much attached to each other, to their regular attendant and to their home. Disease is rare among geese kept under nomal conditions. They are long-lived, and continue to breed for many years, hence constant expense for renewal of the breeding stock is unnecessary. One gander to two, three or even four geese, is sufficient, especially if the gander is a young one.

There are but few breeds of geese. If one desire white birds, Embdens or White Chinas will fill the requirements. The Embdens are usually the least prolific of eggs (unless it be the Africans), due possibly to their tendency to take on fat. A Toulouse-Embden cross gives excellent business birds. If one is not particular about having white birds. The Toulouse is excellent as an all-round breed. The China geese have, however, proved slightly better layers.

Geese mate in late winter, tradition ascribing St. Valentine's Day to this important function. They begin laying early in spring. Some boxes or barrels, partially hidden to give the secrecy they seem to like, and filled with straw or hay, will be readily utilized by them. The eggs should be gathered as fast as laid, though the goose must not be disturbed while on the nest. Breeders usually put the first eggs under hens — four to six to a hen, according to her size. About thirty days are required for hatching. When hatched, the goslings are kept confined for a few days, after which they will almost take care of themselves. Stale bread, slightly moistened, is excellent for the youngsters after a few days it may be fed dry. A mash composed of two-thirds wheat bran and one-third cornmeal, or corn-and-oats meal, is good to follow the bread. A supply of green stuff is imperative. If well fed, weights of ten to twelve pounds are not uncommon at twelve weeks old. When pushed like this, the young geese are fine eating.

Th breeding stock is usually fed a mixture of grains, with little corn except in severe weather. When they have good pasture, not so much grain is necessary. Shade is essential. If confined rather closely, plenty of succulent feed, such as cabbages, must be given. Rye or crimson clover make excellent spring pasture before grass starts.

Geese are such voracious eaters that they cannot be allowed at large, but a very low fence is sufficient to confine them. The ease with which they are raised, freedom from disase, cheapness of much of their feed, their beauty and their value either for market or home consumption, render a trial of goose raising desirable wherever the proper facilities are at hand. The easiest way to start is to purchase a few eggs, hatch under hens, and let your knowledge grow along with the young ones.

FEEDING FOR WINTER EGGS

(By Seth Jones, Poultry Superintendent, New Brunswick.)

Successful feeding for winter egg production is the biggest poultry problem. It is engaging great attention. More varying results are obtained than in any other branch of poultry keeping.

There are three leading factors in poultry keeping: breeding, housing and feeding, but the greatest of these is feeding. I have known men who paid very little attention to breeding, but were good feeders and got eggs.

Others pay little attention to the housing of their flock, but being good feeders they get eggs. To get the best results, however, it is necessary to have a well bred stock, have them comfortably housed, and then good feeding will make poultry a paying branch of live stock on the farm.

Eggs can be had for a certainty in late fall and winter, just by intelligent management. Early pullets can be most depended upon. Have them hatch out, if they are the large American varieties, by April 15; not later. Allow them free range and good food so that they will develop into big, strong pullets. Separate the cockerels from the flock by August. About September 10 to 15 have the pullets in winter quarters, but not closely confined to their pens. Such a change would be too sudden. Have new green stuff growing in their runs. Have the house clean and built on the fresh air plan.

From now on the food is the most important factor. Make a dry mash with three parts wheat bran, one part middlings, one part cornmeal, part beef scraps. This mash should be fed for the first month. The second month feed only two parts of wheat bran to one part each of the middlings, corn meal and meat scrap and add either one part gluten meal or one quart ground oats. The above mash is to be fed in hopers eand kept before the pullets all the time. Care should be taken not to force the pullets by suddenly adopting rich feeding after free range. You may get a spurt of eggs for a time by such feeding, but you will cause the pullets to moult, and no more eggs will be obtained until spring.

The grain feed should all be fed in deep litter, to give the pullets more exercise. Exercise spells eggs. Feed early in the mornig one quart of god white oats and wheat to each 25 fowls. At three o'clock feed two quarts of cracken corn and wheat or oats. Feed the grain feed according to the appetites of the birds.

Do not let the old 'bugbear' of overfeeding and over-fat disturb you. A lean hen lays few eggs. When a hen gets only enough food to keep her own wants supplied she will never lay. It is the surplus that goes to the eggs. Hens to lay well must have all they will eat. A hen fed in this way never over eat. Hens that lay four or five eggs a week do not get over fat.

Other essentials to winter egg production are clean, fresh water (thirsty hens never lay well), grit, shells and charcoal. Plenty of green food is most important, such as sprouted oats, cabbage, turnips, clover, alfalfa mangels etc. Above all see that every one of your fowls are free of lice. Lice have been the undoing of many.

There could be no greater mistake. To wrong feeding and ill-adapted feeds can be attributed a great part of the enormous losses and so many poultrymen suffer.

You Need This FREE BOOK

Poultry Experts say it is the most practical, helpful book on poultry raising published.

It contains the results of years of experience—tells how the most successful poultrymen make big money—how you can succeed with very little capital—how you can make your own brooder—how to construct your hen houses, coops, etc.—in fact every one of its 112 pages bristle with money making, money saving facts. No manufacturer ever put out such a book before. Think of it—75 of its 112 pages contain no advertising—just helpful information and beautiful illustrations that will interest and instruct.

You Want This Book

and we want you to have it. **It is Free** Just write a postcard for it today. Read how one man made $12,000 in one year raising poultry. Get the benefit of the experience of others. Learn how to select your layers—what feeds are best—how to treat diseases, etc. We publish this big book and distribute it free and postpaid because we want every man, woman or child we start in the poultry business to succeed and make money. A little helpful advice and information at the start will prevent serious mistakes. Before you buy an incubator you will surely want to know about the 1913 Prairie State Sand Tray and other new improvements. See for yourself why

PRAIRIE STATE Incubators and Brooders

hatch and raise strong healthy chicks—the kind that grow into profits fast. Prairie State machines are endorsed by the leading experiment stations and agricultural colleges everywhere. Sending for the book does not obligate you. Write today. Ship your eggs to us and get highest market prices.

Gunn, Langlois & Co. Ltd.
Box 211 Montreal, Canada
Manufacturers of the Prairie State Incubators in Canada.

Victims of Feather Pulling

Fowls sometimes acquire the bad habit of pecking at the feathers of one or more of their number until parts of the body become naked. Male birds are especially liable to have the neck feathers pulled in this way if the flock is kept in close confinement with lack of exercise. Unbalanced rations, lack of green food, absence of meat food and of grit and neglect to provide for the natural needs of the fowls all favor the forming of this evil habit.

In extreme cases the fowls may turn cannibals. When the pulling of a feather draws blood, the fowls are set wild by the sight and taste of the red fluid, and may peck the victim to its death.

If the habit reaches this stage or any of the fowls of the flock become confirmed feather pullers they may be killed and used for the table. To overcome or prevent this vice the rations should be corrected, plenty of room allowed or straw used as litter and small grain scattered in it to encourage natural exercise.

The naked neck of a victim of feather pulling may be smeared with carbolated vaseline.

Obstruction of the Crop

Obstruction or impaction of the crop may result from eating long, wilted grass, feathers, strings, or other indigestible articles or from gorging with food.

Give a teaspoonful of sweet oil, then manipulate the crop contents with the fingers from the outside. If the mass does not move down the digestive tube try suspending the fowl by the legs and work the contents back to and out of the mouth. After emptying the crop give no food for thirty-six hours, but allow the fowl to drink a little water containing twenty grains bicarbonate soda to the quart. Then feed sparingly on bread softened with milk.

If a surgical operation becomes necessary in order to empty the crop, cut the outer skin near the opper part of the crop. In inch incision is large enough. Next cut through the wall of the crop. Empty the crop by using the forefinger. Wash out the interior with one percent solution of Creolin or one-tenth percent Chinosol solution (one part chinocol, 999 parts water.)

Sek up the cuts with white silk, letting the thread end hang outside. In a week if the wound is healed draw out the threads. Give for a day or two only water containing one or two drops of salicylic acid per quart, then feed for several days on bread soaked in milk.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

A LEGACY QUESTION.

A Father.—A legacy has been left to my minor child by a deceased friend residing in her lifetime in this province, but the bulk of whose property was in the United States. The administrators require that a tutor should be appointed to receive the legacy for the child. I am told that no tutor, not even myself, as the father, can be appointed without a family council; that this council must consist of at least seven persons; that to it must be invited all the male relatives in this District of Bedford, but that, in default of relatives, friends may take part; that the cost of this family council will be about $14. Is this correct, and is there no less expensive way of my being appointed tutor to my child, I being the only male relative of the age of majority residing in this district? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No.

TRESPASSING HENS.

G.—A has a garden adjoining B's hennery, and B's hens trespass in said garden. A notifies B to keep his hens shut up. The next time the hens trespass, A shoots ten and then goes and advises B. Has A a right to shoot hens? 2. Can B recover cost of hens, legally? Is it legal to shoot and put up money? Ans.—1. No. 2. Yes. 3. No.

WANTED

Information regarding a good farm that is for sale, and which can be bought direct from owner. No agents need answer. Wish to hear from owner only, willing to close his own deal, and save buyer paying big commission and fancy price to some agent. Address, H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Dept. 29, Wadena, Canada.

PORT ALBERNI, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

FOR SALE, FRUIT and POULTRY FARMS,

ranging from $35.00 to $300.00 per acre.

For full particulars, write to

HAYNE & WILKINSON,

Real Estate and Insurance. | P.O. Box 60 | Engineers and Contractors.

Reference—Royal Bank of Canada.

Insure Success

for future years by spending a few months of 1913 in one of our schools, or by taking one of our excellent Home Study Courses. Our free descriptive Catalogue will interest you. Write for it. Address, W. H. Shaw, President, Shaw's Schools, Toronto.

Beginners' Course

You needn't let a poor education keep you from getting on in the world. Our Beginners' Course is just the thing for you. Teaches you from the beginning in Arithmetic, Spelling, Writing, Composition, and Letter Writing, Grammar and Geography.

Write for Circular.
Canadian Correspondence College, Limited,
Dept. W., Toronto, Canada.

Satisfactory

Results are always obtained from a course of instruction in

THE BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE Limited

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Modern Courses in Business Shorthand, Typewriting and Penmanship. College open all year. Enter any time.

Write for free Catalogue "A."

T. W. WAUGHOPE, Principal.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL LIVERPOOL

A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and modern Adjoining Central Hall, and Roscoe Gardens, and near Stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-Stage stop at the door. Cab fare 1-6. References: Rev. Dr Birrgs and Rev. Dr. Crews, of Toronto.

WANTED More Workers

AT ONCE, families, sons and daughters to color pictures in the home, for the trade, by a NEW COLORING PROCESS. We furnish everything, you do the work. We send plain, outline pictures which you color and return to us. No experience required. Work is easy and fascinating. Good wages. Work all year round, for whole or spare time. No canvassing, our travellers sell the goods. Write to-day for instructions and contract (free) and start work at once.

Highest award Toronto Exposition, 1912
Commercial Art Studio
315 College St.
TORONTO, Canada.

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BREEDERS & IMPORTERS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAINS

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BABY CHICKS ARE HATCHED BY THE THOUSANDS FROM MAMMOTH INCUBATORS

WA-KA-YA-MA
THOROUGHBRED
Barred Plymouth Rocks & White Leghorn
BABY CHICKS

Day Old - - $20 per hundred
Strong healthy chicks and safe delivery guaranteed.
Special arrangements can be made to hatch your own eggs

Address all letters to
WA-KA-YA-MA FARMS, GREENFIELD PARK, ST. LAMBERT, P.Q.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR. A number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS GRAIN and stock farm of eight hundred acres; six hundred under cultivation; balance good hay and pasture; good water; also, a three hundred and twenty acre farm, all under cultivation; four miles from town; good water; and a fifty acre lot adjoining town; good house and stabling; an ideal place for a small dairy. Apply to W. W. VanDUSEN, Medora, Man.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW 32 PAGE booklet, containing over 70 photographic views, describing our lands in East Central Saskatchewan. It describes an unusual opportunity for you. THE WALCH LAND COMPANY, 400 Northern Crown Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE, FARM, STORE AND Stock, $4,000; telephone and post-office in connection; station; two siddings centre farm. LOUIS GARNETT, Isbester.

SNAP — 160 ACRES, PARTLY IMproved. Good soil; good water; within three miles of town. Only $21 per acre. Quarter cash. Balance, half crop payments. A. E. ELLIOTT, Warman, Sask.

WEYBURN, SASK.—IN THE CENTRE of the greatest grain growing district in the West, the coming railway and wholesale centre of Southern Saskatchewan. C.P.R. is in with two lines; Grand Trunk and C.N.R. coming. I handle only inside property, mostly my own. Have been in Real Estate here for eleven years. Would like connection with Eastern dealers. Write me for description of property and prices. Property for sale in lots or blocks. Have some acreage fit for subdivision. FRANK MOFFET, Weyburn, Sask.

WANTED

Information regarding a good farm that is for sale, and which can be bought direct from owner. No agents need answer. Wish to hear from owner only, willing to close his own deal, and save buyer paying big commission and fancy price to some agent. Address, H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Dept. 29, Wadena, Canada.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

MACKENZIE'S GRAND LAYING strain, S.C. R. I. Reds, hens and pullets for sale at $1 each; 2 grand cocks at $3 each; 1 cockerel, $3. Must be sold. W. A. MACKENZIE, Winona, Ont.

FOR SALE — 25 PRIZE WINNING and utility White Orpington Pullets and Cockerels; may hatch; $2 to $4 each. One pen White Wyandottes, 3 Pullets and cockerel, $8.00. Also a few Partridge Plymouth Rocks. Orders taken for eggs from my prize-winners at Toronto, York and Guelph. Partridge Rock pens, $2 and $3 a setting. Write early. W. A. MATTHEWS, Cannington, Ont.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

SUCCESSFUL LESSONS IN POULTRY RAISING.—Twenty complete lessons. The Successful Poultry Book. Treaty on the care of domestic fowls. This book is sent free on request. O. ROLLAND, Sole Agent, Des Moines Incubator, P.O. Box 2363, Montreal, Dept. 2.

FOR SALE.

FANCY NECKWEAR, SILK AND Velvet Bows, 10c, 25c, 50c. Box 75, 'Witness' Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

BUTCHER AND DAIRY MAN WOULD like to hear of an opening in the West, or would buy a business with a trade to it. Apply, G.B., 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOYS AND GIRLS, SEND ME YOUR address, and we will mail you a Beautiful and Useful Present Free BEERWORTH, Stanstead, Que.

OUR LATEST PUZZLE MAILED Free, to introduce in Canada. Prizes for solution. Stamp, if convenient, to DOUGLAS IMPORTING CO., Dept. E, 2124 St. Andre Street, Montreal, Que.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

District of Montreal. No. 1671. Superior Court. Emma Paquette, wife common as to property of Joseph L'Heureux, Gentleman, of said City of Montreal, has the 11th day of January, 1913, entered an action en separation de biens against her husband, with authorization of the court. (Signed) **Archambault, Robillard, Julien, Berard, Beaudry Marin**, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ONTARIO.

WIFE'S PROPERTY

W.C., Ont.—Wife dies without making a will, leaving household goods and real estate, her husband and son in possession of same. 1. What proportion of land, property and household effects belong to husband and son, respectively? 2. As the son is inclined to bar her husband (his father) from his rights, what action should husband take to obtain them? Ans.—1. After payment of debts and expenses, the husband is entitled to one-third of the balance of estate, real and personal, and the son to the remaining two-thirds. Or, the husband may elect to take instead, his tenancy by the courtesy—that is to say the whole of the real estate for life, and the son in the event of such selection by his father, would take the entire estate remaining after payment of debts and expenses, subject only to such life tenancy of the lands. 2. The father should instruct a solicitor in the matter and be advised by him on the question of whether he ought to elect to take to his tenancy by the courtesy, or his third of the net estate generally, and as to his proper and prudent course generally in respect of the winding up of the estate.

The Philosopher of Folly.

(BY SHERWOOD HART.)

FOOLISH WILLIAM

When William has the grippe he fills the house with groans; the chills and fever nip his aching, tortured bones. No more his lusty voice breaks forth in cheerful song and makes our hearts rejoice through all life's journey long; no more with joke and jest he smites us cheek and hip—our laugh-racked sides have rest when William has the grippe. When filled with awful aches from ankles up to head, a gloomy view he takes and wishes he were dead; by racking torments torn, he paints a dismal scene—a casket slowly borne by men of saddened mien; with measured tread they go (lest on the ice they slip) all solemly and slow—for William has the grippe. Beside the sick-room cot are boxes full of pills, and liquids cold and hot for fevers, aches and chills; with mustard at his feet and linseed on his chest to make the grippe retreat we do our level best. Of red-hot lemonade we hourly give him quarts—his gratitude's displayed by angry snarls and snorts; for all our kindly acts he doesn't give a rip—there's little that attracts in William with the grippe. Yet there will come a day, to William and to us, when all is bright and gay, with naught to fret and fuss; again the birds will sing enchanting melodies when gentle, laughing Spring comes whisp'ring through the trees. Upon the greening field the little lambs will skip, but all this lies concealed from William with the grippe. Let us a lesson learn from William's foolish views, and when it comes our turn let us choose brighter hues; so, if our temper warms at all the dope we down, let's check these angry storms and smile instead of frown. Then all the aching days would flash by with a zip, if joyful songs we'd raise whene'er we had the grippe.

OUR ONLY ENEMY

We love the little children who frolic in the snow and kick it on our sidewalk as back and forth they go; we love to see them gliding along an icy track, and when we follow sliding like them — but on our back — we rise with merry laughter and bless their youthful pranks; for rather be a grafter than join the sorehead ranks. These merry lads and lassies can never rouse our wrath; we bust our brand new glasses by following the path made slippy by these sinners of very tender age, but at such young beginners we cannot madly rage. The man who sprinkles ashes upon the winter ice deserves a hundred lashes for every time we slice our shiny new goloshes upon some cinder spike, yet it no foolish josh is that this man we could like. The grim provision-vendors have traits which we admire, and often this engenders a let up to our ire when they with nerve unending keep mailing us their bills, then for the same - keep sending, till we have fits and chills. Our patience is so ample that we can even smile at folks who roughly trample upon our toes awhile; we do not wish to bore you, and so we let you judge, with facts like this before you, our temper's hard to budge. Yet, he the Thing, the Person, who dwells hard by our door—there never was a worse 'un!—can make us rage and roar; for every morning early he rouses us from sleep with such a hurly-burly we howl and storm and weep. We're madder than hornets beneath a load of hay each time we hear his cornet salute the coming day; we are not fond of slaughter, yet some night from our block we'll drag him to the water and push him off the dock.

HUSBANDS AND SONS

Upon our coast the Rockies stand, as warders of our Western land; with peaks superb and vistas grand, stupendous and gigantic; we travel East a week or more before we hear the sullen roar upon our country's Eastern shore of waves from the Atlantic. And as we stop and contemplate our heritage so vast and great, the glory of our future state starts every bosom swelling; when all the land from coast to coast is peopled by a happy host, of what great things our sons may boast there now is no foretelling. Our sons are clever we admit, and we are very proud of it as farther back they make us sit in quiet contemptation. Yet in our joy there comes a smart, for mothers, bound to do their part in tender matters of the heart, have roused our indignation; as each young lady comes of age her mother with a wisdom sage will in some talk like this engage. 'My dear, I'm only speaking because I wish your married life to be unmarked by stress and strife; a proper man to call you wife I now am daily seeking. I would not for an instant throw reflections on my husband, though when you, dear, to the altar go the man who there will meet you will nothing by comparing lose if you will let your mother choose, for I have most progressive views on how my choice should treat you. Your father is a splendid man, and since our married life began we've pulled along in double span; we love each other dearly; yet when I for my daughter try, she'll have a better man than I, or else I'll know the reason why, for now I see more clearly.' We cannot to the fact be blind that travel where we will we find this theory in each mother's mond is very deep imbedded; yet if the men our daughters land are half so noble, half so grand or quick as we to understand they'll not be badly wedded.

A WINTER PLAINT

We hate the foolish mortal who loves to see it snow, who tells us with a chortle that it is ten below; who when the wind is freezing our marrow to the core would have us think it pleasing to hear the blizzard roar. The mercury he watches and when he sees it drop from zero twenty notches he closes up his shop; and while we tear home snorting, in frozen, trembling pain, on snowshoes he's cavorting across the wintry plain. We interview our lawyer to see what can be done to stop this peace-destroyer from thinking this is fun; we put the case before him, and then as man to man we earnestly implore him to do the best he can to have this mad fanatic who loves the cold outside, nailed safely in the attic above where we reside. And in this same connection how sad it is to find this glaring imperfection in some well-balanced mind; this fly within the ointment, this rift within the lute, means certain disappointment for us in this galoot. Whenever it is snowing what sane man need be told 'tis Nature's way of showing the weather is too cold? Yet all of us could mention the names of quite a throng who state that our contention is absolutely wrong. Why nede we stand debating so plain and clear a point? We close the talk by stating the times are out of joint when folks can take a pleasure in weather where we freeze; we think the state should measure their heads for this disease.

CONSTIPATION
Can Be Cured.

You cannot expect to be well if you allow your bowels to become clogged. What is necessary is to have a free motion of them every day, and to keep them in this condition all the time if you wish to be strong and healthy. If you don't keep them open the system will become clogged up with poisonous matter and produce constipation, headache, dyspepsia, bad blood, etc.

Keep the bowels in good condition by using Burdock Blood Bitters; the remedy that has built up an unrivalled reputation, during the past thirty-six years, as a cure for all troubles arising from a constipated condition of the bowels.

Mrs. Thomas Calder, East Lower Fort Garry, writes:—"I am writing you to let you know what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. I suffered very much from constipation and none of the medicines I took agreed with me. Now I am glad to say that there is nothing like B.B.B. Since taking it I have not been troubled."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MAY COPY CANADA'S SYSTEM OF BANKING

Washington, Jan. 21.— Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has consented to appear before the Glass Sub-Committee of the Banking and Currency Committee, to explain authoritatively, and in detail the Canadian system of banking. Soon after he has testified the hearing will be closed.

Members of the Glass Sub-Committee are interested in the Canadian system, and desire to have its merits or advantages considered by the Banking and Currency Committee, in connection with the proposed monetary reforms. One member of the Glass Committee has said that the panic of 1907 would have been prevented if the Canadian system had been in operation in the United States.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS

The Quebec 'Official Gazette' contains notice of the following appointments:

To be King's Counsel, by commission under the great seal of the province, Mr. F. X. Giroux, advocate, of Sweetsburg, district of Bedford.

Mr. Alfred Marchildon, advocate, of the city of Three Rivers, to be district magistrate with jurisdiction over the districts of Three Rivers, Arthabaska, and Richelieu, and also with jurisdiction concurrently with all the other district magistrates over the districts, counties, cities and towns where a magistrate's court exists in the province.

Mr. Frederic Hector Daignault, physician, of Acton Vale, to be inspector of public offices, asylums, prisons and other institutions in conformity with the provisions of articles 2559 of the R.S. P.Q., 1909.

Mr. Joseph Achille Tremblay, of Roberval, to be prothonotary of the Superior Court, clerk of the Circuit Court, clerk of the Crown and clerk of the peace of the district of Roberval.

Messrs. Edmond Joseph Wayland, manufacturerer; Edmond Knapp, merchant; Joseph Tancrede Remus Laurendeau, financier, of the city of Montreal; and Mr. Stanley Jules Gonin, commercial traveller, of St. Lambert, to be justices of the peace for the district of Montreal.

CALL GIRL CITY'S BEST CONTROLLER

MISS BESSIE MAY TOWNSEND.
PHOTO BY HARPER SMITH

Miss Elizabeth May Townsend—she calls herself Bessie—who has her office as City Controller in the City Hall at Atlantic City, N. J., is quite elated over a letter from Judge Dill, of Newark, counsel for the city, fully approving her interpretation of the intricate laws governing her office. Since becoming City Controller under the new commission form of government Miss Townsend has surprised the five Commissioners who appointed her unanimously by being prepared to inform them fully about every point of the city's finances upon which they inquired. Differing from the old one time Controller, she did not have to reply that she would submit her report in a few days.

Miss Townsend is only twenty-four years old, yet she is the master of all the city's money. She has the spending of $2,500,000 annually and the custody of $6,000,000 in the sinking fund.

SAY RAILWAY BD. SHOULD CONTROL POWER COS.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.— A deputation representing the Union of Canadian Municipalities waited upon the Hon. Frank Cochrane last night, asking that the railway board be given control over all power companies, etc., using the streets of any municipality. This is a question that has come much to the fore in the province of Ontario, and that was put much in the public's notice by the decision of the Privy Council in favor of the Niagara Power Company over the municipality of North Toronto. The railway board at present has no control over power companies, etc., which were incorporated prior to the creation of the board. It is to remedy this that an amendment to the railway act is asked.

Mr. Cochrane agreed with the justice of the claim made by the municipalities, and intimated that legislation to the end desired would probably be brought in this session.

Those who met the minister were Controllers Church and McCarthy, of Toronto, and Mr. W. D. Lighthall, K.C. (Montreal), secretary of the Union of Canadian Municipalities. They were introduced by Mr. Claude MacDonell, M.P.

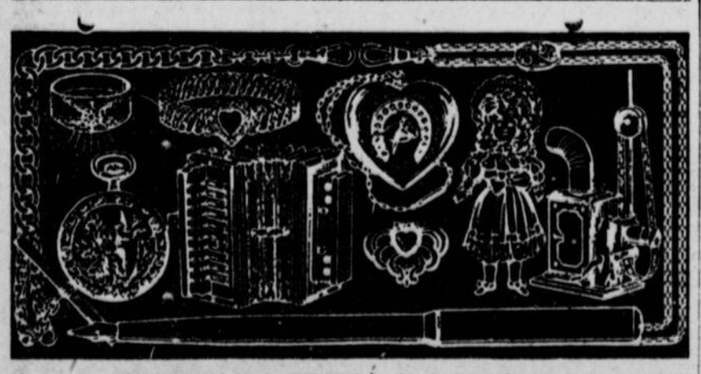
SAYS ALCOHOL WILL SOLVE FUEL PROBLEM

New York, Jan. 21.—A London cable to the 'Tribune' says: Professor Lewes, lecturing on 'Liquid Fuel' at the Royal Society of Arts last night, said alcohol is to solve the fuel problem. There was only one way, he averred, to regenerate the sun's energy to make it available for power, and that was by alcohol. In vegetation, he remarked, we could find energy absorbed by a plant from the sun. That energy could never be regenerated as coal or oil, but it could be as alcohol. At present, however, this was practically out of the question.

A NEWSPAPER'S CENTENARY.

Congratulations to the 'Acadian Recorder,' of Halifax, which has just celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its first issue. Founded by Anthony Henry Holland, son of one of the early German settlers in Nova Scotia, the paper passed in 1837 to the Blackadar family, four generations of whom have since controlled it, the present proprietor, Mr. C. C. Blackader, worthily following in the footsteps of his forbears.

A special centennial number of the Recorder has been issued to mark this great event in its history. Many interesting sketches of life and customs in Halifax one hundred years ago, are given, with reproductions of the first issue of the paper. In fact, the centennial number is brimming over with matter of interest to the historian, antiquarian and topographer, but particularly to those of the Maritime Provinces. Another prosperous century is the wish the 'Witness' extends to the 'Recorder' on this memorable occasion.



FREE TO YOU. The best premiums and biggest values ever offered. Gold and Silver Watches, Gem-set Rings and Brooches, laughter-producing **Moving Picture Machines**, finely-decorated **Tea Sets, Silverware, Accordians, Lovely Dressed Dolls** and many other beautiful premiums given **FREE** for selling our high class **Gold Embossed Picture Post Cards** at 6 for 10c. Our cards are the very latest designs in Floral, Birthday, Views, Comics, also Valentine, St. Patrick and Easter in season, of such artistic colors and superior quality that you will have no trouble selling them. You can win any of these Splendid Premiums by selling $3.00 worth and upwards, and to those who are prompt in answering this advertisement and selling the cards we will give an Extra Present of a Beautiful Electric Diamond Scarf Pin which flashes and scintilates with all the colors of the rainbow. Alfred Pineau writes, "I was offered $1.50 for my scarf pin, but refused to sell." Send us your name and address, plainly written, and we will forward you a package of cards and our big premium list. We get a great many repeat orders from our customers. Why? Because Our Premiums Are The Best. COBALT GOLD PEN CO., Dept 118 Toronto, Ont.

TRAINING SHIPS FOR GREAT LAKES

The United States Moving to Strengthen Naval Forces on Inland Waters.

Washington, Jan. 21.—With a view to strengthening the naval militia organizations of the Great Lakes, the United States Navy Department has recommended more training vessels of modern construction for the sailors of the inland seas, and a plan is being worked out for the establishment of a school of instruction for militia officers. The Great Lakes is a fruitful recruiting area for the navy and the existence of the militia as a reserve in case of war, is being fostered by the department.

The construction of eight militia ships is asked for by the department officials. These would be small tugboats, to be used by the states for practice purposes, and would be mobilized with the regular fleet of the navy in time of war.

The plans for the officers' school are nearing completion, and will be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Meyer, in the near future.

SYRIANS OBJECT TO BE CLASSED AS ASIATICS.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.— A delegation of Syrians, headed by Messers. Tabah, of Montreal, and Farah, of Haileybury, interviewed the Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, yesterday afternoon. They asked that the requirement that Syrian immigrants be in possession of 200 on landing be removed from the immigration regulations.

In 1910 an act was passed requiring all Asiatics to have at least $200 on landing in this country. This applied to the Syrians, though many of them are Caucasians in origin. Their objection was based on their being classed as Asiatics, and they think if any amount is required that the sum of $25 should be sufficient.

The Minister of the Interior, in reply, after discussing the matter fully with the delegation, stated that he would give the matter full consideration and an early reply.

ANOTHER OBSTACLE TO THE CHINESE LOAN

Pekin, Jan. 21.— Another obstacle has arisen in the negotiations between China and the bankers of the six-power group respecting the proposed $125,000,000 loan. In a note the bankers inform the Minister of Finance that, while they are prepared to sign the loan contract, it will be impossible immediately to enter into an agreement to furnish the advances which China requires owing to the financial stringency in Europe.

The Chinese Government, in reply, have emphasized its desire to deal with the six-power group and say that in the recent negotiations China faithfully refused to entertain other offers, but that funds were necessary at any early date. China, therefore, would be compelled to enter into other negotiations China faithfully refused to entertain other offers, but that funds were necessary at an early date. China, therefore, would be compelled to enter into other loan negotiations.

The reply leaves the way open to the conclusion of a six-power loan, if these bankers are prepared to carry out their agreement. In the meantime similar terms are being offered to other financiers.

ADMIRAL VON HOLLMANN DEAD.

Berlin, Jan. 21.— Admiral von Hollman, formerly Imperial Minister of Marine from 1890 until 1897, died here to-day, at the age of 73. On leaving the Ministry of Marine he was placed on half pay as a ful ladmiral.

NEW COAL OIL LIGHT
Beats Electric or Gasoline

Powerful white incandescent mantle light. Replacing common oil lights everywhere. Burns 70 hours on one gallon of coal oil (kerosene.) No odor or noise, simple, clean. Tests by Prof. McKergow, McGill University, Montreal, on leading oil burning lights show this gives over *twice as much light as* any of the other round wick lamps and uses less than half as much oil. Thousands of satisfied users endorse it as the best light in the world. To introduce this modern white light quickly, we will let you

TRY ONE TEN DAYS At Our Risk

We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Write quick for agents wholesale prices and special introductory offer, which entitles you to **One FREE.**

AGENTS WANTED Experience unnecessary. Make Money evenings or spare time. Write quick.

MANTLE LAMP CO.
711 Aladdin Building, Montreal and Winnipeg

C.P.R. WESTERN APPROPRIATIONS

Big Grants For Branch Lines and Double Tracking.

The Canadian Pacific Railway appropriations for western lines for the coming year, are to be made known this week, and as they will run into some millions of dollars they are being looked forward to with eagerness by those interested in railway construction and contracting.

Contrary to the usual procedure, Mr. George J. Bury, the vice-president in charge of western lines, will not visit Montreal this winter, as he is going on a trip to Japan with Mrs. Bury. In his stead, Mr. Grant Hall, the newly appointed general manager of western lines, has come to Montreal to consult with the president.

Mr. Grant Hall, accompanied by Mr. G. J. Sullivan, the chief engineer of the western division, arrived in Montreal yesterday. He told a 'Witness' reporter that the appropriations would include money to build many miles of branch lines, and double track existing tracks, but figures could not be given at present.

STRENGTHENS RULES FOR CARRYING EXPLOSIVES

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—New rules governing the transportation of explosives are being issued by the Railway Commission for all Canadian railways. They are modelled on those of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission.

The order comes as the result of the application of the Canadian Freight Association for approval of its proposed regulations governning the carriage of explosives. It states that it having appeared to the board that the general public safety demands that the receiving, forwarding and delivering of explosives by railway companies be protected by special regulations, and that it is desirable that these regulations be uniform with respect to shipments from foreign countries into or through Canada as well as within Canada, 'the regulations submitted which are the same as those of the Interstate Commerce Commission, revised and modified to conform to the provisions of the Canadian Railway Act and the requirements of Canada are approved.

The new regulations, which are somewhat stricter in many regards than the old ones, come into force on March 1.

ROCKEFELLER PAYS TO ADVANCE CIVILIZATION

Washington, Jan. 21.—Articles of incorporation for the so-called 'Rockefeller Foundation' to administer a philanthropic fund of $100,000,000 to be donated by John D. Rockefeller, were passed by the House yesterday by 152 votes to 65. The measure now goes to the Senate.

The bill names as the incorporators to administer the fund, John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, jr., Frederick T. Gates, Starr J. Murphy, Harry Pratt Judson, Simon Flexner, Edwin A. Alderman, Wickliffe Rose and Charles O. Heydt; and such persons 'as they may associate with themselves.'

The object of the foundation is 'to promote the well-being and to advance the civilization of the peoples of the United States and its territories and of foreign lands in the dissemination of knowledge, in the prevention and relief of suffering and in the promotion by eleemosynary and philanthropic means of any and all the elements of human progress.'

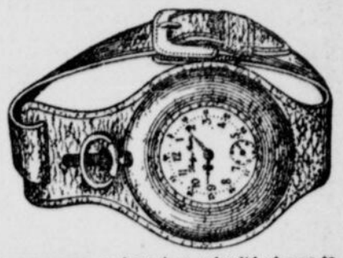
SAYS WOLFE'S COPY OF GRAY'S 'ELEGY' AUTHENTIC

London, Jan. 21.—Writing regarding the copy of Wolfe's Gray's 'Elegy,' which was discovered in Paris, Beccles Wilson says he and others have had an opportunity of examining it carefully, with the result that the examination dispels any doubt as to its authenticity. What proves to be exceptionally important is that the copy is annotated here and there in Wolfe's own handwriting. 'Together with Herbert, the assistant keeper of manuscripts in the British Museum, I collated these notes with numerous specimens of Wolfe's hand-writing, and found them to correspond in every particular. I am happy to add that there is every prospect of this priceless relic remaining in this country.'

SHERBROOKE ELECTION

Sherbrooke, Jan. 21.—After a strenuous campaign, electors of West Ward yesterday elected Messrs. Constant Prunier and F. R. Darche to represent them in the City Council. Mr. Prunier defeated Mr. A. M. Sangster by a majority of sixteen votes, while Mr. Darche defeated Mr. J. W. Gregoire by twenty-four votes. Messrs. Sangster and Darche were approved candidates of the Citizens' Association, and the defeat of Mr. Sangster is a matter of genuine regret throughout the city.

WRIST WATCH FREE



LADIES! here is a splendid chance to win a lovely small size **Highly Polished Gunmetal Watch** with **Gold Bow and Crown, stem wind and set,** and a beautiful **leather Bracelet.** This is a very stylish and safe way to wear the watch. We give both these splendid premiums FREE for selling only $4.00 worth of beautifully **Lithographed and Embossed Picture Post Cards** at 6 for 10c. These cards are the latest designs in **Views, Floral, Birthday, Comics;** also **Valentine, St. Patrick and Easter** in season. Write to-day and we will send you a package of cards which you can sell in every house and soon be the proud owner of this **Elegant Watch and Bracelet.** Our agents are delighted with these premiums. COBALT GOLD PEN CO., Dept 218, Toronto, Ont.

A HUGE WARSHIP.

Malay States Dreadnought Will Be One of 29,000 Tons.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 21.—The Malay States Dreadnought for the British navy will be ordered immediately and construction finished as quickly as possible. The ship will be christened 'The Malaya.' She will have a displacement of about 29,000 tons, will carry eight 15-inch guns and several smaller weapons.

MEXICAN REBELS ROUT FEDERALS.

Mexico City, Jan. 21.—A hundred Federals were cut to pieces by rebels near Atencingo, in the State of Puebla, yesterday. Survivors who have straggled into the city of Puebla gave brief details of the attack. They said the Federals were greatly outnumbered.

$260,000 FIRE.

Erie, Pa., Jan. 21.—Fire which broke out early to-day destroyed the basement of the Lawrie building, in the heart of the business section, causing a loss of $260,000.

Coughs and Colds
From Improper Dressing

Exposing the neck and chest to the cold blasts of winter—

Wearing thin hosiery and low shoes in damp, cold weather—

Such are the customs which lead to the sacrifice of many promising young lives.

No parts of the body are more sensitive to the influence of cold and dampness, and the result of exposure is coughs, colds, bronchitis and pneumonia.

Like the healing vapors from the turpentine groves, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine brings relief and cure to the sufferer from affections of the throat, the bronchial tubes and lungs.

Used at the critical time when a cold is settling on the throat and chest, this great medicine brings relief in a wonderfully short time, and positively prevents serious developments.

It kills the germs, soothes the irritation which causes coughing, and protects with a coating the delicate mucous linings of the throat and bronchial tubes.

As a cure for bronchitis, chest colds, sore throat and hacking coughs Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine stands alone. It has a thorough and far-reaching effect, which cannot be obtained from ordinary cough mixtures.

There are so many imitations that it becomes necessary to warn you to look for the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, on the bottle you buy. 35 cents a bottle; family size, 60 cents. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chases *Syrup of* Linseed *and* Turpentine

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS

REST WHERE YOU ARE.

When, spurred by tasks unceasing or undone,
You would seek rest afar,
And cannot, though repose be rightly won,
Rest where you are.

Neglect the needless; sanctify the rest,
Move without stress or jar,
With quiet of a spirit self-possessed,
Rest where you are.

Not in event, restriction, or release,
Not in scenes near or far,
But in ourselves are restlessness or peace,
Rest where you are.

Where lives the soul, lives God, His day, His world,
No phantom mists need mar,
His starred nights are great tents of peace unfurled,
Rest where you are.

—Selected.

THE RIGHT OF WAY FOR BOTH.

She was the elegant and gracious mistress of a fine old mansion in a little town, and her caller was an ancient sociologist. His seat was near the window, and as they walked he observed an aged whitewasher, splashed and shabby, going by with his pail. Suddenly the man paused, retraced his steps, and came up the garden path. A moment later the lady was summoned to the door.

'Oh, is it you, Henry?' the caller heard her say. 'We shan't be ready for you till next week. I think there must be some mistake.'

'There ain't any mistake, and it ain't the job I came about,' drawled Henry's voice, leisurely, 'but the skirt o' that green dress you wear Sundays is flappin' out a side window upstairs, and there's a storm comin' up—like to be a downpour any minute now—and I kind o' thought maybe 'twouldn't be improved by a soakin' I guess you'd forgot it.'

'Certainly I had,' cried the lady. 'I took a spot out with benzine, and hung it over the sill to air, and forgot all about it. Oh, thank you, Henry!'

The door closed, the guest heard his hostess flying hastily upstairs, and when, a few minutes later, she reappeared, flushed and laughing, the storm had broken, and the amiable Henry, with his coat collar turned up, was scudding away into the distance before a pelting gale.

'If the business relation everywhere merged as naturally and simply into friendliness as between your whitewasher and you,' said the visitor with a sigh and a smile, 'how much easier and fewer would the problems be we socialogists have to consider!'

'Henry is a very nice man, and I've known him all my life,' said the lady, with a touch of surprise, settling again comfortably into her easy chair. 'Of course he wouldn't let my dress be spoiled as long as he happened to notice it. I'm very glad he looked up.'—'Home Herald.'

THE DELICATE SCHOOL GIRL.

The strain of growth, educational pressure, and the continual effort the schoolgirl is subjected to at an impressionable age all combine to produce a severe tax upon her health.

'Many a girl is anaemic, dyspeptic, listless for years from neglect and lack of attention between the ages of twelve and sixteen. Anaemia is far too prevalent at school and college to-day. It is a most insidious disease, and should never be neglected in young girls.

OVER-PRESSURE AT SCHOOL.

'In most cases it starts with unhygienic conditions and over-pressure at school. Too heavy lessons and improper feeding combined will undermine the health of nine girls out of ten, and it should be the mother's care to see that work, sports, and school games are regulated.

'The girl who is working for examinations in the school-room in the morning and playing hockey when she is intellectually tired in the afternoon is giving out more energy than she can afford. Her health balance becomes disturbed, her nutrition is interfered with, and she suffers from headache, dyspepsia and anaemia.

'A mother ough reguarly to observe the physical and mental condition of her school children, in order to provide them with the opportunity of deriving full benefit and happiness from this period of their lives. Common-sense care of the health during this time will affect considerably the strength and vitality of the adult man or woman.

'Let a mother realize that delicate children are a discredit to her if there is no hereditary weakness of constitution. The child who has 'always been delicate" is often suffering from the mismanagement of early years. The hysterical, nervous girl is one product of too heavy lessons and the school dyspepsia which is the result of improper feeding.'—From 'Perfect Health for Women and Children,' by Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser.

GET OUT OF YOURSELF.

A cheerful countenance is an essential of a good vacation, or of anything else for that matter. The sour-faced critic in the midst of a real summer throng, is as chilling as an avalanche of snow dashed into a valley of vineyards. We owe such a lot of cheerfulness to the world, and most of us are way behind in our payments! Let some of the events in our lives we are taking so seriously be retired for a season, and we shall come back to them later with new courage and far greater wisdom. Let us be a little generous with our neighbors and friends, and bestow a bit of the good cheer we have been hoarding away for so many years, and we shall enrich ourselves in making others glad. Just be good-natured and happy for a while without hunting for a reason for it, and surprise ourselves with our better selves.—'The Universalist.'

LOVE-MAKING.

Courtesy can exist without love, but love without courtesy quickly gets bedraggled and haggard. For the maintenance of love few notions would be more favorable than this, that home is a good practising ground for habitual courtesy, neglecting which we shall make a poor show on field days.

* * *

'Love-making' is a poor, wilted term which generally provokes a smile. I would raise love-making to a fine weaving art, at which none could laugh, and I would employ all hands in the home at this busy loom. Love-making is not only the finest of the fine arts, but it is the sweetest of good employments. Thoughtfulness is the warp, and activity the woof; the design which grows on the piece is very beautiful to see.

* * *

In the torn garment of the home-life hard hearts and unloving natures tear rent after rent until it is all in tatters, but love never lets the rents grow large; its busy needle patches them up, and by an art it must have learned in heaven scatters the loveliest sprays of embroidery and silver work about the darn, so that what threatened destruction has proved to be a strength and a beauty, and the garment has become a symbol of love's power, instead of the jagged rags which witness to love's defect.—'The Four Pillars of the Home.'

WHEN YOU ARE TIRED.

Don't grit your teeth and work harder. Ease up a little.

Don't talk any more than you can help. Talking takes vitality.

Lie down in a dark place, if only for fifteen minutes.

Don't read anything in which you are not interested.

Don't feel that everything must be done in one day. There are 364 more.

Realize that it is better to leave things undone than overdo yourself.

Avoid people and their woes at that time.

Don't try to improve yourself. Give your mind a rest.

And don't forget that a little lemon juice in cold water in the morning is a great help.—Exchange.

AS YOUNG AS SHE FEELS AND 'GOING FORWARD.'

Every woman is no longer, after the old sad fashion, as young as she looks, but, like man, as young as she feels. It, therefore, behooves her to put thought upon her mental state. Especially she should be careful not to harden and fix mentally into those grooves which were cut by the world's thinking in her youth, but which are now forsaken by the chariots of progress.

Principles need never be forsaken; they are perennially up to date. But methods grow old and people who cling to them grow old with them. The early Victorian style of thought has gone out forever; and the later Victorian style is, to say the least, past its prime. The present is a marvelous time; it is restating and reshaping the old truths, but only because it is keener for truths and more intolerant of shams than the age before it.

This age breeds marvels such as aviation and multiplex wireless telegraphy. It is alive and alert and crowded. The woman who would be young must be youthful in spirit with this eager era. 'Say not that the former times were better than these,' is a rule she should religiously keep. 'Live my life over again?' said a youthful grandmother at 77, with a spirited toss of her white head. 'No, indeed. That never was any wish of mine! I'm going forward!'—'Harper's Bazaar.'

THE KIND SHE WANTED.

A charming young woman walked into the First National Bank a few days ago, and stepping up to the window, she said:

'I should like to open an account at this bank, if you please.'

The teller gazed at her admiringly, and replied:

'We shall be very glad to accommodate you. What amount do you wish to deposit?'

'Oh,' she said, smilingly, 'I mean a regular charge account. You know the kind I mean, such as I have at the department stores.'—'Harper's Monthly.'

OVERCOMING DEPRESSION.

Depression is not to be overcome by fighting it. To forget all about it, in the expression of the best gifts we have, even though they may not be remarkable, will put depression so out of mind that it will do more to lift the cloud of one's own depression than hours of a mere effort of the will to overcome the gloom. Expression of one's best is the best cure for depression that gives ascendency to one's worst.—S.S. 'Times.'

JACK'S BIRTHDAY

By C. Bradford.

I know a bonny, laughing boy,
With jolly eyes of blue,
Which often flash with earthly joy,
Though of celestial hue!

His rosy lips, so soft and sweet,
O'er shining rows of pearl,
When lisping of some childish feat,
Have such a cunning curl!

His hair goes tumbling o'er his pow,
Like sunbeams in a fright!
A mass of gold, on snowy brow,
'Tis hard to keep it right.

His tiny hands, the little sprite!
Erstwhile like flowers fair,
At times, are scarcely lily-white,
They're such a busy pair!

The fairy feet, so quick and light,
Of this wee, roguish scout,
Like stars, upon a frosty night,
Keep twinkling in and out.

This boy is two years old to-day
And, though he spoils our rest,
With all his naughty pranks, and play,
He's mother's boy! The best!

Montreal.

There is only one way to have good servants; that is to be worthy of being well served.—Ruskin.

MY STRENGTHENER.

Here in my workshop where I toil
Till head and hands are well-nigh spent,
Out on the road where the dust and soil
Fall thick on garments worn and rent,
Or in the kitchen where I bake
The bread the little children eat,
He comes, His hand of strength I take,
And every lonely task grows sweet.

Selected.

Cookery for the Home

RECIPES.

Dear Madam,—Thanks for the 'salad' suggestions which appeared some time ago in the cooking column, I am enclosing a receipe which if you will kindly reprint, may be useful to the reader who asked for one for 'salt-raising' bread. I know several families who have tried this and it proved successful.

With best wishes for a happy New Year.

B. S., Nova Scotia.

Everlasting Yeast—A special cooking of potatoes for yeast is never necessary if the water in which potatoes are cooked for a meal is saved. Instead of draining into the sink, strain the proportion of five cupsfull of potato water over one-half cup of sugar. When cool add a starter of yeast foam, or by keeping in a warm place, such as the top of the warming oven, in two or three days it will ferment without aid, a white foam appearing on the top, when it can be placed in a jar and kept cool.'

Use no other liquid for bread. Three and one-half cupsfull will make three loaves of bread. The yeast can be added to from time to time by saving the potato water, adding sugar and when cool putting into the yeast jar. In this way the yeast keeps indefinitely, with no extra work, and is always ready for use. Always save a cupful for a starter. Yeast with the starter can be made at noon and be ready to make bread at night.

Thank you for the good wishes and also for the recipe for yeast. I am glad the suggestions for salad were useful.

Dear Madam,—These are a few recipes which I hope will be found acceptable.

C. E. P.

Chocolate Loaf Cake—2 cups sugar, 2-3 cup butter, 2 eggs, 1-2 cup milk, 3 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 2 teaspoons vanilla, 1-2 cup chocolate, or cocoa dissolved in 1-2 cup milk and added to the batter. This makes a large cake and keeps well.

Walnut Cake—3-4 cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 2 or 3 eggs, 3 cups flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup milk. Mix, then add 1 lb. walnuts, chopped fine. This makes 2 cakes and keeps well.

Plum Pudding—1 lb. raisins, 1 lb. currants, 3-4 lb. suet, 1-4 lb. candied peel, 1-2 nutmeg, 1-2 lb. brown sugar, 1 lb. flour, 1 cup milk. Boil 4 hours.

Mince Meat—1 lb. raisins, 1 of currants, 2 lbs. apples, 3-4 lb. suet, 1-2 lb. brown sugar, 2 oz. orange peel, 2 oz. lemon peel, 1-2 oz. mixed spice, 1-2 a nutmeg and a little salt.

We have already had some of C. E. P.'s recipes to try and found them very acceptable.

Dear Editor,—Will you kindly tell me what angelica is? Also pimento and turmeric?

Angelica, as it is commonly used in cooking, is the candied form of the aromatic herb or plant of that name. In some parts of Europe the leaf stalks are peeled and eaten raw as a great delicacy. The Pimento or Jamaica pepper is commonly called allspice, because it seems to combine the flavor of several spices. It is the berry of a fine tree which grows in the West Indies and South America. The berries are picked green and dried in the sun, turning black in the process.

Turmeric is the tuber of a branch of the ginger family extensively cultivated in the West Indies. The tubers are dried and ground into a fine powder, which is used largely in the making of curry powder, giving it the peculiar odor and bright yellow color.

AN ESKIMO HOSTESS.

The following account of how an Eskimo 'young woman' plays the part of hostess, will doubtless interest many of our readers:—

'This is the way an Eskimo lady sits at the head of her table and dispenses hospitality, these are the delicate items in her bill of fare.

'No matter how early you may awaken in the morning, you will always find the mistress of the house already up; that is, her position has changed from reclining to sitting. But as soon as she observes that you are really awake, she hands you a small piece of meat to steady your nerves until breakfast time.

'Then she goes into the next apartment, which is merely an enclosure for keeping the dogs away from the stores, and after fifteen minutes of pounding and chopping, returns with the breakfast.

'A large flat wooden tray is placed on the floor, and the landlady takes her position at one end, in the attitude elegantly described as squatting. The family and their guests gather around the board on either side, lying flat on their stomachs with their heads toward the breakfast and their feet out.

'The first course is some frozen meat. This is also cut up by the presiding lady, and is served with no stinting hand. At this portion of the meal, the one who can swallow the largest piece without chewing has the advantage, and the only way to get even with him is to keep one piece in your mouth and two in your hand.

'After this joint has been thoroughly discussed, there comes a large piece of walrus hide, which has a small portion of blubber attached it, and the hair still on the outside. It is about an inch thick and very tough, so that it is impossible to affect it by chewing. It is therefore cut into very small pieces by the hostess, and finishes the meal. Really it is the most palatable dish of all.—From the 'Young Woman.'

CONTROL YOUR THOUGHTS.

Stop that thought. It was in your mind all day yesterday and it made you perfectly miserable. Over and over again you passed through all the unpleasant scenes, heard all the cruel words that were spoken, suffered again all the painful feelings, and succeeded in spoiling the day, unfitting yourself for your work, and destroying all happiness out of your heart. Are you going to continue it all day to-day, and by so doing waste more of your life in the foolish if not insane habit of tormenting yourself because someone or something made you unhappy in the past?

That thought has no right in your mind. You may think you cannnot stop it, but you can, as it is only a bad habit you have fallen into, and you must break it or it will break you. You must get the mastery of your own mind, and the control of your own thoughts, and while it will be the hardest battle you will ever have to fight, it will be the most glorious victory you will ever win.

To be a slave to unpleasant thoughts is the worst kind of bondage, and sometimes leads to insanity; but to be able to think on any subject you please places your happiness in your own hands, and gives you a sense of power and independence which is not only delightful to realize, but which enables you to develop your character and shape your life according to your own choice. When you begin this work never shut yourself up in a room alone to brood or pray over your sorrw, but to those things which will make you forget it, live in the open air as much as possible, get acquainted with the birds, watch the clouds, study the flowers, talk to the streams or trees and make companions of the wonderful works of the loving Father, which will help you out of yourself into the broader and sweeter life which they live. But if you canont do this, have a book near at hand and compel yourself to read a few lines or a few verses, visit a friend, do some work that demands close attention, study a picture, and whenever the hateful, tormenting thought presents itself turn turn your back on it and your attetion to something else till you can say to it, 'Not at home.'—J. M. Holmes, in the New York 'Observer.'

AT TABLE.

You may breathe a pious blessing
Over viands rich and good,
But a blessing with long faces
Won't assimilate your food;
While a meal of bread and herring,
With a glass of water clear,
Is a feast if it's accomp'nied
With the blessing of good cheer;
Knowing something funny, tell it;
Something sad, forget to knell it;
Something hateful, quick dispel it;
At the table.

—Elizabeth H. Francis.

Selected.

The Garden

PLAN YOUR GARDEN NOW WHETHER YOU HAVE A GARDEN OR NOT.

In the midst of all the rush of city life and the strain of the busy season, when bargain sales and stock taking and pushing business seems to need every moment of a man's time, there are wise men who are getting rest and recreation and a good time in a very simple way. Some of them have bought suburban lots and some have acquired larger pieces of land not far from the city. Some have only dreamed of doing so. All perhaps have the real estate fever, and dream of doubling their money in a year, but hardly one will get through the next two months and feel the sun growing hotter and the air becoming more spring-like without planning what he would do with that lot supposing he had the money and the time. He may intend to sell, but he will not be able to resist at least the desire to plan and plant a garden and build a house.

There seems to be a bit of the old Adam left in every man, and it is an honest hearty bit of the man God made in his own likeness. No man was ever the worse for such planning of a garden and getting out into it and digging and planting and watering it. The man on the street may chaff his friend who hurries away to catch car or train with his pockets full of seed catalogues, and the comic papers may make fun of him in the season of lawn mowers, but in their hearts all landless men envy him. They may not covet his lot in life or in the suburbs, but—'if I could get hold of that bit of land wouldn't I make something fine of it,' they think to themselves.

As we said, the wise man is already getting rest and recreation, and many a jolly evening by planning, for now is the time to plan. Now is the time to make careful diagrams of your land imaginary, or real, and consider all its possibilities. You may not be able to build at once. You may sell without building at all. You may even never have the land, but you can make your plans. Though you cannot build at once, you can plant next spring, and while you are paying for your lot and saving money to build your house, your fruit tree or trees will be getting ready to bear; your shade tree growing high and more leafy, and your flowering shrubs and plants growing strong and luxuriant.

If sell you must, then what a difference it will make to the buyer to find a garden instead of a barren wilderness. One of the most curious things we have seen done of late years was the action of one real estate speculator who bought a farm full of fine apple trees. He deliberately cut down every tree, put a high ugly board fence round the place and staked it out inside into straight roads and rectangular lots. Thus it remained for two years or more an eyesore to a whole neighborhood. In the opinion of some lovers of trees and of children, he should have been fined for such a performance. As a matter of fact, he probably waited until other people, in spite of him, made the neighborhood attractive, and then took down his fence and made money out of his lots. If all who have land for sale would take the trouble to preserve and increase its natural beauties, and would, where they have the power, guard portions for parks and playgrounds, it would inevitably add to the value of their property. But we are getting away from our subject, which is the planning of our gardens, not next summer or in the spring, but now. It is now we must do it if we mean to succeed.

If we have had a garden, it is now we must think over our failures and mistakes, as well as our successes. We must decide just what should be changed and when it must be done. We must make out and send our orders for seeds, plants, etc.

If we have a new place, we must find out just where the house and buildings are to stand on it, and make a plan of the lot large enough to allow of our measuring it out in feet and inches. We must visit it and get an idea of what sort of soil it has, clay or loam, sand or heavy soil. We will want to see whether it is exposed to the wind or sheltered, shaded by buildings, a hill, or trees, or in the midst of a bare, unplanted field. Then with the help of the catalogues and publications of reliable seedsmen and gardeners of repute, and if possible with practical advice from a friend who knows, we must plan what we want to grow and where it will grow best. We will need the measurement in feet and inches to prevent our planting a high-growing shrub in front of a modest spreading bush, and from putting a tree that will spread and cover forty square feet of ground in a place where we want the sunshine to reach our roses. Of course, we will make mistakes, and of course a practical landscape gardener would do it better, but why should we lose the pleasure and profit of doing it ourselves. Why should we surround our home with what some one else thinks beautiful when we ourselves would prefer it differently laid out? Let us plant yellow flowers if we love yellow, and put a fruit tree where another man prefers a shade tree, if we want a fruit tree. If we find later that our tastes change, why all gardens grow and change whether one wishes it or not, and surely we may change and improve ours.

There are innumerable interesting books on gardening and the making of beautiful parks and beautiful back yards, and the man whose lot is still in the land of dreams may joyfully read and plan and dream; getting ready while he dreams to make the best use possible of his land when at last he wins it. To him the need to make plans now is none the less imperative that it is only the need of a change of thought and a restful recreation. In these winter evenings when the strain of life sends him home at night unable from very fatigue to drop the load of his business cares and anxiety.

Why Not Make a Cook Book of Your Own?

How often, I wonder, have you read a good, well-tested recipe in this corner of the Housekeepers' Page, and said to yourself, or to others, 'That sounds good, I must try it.' Later on, when the opportunity to try it came, how often have you remembered with regret that you had not cut it out, and so must turn again to the recipe you have been using for years, and of which you have grown a little tired? How often when you did cut it out has it been buried under, or mixed up with, all the other clippings you have put away. You don't exactly know where? You mean to look them out and sort them over some day, but you hardly ever do.

Almost every one of your will smile as she reads this and say, or think, 'I could not count the number of times that has happened to me'

Because of this it seemed to me you would all be interested in hearing how one practical housekeeper overcame the difficulty of keeping her clippings in order. It is possible that a recipe book like the one she made might solve the problem for others.

When a student, she had used the note-books which come with loose covers, for which pads of paper can always be got, cut to fit the size of the paper and having two holes punched to correspond with those in the cover. One of these pads of paper she found in her desk, and remembering how easily notes on lectures had been sorted out, she decided to try the same plan for a cook-book. The leather covers of her note-books were not, she thought, suitable for a kitchen, so she made the cover of white kitchen oil-cloth. Of this she took a strip long enough to cover the pad of paper and fold in at each side to make a pocket Folding it in she stitched it across top and bottom, and putting the pad in place slipped the first and last leaf each into its pocket Then punching holes in the oilcloth cover where the holes in her paper pad came, she pushed through each a long brass paper clip, spread it on the other side, and her book was ready for use She found that when her punched pad gave out she could get either stationer or shoemaker to punch holes for her in an ordinary pad of cheap writing paper, and that when unable to get brass clips a bit of cord or bright ribbon tied through was equally effective

'Well, but I don't just see how the book was better than any good strong blank book,' I can almost hear some of you saying. But just think a moment.

She put her clippings in hurriedly, often not having time to do more than stick them in on the first blank pages, much less try the recipes. So far her book was like many you have seen. It soon got filled up, and a recipe for codfish was next one for ice-cream, and all were hard to find. But then came the leisure half-hour, and out came the clips and string and a few minutes sorting of the loose leaves put the codfish recipe over with the ones for salmon croquettes and baked trout, while the cake promptly found more congenial neighbors. When all were sorted, one or two which had been tried and found wanting were destroyed, while those which had been tested were put in another similar cover. Then the remaining leaves of the pad with their untested recipes, now in orderly sequence, went back into their cover. There was no vain wishing she had left more space for this class of recipes or less for the other, for leaves could always be slipped in between or taken out. This is the real joy of a note-book with loose leaves, and no more practical cook-book could well be devised than such a one as this.

PALE ANAEMIC GIRLS

Find New Health Through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

There must be no guesswork in the treatment of pale, anaemic girls. If your daughter is languid, has a pale, sallow complexion, is short of breath, especially on going upstairs; if she has palpitation of the heart, a poor appetite, or a tendency to faint, she has anaemia—which means poverty of the blood. Any delay in treatment may leave her weak and sickly for the rest of her life—delay may even result in consumption, that most hopeless of diseases. When the blood is poor and watery, there is only one certain cure—that is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, coupled with nourishing food and gentle out-of-door exercise. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood, which flowing through the veins stimulate the nerves, increases the appetite, gives brightness to the eye, a glow of health to the cheek, and makes weak, despondent girls full of healthy activity. The case of Miss J. H. Lassalle, Sorel, Que., is typical of the cures made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says, 'I was weak and all run-down. My face was pale and covered with pimples. My lips were pale. I suffered from pains in all my limbs, which would at times be swollen. I was hardly ever free from headaches, and I found work about the house a burden, as the least effort left me fatigued and breathless. I had no appetite, and notwithstanding that I was constantly doctoring I seemed to be growing worse all the time. One day mother said that she thought I ought to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to do so. I soon discovered that I had found the right medicine, and after using nine boxes I was once more enjoying the best of health, and I have not been unwell a day since.'

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

'YOU MOTHERED US.'

Mrs. Stanley made a beautiful picture as she sat by the window day after day in her sunny living room. When the new house was built that room had been planned, she said, for her to age in. It had windows on three sides, and the sun came in there from morning until sunset, and it was there that the dear lady lived most of the time. She had passed her three-score and ten years, but so bright was her face, so soft and waving her gray hair, so sweet her expression, so cheery her voice, that no one passing by and joyfully receiving a bow and a smile from her would have thought her more than sixty.

Besides this, she was still so interested in all that was going on in the world, and the various activities which occupied her children and her grandchildren, that her mind was alert and kept her from dwelling upon some of the limitations of age which she felt, but tried to conceal. Her sweet face, seen from the same window for years by many passing friends, was as well known as any in town. Even the children talked about Mrs. Stanley and her pretty hair with the gray puffs, and the welcome she always gave them.

Her life had been varied and full of experiences, some happy and some sad ones. Whatever they were, Mrs. Stanley had met them peacefully and had tried to accept them happily and keep a sunny face and a cheerful spirit. In this she had succeeded, as all her friends would gladly testify. On a certain morning in January, when the snow lay several inches deep and was still falling, while the air was crisp and cold, Mrs. Stanley's chair and work-table had been drawn away from her window—as the family called it—and placed near the bright open fire. As she sat there mending the stockings and glancing out at the increasing storm her thoughts travelled away to a little mining town above Denver, where she had passed two winters when she was a young married woman with two children. She wondered now how she was able to endure all the hardships of the life there; leaving, as she did, a comfortable and beautiful home in New York. But she reflected that she was young and strong and well, and so happy to go anywhere with her loved and devoted husband. Love made it all bright and easy, she said to herself, and then, as her feeling of loneliness stole over her, she thought, 'I believe I could do it all now were he only here with me.' The tears blurred her eyes as she dwelt on those happy days long gone by. She stuck her needle into a stocking she was darning, took off her glasses and wiped them as she looked into the fire and saw pictures which no one else saw.

'Here comes the postman,' shouted bustling little Joe. 'He's late because he had so many drifts to go through, I guess. He's coming in here and he's got a lot of mail for us, grandma,' so saying he left the window where he had been for some time watching the snow and ran to the door as the maid opened it.

'Let me have the letters, all of them,' he said, and you can take the papers. 'I'll carry mamma's up to her.'

'Here's one for you, grandma,' and he handed one to her.

'From Denver,' she said, as she looked at the postmark. 'I wonder who is writing me from Denver! I do not know this handwriting,' she added, 'but it's plain enough this is for me.' She adjusted her glasses, opened the letter and read:

Denver, Col., Jan. 5, 1908.

My Dear Mrs. Stanley,—Many years have passed since I saw you last, or wrote to you; indeed, I think fully ten years have slipped by since I wrote to you. But I have heard through one and another friend and from one recently that you were still in your pleasant home and well, with one of your married daughters and her family with you. You may not have known of me so recently. You will perhaps be interested to know what has brought me to Denver again after these many years. I came out here a month ago with my oldest son, who, we think, will have to live in this climate for some time. We have been up to Georgetown to see if we could get employment for him there, as I do not want to return home and leave him an idler. His cough is not so bad as to hinder him from doing regular work, and he wants to be busy. We have not as yet succeeded in finding anything for him. They tell me there are quite a host of applicants for almost every vacant position.

There are many English people here who have suffered much from lung troubles on their damp little island, and scores from all parts of our country. I hope to find a good home for Albert, where he will not see many sick people, for that is very depressing. We are here at the Brown Palace hotel for a few days with old friends from Philadelphia who are on their way to California.

I have been thinking much of you since I came out here, and felt like writing you a grateful letter from this place.

I have been living over again my life out here for three years, and as I have thought of it it has seemed to me I never half told you how much good you did me, how your home has been a bright spot in my memory all these years. I am sure I did express my gratitude and appreciation while I was enjoying it, but did not realize even then how great an influence you and Mr. Stanley exerted over me.

Those Sunday afternoon services I remember well, and how simple and heartfelt were your husband's words as he spoke to the group of us who had come to the porch and to the rocks near the house at his and your invitation. He recalled to us boys our homes and our church relations away back in the East, and then assumed that we all would like to honor the Sabbath and have a service even if we had no church. There was not a bit of cant about his talk and every one of us were glad to respond to him. How we did sing the old hymns until the echoes died away in the canon. We all were glad to keep those services either out of doors or in your living room all the time we were there. I remember how surprised I was to find a piano in your home away up there on the rocks by the mine. When I expressed my surprise you said, 'O, we have to have a piano. That was a necessity. We have come out to endure hardships and we must needs have music and singing to help us along.' Do you recall that? What 'sings' we did have in that big living room of yours by the blazing fire! Those evenings I have never forgotten. The college songs and the popular airs, all of which you could play, and the good stories told helped us to pass many a happy evening. The good doughnuts and gingerbread and coffee—my, I can almost taste them now.

You mothered us, Mrs. Stanley, and seemed to know just what would best please us all. I used to write to the folks at home about the good times you gave us, and I know they felt more comfortable about me in that wild country just because of your home and your influence.

Now here I am out in this same country, which is more civilized now than it was then, and yet there is vice and wickedness everywhere, so that a young fellow away from home and family restraint needs all the help he can get. Because I have been wishing this for Albert, my own happy experience has come back to me vividly.

I want you to take comfort in the thought of all you did for us boys. I know the others feel it as I do, and perhaps they have long before this written you about it. I shall never forget the thrill which went through me when you said, as we bid you good night the first evening we were at your house. 'Now, boys, I want you to consider this your home while you're here. I shall be happy to mother you and do all I can for you, so feel free to come to me whenever you wish.' That winning smile of yours, Mrs. Stanley, and your cordial, sincere manner made it easy for us to go to you, to enjoy your home and your hospitality, and to confide in you many times.

I should be glad if you are able to write to receive a few lines from you that I may know you have received this long letter. If you are not able, possibly one of the family would write for you. My love goes with this letter. From your old friend,

ALBERT C. SMITHSON.

As Mrs. Stanley finished reading she said aloud, unconscious that any one was near: 'The dear fellow! How kind of him to write that letter!'

'What dear fellow is that, mother, who is writing you such a long letter,' said Mrs. Martin as she came into the room with two letters in her hand to read to Mrs. Stanley. 'I shall have to keep an eye on you if dear fellows write such epistles!'

'It's a letter worth getting, I assure you,' responded Mrs. Stanley. 'It's a real love letter, too,' she added, smiling. 'Sit down a few minutes if you can, and I'll let you enjoy it with me.'

'To be sure I can,' said Mary, drawing up a chair. 'I would love to hear it and I'll read mine to you.'

'Well, this is from one of my dear old Denver boys, Albert Smithson, You've heard me speak of him often. He was the one who pulled you out of the snow when you were blown headfirst into that great snow bank. He's out in Denver again with one of his boys.' Then the letter was read with the most evident delight.

'I don't wonder you exclaimed, 'The dear fellow,' said Mrs. Martin. 'That was a sweet thing to do! Many whom you made happy might have thought of you in after years when out there again, but few would have sat down and written such a letter. Why, it's just beautiful! You ought to feel happy, mother, to think you did so much for those boys. None of them will forget you. Mr. Smithson has summed it all up in those three words, "You mothered us."'—The 'Standard.'

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WORLD'S WELFARE

The Call of India

(By Dr. R. F. Horton, in the 'Christian World,' London.)

I have now travelled through from Cape Comorin to Benares, and, though the South and the North of the Deccan are singularly different, the impressions which India as a whole makes are, in many respects, always the same. Certain convictions and hopes seem to come with reiterated effect from each new experience. If all in England could visit India, I venture to think all would receive the great bulk of these impressions, with slight differences arising from temperament, from religious or political belief, or, perhaps, from the variety of power to observe and to corelate facts. Naturally I wish that every one could receive my impressions and draw my conclusions. I shall try to set them down concisely and to justify them briefly, as space may allow.

1. The amazing work of our country and Government in India. Each day and new experience adds to the surprise.

2. The awakening of the country to a sense of nationality and the possibility of a great future.

3. The heroic persistence and devotion of the missionaries in India, and the success which has been achieved.

4. The unimaginable difficulty of bringing Caste Hindoos and Mohammedans to confess Christ.

5. The present methods are right, and will accomplish the ultimate conversion of India. But the Church must realize and support and enthusiastically believe in those methods. It is the ignorance of the strategy which causes lukewarmness or indifference at home.

People at a distance can only follow a frontal attack and a coup de main; the slow processes of sapping and undermining, and the gradual, unsensational results achieved are apt to escape attention. I feel it laid on me to bring home to all whom I can reach the discoveries, the surprises, the convictions, which come to an eyewitness who travels through India today with his eyes and ears open, and with his heart touched by Christ's claim and by the world's need.

1. On the work of Britain in India I will not now say anything, because it should be treated on its own merits. Our mission to India, apart from our specific missionary work—though that specific missionary work is now acknowledged, and increasingly acknowledged, to be a part of the general mission—is one of the most remarkable undertakings recorded in history. It challenges comparison with the work of Imperial Rome in her provinces. Our little island and its people have their faults and limitations; but our best, such as it is, has been devoted, at least for the last half-century, to organize, educate, consolidate, and elevate the peoples of this peninsula. The peace-victories of our race in India are worth more, and have cost more, than our military achievements, and it is very strange that we are so modest and say so little about this great feat of administration and development. I believe that some day an Indian nation will arise to acknowledge the service of her foster-mother, England. At present few see and understand.

2. England has given to India a lingua franca, and has, in schools and colleges, communicated to her the political results of a thousand years of struggling for liberty, progress, and political stability. The result is apparent in the National Congress which meets this month of December in Patna. The great Presidencies, the Provinces, and the six hundred and eighty-two native States, with their one hundred and seventy separate languages, and three hundred and fifteen millions of people, begin to be dimly conscious of being—a nation, with a national life, and a future. Cavour turned Italy, which was a geographical expression, into a nation. But what is that slight achievement compared with making one nation of India?

3. No one in England can, without visiting India, realize what mission work in India involves. I have been meeting the delegates of all societies assembled in conference at the several centres, discussing the questions and proposals of the Edinburgh Conference of 1910. And the thing which has impressed me most is the personnel of the missionaries, men and women, whom not only England and America, bu the Protestant countries of Europe, have sent to India. Many of them are the best the Old Country has; and, if they are not the best to start with they become so by the discipline and demands of the missionary life. There are 5,200 at work, chiefly in educational, medical, industrial and other directions, which hardly come within the purview of the churches at home. They are Christianising India by a kind of spade-work which is the most laborious for them and the least sensational to the world; so that there is a most inadequate appreciation at home of what is being done and what it costs in th eheart, brain, and body of the workers.

I have hardly been in a mission—and certainly not in connection with our L.M.S. work—where the facts do not show under-manning or underpaying, or both. Necessary schools or hostels cannot be built, necessary agents cannot be employed. And why? Simply because people a thome do not realize th esituation. I venture to say that any English millionaire, taking the journey I have taken, and seeing what I have seen, would without hesitation say that there was no way in which money could be better spent in the world to-day than in lifting these heroic workers out of their anxieties, and giving them a free hand for their great and beneficent designs.

For instance, at Salem a fine industrial work lies close at hand; men could be trained; remunerative work could be done, which would benefit the mission and the people. It is paralyzed for want of the little capital which is needed for obtaining material and executing orders.

It is pathetic to think of Mr. Carnegie giving the fees to Scotch students, who, on the whole, would do as well without them, and building libraries, which municipalities are well able to build; when in India half the money expended on the work of education and uplifting would yield ten times the result.

Will no one give me £5,000 to meet the immediate needs which have confronted me already?

4. But what of converts? Well, in Travancore, and the Telugu country, and in the United Provinces, there are mass movements just now which embarrass the missionaries. There are many thousands asking for baptism; and it is not thought wise to baptize them, because there are not teachers and pastors to instruct and train them.

But is it understood what an impregnable wall the castes and Islam—quickened into activity by the success of missions—present to the direct appeal of the Gospel?

Here is an example in Benares. A Mohammedan girl in the women's hospital has been converted. She has accepted Christ, and trusts Him fully. Her relatives tried to dissuade her; failing, they brought an action in Allahabad to recover her. They failed in their action, and the distinguished counsel employed expressed his conviction that the ywould get hold of her and make away with her. They have tried to do so. An uncle tried to abduct her from a carriage in the street, but was beaten off by her companion. Later he tried to seize her when she was alone in the compound; and she fled, leaving her garment in his hand. She is now sure that God, having saved her twice, will save her right through. At her baptism she took as her text those words in Jeremiah xv., 19-21. Will the reader look them up and see the heroic courage and faith of this young girl of seventeen? Her persecutors follow her, bent on her destruction. Hindoos and Mohammedans just now in India, to save their face, will use law or lawlessness, bribery or threats, violence, and even the extreme measure of assassination, to prevent a convert from confessing Christ. If this were better understood, there would be no complaint of the paucity of converts from the castes and from Islam. And our eyes would be opened to the fact that not only the best, but the only possible, means are being systematically and heroically employed to save India from the degradation of Hindooism and the stagnation of Islam.

Let us see in closing what this necessary strategy (if so we are to call it) is. W emust enter into the field of education, and compete effectively with the Government schools and colleges, which are, of course, neutral in religion. We must incur the cost and labor of maintaining efficient institutions, in order to train up a body of educated men and women in the Christian atmosphere, to make them familiar wit hthe higher morality and the spiritual realities of our faith. The objection is made that it is costly and laborious. Why, it is asked, should we as Christians attempt to educate India, when the Government is willing to do the work at its own cost? he answer is, because this is the only way of touching those who will be the leaders of the future. The Aligarh Coldans, to educate the young men of lege has been founded by Mohammethat religion. Mrs. Besant has founded the Central Hindoo College in Benares, to educate Hindoos in their religion. These two institutions are in the tide, and easily succeed. What we have to do—what we are doing all over India—is against the tide, and faces daily a thousand obstructions. We have to offer the best education possible, up to the university standard, thoroughly Christian in spirit and in direct teaching.

This was Alexander Duff's great idea. Its greatness is beginning to be recognized. It has been steadily pursued by most of the missionary societies, and its results appear in a transformed mind, in new and fruitful ideas, in an educated class, which, if not Christian in name, is a sufficient guarantee that India will never settle back on the lees of Hindooism, or be content with the great backwash of Islam. Sooner or later, India, awake and intelligent, will become Christian, and as a great nation take a wonderful and unexpected part in the redemption and progress of the world.

China and Opium

It is probably in accordance with the stringent decree issued by the Provisional President of China, under date of October 29th, 1912, that the Civil Governor Wuchang, China has issued a proclamation announcing that opium smokers below the age of forty will be executed if they cannot get rid of the vice within the official time, while offenders from forty to sixty years of age will be sentenced to imprisonment for life. A further telegram to 'The Times,' dated Wuchang, December 3rd, states that 'every shop is reported to have been closed to-day, some by force, and opium can now only be obtained at the Government depot.'

The following is the decree referred to:—

'The ill-effect of opium is horrible i the extreme. It deteriorates one's health and will, injures one's livelihood and life, consumes one's wealth and property, in fact, works evils too numerous to mention. And at places where opium is cultivated, it is still easier to smoke or eat it, until old and young, male and female, all contract this habit. They have replaced good crops with the baneful plant, regarding the poisonous thing as excellent medicine. Gradually there have been less grains produced and more idle persons wandering about; and when of a sudden there should chance to be a famine, the countryside is full of the starved. Thus the population decreased, markets became deserted grounds, and before long the calamity of our nation and our race being extinguished would befall us. This evil should certainly be totally extirpated.

'In our present Penal Code, special clauses for the punishment of the manufacturer, the dealer, the receiver or storer, and the cultivator have been provided. The means for the extirpation of this evil and for the prevention of the spread of the poison are very complete and stringent. Since last year order in the provinces has to a large extent not been restored, and the officials have had no leisure to pay attention to this matter. It is reported that there have been among those who dealt in opium as their business, some indulging in their old games with the hope of making immense profits, courting scorn and criticism from without and aggravating poverty and weakness within If this evil is not despatched how can our nation be strong?

'Let all the offices of civil affairs each issue a most peremptory proclamation ordering the people to get rid of this pernicious habit, smokers to abstain from smoking at once, dealers to stop their business, and, the most important of all during the present season when it was formerly the time to sow the seeds, to persuade the cultivators to plant other agricultural products as the land seems fit, and not to throw away their labor and capital lightly in planting the poisonous poppy.

'If there are persons disobeying this Order they will be punished, when discovered, in strict accordance with the law, without the slightest leniency. Officials who have purposely winked at the offenders will also be punished as provided in the law in proportion to the degree of their guilt, with a view to the total extinction of this evil, as well as the growing prosperity of our populace, so as to deserve the blesings of republicanism.'

THE SERMON.

THE CHRISTIAN OUTLOOK ON THE WORLD.

(By Bishop W. Boyd Carpenter.)

Missionary work must always be one of two kinds. In the first instance we all think of the individual souls for whose benefit the missionary works. We must believe that he who goes out preaching the Gospel has a message for every individual soul of man. Having premised that much, there is a disposition—and perhaps it is a providentially guided disposition—to look at missionary work not from the standpoint of the salvation of the individual, but from the standpoint also of the ultimate destiny of the world at large. From that point of view I think it is wise to note what are the conditions now at work and what are the prospects of the power of Christian teaching moving through the world and establishing itself in the present generation.

Lord Carnarvon said years ago that the greatest power in the world was the power of public opinion, and as we look out upon the world to-day we see that there is slowly being formed what I can only describe as a world-wide public opinion. A few years ago there was public opinion of England or of Germany or of America, as the case might be; but now that newspapers are interchanging their communications, and the distant parts of the East have their journals also, there is being slowly formed a kind of distributed public opinion throughout the whole world. It is very important that we should do our best to take care that that great public opinion should be inter-penetrated with Christian ideals. When it is considered that Christian civilization might any day be threatened by a change of conditions, all the more earnest should we be that the Christian ideals shall be maintained in the press not of our own country, but as far as possible of every country; and in order that that should be the case, the press of foreign lands, and above all, the press of the East, should somehow or other be brought under Christian influence. These are what I may call protective influences for the real growth and maintenance of Christian civilization.

CHRISTIANS IN THE PAST.

Take a brief survey of the promising conditions of the outlook upon the world. Among these, first of all, is the extraordinary progress of Christianity in the past. Christianity has made its place good, and its hold strong upon the world. If we look back to the days of the Apostles we realize what a thin little stream was trickling forth from the Land of Promise at that time. But the stream has become a river, and the river is running onward toward the sea. It has broadened and deepened as it has gone. Whereas in the days, for instance, of Constantine, after the political victory of Christianity, according to the best calculations, there was not much more than one Christian to every 150 of the inhabited world; at the present day the proportion may be not unfairly said to be one person in three of the population of the globe that would call themselves Christians.

What an enormous change in the interval of those fifteen or sixteen hundred years! That change has been most remarkable in that the progress has been in an ever-accelerating degree. It is a fair calculation to say that at the beginning of the nineteenth century the Christians could be reckoned as 200,000,000, whereas today they can be reckoned as 500,000,000. That in itself is a very promising fact, and I think it is a wise thing for us to encourage ourselves and say, 'Here is the energy of the power of Christ's Spirit which has been working through the centuries and at last has transformed the aspect of the world in such a way that whereas after a hundred years of the Christian era had run only one out of every 150 of the world's inhabitants acknowledged the name of Christ, today one out of every three does so.'

What is still more remarkable, the power of Christianity is seen not merely in the number of its members, but in the extraordinary ascendancy of the Christian nations over the world. That is one of the providential things which I cannot help thinking we ought to be always grateful to God for. There are plenty of drawbacks, but I am now pointing out these encouraging facts, namely, the progress of Christianity, which has won numbers to the cause of Christ, and the fact that this progress has chiefly been among those nations which now have the political ascendancy over the world.

THE DARKER SIDE.

Now turn to the darker side, and look at the factors in the problem which gave us grave reason for earnest prayer, and occasion a certain doubtfulness of ourselves. The whole of Europe, the citadel of Christian civilization, is suffering from a decline of the birth-rate. There is no single nation in Europe exempt from that decline. Conditions are best in Norway and Sweden, where the decline is only four percent. The conditions in France, as is well known, are terrible beyond words. France having passed the line of natural increase a year or two ago, and having been obliged to write a deficit, that is to say, more deaths than births. But what is our own case? Our decline within a short time has really been more rapid than that of France. England and Wales stand with the diminution of seventeeen percent during the same period that Norway and Sweden diminished by four percent.

The loss of Christian population at home may of course be repaired by the converts brought into the fold of Christ in other lands, but that in itself will not be an adequate compensation. The mere maintenance of numbers will mean little if Europe, this great citadel of Christian civilization, is being worn down by loss of force from within. In the order of God's providence Christianity has laid hold upon the dominating powers of the world, and showed that it was not a question of numbers merely but of the world influence which the European nations have exercised. Europe has stretched forth her hands in all directions, and has dominated the East and South and West by her power. But what if her population is beginning to decline? The prestige which arises from vital strength of population is a genuine thing, and if Europe, which is looked upon by the East, as the great centre where Christian forces come, turns out to be a dwindling and a withering power. I can not see that Europe will escape with its ascendancy and its prestige unaffected by those movements which are so rapidly advancing in the East and are likely to become not merely embarrassments to the politicians of Europe, but I think, also dangers. That is one of the factors which we have to consider. Is the Christian population of the world so growing that it will keep pace with the great progress of the non-Christian world, or are we declining in population relatively to the great masses of mankind? Will our children have to say in the year 2,000 that whereas in 1900 Christians claimed one-third of the population of the world, they are not able to claim so large a fraction?

There is a still more serious factor. The withering of population is one thing, but the withering of faith is a far worse thing, and there are influences at work which are tending to disturb if not to destroy faith. I mention first the materialistic conditions of our present-day civilization. Men have had to struggle, as God meant that they should struggle, for existence, struggle to gain their position. All human beings are so constructed, as it seems to me, that they are for ever fighting to get into harmony with their surroundings, because only when there is harmony between the organism and its environment can the organism be able to fully discharge its own functions. Therefore the whole history of the past is largely the struggle of various civilizations and human beings, tribes and nations to place themselves in a position in which they will be in harmony with their surroundings and thus be able to use them to the best advantage for themselves. But one strange effect which waits upon all progress is this—that the moment people get into harmony with their physical surroundings and the necessity for strenuous effort is removed, they begin to sink into laziness and luxuriousness. When things go comfortably with us and we get into a condition of ease, we are then lazily inclined and we do not put out our full energy. Is the materialism we deplore due very largely to the fact that we have reached a state in which the scale of living has risen enormously? A very large proportion of the population can live in comparative comfort, and therefore there is the desire for ease; a little more of the folding of the hands follows the comfort. Hence the materialism we call it, which is the domination of bodily indulgence over all the higher faculties, higher qualities, higher aspirations of our nature.

That is one of the temptations of the day, and I think it is one of those dark factors which we ought to consider. Men need to fight against themselves, fight against their own indolence. After all, the old adage of 'high thinking and simple living' comes in here, and I think we should be wise to regard the materialistic conditions of the day as one of the really perilous factors that we have to encounter.

Then we must reckon that Socialism, from one point of view, is another. I use the word Socialism to connote an extreme wing. The Sunday schools are being conducted by Socialists, which means really Secularists, men who are teaching pure Secularism, and therefore are anti-religious in all their influences. Here is a factor which I think we should carefully weigh. What has taken place in France should not be forgotten. Under the pretence of liberality France has reached a condition which I can not help regarding as little short of tyranny. I call it tyranny when at the graveside a mn is llowed to proclim his theistic or his socialistic views with loud voice to an assembled multitude, but in the same graveyard a Christian man is not allowed to deliver an oration concerning the Resurrection or the hope of the life to come. The same tendency which we see in France is latent in all the secularistic Socialism of to-day. This rreligious Socialism is a danger because it is extremely active. It never ceases its propaganda, and it carries on its work not in one country only, but in every land, so that it is a factor which we may well put down on the dark side.

Another factor to be reckoned with is the spirit of unrest which is around us. It is not merely in our country; there is unrest, either mental or political, all the world over, and when I cast my thoughts beyond the bounds of Europe and remember the unrest which is going on in the Far East, the upheaval in China, the doubts which are discussed in the press of Japan, I can not help feeling that here are elements which may at any moment take a form and a direction which will not be in favor of Christian influence. I am aware that a great deal of the mental and religious unrest in Chint, Japan and India is largely due to the influence of Christian missionaries. It stands to reason that if we bring religious ideas into these countries that a ferment will be created in the minds of the people, they will begin to reflect and to speculate, and they must to a degree become dissatisfied with their own forms of faith. That is one of the necessary effects of the teaching or preaching of Christianity in the world. It can not be helped. It is sometimes necessary to overthrow in order to build up. But, nevertheless, these times of destruction are perilous times, because they are times of transition, and our anxiety is lest those who have been thrown out of the old home should not have been brought into the new home, under the safe egis of the highest and best religion the world has ever seen, the faith in our Divine Master and the peace of heart and soul which comes through Him. A transition time is a dangerous time, because like Noah's dove, the soul flies between the rough seas and stormy skies, and the ark has not yet been found. Souls in that condition of unrest constitute a very grave anxiety for all Christian people.

I have put these factors of difficulty forward not because I wanted to depress, but because I want to arouse to that thought that there is not much time to be lost. We are bound to consider that time is a real element, and that in this affair the message of the Master does demand haste. The problem presents itself to me at this moment as a race between the work of the missionary and the awakening which is taking place, the rapid movement toward modern civilization which is going on in the Far East.

What is meant by this modern civilization? When I inquire I find that it is intended to mean aeroplanes, and steam-engines, and of course guns and ironclads, and all kinds of weapons of war, the submarine, and hidden mines that are floating to the danger of all navigation. It includes, in fact, all those appliances which the wit and the science of men have brought together for the destruction of their fellows. It may mean something else. It may mean newspapers and telegrams and telephones. These are what many regard as the great manifestations of modern civilization. This is the civilization which has been laid hold of by these people. The Japanese have shown us they can use fleets and weapons of war as well as we can.

A very interesting man who travelled in the Far East made a very striking statement when he said: 'I know the East, and you may take my word for it that a Chinaman is as good as or better than a Japanese any day, physically, mentally and morally, and what Japan has done China can do better.' In other words, Japan and China, having got hold of what is called modern civilization, in a short time will be able to show us that they can use them. 'Now,' said this man, 'it is just a race between you and them, and if the East gets hold of the idea of its own power before you can fill their minds with the Christian ideals of life, then God help you all.'

Oddly enough, I was reading in the British Museum one day, and I came across in a French writer a letter written by a Roman Catholic missionary who had spent the greater part of his life in China. Some one had asked what was the secret of the prosperity of China, and he gave fourteen reasons. Very curious reasons many of them were. He pointed, of course, to the filial ideas which possessed them, to their temperate and quiet life, to their eating fish which he thought was one of the reasons of the productivity of the population, and so on; and he wound up his letter by saying:

'Remember, China has existed as it is for countless generations. Babylon has risen and fallen, and Persia has risen and fallen, and Greece has rise and fallen, and Rome has risen and fallen, and your European civilizations have all risen up, and China is the same to-day that she was thousands of years ago, but in the day that China recognizes her power she could by her own hand place herself at the head of all Europe, and in the day in which she awakens to that power, God help them and us.'

So that here were two witnesses, the one writing as a Roman Catholic missionary from the heart of China, the other writing as a man who had travelled and was acquainted with Oriental life, and both of them pointed out the same thing that it is a race between the effort of the missionary and the awakening of the Far East. Can we so impregnate the minds of those Oriental people with the true ideals of Christian civilization that they shall not, like foolish children, make ill use of the terrific weapons of modern civilization? To bring the individual to the knowledge of what Christ is to him, that is a great work. But surely it is also a great work to show the necessity, from the standpoint of a nation, of the existence of great ideals, which mean protection of the ordinary maxims of morality, which mean the recognition of a Power greater than ourselves that is dominating and directing the world, which mean the reverence for life and the reverence for God.

* * *

Remember, the spirit which helped us to fight for freedom was the spirit which came from a little band in the East. It was a gift from Christ Himself, and we ourselves owe all that is best in our civilization to-day to Him Who taught that the truth should make us free. Therefore, as we remember that the power of that truth set us free from the prejudices and from the destructive influences which might have ruined national life, remember also that that truth is owed to the far-distant parts of the world; let others be sharers of that freedom by being sharers of that truth. Meanwhile, turn back from the path of mere pleasure, go into the narrow way again, learn that life is too great and too serious a thing to be frittered away. We need the invigoration of religion among us, and we need the invigoration of moral ideals. We must be constantly preaching to our people that unless the nation has within its sinews and bones wholesome moral fibre, it has lost its power, and it can not possess this moral fibre save under the inspiration of religion and by the indwelling of the Spirit of God.

Look out on the world of to-day and see both its opportunities and its perils, but see also that the power of Christ is the same to-day that it ever was, and do not lose heart. He is an unwise man who ignores the danger and undervalues the power of his foe; while he is the wisest of all who, from the contemplation of every danger turns his face upward again and looks into the face of his Master and knows that the Master Who interceded at the throne of God and upheld His first martyr in his struggle is the one Master Who will be with us still to the end, and that our labor therefore can never be in vain in the Lord.

'IF I HAVE EATEN MY MORSEL ALONE.'

(Dr. Alexander, Bishop of Derry.)

'If I have eaten my morsel alone'—
The patriarch spoke in scorn:
What would he think of the Church, were he shown
Heathendom, huge, forlorn,
Godless, Christless, with soul unfed,
While the Church's ailment is fulness of bread,
Eating her morsel alone?

'I am debtor alike to the Jew and the Greek,'
The mighty apostle cried,
Traversing continents, souls to seek,
For the love of the Crucified.
Centuries, centuries since have sped;
Millions are famishing: we have bread;
But we eat our morsel alone.

Ever of them who have largest dower,
Shall heaven require the more;
Ours is affluence, knowledge, power,
Ocean from shore to shore;
And East and West in our ears have said:
'Give us, give us your living Bread!'
Yet we eat our morsel alone.

'Freely as ye have received, so give,'
He bade, who hath given us all;
How shall the soul in us longer live,
Dead to their starving call,
For whom the blood of the Lord was shed,
And His body broken to give them bread,
If we eat our morsel alone?

THE DIFFERENCE.

Learn the verb To Get and forget 'To Be—
Your heart on things madly bent,
That brings you no joy, no glow of the free,
But helps Envy to scream, 'I'm as good as ye!'—
That's the Devil of Discontent.

'Press toward the mark of the calling high';
From each height see another ascent,
A beckoning hand, a heartening eye—
An inward 'I must if for it I die!'—
'Tis the Angel of Discontent.

R.

Sunday School Lesson

(By Dr. G. Campbell Morgan.)

GOD'S COVENANT WITH NOAH.

Feb. 9, 1913.

Lesson. Generis viii.-ix.: 17

Golden Text Genesis ix: 13

'I do set My bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between Me and the earth'

(1) And God remembered Noah, and every living thing, and all the cattle that were with him in the ark: and God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters assuaged; (2) the fountains also of the deep and the windows of heaven were stopped, and the rain from heaven was restrained; (3) and the waters returned from off the earth continually: and after the end of a hundred and fifty days the waters decreased (4) And the ark rested, on the seventeenth day of the month, upon the mountains of Ararat (5) And the waters decreased continually until the tenth month; in the tenth month, on the first day of the month, were the tops of the mountains seen. (6) And it came to pass at the end of forty days, that Noah opened the window of the ark which he had made; (7) and he sent forth a raven, and it went forth to and fro, until the waters were dried up from off the earth. (8) And he sent forth a dove from him, to see if the waters were abated from off the face of the ground;; (9) but the dove found no rest for the sole of her foot, and she returned unto him to the ark, for the waters were on the face of the whole earth: and he put forth his hand, and took her and brought her in unto him into the ark. (10 And he stayed yet other seven days; and again he sent forth the dove out of the ark; (11) and the dove came in to him at eventide; and, lo, in her mouth an olive leaf pluckt off: so Noah knew that the waters were abated from off the earth. (12) And he stayed yet other seven days; and sent forth the dove; and she returned not again unto him any more (13) And it came to pass in the six hundred and first year, in the first month, the first day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth; and Noah removed the covering of the ark, and looked, and, behold the face of the ground was dried. (14) And in the second month, on the seven and twentieth day of the month, was the earth dry.

(15) And God spake unto Noah, saying (16) Go forth of the ark, thou, and thy wife, and thy sons' wives with thee (17) Bring forth with thee every living thing that is with thee of all flesh, both fowl and cattle, and every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth; that they may breed abundantly in the earth, and be fruitful, and multiply upon the earth. (18) And Noah went forth, and his sons, and his wife, and his sons' wives with him; (19) every beast, every creeping thing, and every fowl, whatsoever moveth upon the earth, after their families, went forth out of the ark. (20) And Noah builded an altar unto the Lord; and took of every clean beast, and of every clean fowl, and offered burnt offerings on the altar (21) And the Lord smelled the sweet savour; and the Lord said in his heart, I will not again curse the ground any more for man's sake, for that the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth; neither will I again smite any more every living thing, as I have done. (22) While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease. (1) And God blessed Noah and his sons, and said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth. (2) And the fear of you and the dread of you shall be upon every beast of the earth, and upon every fowl of the air; with all wherewith the ground teemeth, and all the fishes of the sea, into your hand are they delivered. (3) Every moving thing that liveth shall be food for you; as the green herb have I given you all. (4) But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall ye not eat. (5) And surely your blood, the blood of your lives, will I require; at the hand of every beast will I require it: and at the hand of man, even at the hand of every man's brother, will I require the life of man. Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed; for in the image of God made he man (7) And you, be ye fruitful, and multiply; bring forth abundantly in the earth, and multiply therein

(8) And God spake unto Noah, and to his sons with him, saying, (9) And I, behold, I establish my covenant with you, and with your seed after you; (10) And with every living creature that it with you, the fowl, the cattle, and every beast of the earth with you; of all that go out of the ark, even every beast of the earth. (11) And I will establish my covenant with you; neither shall all flesh be cut off any more by the waters of the flood; neither shall there any more be a flood to destroy the earth. (12) And God said, This is the token of the covenant which I make between me and you and every living creature that is with you, for perpetual generations: (13) I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth.' (14) And it shall come to pass when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the bow shall be seen in the cloud, (15) and I will remember my covenant, which is between me and you and every living creature of all flesh; and the waters shall no more become a flood to destroy all flesh. (16) And the bow shall be in the cloud; and I will look upon it, that I may remember the everlasting covenant between God and every living creature of all flesh that is upon the earth. (17) And God said unto Noah, This is the token of the covenant which I have established between me and all flesh that is upon the earth

THE STORY.

This is the story of a new beginning in the economy of God for the earth and for the race In our last lesson we saw the destroying waters covering the earth, an action of judgment in which the corrupt people were swept away We saw, moreover, the destroying waters supporting an ark, in which a few faithful souls were preserved, together with a sufficient number of animals in order that a new beginning might thus be made. Our present story opens with the declaration that 'God remembered Noah,' and 'made a wind to pass over the earth' This remembrance and activity constituted the source from which the new movement proceeded.

After a period of waiting while the waters were assuaging, Noah and his family went forth from the ark. Their responsibility in the cleansed world was at once declared. It was that of replenishing the earth. It is significant that here the man who had thus been delivered initiated his own responsibility by the erection of an altar, and the high action of worship. In him the race now made a new start with the experience of history added to the direct revelations of God. Their experience was one of human failure, and of consequent corruption; and, conscious of this, the man upon whom tremendous responsibility now rested approached God through sacrifice. This action was acceptable to God, and a covenant was made with Nature for the sake of man, that the earth should not again be cursed, nor every living thing be destroyed; and the seasons should be maintained in order. It is a striking fact that the ground of this determination is declared to be that the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth. It would seem to have been a Divine recognition of the corruption of humanity, and the consequent revelation of His determination to act in grace, and in such way as ultimately to deal in overcoming power with this central evil.

Thus as this man went forth from the ark, God blessed him, and laid upon him the one responsibility of replenishing the earth.

As the new start was initiated, certain new provisions were made for man, and he was placed under new laws. Now for the first time the fear of him and the dread of him was placed upon the lower creation. This was a concession to his degenerate nature. In the original creation the animals were under the dominion of his sinlessness and his love Having lost these, they must be kept in subjection by fear.

Now also, by distinct Divine provision, men were permitted animal food, as well as vegetable. Here, however, at once man was forbidden to eat the blood. Thus blood was sanctified as the symbol of life as in the later Mosaic economy it was sanctified as the symbol of sacroifice.

Another new requirement was that of maintenance of the sacredness of life by the stern law, 'Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.' The introduction of the element of fear, both with regard to man's government of Nature, and to man's responsibility concerning his fellow-man, is remarkable. Because of the coruption of the human heart, and that the imagination of the heart is evil, it was necessary that this should be so. When finally man is perfectly restored to the Divine image and likeness, creation will be restored to the law of love, for in this sense also 'perfect love casteth out fear.'

The new order was initiated by the establishment of a new covenant, the terms of which placed man again at the centre of creation, and included all creation beneath him in its scope. The covenant was one of probation There was to be no more destruction of living creatures by a flood. The bow in the cloud was selected as the sign of the covenant.

THE TEACHING.

he teaching of this lesson is a continuation of that which we have seen before. The first note is that of Divine persistence in purpose. While the terms of the new covenant differ from anything of new elements, the purpose is the same—that of the ultimate, complete subjugation of man to the will of God, and of Nature to man thus ruled by God.

The lesson also emphasizes the continuity of the Divine insistence on responsibility. The very conception of a covenant includes this. Whereas God, in order to meet human need, pledged himself to certain attitudes and activities, He definitely called men to the fulfilment of obligations in response to His patience and power.

THE GOLDEN TEXT.

The selection of the words in which God indicated His selection of the sign of the covenant, fixes our attention finally upon the sign itself, and upon the covenant for which it stood. It was a beautiful and fitting figure at this crisis in human history. The bow in the cloud is the child of the rain and the sun, the offspring of the instrument of destruction and the agent of regeneration. These were both of God, and their action was under the Divine government and reflection of the sun's rays in the drops of rain, so that its white light is seen in the glory and beauty of its component parts.

This bow was chosen in order to help men to understand the relationship existing between God and themselves. Adopting the language of human limitations God spoke of Himself as looking upon the bow and remembering His covenant. The thought is that God by that symbol would be reminded of man, and of His promise to him; while man, looking upon the same symbol, would be reminded of God, and his responsibility to Him.

G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D

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AMERICAN AND TURK IN HOLY WAR.

William T. Ellis, writing in the January 'Century' on 'American and Turk in Holy War,' gives, in addition to pen pictures of Sheif ul Islam and the Rev. Samuel M. Zwemer, the militant missionary, who is foremost among the opponents of Islamism, some graphic descriptions of Moslem character.

The best Moslems are those most remote from civilization. Floating down the Tigris on a goatskin raft, I had a handsome and alert Kurd for raftsman. One day he asked me if I had been to Stamboul (Constantinople). When I assented, he remarked, as though stating a commonplace, 'Of course, it is the greatest city in all the world, isn't it?'

I was obliged to confess that there are some larger and mightier cities, and I named London and Paris, Berlin and New York. He looked pityingly incredulous, and said: 'Stamboul is the capital of the world. The calif lives there, and all the world is Moslem except a few Armenian Christians, and when they talk too much we cut their throats. Christians,' he genially informed me, 'will all go to hell.' And when I pressed the point, he affirmed with great heartiness that I too was bound for the same destination.

I tried to get into his mind the fact that the vast majority of Moslems are under Christian rulers. His face showed that he had a simple explanation: I was lying. I asked him if he knew all about Mecca, and he said, 'Yes.' I showed him a picture of the Kaaba, and he was awe-struck. The photograph was according to the description he had always heard. Then I showed him the mosque at Medina. When he affirmed that he knew the Koran, I asked him to suggest a favorite 'sudra:' and then I read it to him from a translation of the Koran I carried with me. The man was thunderstruck. The printing press had shaken the foundation of his self-complacency, and that is what is happening all over the world.

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THE PATH OF GLORY

A ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

By *PAUL LELAND HAWORTH*

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SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

On the eve of the French-Indian war, George Washington, in company with Charles Randolph, a young Englishman, an Irishman, Barnaby Currin, Jacob Van Broom, a Dutchman, and a number of Indians, is the bearer of a menacing letter from the British governor of Virginia to the Chevalier de Saint-Pierre, commander of a fort near Quebec, accusing the French troops of encroaching on British territory. The envoys are gallantly entertained by the Chevalier and his beautiful daughter, Alfrede, but Captain Reparti, commander of another French fort, shows hostility. There is a small clash of arms in which Reparti is defeated, but escapes. The Chevalier and his daughter are enticed from home, and the daughter is captured by Indians, but rescued in the nick of time by Captain Randolph and his companions. She is returned to her father, and temporarily prevents an attack on the Virginians by the French-Canadians and Indians. In a massacre inflicted against the British by Reparti, Barnaby's family are taken prisoners. Randolph, who is a captain in the army, and Barnaby, a lieutenant, set out and liberate the captives, but they are unable to find Barnaby's little boy.

In a battle with the French, Randolph is wounded and taken prisoner by Captain Reparti. After his recovery he is conducted to Quebec.

CHAPTER XXI.—Continued.

That night Randolph attended a grand supper given by the governor-general. He found the old Chateau de St. Louis, originally built by Samuel de Champlain, the Father of New France, and reconstructed by the great Comte de Frontenac, her Preserver, brilliantly lighted for the event. The great hall was adorned with gorgeous escutcheons of the royal arms, over which were draped milk-white flags embroidered with the golden lilies. Upon the paneled walls hung the portraits of warriors in plumed helmets and glittering armor, of governors, intendants, and ministers of state in courtly garb, of ecclesiastics in priestly vestments—portraits which called up the romantic vision of a primeval continent conquered for civilization. All the notabilities of Quebec were there—Montcalm and the higher military officers, the chief civic officials, including the intendant and his accomplices, the great seigneurs, with their families. The hall was thronged with officers in uniform, with gentlemen in their smartest toilets of perukes, velvet coats, embroidered waistcoats, knee breeches and silk stockings; with grand dames and gai demoiselles gowned according to the latest Parisian intelligence, with powdered hair, court plaster, ribbons, and fans. The table was laid with a hundred covers. There was as much magnificence, as much profusion, as if the habitants were not dying of hunger.

The seating had been prearranged, and Randolph noticed with disapproval that Alfrede had been placed next to Reparti. He was surprised to find himself beside Madame Pean. This was not their first meeting, and, little as he respected her morals, he had found her interesting. She was well born, hardly more than a girl, tall, magnificently formed, with beautiful skin, and eyes dark, fascinating, and capable of expressing every emotion in the range of human feeling. 'A woman wickedly beautiful,' was the way he had described her to Van Braam.

'You did not accept my invitation to the Rue du Parloir last evening, Captain Randolph,' she said reproachfully, sweeping him with her great eyes. 'Eh bien, the salon was well filled without you. Sans doute you were celebrating.'

'Celebrating what, madame?' asked Randolph, mystified.

'The fall of Fort Duquesne.'

'You are not jesting, madame?'

'Jesting! 'T is not a jesting matter. The news arrived some days ago, but is not yet made public.'

'Thank God!' he cried. 'Have you the details?'

'The story is short, as all unpleasant stories should be,' she said, with a shrug of her white shoulders. 'When your army drew near, Captain de Ligneris, being deserted by many of his Indians, blew up his magazine and escaped. But why are you so much interested in the fate of a backwoods fort, monsieur le capitaine?'

'It means safety for our frontier settlers, madame.'

'Les gros sauvages, lean and brown, who wear the outlandish caps of fur and fringed garments of deerskin?' she said indifferently. 'But they are uninteresting. Surely Virginians are not all like them. There must be other gentlemen like you, monsieur—handsome and with the bel air.'

She said the last with such a playful languishing air that, despite himself, Randolph's pulse beat faster.

'There is cultured society in Virginia, if that is what you mean. It is a pleasant land, and there is much wealth and luxury.'

'Ah, luxury?' she cried. 'Then it would please me. I was made for luxury. To laugh, to sing, to dance, to enjoy as one will—that is life! But observe the glances the governor is casting at the Marquis de Montcalm. Ma foi, no love is wasted there, monsieur! The governor is a jealous man. I believe he suffered more from Carillon than if it had been a French defeat. But there are others who are jealous for other causes, so I must needs be careful.'

'To whom do you refer now?' he asked, pretending not to understand.

She laughed teasingly.

'Yonder are Mademoiselle de Saint-Pierre and Captain Reparti?' she said, avoiding a direct answer. 'Is it true that she is to wed the captain?'

'Why do you ask me, madame?'

'Enough!' she cried. 'I see that you are no impartial witness. But why should you be troubled? You should adopt the French philosophy and love her who is with you, for be sure that she who is absent is false. Virginia, I am told, is further south even than Provence. There should be warm blood there.'

'Assuredly such philosophy would be easy, if one's partner were always as beautiful as she is at present,' he retaliated, determined to play the game.

'Fameux! you progress.' You will not need many lessons. Already I begin to fear you!'

She said this gayly, and with a glance that would have carried most men off their feet.

During the rest of the supper they fenced thus. Madame was undeniably charming and possessed a wit that was infectious. The audacity of some of her double ententes almost took Randolph's breath away. These he pretended not to understand, but she was clever enough to perceive that he did and rallied him for bashfulness. Randolph felt astonished at his own fertility of resource. Their little duel attracted much attention. Alfrede at first looked surprised, then plunged into conversation with the delighted Reparti. From his seat next Vaudreuil, the usually complacent intendant more than once glanced at the handsome young Virginian with manifest uneasiness.

When the company rose, before the dancing and inevitable card playing began, Randolph joined a group that included Vaudreuil, Montcalm, and Bigot. The talk was of military matters; and the morose-appearing governor, in a manner egotical to the last degree, was discussing Montcalm's campaign and uttering much half-veiled criticism.

'If,' said he, 'our army had followed up its success at Fort William Henry by an attack on Fort Edward, Albany could have been captured, my plans would have been carried out, and the English would have been cowed.'

Montcalm, whose temper was as warm as the sky of his own Provence, flashed up at this carping. 'Mon Dieu!' he exclaimed, 'there is no use in repeating chimeras. I have explained twenty times already that the Indians would not follow me. Your own orders were to send the Canadians home so that they might gather the harvest. Fort Edward stands remote from Lake St. Sacrament. I had no means of transporting my artillery. When I go to war I do the best I can according to my feeble ability. When one is not content with one's lieutenant, he should take command in person and execute his own ideas.'

This plain speech, the culmination of a long-smoldering hostility between the two men, produced a sensation. The officers from France uttered little murmurs of applause, but many of the Canadians frowned. The jaunty Bigot toyed with the frills of old lace about his wrists and smiled the cynical smile of one who enjoys a conflict. Vaudreuil's face grew black, and he muttered between set teeth:

'Perhaps next year I shall.'

'Then,' said Montcalm suavely, 'I shall be delighted to serve under you.'

With all his egotism, Vaudreuil lacked courage. For the moment he was silenced. But his wife, a pompous over-dressed lady, who was as provincial as himself, cried:

'If the Marquis de Vaudreuil does take command, we shall see what a real general can do!'

'That is quite possible,' said Montcalm in a low voice; 'but, madame, saving due respect, I have the honor to tell you that ladies ought not to talk war.'

'Oh! they are quite capable of talking it to such as you!' she hissed.

'Madame,' he repeated icily, 'saving due respect, permit me to say, that if Madame de Montcalm were here and heard me talking war with the Marquis de Vaudreuil she would hold her peace.'

This silenced madame, but her husband had by this time recovered his aplomb and was unwilling to quit the argument.

'Here is Captain Randolph, an Englishman,' he said. 'We will leave it to him if an advance on Fort Edward would not have resulted in the fall of that fortress.'

All eyes were turned on the young Virginian. As he cast about for a reply, he remembered that he admired Montcalm as a gallant chivalrous enemy, while he hated the governor as the instigator of the awful horrors on the western frontier. As a result, his answer was marked with candor rather than discretion.

'Messieurs,' he said, 'I am not competent to speak from a personal knowledge of the campaign of 1757 about Lake George. At that time I was engaged on our western border trying to drive back the hordes of savages whom Your Excellency' — looking at Vaudreuil—'had seen fit to set upon our unprotected settlers. But since the military merit of the Marquis de Montcalm seems called in question, this I will say, namely, that were the Most Christian King to recall him to France, a great sigh of relief would go up from every soldier in the English colonies.'

Vaudreuil scowled fiercely, and the cynical smile on Bigot's face for a fleeting instant gave place to one of hate.

'Do you consider the opinions of British soldiers of much value?' the governor sneered, forgetting that it was his own question that had brought Randolph's reply.

'You should not forget,' Randolph retorted quietly, 'that there were British soldiers at Crecy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, at Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, and Dettingen.'

'Ha! ha!' exclaimed Bigot sarcastically, 'he will next be telling us that British troops will soon be before Quebec.'

'That is not so impossible as you seem to think,' said Randolph, growing more and more nettled. 'Now that Louisburg is ours, what, in the name of God, is to prevent it?'

'Aye,' said Montcalm under his breath, 'what is there?'

'Methinks the recent news from the Ohio is somewhat ominous,' continued Randolph. 'I have heard some here say that Fort Duquesne would never be taken; but, by your own report, the Gateway to the West is ours.'

The shot struck home. It was all the more effective because only a few of those present knew the secret. Vaudreuil was at a loss for a reply, but Bigot shrugged his shoulders and sneered.

'Brave words, brave words, for a prisoner! One would think you from our own Gascony and not from Virginia.'

'Perhaps,' said Randolph; 'but if next summer I am still in Quebec, I shall be dodging bombs fired by my own countrymen. Englishmen, Monsieur l'Intendant, do not stop until they are victors. When their enemies are ready to cry quits, they have just begun to fight. But if all among you'—looking at Vaudreuil—'prove as able soldiers as the Marquis de Montcalm, and all among you'—looking at Bigot—'prove as pure patriots as he, then the golden lilies over the citidel will never be replaced by the dragon of St. George.'

'Superb! superb!' cried Bigot ironically, clapping his white hands. 'But summer is far in the future, and many things may befall ere it comes, as monsieur le capitaine will perhaps learn.'

There seemed to be a hidden significance behind his words that Randolph did not undedstand; but before he could reply the music struck up, dancing began, and a servant came to announce that the tables were ready for pharaoh. Willingly enough, the group at once broke up, some to dance, some to play, and some to look on.

Randolph danced several numbers with Toinette and other demoiselles of his acquaintance and was just going in search of Alfrede when Madame Pean laid a detaining hand on his arm.

'You bearded the lions magnificently, monsieur le capitaine,' she said laughing. 'You now have two deadly enemies, the governor and the intendant—but, ciel! a mere bagatelle to a bold man.

'Come with me,' she continued. 'I want you to tell me more about your fascinating Virginia. Here, monsieur, this room is just what we are seeking. See, there are no people, and none are likely to come. Let us sit on this divan. Now let me hear all about the ladies of Virginia, how they amuse themselves, how they are courted, and how they marry.'

Wondering vaguely at her interest, Randolph launched into a description of Virginian society and social customs.

'It is all interesting—intensely charming, the life you lead,' she said presently. 'But are the ladies of Virginia as beautiful as those of Quebec?'

The personal compliment trembled on his tongue. The temptation was great. In all his life he had never seen a more perfect face and figure. Her skin was as soft and delicate as a child's; her rosy half-open lips showed small and beautifully even teeth. The neck that supported the imperious head was as shapely as was ever graven by a sculptor, and round it ran a string of glittering diamonds that fell rippling upon a bosom white as the snow on topmost Mount Tourmente.

'Those of both countries are superlatively fair,' he said cautiously.

'Oh!' she cried petulantly, uttering a little sigh and drawing so close that her breath fanned his cheek and her warm hands fell as if by accident upon his.

There was a sound of footsteps outside the door, and a man coughed. Before Randolph realized what she was about, madame had her arms about his neck and was kissing him upon the mouth. For a moment everything swam before his sight. Then he recovered himself and pushed her from him.

As he did so, he heard a girl's voice utter a little cry. He looked up, and saw in the doorway Alfrede de Saint-Pierre and Monsieur Deschenaux, a heavy man with a vast wart on his nose.

CHAPTER XXII.

A Blow Falls

Before breakfast next morning Randolph and Van Braam heard Madame Mercier parleying with some one outside the front door.

'Certainly there must be some mistake,' they heard her say.

'There is no mistake, madame,' a man's voice made answer. 'I command you to open in the King's name!'

Running to a window, Randolph and Van Braam saw in the street outside a file of white-coated grenadiers. A moment later their door was thrown open and a lieutenant and two soldiers strode into their apartment. Behind the intruders appeared the frightened faces of madame and Louise.

'What means this intrusion?' demanded Randolph of the lieutenant.

'You are Captain Randolph, are you not?' asked the officer, by way of reply.

'Yes,' returned Randolph stiffly, 'I am.'

'Eh, bien, I have an order from the governor-general for your arrest. You are my prisoner. Make ready to accompany me.'

'For what reason? What is the charge?' gasped Randolph, in astonishment.

'On the charge of plotting to burn Quebec. One of your minions has been caught and has confessed, monsier. He had with him directions in your own handwriting.'

'What minion? What directions? What are you talking about?'

'Ha! ha! but monsieur is the very master of dissimulation! However, I fear it will not avail him before the court-martial. We have documentary proof, and I doubt not his judges will be less merciful than they were with Major Stobo when he made plans of Fort Duquesne. The time has come when an example must be made.'

'Captain Van Braam, have you any idea what this means?' asked Randolph, turning to his friend.

'No!' replied the Dutchman, 'it vas as much to me a mystery as it vas to you. Dere must some mistake pe, or else it vas a drick.'

'Come! come!' exclaimed the lieutenant impatiently. 'What is the use of all this talk? My order also specifies that I should search your room. Jacques! Pierre! Look through his wardrobe, while I examine this escritoire.'

'You are welcome to all the discoveries you can make,' Randolph said confidently, and then awaited the result with indifference.

The lieutenant rummaged among the papers, and presently held one up in triumph.

'Mon Dieu!' he cried sarcastically. 'If I had been in your shoes, Captain Randolph, with life the forfeit of discovery, I would have been more careful. See, here I have found your map of the city, with the buildings indicated that were to be fired. The handwriting is the same as these letters signed by you. I shall keep all as evidence.'

Randolph sprang to the lieutenant's side, and saw that the officer did indeed have the paper he described. Here and there upon it were written in a hand very like his own such inscription as: 'Jean is to fire the Chateau and the Bishop's Residence;' 'I have bribed a soldier to blow up the Magazine. With Quebec destroyed, New France will fall an easy prey this year. Will knighthood be too great a reward to expect for such a service?' For a moment the virginian was too much astonished for utterance; the walls of the room and everything within them seemed whirling round him.

'You do have such a map,' he admitted weakly, 'but I did not make it.'

'Tut! tut!' sneered the lieutenant, 'the case is as plain as the nose on Jacques's face, and assuredly that is plain enough. What is the use of denial? Where is your honor as a soldier, monsieur? Does your parole count for nothing?'

'You will live to regret those words,' said Randolph.

'I fear not,' mocked the Frenchman. 'Why, even your friend here believes you guilty.'

Randolph turnend to Van Braam, and saw that, in truth, there was on the Dutchman's honest face a look of suspicion he was unable to conceal.

'Did you forget yourself, Charles?' Van Braam asked miserably.

'I did not!' cried the Virginian. 'I swear to you by the God in Heaven that I have never before set eyes on that paper or the one he says was captured! Do you think me a fool as well as a knave?'

'I believe you,' said Van Braam, in a tone that showed vast relief; 'and you will forgife. I dought perhaps you might haf to dempdation yielded as did Stobo. Put it vas a blot of your enemies, tank Gott!'

'Parbleu!' the lieutenant exclaimed, 'he will have the devil of a time convincing the court-martial of that. But, enough of talk. I will trouble you for your sword, monsieur.'

For a moment, rendered thoroughly desperate, Randolph wildly considered selling his life then and there. Van Braam, seeing what was in his mind, sprang forward and seized the hand he had laid on his sword hilt.

'No! no! Charles, not dot!' he cried. 'Gif yourself up. Ve vill a vay find to glear you.

Thus advised and being really powerless to do otherwise, Randolph handed over his weapon and announced that he was at the lieutenant's disposal.

'My orders are to allow you no chance to escape,' said the lieutenant, after he had taken the sword. 'Having once broken your parole, monsieur, you must expect no favors. Jacques! Pierre! Secure him.'

The two soldiers tightly pinioned the prisoner's arms behind him. A cloak was then thrown around his shoulders; his hat was put on his head; and, amid the tears and protests of madame and Louise, he was led from the house and placed in the midst of the grenadiers.

'Good-by, all of you,' he called to Van Braam and the two women.

'Adieu,' they answered; while Van Braam added: 'Dake heart. I vill at vonce inform your friends. All shall pe done dot can pe.'

'En avant, mes enfants, to the jail!' broke in the lieutenant.

The order was obeyed, and over the crisp snow crunched prisoner and guards. Their way led along the street called Palace Hill, past the Church of the Récollets, across the Place d'Armes, and past the Intendant's Palace, at the rear of which stood the prison. The clear air was intensely cold; few people were abroad to gaze at the procession; but as he neared the palace Randolph saw ahead a bulky fur-wrapped figure which seemed to be awaiting their approach.

'Aho! it is Captain Randolph, is it?' exclaimed a jeering voice. Looking at the man more closely, the prisoner saw that it was Reparti. 'One would infer that monsieur is in trouble.'

'Yes, thanks no doubt to you,' said Randolph sullenly.

'Monsieur does me too much honor.'

Randolph's anger flared up hot and fierce. 'Some day,' he cried, 'I hope to stand face to face with you. When that day comes, beware!'

'Hélas!' exclaimed the Frenchman, with well-simulated regret, 'I fear that day will never be. A rope and not my sword will be your instrument of death.'

'The noose is not yet tied, and Fortune's wheel sometimes turns quickly. I tell you, you wolf, that some day I shall kill you! I spared you once; I will not do it again!'

'When was that?' asked Reparti, incredulously yet with interest.

'The night after I rescued Mademoiselle de Saint-Pierre from the Iroquois. You passed within twenty yards of where I was standing guard. I had my rifle pointed at your heart. I had only to touch the trigger, and you would have been food for wolves.'

'Such an opportunity comes but once, monsieur. You were a fool for letting it pass.'

'So I think now. Do you know why I did not kill you? It was because it is an Englishman's nature to fight fair. But another time will come when I can do it honorably. I say again, Beware!'

'Tut! tut!' sneered Reparti. 'You talk again as you did last night. Mon Dieu! it is to laugh!'

'March on! in God's name, march on' cried Randolph to the soldiers, who had paused during the rencontre. 'Why do you keep me here listening to this ruffian's jibes?'

'Oui, en avant, mes enfants,' said Reparti. 'Take the incendiary away. I know a far more charming person to talk with. I am losing time.'

Thus adjured, the guard moved on and entered the gloomy precints of the prison. After the lieutenant had explained his errand to the jailor, that dignity called a keeper, who took down a bunch of enormous keys and led the way to the cell. The keeper was a large man, with a coarse cunning look about his eyes, and canine teeth so long and prominent that, though partially concealed by a growth of bushy black beard, they had procured for him among his fellows the name of Dent-de-Loup.

'This is where we put men whom we expect soon to hang,' said he, chuckling diabolically as he opened the door. 'Pardieu, I wish I could put more English devils into it!'

Randolph entered, and his arms were unbound. His captors then made ready to leave him.

'Adieu, monsieur,' said the lieutenant. 'This apartment is not so luxurious as some in the intendant's palace, but you should be grateful that you are here and not in the dungeon of the citadel.'

The heavy door clanged shut, and Randolph found himself at liberty to examine his abode. The cell was, indeed, far from luxurious. It was just large enough to contain a narrow cot, a rude chair, a small table, a stove, and a heap of pine wood. A dim light entered from a little window, across which stout iron bars were securely fixed. The walls were of stone. To force one's way out of such a place would be manifestly impossible; but, as if to make assurance doubly sure, a sentinel paced back and forth in the courtyard without, and the sound of measured footfalls informed the prisoner that a guard patrolled the corridor within.

After ascertaining all these things and thinking long upon his situation, Randolph lay down upon the little cot. For the first time since the war began, he gave way to despair.

For two days he saw no one save the sentinels without and the keeper who brought his meagre meals. Those were melancholy days, and oft the prisoner wondered if he still had friends and if they were working for him. Had Van Braam, too, been imprisoned? Did Montcalm believe him guilty? And Alfrede? Would it, in truth, be his fate to be hanged, exposed to the scorn of his country's enemies, perhaps despised by his dearest friends?

It was not the first time he had faced death. A score of times since that fateful journey to the Ohio he had stood in that grim presence, but never before had death appeared in so frightful a form. To fall with honor on some ensanguined field was a fate little to be feared. But to die upon the scaffold? Ah, that was another thing! More than once in his bitter reflections he found it in his heart to wish that the bullet he had received at Ticonderoga had gone a little lower.

But in the end his healthy spirits won the day. He was not the man to surrender without a struggle. His was a masterly spirit; the determination to conquer, a life-long habit. Young as he was, this habit had developed a strength of will that no crisis or danger, however great, could long intimidate. Though he knew that foes who had plotted his downfall would stop at nothing to insure his destruction, he would not sink without a struggle. He remembered the cruelties of which those enemies had been guilty. Again in fancy he stood amid the smouldering ruins of the stockade on the Opequon and saw the black vultures, ghoul-like, rise heavily from nameless horrors. Again he climbed the laurel-covered mountain side and gazed down with twitching fingers at the mutilated body of the murdered woman. Before his eyes rose the handsome eager face of a roguish child gathering violets in a brush-encumbered clearing. Where was that little lad? No! no! the monsters guilty of those deeds must not triumph! By God Eternal, they should not triumph! All that he had planned and promised should yet come to pass. Somewhere, somehow, he would even rescue the little boy and restore him to his parents' arms. Alfrede should yet believe in him. Ah, Alfrede! What must she think of the scene between him and Madame Pean? Why had he not declared himself before? 'T was that I wished to take no chance of losing by speaking too quickly,' he excused himself.

On the morning of the third day he heard voices in the corridor. Presently his door opened, disclosing first the malevolent face of Dent-de-Loup and then the honest countenance of Van Braam.

'Ah! mine frient, I had vone hard dime gedding de brivilege of seeing you!' the Dutchman exclaimed, shaking Randolph's hand. 'I besieged the governor-general. 'No,' said he, 'you may not see the rascal!' I appealed to the Marquis de Montcalm. At first he teclare he could do noddins, for Vaudreuil is his superior; put at last he consented to speak to de governor, and de orter vas obtained.'

'What news have you?' asked Randolph eagerly.

'None goot,' said the Dutchman soberly. 'Py heaven, mine frient, you vas in a dight place! De broof against you seems comblete. Most pelief you guilty. Even Montcalm he vas at first afraid you vas py batriotism avay carried. I say to him: "Captain Rantolph is de soul of honor. Besides he vas no fool' You know he has enemies." Den he nod his head, look bleased, and visper dot it vas all a blot, dot he pelieve in your honor. As for de people, dey cry, 'Down vid de incendiary!' Dey dalks apout your speech at de tinner and nod deir heads. "De English may come," say dey; "put he vill not see dem!"'

"T is just as I feared,' said Randolph. Then he asked in the manner of one who dreads the answer: 'What does Mademoiselle de Saint-Pierre think?'

'Oh!' cried the Dutchman, 'dere vas de greatest buzzle of all. She say, 'I vill swear he is innocent;' put ven I ask, 'Haf you no message?' she say, 'No!' short like dat. 'I vant nefer him to see again. Let him get his comfort from Madame Pean!' I know not vat ofer her has come.'

A thought that was wondrous comforting flashed into Randolph's mind. Next he began to laugh. His friend viewed this change with such evident alarm that he laughed the louder.

'Vat in de vorld vas de matter vid you now?' Van Braam demanded.

'I begin to see everything, and it is ludicrous. You will think me stupid for not having guessed it before,' said Randolph. Then he told the astonished Van Braam of his experience with Madame Pean and of the inopportune arrival on the scene of Monsieur Deschenaux and Alfrede. 'And all this time I have suposed that madame had taken a passing fancy to me, and that Alfrede's appearance was an accident!'

'Monsieur Deschenaux has he not a great vart on his nose?' demanded Van Braam eagerly.

'You have guessed it. He is the villain who set those three rascals on to murder us. Furthermore he is said to have fled from France years ago to escape punishment for forgery. 'Twas doubtless he who forged the papers. Oh, they are clever rascals!'

'Dey dry steal your honor and your lady lofe at vonce,' cried Van Braam.

'The question now is,' said Randolph, after a little pause, 'how are we to circumvent their designs? My neck does not feel as though it were made for a halter.'

'And pesides you not vant to lose Mademoiselle Alfrede, no?' laughed Van Braam, whose spirits were beginning to rise now that the source of danger was known. 'Eh, vell. "Alle begin is moeielijk; Efery peginning is difficult," says a broverb in poth our languages. Put pefore ve make an effort to start, permit me one question to ask you.'

'As many as you like,' said Randolph.

'If you vere de aldernatif offered to be hung or to lose mademoiselle, vich, mine friend, vould you take?'

Randolph reddened, and Van Braam laughed.

'I'd take the hanging,' stammered the prisoner at last.

'I dought so, put I vas not quite sure. I vanted to pe before I vent farther. Since it was as it vas, de first ding to pe underdaken is to safe for you mademoiselle. After dot ve can see apout de hanging maype.'

'How are you going to set about it?' asked Randolph, with poorly concealed eagerness.

'Dot I must haf dime to dink out. Mine goot frient, do you pelief dot I carry an assortment of blans for reconciling distressed lofers around in mine head so do I haf put to select de vone for de emergency fit?'

Randolph admitted that to expect so much would be somewhat unreasonable.

'Eh, vell, I vill go now,' said Van Braam, rising from the chair in which he had been sitting and rapping on the door in order to attract the attention of Dent-de-Loup, who had retired to the corridor. Since you vas not able to addend to dem, I vill dake all your affairs in mine hands and do as I see fit. Dink ofer your sins, for your enemies are bowerful and may driumph yet. You may be sure dey vill stop at noddings dot dey tare dry. Put pefore I go you must bromise me dot in a certain case you vill not pe pashful. You vas pashful too long aleady yet. Vill you bromise?'

'What do you mean?' asked Randolph, puzzled.

'Dot I vill not dell you, for I vish not to arouse false hopes,' answered Van Braam decisively. 'You vill de dime recognize if it comes. Vill you promise?'

'I promise,' agreed Randolph.

'Farevell den, and May Cott pe vid us!' said the Dutchman.

Aftr a hearty handshake he was gone. The door clanged shut after him. The rusty bolt slid into place. Again the prisoner was left to his solitary reflections.

(To be continued)

LOSING REPUTE FOR SOBRIETY.

Italians Using More Alcoholic Beverages Than Ever Before.

A Rome despatch says:—From a paper read by the director of the Florence asylum at a recent congress against alcoholism held in that city it is evident that Italians are rapidly forfeiting their reputation of being the soberest among Continental peoples.

Alcoholic psychosis, according to the reader of the paper, Dr. Amaldi, is making alarming progress in Italy and, in common with the experience of other nations, is found to be most prevalent in the great manufacturing centres of population.

During the three years 1909-11 cases of alcoholic insanity admitted to fifty-three of the fifty-four asylums of Italy (Naples did not send returns) amounted to 7,092, of which 751 were women. Compared with the triennial period 1903-05 such cases show an increase of nearly 100 percent for men and over 100 percent for women.

The amount of alcoholic spirit distilled in Italy is prodigious, production having in a period of twenty years leaped from over 1,750,000 to over 17,750,000 gallons. A large proportion of this huge output is of course used for manufacturing and other purposes, but of the latter quantity, that distilled in 1909, over 11,750,000 gallons remained for national consumption as drink. The brewing of beer has increased during the same period from 3,000,000 to 12,000,000 gallons, the total consumption in 1909 reached 14,500,000 gallons.

The Italian press has started an agitation for legislative action in the direction of a reduction in the number of drink shops, increased taxation of strong drink and earlier closing hours

CHILDREN'S CORNER

TEASING.

(By Susan Perry Peckham.)

When Bob was five and a half years old and Dorothy was almost eight, Dorothy seemed ever so much older than Bob, and once in a while she acted a little as if she thought she was the mother of Bob. She did not mean to put on airs at all. She just thought that she must take care of Bob. She would tell Bob that he had better do something or other. Then Bob would be likely to say, 'You are not the mother, Doffie.'

'I know I'm not the mother,' Doffie would say. 'I know I'm not the mother, but you ought not to go one step on the bridge, and you say you are going to.'

'I said maybe. Daddy doesn't mind if I go one step.'

So, when the father came home that afternoon, Dorothy would ask him, and most likely he would tell Bob that, when he had told him not to go over the bridge ever, he did mean not to put one foot on it even.

And maybe Bob would say, 'Well, I didn't put one foot on it. Iwas just teasing Doffie.' And Mr. Mason would say: 'It's very poor business to tease your sister. Aren't you getting too big to do that?'

'Mm,' Bob would say. 'Yes, daddy.'

But one day he was teasing her again. As they walked through the orchard, some apples lay on the ground, green ones, very green; and Dorothy told Bob that he must not eat them.

'I wasn't going to eat any,' said Bob. But pretty soon he picked one up and made believe biting into it. Dorothy was very much worried. And, when Bob laughed, she was just as worried; for she did not know that he wasn't eating at all.

That was in the summer, and they were staying for a few days with their mother at the Perkins farm.

'Jimmie eats green apples,' said Bob.

'That's no matter'—said Dorothy. 'And Polly, too,' said Bob.

'That's no matter; mother said we mustn't.'

'You needn't try to be the mother, Doffie.

'Green apples will make you sick, Bobbie. I know you'll be sick. And mother said not to touch them, not to eat one—she told you this morning, even.'

'Well,' said Bob, 'I'm not eating them, Miss Doffie. I have not had one speck of a bite, you see, not a speck.' And then Doffie saw that he had not bitten into the apple at all.

Then another time they were at Farmer Perkin's great big barn. That day Bob did worry Dorothy very much. He walked over to a mowing machine, right up to it, and held out his foot as if he were going to step on it and maybe get up into the seat. Dorothy called,—

'O Bobbie, O Bobbie, you mustn't!' Bobbie stood just the same way.

'O Bobbie, you must come away from that hay-cutting machine, you must come right away. Father told you never to touch it, and mother told us, too.'

But Bobbie only stood on the other foot and stretched one foot up, and one hand, too, as if he were going to take right hold and get up on that machine. Dorothy began to cry. Then Bob was ashamed to tease any longer. He came away from the machine. He felt pretty naughty, and he was a good deal troubled when Doffie could not stop crying quickly.

'Come,' said Bob. 'Come, Doffie; come on. "I'll go up to the swing with you. I'll swing you a lot.' And pretty soon they went.

Now, what do you think of a boy like that? Naughty, sometimes! Well, one day, not long after this, Bob's father talked to him a very long time about teasing Dorothy, and after that he began to stop it. And as he grew older, he stopped more and more, of course.—'The Child's Hour.'

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OUR WEEKLY PAGE OF FUNNY PICTURES

MR. TWEE DEEDLE.

1—"Oh, see the flock of pretty geese a-flying up so high;
Let's follow them." says Mr Twee, "and roam around the sky."

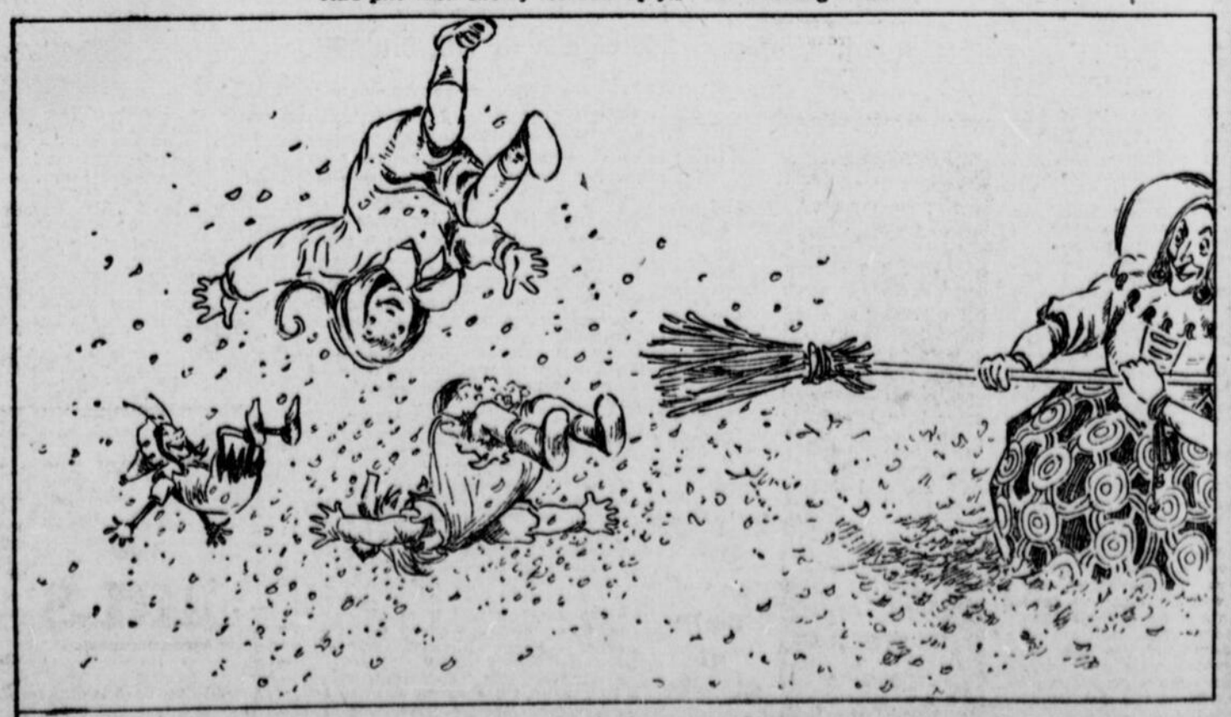
2—So Dick and Dolly take the hand of kindly Mr. Twee,
And up above the smiling land sail off the happy three.

3—Up, up they go above the trees, above the cloudlets, too;
Until the houses, grass and trees are really lost to view.

4—At last they reach a charming place which Twee appears to know:
The home of Mother Hulda, who makes the fleecy snow.

5—And Mother Hulda picks the geese, who come with cacklings loud,
And pile their snowy feathers up just like a rolling cloud.

6—Then, picking up her broom, she makes the airy feathers fly
Until their downy whiteness almost fills the winter sky.



7—And Mr. Twee makes all three light, like he knows how to do,
While Mother Hulda sweeps them off into the feathers, too.

8—Down, down they float like airy leaves and filmy feathers go.
And land upon the earth upon a bank of spotless snow.

LETTERS FROM READERS

SOCIALISM AND ETHICS.

The Competitive System.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Re 'A Melon Tale' in your issue of Dec. 24. I will preface my remarks by what may appear a quibble, but which is a very important point in the matter of fixing price. This is not exclusively a farmer's question, but everybody's. The truths you state are both undeniable and common; they are the direct result of our chaotic, inhuman competitive conditions; while such conditions prevail no other results can be expected. A further and more disgraceful result of that system, aided by such schemes as private ownership of land, etc., whereby men place their fellow-men at a disadvantage, can be seen at a glance in the world at large—unmeasurable wealth on one hand, on the other such poverty as to deprive men of leisure, opportunities of improvement and often the bare necessaries of life, and the right to labor. If under such conditions unrest was to cease, then surely we would perish.

A REMEDY PROPOSED.

You ask, 'How to mend it?' Reduce competition to a minimum by substituting something better—co-operation. The 'Witness' I know is enamored of competition, nevertheless it is a curse. The life of trade they say—the death of trade would be truer! How can competition fix the true value or price of anything, or raise the standard of man's dealings with man? A while ago two men bought at auction land which was identical in quality; one paid $35, the other $22 per acre. That is typical of the way price is adjusted by competition. I know places where competition is life, but rather than raise the standard of man's dealings it lowers it; it needs there law and strict vigilance to keep in check fraud by false weights and measures, by sale of putrid, unwholesome and adulterated foods. Competition is pleaded as an excuse for such frauds. Viewed from another point competition is self-destructive, as exemplified in the combines. Competition means the subjection of the weaker if carried to its ultimate end; if its course is impeded it means unceasing strife. Constant agitation consequent upon petty competition and rivalries is not good, neither is the arrogance of the vanquisher nor the servility of the vanquished. Peace on earth, goodwill among men cannot be established that way. Like chance, competition cannot be totally eliminated, but like that element it can and should be considerably reduced. If its true nature was generally understood a desire to reduce it would be manifest—a right understanding is one thing needed.

Competition should be a result of trade; to trade as friction is to a wheel, a bad effect of motion; in the latter case the friction is reduced to a minimum by oil and adjustment; the friction (competition) of trade should be reduced by the oil of goodwill and a strong moral sense of right. Harmony, not strife, is desirable in trade among men. It has been my lot to be brought in touch with men who have been relieved of some of their possessions by the 'pea and thimble' and other sleight-of-hand tricks. After relief they would have a hazy notion that they had been playing the game at a disadvantage, that they had had no chance to win. I have known some who have been so pleasantly relieved that they would protest when the fact was discovered to them that they were sure it could not be so—'the man was such a gentleman!' Such analogy may shock, but commercialism is deliberately played on that level by many, unchecked by law. Law could check it, a moral sense of equity with a true desire for goodwill (co-operation) could check it, competition and learning to play the other end of the game cannot.

THE MIDDLEMAN SHOULD DISAPPEAR.

The man who, with a few dollars to spare, intervenes between producer and consumer with the sole object, not of doing service for a wage, but for profit, often for a disservice, is the man to be got rid of. His operations can be seen in things big and little; the greater the number of these enterprising individuals over and above those actually necessary for the labor entailed in exchange, the greater the disservice to the producer and consumer and the greater the profit to the capital misused. They, the interveners, can compete till doom's day, those at either end must suffer. Whoever heard of men competing to do good? To do good men must help one another with honest service. Can men compete to enter heaven? Did Christ engender a spirit of rivalry among His disciples? It crept in, but was suppressed.

It is necessary to recognize the interdependence of men, that their welfare can be better served by harmonizing their interests than by antagonizing them. It may be impossible to trace closely the dividing line between social and individual duties—to know exactly where individual action should merge into social action, but it is quite clear that the individual who is striving for the greatest possible measure of independence is on the wrong track. It is the prevalence of this spirit which leads directly to chaos and war, to the economic disadvantages ranging from a few cents to dire poverty, with all its attendant miseries and hatreds, which cannot be offset by loud philanthropy and pious vaporings of goodwill.

CO-OPERATION VERSUS COMPETITION.

I fear, Mr .Editor, my letter up to the present is one calculated to go under. I wonder can I save it by bringing to your notice a means whereby the difference between that five cents and 75 cents, less the mean cost of the labor entailed in the exchange, can be divided between producer and consumer, and the further shameful economic disadvantage of many of those in poverty can be removed. The difference between the two is only one of degree—some lose a few cents, others more; sometimes in the language of Christ the few cents of one may be greater than the many of another—the few cents may be his all.

The means I refer to are employed by the Rochdale co-operative movement and other kindred bodies, some of which you mention in your article. They teach that exchange of commodities is for the benefit of producer and consumer that it is their mutual business and to their mutual interests to complete that business. That, though there is need for both capital and labor in the business of exchange as there is in production, there is no room for enterprising individuals to intervene for the sole purpose of profit. While with competitive conditions in the ascendency co-operation has not power to adjust price equitably it can make it more equitable by excluding those who have no other interest except the basely selfish one of profit and by using capital as a true instrument to facilitate the business of exchange. Co-operation in the ascendancy can fix prices equitably. The producer who has charged against his produce only the mean cost of exchange cannot fail to obtain the true price of his labor—if that price is low then he must needs labor at something else. Here competition unavoidably enters and may bring hardship, but with price thus truly indicating the true value of labor in a certain sphere men would not enter into a life and death struggle, as now; being interested in their affairs throughout they would read the signs ahead and would know it to be a true sign, not the fraudulent work as it so often is at present of the enterprising people who manipulate the market for profit.

Capital is kept from becoming the great menace that it often is, under present conditions, by a very simple method. After all proper working charges are met there is a constant dispersion of the balance profit among those to whom it rightly belongs—the supporters and employees. To supporters in proportion to the amount of business which they bring, and employees in proportion to their wages. This simple act of justice the individual trader could never allow to his supporters and employees (without whom there would be no business); he must take profit to himself on account of 'risks.' Hence Morgan and a lot of little Morgans.

Co-operation finds it necessary to overcharge because it is practically impossible to fix price accurately before the final exchange is made, and overcharging is the simpler and safer method. To give back to supporters that which they have been overcharged or underpaid, and to the employees that which they have been underpaid is an easy matter; if the balance was on the other side it would be cumbersome to collect.

Co-operation on the Rochdale plan would bring about the simple exchange of labor, and insure to labor its true price, which is all any man has a right to. It would afford a widespread education in true and actual politics—the management of the nation's business from the individual point outward. There is no beat your neighbor out of doors in it; under it there would be no fear of going to the wall through the awakening of China or any other country.

By the way, does not slavery begin just at the point where a man does not get the value of his labor? Does not most of the trouble between man and man and nation and nation arise from the endeavor of the one to enslave the other, to arrange affairs so that the others will toil for them? Proof of this lies in 'Protection' and the constant endeavor to fix exclusive ownership to parts of the earth.

VIEWS ON FAIR PROFIT.

A while ago a western journal asked its readers to give their views as to what was a fair profit. It might have as reasonably asked, what is the fair length of a piece of string. Competitive conditions know no standard of fairness—the measure of profit is all that can be got, and no sentiment in it; and those at a disadvantage are forced to contribute proportionately more than those not so placed, no matter whether the disadvantage be physical, mental or of circumstances. A man with a large family can be made to bend his back cheaper than a man without a family; a poor creature in dire poverty can be and is made to work cheaper and under circumstances against which a stronger person would rebel.

Competitive methods should be shown in all their heinousness, and held constantly in contrast with the more just and humane methods of co-operation.

One more point to the credit of co-operation—just as there is no cornering of capital so there is no cornering of produce, that which has passed out of the hands of the producers is in the hands of all the co-operators, either undergoing transit to or awaiting the demand of the consumer.

I have just received a copy of the 'Co-operative News,' and enclose an article from it herewith.

DAVID SUTER.

Juniata, Sask., Jan. 4, 1913.

Some Moral Pointers for Socialists.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been reading the letters of Mr. F. Holman and Mr. D. Currie. I am much in sympathy with what Mr. Holman says about moral training, but would understand him better if he could get down to hard pan, and go back to the ten commandments and the Rock of Ages for a sure foundation, as no other will endure.

NECESSITY OF MORAL TRAINING.

Mr. Currie says: 'Christ did not advise a process of moral training for the friends of the rich man, but said, they have Moses and the prophets, let them hear them.' Well, Moses gave the ten commandments, and Christ accused the Pharisees of breaking the fifth commandment. He also said: 'If ye love me keep my commandments.' Will he accept any other evidence as sufficient to prove that we do love him, but just an honest and continual endeavor to keep his commandments? Mr. Currie also says that Paul did not require a process of moral training in order to his conversion. But Paul says that in keeping of the law he was in a sense blameless, and that he received mercy as one who did the evil ignorantly in unbelief.

So if Mr. Holman were not already 'in Christ' we hope his moral principles and moral training may be leading him that way, just as the prayers and alms of Cornelius came up as evidence in his favor. For Paul tells us that uncircumcision, keeping the righteousness of the law, will be counted for circumcision; and that same circumcision is of the heart and spirit, and may be by nature in a sense. Rom. ii., 26-29. St. James says, Show me thy faith without thy works, and I will show thee my faith by my works.

The sons of Eli, David and Solomon all showed that faith, without moral training, will hardly endure for two generations. Solomon says: 'He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city'; but it seems as if he failed to rule his own spirit and that of his children. And does not Christ's sermon on the mount exact the very highest moral training and spirit ruling?

WHERE SOCIALISM COMES SHORT.

This is where the Socialists come short as well as others. Mr. George E. Figg says: 'As for corrupt officials, the reason you have them is because most people are corrupt. Your officials come from the people; they are a reflex of what the people are. Corrupt people, corrupt officials. Pure people, pure officials.' Right you are, Mr. Figg! And you think 'the sun of Socialism' is going to melt away the corruption! Well, we see little sign of such a thing. I suppose it will not be claimed that Socialism has made much headway in country, village and town here in Canada. Yet that is where the liquor curse is being overturned, while the cities hold on to the darling drink, the social horn. If Socialism has any hold in the cities, and if they are ever going to deal with railways, trusts and combines, they must look to social morality and righteousness first; for nothing but internal righteousness will truly exalt a nation or a man.

Toronto is in some disgrace, it seems, by a jury bringing in a verdict of 'not guilty' where the judge thought there was good evidence of guilt; that is, of bad play in the theatre. Some reverend gentlemen are contending with the evil; but they don't get much help from police, politician or Socialist it seems.

And butchers are obliged, they say, to charge very high prices for the best meat because they can hardly sell inferior parts of the carcass at any price. Common workers get good wages, and they want the best along with the gentry. What would Socialism do in this case? Would it give the best pieces to engineers and skilled workmen, and make common workers be content with the next best, and then give head, neck and ox tail soup to charitable institutions? Well, we might put up with that. Socialism seems to be strong in Germany; but we hear no word of them giving up their lager beer and Rhine wine for the sake of the weak brother, or for personal benefit. Shakespeare says: 'O wine, wine, if there be no other name that we may know thee by, let us call thee, devil.' Solomon speaks of 'riotous eaters of flesh and drinkers of wine.' And again, it is not for kings, O Lemuel, it is not for kings to drink wine, nor for princes strong drink; lest they drink and forget the law, and pervert the judgment of any of the afflicted.

WHAT WILL THEY DO IN POWER?

Now, when leading Socialists take the places of kings and princes, will they abstain from wine, beer, etc.; and also help to use up the ox's head, neck and tail soup, etc? He that will be first, let him be the servant of all, and an example to all. Will it be allowed that needless indulgence of appetite goes hand in hand with moral and spiritual blindness?

The British Government are aiming at a big scheme of compulsory education; or partly compulsory. We have been trying it in Canada too. And we are trying to come at compulsory abstinence from strong drink as a beverage. Would the Socialists make compulsory submission to The Hague Tribunal a law for the nations, so far as to prevent war? And why not make strikers and capitalists submit to compulsory arbitration in the meantime, while waiting for the time when they will get all capital into their own hands?

If Socialists had any hand in the great coal strike in Britain, I think they should first have struck for a cheap loaf and no liquor. If all strikers would first get that beam out of their own eyes, they would be better fitted for opening the eyes of the capitalist. As a rule every man is his own worst enemy. No capitalist can do me as much harm as I do to myself.

Will the Socialist wink at 'free love,' or some very convenient divorce law, such as they have across the line? Will he talk about the State having the care of illegitimate children and such like nonsense? If so, no true Christian can be a Socialist! We must preserve the family circle, along with parental authority and responsibility! It would take a pretty strong Socialist sun to melt existent corruption; for they say 'it hardens a' within, and petrifies the feeling.' Nothing endures unless built on the Rock of Ages; and a good deal of that will be swept away. The man may be saved as by fire, and his work by the fire that will try every man's work. We are not to do evil that good may come. It is safer to pray for the powers that be than to aim at overturning them. They will overturn one another fast enough, as they have done before, and then the meek shall inherit the earth.

JAMES C. WHYTE.

Toronto, Jan., 1913.

BIBLICAL TEACHING VERSUS MORAL TRAINING

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The learned champion of moral training with a 'religious sanction' has in his last letter to the 'Witness' given us some interesting information about his early moral training which seems to have not been a success, for he says that he had afterwards to unlearn the things he then learned. In contrast to his rather unfortunate early moral training let me relate the experience of a certain family who practiced right Biblical training, supplemented with the ethical teaching of the Presbyterian Shorter Catechism.

In the summer of 1828 a newly married couple left the Highlands of Scotland for a home in the wild forests of Canada. There in a rudely constructed dwelling house were born in due course of time, the following Canadian citizens: Two justices of the peace, two county councillors, two grand jurymen, two common school teachers holding first class Normal school diplomas, two census enumerators, one chairman of school trustees, one secretary-treasurer of school commissioners, one ruling elder, one member of the grand division of the Sons of Temperance, one town and township assessor, one city auditor, three successful local preachers, three Sunday school superintendents, and six Sunday school teachers. Out of a family of eight children, not one of them was ever brought before a court of justice to answer a criminal charge, or for failing to pay their just debts. Had all the mothers in Canada done their duty as the mother of that family did hers, there would be no use for policemen, judges or jails, in the Dominion, excepting to look after immigrants arriving in the country. Ecclesiasticism, which seems such a bugbear to your correspondent, had precious little to do in the religious and moral training in this particular case. This model Scotch woman had never attended a common school in her life, but she had early entered the school taught by the Holy Spirit. When she first settled in her rude Canadian home, there were no churches, or schools, or preachers, within many miles of them, and church-going was almost out of the question, except when one of the babies had to be baptized.

The first child in this family, a girl, could read the Bible fairly well before she was four years old, and when she was nine years old, an itinerating cobbler who had spent some time at the house making and repairing footwear for the family, was so much astonished with the readiness with which this country lass could answer scripture questions, that he brought his minister out six miles over a very primitive road to see if he could fathom the scriptural knowledge of this little child of the forest. The good minister, to his great surprise, found that this little girl who had never been in a church or a school, could answer readily all his scripture questions, and seemed to know more of the scripture than did the minister himself.

When the four oldest children were first sent to school, not only could they read fairly well, but they were well posted in the teaching of the scriptures in general and the Book of Proverbs in particular, and also the Shorter Catechism, so that they were not readily contaminated with the profane and smutty conversation which they heard on every side.

Until the year 1847, the mother of this family was the only total abstainer in that neighborhood. In that year the 'Weekly Witness' began its regular visits to that home, which it has continued to do regularly ever since that time. The temperance cause at once began to make progress, and within the next twelve years nearly the whole of the people in that neighborhood, Roman Catholics as well as Protestants, had abandoned the intoxicating cup, and the good work extended to the other parts of the rural municipality, and gradually all the grog shops were closed for lack of support, and drunkenness, which had formerly been very prevalent, became a thing of the past so far as the country people were concerned.

When oxen gave place to horses in the farming operations, this family used to drive nine miles in the winter time to attend religious services in Bytown. In the summer time we had to 'foot it,' as the roads were too rough for anything like comfortable riding, in a common country cart without springs to break the jolts. As my mother was too old to walk that distance, a side-saddle was got and she rode to church on one of the horses. She met with a fatal accident in the sixty-fourth year of her age, and almost the last words she uttered within an hour of her decease, was, 'I have given all my children to the Lord and I know that He will take them.' Truly, it might well be said of her that she rested from her labors and her works did follow.

DAVID CURRIE.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In Principal Smyth's very interesting sketch of the history of English rule in Ireland, there are one or two statements which require comment. One of these is that after the rising and massacres of 1641, 'Cromwell amply retaliated by putting whole towns, notably Drogheda and Wexford, to the sword and killing everybody in the towns.' This is certainly an overstatement. Ireland for years had been in a state of anarchy, with numberless contending and mutually massacring factions. Cromwell, for the safety of both Great Britain and Ireland, had to quell this anarchy. In the capture of Drogheda and Wexford his hand was heavy and even cruel, according to our standards. Practically all the priests and the fighting men were put to the sword. It is possible that some of the citizens were killed also, but there was no general massacre. In each case very fair terms were first offered to the defenders, and they were warned of the consequences which would follow if they were rejected. In the first instance, the terms were refused; in the second Cromwell was still endeavoring to arrange terms when fighting broke out between the two armies.

The government which Cromwell finally established in Ireland, though in some ways oppressive, aimed at being fair and just. It was in many ways a more merciful government than any which Ireland had enjoyed for centuries. Cromwell seems to have had a genuine pity for the 'poor people,' as he called them, together with a genuine blazing hatred against some of their leaders. As to the penal laws, they were undoubtedly cruel. It is well to remember, however, that they were aimed at Roman Catholics not so much on account of their religion as on account of their political position as servants of a foreign power. A Nationalist ex-M.P., Mr. Macdonnell, also points out the fact that, while these laws were in force, the Irish soldiers who had fought so gallantly against Dutch William were being employed by France in the ugly work of enforcing upon her Huguenot subjects laws at least as cruel as the penal laws of Ireland.

Coming down to our own day, I have never met an Irish Protestant who has any objection to his Roman Catholic fellow subjects governing themselves. It is quite natural, however, that he should not want them to govern him. At present Roman Catholic and Protesant alike are governed by the Parliament at Westminster, and the play of party guarantees to each very fair treatment. It is doubtful if this could be secured in a Parliament in Dublin, which would entail perpetual government by one party—the Nationalist. Dr. Smyth seems to hold that the clerical power would be checked under Home Rule. This view is taken by Mr. Joseph Hocking and other distinctly Protestant Liberals. They point to Italy, France and Portugal, which have thrown off the yoke of the priesthood. It is well to remember, however, that these did not do so until the several countries were driven over the brink of ruin. No Irish Protestant wishes to see this happen to his country. There is much to admire in the Roman Catholic Church, but it is most admirable and most successful with its people in countries under Protestant rule. There is no doubt, as Dr. Smyth shows, that Ireland in former times was barbarously treated by England. These wrongdoings, however, have been amply atoned for. British statesmen have done much during the last twenty years to make Ireland's lot a happier and easier one. There are many who are proud to call themselves Irishmen and yet who fear that Home Rule would not promote but would in a great measure destroy this good work.

JAS. W. ROCH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There are many in this city who, like the writer, would strenuously oppose any legislative measure which would increase the power of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. Notable amongst those is the Rev. Canon Troop, whose name is rightly honored by every lover of liberty, and whose character commands the highest respect, at least of all right-thinking men. But I feel that there is a side of this vexed question which is possibly overlooked by those who oppose Home Rule so consistently, and with such determination. This has been forcibly brought to my mind by the recent utterance of the Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, which speech I quote below, hoping that it may at least serve to show that there is real reason in feeling that Home Rule will not necessarily mean an increase of Rome Rule in Ireland, and that it may even mean an actual decrease in that ascendancy.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., has lately stated in a public speech, that as soon as he and his political friends obtain the power which they have constantly sought for so many years, that they will 'recast the whole system of Irish education in all its branches from top to bottom.' As if it were not enough to say that they would recast the whole educational system, this influential Nationalist amplifies and supplements these words by the reiterated statement that the same will penetrate through every branch of the tree, from top to bottom!

No more significant or sweeping words could be imagined, and it is little wonder that tremors are being felt in the sacerdotal breast. Which brings me to the speech of the Bishop of Limerick, which I desire respectfully to bring to the attention of your readers, and especially those who have written on this subject in your columns.

During a prize distribution at a Convent School in Limerick last month, Dr. O'Dwyer, in denouncing Mr. Dillon's speech, said:—

'This is not a merely political question. This touches religion in its most vital part, and if we now, in face of the warning or threat, which has been spoken, were to sit by in silence, we might find our forbearance or our cowardice mistaken for acquiescence. When I read Mr. Dillon's speech, I confess that a cold shiver ran down my back. We have looked forward to Home Rule as a time when the feeling of a common country, with her interests committed to her own care, would act as a healing and uniting influence, that would draw all Irishmen together. But instead of that, this gentleman, who, unfortunately, will have power in the first few years to make his words good, gives us notice that the first work of the Irish Parliament will be to raise an issue, which will let loose among Catholics and Protestants the angriest political and religious passions. It is not easy to imagine just now the purpose of such an announcement. But for anyone who is interested in the welfare of the country, and hopes for the peaceful working of Home Rule, it comes as a shock of disappointment.'

Now had he stopped there we might have felt that we were in the presence of a Roman Catholic ecclesiastic who had the peace and prosperity of his country first at heart. But his continuation is really refreshing in its outspokenness, as he said:—

'Mind you, we are promised, not a change here and there, but a complete recasting of the whole system, but without the slightest indication of the nature of what is to come. For the Catholic clergy it is a serious prospect. Are they to be turned out of the managership? Who is to take their place?'

Well may he ask the question, and well may the 'cold shivers' creep down his, and a thousand other spinal columns!

With due respect to those who differ from me, I beg to submit that under the Union, Rome has become more and more entrenched in Ireland, until to-day it is Rome Rule, with practically no safeguards; and I believe that giving power and responsibility to the nation is the only way in which she can hope in time to throw off the fetters and shackles of ecclesiastical domination.

Legislative responsibility will foster and encourage the dawning light of freedom that even now is dimly breaking in the heart of down-trodden, or rather, priestridden Ireland.

What have Unionist Governments done to enlighten the darkness and ignorance and superstition that hang over the peasantry and poorer classes of Ireland like a withering blight?

Led by a political mountebank, Unionists are crying 'No Popery' now; but their past actions, or inactions, prove that they have not cared a particle for the religious condition of these benighted people, but have simply continued a state of affairs leaving Rome in absolute 'managership' of the schools, as the Bishop says.

And the 'No Popery' cry is simply the preface to a request that the Unionist party be returned to power, to confirm and perpetuate the Popery that exists, and has thriven under Unionist administrations.

No, sir, give the Irish people power over their own affairs; and in time, possibly a long time, and doubtless through many a difficulty, but in time, as surely as the morning sun drives away the night vapors, so surely will the power of Rome in Ireland be relegated to its rightful sphere.

And it is this very political power that may well cause misgiving and quaking to those who see slipping from them the 'managership' they have exercised so long; and which has been used in Ireland, as in every other land, for the intellectual and spiritual slavery of the people.

CHARLES T. BOYD.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I believe the women's place in the economy of life is more important than that of men. I believe their agency as a moralizing, Christianizing and refining force is infinitely greater than that of men. That force is wielded, not by the ballot, but in the home, and the home is the only thing in life worth living for. In order that every class should have proper and proportionate representation at the poll, the world has at last adopted practically universal male suffrage. If women with property qualification only were given the vote, it would again put the balance of power into the hands of the moneyed interest. Therefore, every woman or none should vote. If all vote, it would double the electorate without altering one iota the relative proportion of parties. Now, as voters, the women are less intelligent, equally intelligent or more intelligent, than men. If equally intelligent, their votes would double, but not increase the intelligence of the public vote, and it would be, therefore, useless. If less intelligent, the voting standard would be lessened, and therefore worse than useless. If more intelligent, why should men vote at all? Why not take away the male vote and give it to the women only? Which, of course, is absurd.

G. W. FLEMING, M.D.

THE MARRIAGE MONOPOLY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I wish you would permit me to say something about the Tremblay-Depatie case. Being brought up in that faith (R. C.) I know a thing or two about it. I don't think I am much out of the way when I say that I believe that we French-Canadians, no less than twenty-five percent of us, are related as first, second, third and fourth cousins. For in 1763, when Canada was ceded to Great Britain, there were only about 65,000 of us at that time. Consequently there was not a very large number of families, and we have been intermarrying together ever since. In travelling in Canada and the United States I have found several first, second and third cousins that I had never heard of. According to that Quebec law I could have married any of them in the Province of Quebec, lived a few years with her, and, if dissatisfied with her, put her aside, possibly with some children, by appealing to the ecclesiastical court and then to the civil court. That law is made to the profit of the Church. Little does she care how much evil it may work as long as it brings her money.

A brother-in-law of mine wanted to mary a first cousin. The priest asked him $100 just for the dispensation alone. He was worth in worldly goods hardly $500. He refused to do it, and threatened to get married by a Protestant minister, so the priest married him for $15 without bans and other privileges, so that there was really about $4 left for the dispensation; and that $4 made what was before such a great evil (sufficient to dissolve his marriage without it) right and holy. Is it not magic?

No Protestant ministers in the Province of Quebec can marry two persons if one or the two of them are Roman Catholics. According to the law of that province such marriage is null and void. Several of these marriages have already been dissolved. Just think a little what it means to a woman and her children to have her mariage anulled under such circumstances. Death would be preferable with many a woman.

Three years before I first got married I bought from my father certain payments due to him on a farm he sold in the Province of Quebec, the amount being about $300. But being in the Province of Ontario, 400 miles away, before we were notified the Church sued the party who was owing us the money; and between the court and the Church the whole amount was swallowed up. That land had been assessed, unknown apparently to my father, for the building of a church, and that assessment was nothing less than a mortgage on the land. I felt the loss very badly, as I was an invalid at that time.

That Church is scouring both the Eastern Provinces and the United States, bringing the French-Canadians to the three Western Provinces, and planting them there in parishes by themselves, and isolating them from other nationalities as much as possible; encouraging the French language, and, of course, discouraging the English, witness that great congress of last summer in Quebec city ('Le parler francais Congress).' They were compelled to do that, they say, because if they learn the English and neglect the French language they run a great danger of losing their faith, which is a fact. It remains for them to prove if the loss of their faith is a loss or a gain. In my own humble opinion, it is generally a gain; for they are only running the risk of getting something better. One thing seems sure, and that is that the education the French-Canadian gets, controlled by the Church, is a very poor equipment for the battles of this life. For proof, a Montreal paper, the 'Herald,' I think, about a year ago gave the names of 94 millionaires in Montreal, and I could only see four French names in it, although the French-Canadians were there first, and are in the majority in the population; but that Church has property in that city for no less than $50,000,000, on which she pays very little or no taxes at all; so property that ought to be mostly in the hands of the masses is in the hands of a few Church dignitaries and a few communities. The whole of the island of Montreal was given to the clergy of St. Sulpice in the latter part of the 17th century; so says Larousse's French Dictionary.

Christ said that His kingdom was not of this world, meaning a material kingdom; and said that it was about impossible for a rich man to go to Heaven. But the Popes for about one thousand years wore two crowns—a temporal and a spiritual one. And they had so much temporal power at their backs that they made kings, emperors, and unmade them as they wished. That thousand years is called the Dark Ages.

Hallam's book, the 'Middle Ages,' says: 'Learning was generally discouraged as pertaining to the devil. A cloud of ignorance overspread the whole face of the Church, hardly broken by a few glimmering lights. It is asserted that at a council held in 992 that scarcely one person in a hundred was to be found in Rome itself who knew the first elements of letters. Not one priest in a hundred in Spain about the time of Charlemagne could address a letter of salutation to another. Chambers' Encyclopaedia in an article on 'Mohammedanism,' says: 'Broadly speaking, the Mohammedans may be said to have been the enlightened teachers of barbarous Europe from the 9th to the 13th centuries. Classical literature would have been irredeemably lost, had it not been for the home it found in the schools of the unbelievers (the Mohammedans) of he Dark Ages.'

And that was the work of the Church that is turning heaven and earth to control education. Mr. Langlois has got a nut to crack in the Quebec Legislature before his education bill becomes law.

Does that Church teach the best morals? Christ says, 'By their fruits you shall know them.' The places in Europe where that Church has the strongest hold is where you find the lowest morals, poverty, and ignorance. And these places are: Spain, Portugal, Italy (South Italy especially), Austria, and Russia (Russia's religions being practically the same as Roman Catholicism.

GANYMEDE.

Tawatinaw, Alta.

FREEDOM IN THE CHURCH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Jan. 17th you have a good editorial on 'Party Despotism,' in which you point out the dangers that would result from the suppression of individual freedom. You might apply this some day when you are speaking slightingly of the thousands of Presbyterians who decline to be handed over by a committee to a new denomination. Freedom is the very essence and life of Protestantism. We do not agree with the papal conception of the church. Corporate church union necessitates a Pope, and we are not going in that direction in Canada.

R. G. MacBETH.

Paris, Ont., Jan., 1913.

Note—We are not aware that we have ever spoken slightingly of the Presbyterians who decline to be handed over by a committee to what our correspondent speaks of as a new denomination. If there is one thing that we are tenacious of, it is religious liberty. And we have always regarded the objectors as acting in all good conscience; therefore much to be respected. What we have objected to is that any among them should attempt to dictate to the church what it should do as a body. We would claim for it also religious liberty—freedom to act as it believes to be right in the great cause of the kingdom of God.

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CAMBRIDGE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There are now only three public schools in the township of Cambridge. This is consequent upon the well all of that religion to leave the public known policy of the Roman Catholic Church to urge, to use a mild term, schools and join the separate schools, so that it is now a very difficult and expensive task for the small handful of Protestants to support the public schools, school taxes being 100 percent higher than they used to be. There is something radically wrong in the whole system. I know one public school that only draws out of the township $80, for school purposes, and I taxed $180, for school purposes.

We admire the way in which Sir James Whitney has stood firmly against the lawless conduct of some of the Catholic School Boards, proving himself a man of good backbone. Seeing, however, that separate schools are allowed in the Province of Ontario, it is nothing but fair that the Ontario government should at once make a special grant to the township of Cambridge Protestant public schools to prevent the total destruction of the public school system, otherwise the result will be a wholesale emigration of the Protestant community, who cannot conscientiously send their children to a school which makes the Roman Catholic catechism a necessary part of their education.

JAMES STENHOUSE.

South Indian P.O., Ont.
Jan. 19, 1913.

Boys' Farm Subscriptions

Another List of Those Helping Work at Shawbridge Institution.

The following additional subscription to the Boys' Farm at Shawbridge have been received:

Mrs. Robt. Findlay, Westmount	$ 5.00
Rufus Cleary, Shawbridge	5.00
Major C. E. A. Patterson, city	5.00
Mrs. G. E. Robinson, Waterloo	2.00
W. A. Scott, city	5.00
Mrs. Jane E. Antliff	3.00
Mrs. Hamilton, Lachute	1.00
Miss Tait	1.00
C. Gordonsmith, Montreal	5.00
Horace J. Jewell, Quebec	1.00
Jas. Hutchison, Montreal	5.00
B. J. Burtts' Corner	2.00
Mr. T. and Mrs. Y. Dufty	2.00
Mrs. Jas. Wilson, tWhiteside, Ont.	1.00
M. J. Morton, city	5.00
Mrs. O. S. O., E. G. M.	.75
Mr. Henderson	5.00
E. Albert Cook, Montreal	5.00
R. J. Wilson, Renfrew	5.00
Richard Wilson, Renfrew	1.00
M. E. Wilson, Osgood Stn., Ont.	.75
N. A. Jones, Melborne, Que.	.50
Mrs. J. McN. sr., Stoney Creek, Ont.	3.00

The following subscriptions to the funds of the Boys' Farm at Shawbridge, Que., are acknowledged:

Mrs. J. N. Norton, Montreal	$10.00
A Well Wisher, Montreal	3.00

LABRADOR FUND.

We most heartily thank our readers for the generous response to our appeal for funds for Dr. Grenfell's Mission on the Labrador Coast. We have now secured the $1,000 for which we made appeals throughout the autumn, for the support of Dr. Harrington's launch. We are now bringing to the notice of our readers the needs of the Boys' Farm at Shawbridge, Que., an institution for the reclaimation, training and care of boys who have taken the first step in the wrong direction. It is a most worthy institution, and the work is urgently needed, and we feel sure that our appeal on its behalf will meet with the ready response which readers of the 'Messenger' have never failed to give to any worthy cause.

Previously acknowledged	$318.34
Scotch Girls' Friendly Society, Sherbrooke, Que.	5.00
Fisherman, Spring Bay	1.00
R. M. Sutherland, Rapide	1.00
Nanover W. C. T. U.	2.00
Margaret P. Kirkwood, the Grange	3.00
Richfarms S. S., Nokomis	12.00
Mrs. E. Walsh, Balder, Man.	.50
Mrs. Jas. Hierliky, Brae Harbor, P.E.I.	1.00
Mrs. Mary Waring, Pickering, Ont.	5.00
Mrs. L. S. N., St. John, N.B.	1.00
D. Clark, Chatham, N.B.	5.00
Mrs. Lillian Evans, Nutana, Sask.	5.00
Ada Gaiser, Welland, Ont.	2.00
Howard McFarlane, Fernwood, P.E.I.	20.00
A Friend, Oakville, Man.	1.00
Three Friends, Bury	3.00
A Friend, Perth	1.00
'The Gleaners' of Bethel Meth. S. S.	3.00
Neil Brodie, Clemens, Alta.	10.00
B. Herron, Scarboro	5.00
P. Kinnear, Parkdale, Ont.	1.00
A. Muirhead, Agincourt, Ont.	2.50
Mrs. D. J. Meredith, Vernonville	2.00
Black Point S. S.	2.32
Pres. C. T. U. Band, Hawkesville	1.25
Young Ladies of Sterling Meth. S. S.	5.00
A Friend, South Pelham, Ont.	2.00
J. E. Docking, Swan Lake, Man.	3.00
Elsie Taylor, Keene, Ont.	1.00
Mrs. McKay's S. S. class, Hopewell, N.S.	1.00
Mrs. J. Geddes, Winona, Ont.	5.00
B. J., Burt's Corner	3.00
Mrs. Jas. Miller, Central Butts.	2.00
Avonlea S. S., Avonlea	10.00
A. S. Pulford, Leamington	2.16
Mrs. Geo. F. Jamieson, Henderson Vale	1.00
Leslie Oliver, Brocksden, Ont.	10.00
Alex. Troop, Jordan Station	50.00
	$509.19

Address all subscriptions for this work to Labrador Fund, care of John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, stating with the subscription the object toward which it is to be placed.

Mary Fenily, who had reached the age of 104 years, has been buried in the old churchyard at Midleton, Co. Cork. She was an inveterate smoker. Mr. Michael Shorelin, aged 104 and his wife, aged 101, have celebrated the seventy-seventh anniversary of their wedding at Clooney, Co. Donegal.

LITERARY REVIEW

SOCIALISM A FAILURE IN THEORY AND IN PRACTICE.

The socialist propagates his beliefs and principles with ardor and implicit faith. His opponent, with equal conviction, attacks his doctrines as fundamentally unreasonable, — founded not on history or fact, but on an imaginary condition of humanity which has never yet been approached except under conditions which the socialist himself utterly repudiates. Still, the socialist movement goes on winning the discontented to its ranks with promises of universal happiness, or at least universal material prosperity, fomenting the differences between class and class, and especially between capital and labor.

Two recent books make vigorous attacks from different sides on the socialist's position 'Socialism from the Christian Standpoint,' by Father Bernard Vaughan (The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Toronto, $1.50) is a critical examination, from the point of view of a devout Roman Cahtolic, to whom the terms Catholic and Christian are synonymous, of the principles avowed by leading socialist writers and teachers. From the very nature of these principles he argues the impossibility of their success in action. The second book forms an extremely interesting commentary on that of Father Vaughan. Few know much about he experiment made twenty years ago by William Lane and his ship-load of Australian immigrants, who came to Paraguay, the richest portion of South America, and made an attempt to live the socialist life. A most absorbing account of the colony and its tragic history is given in 'Where Socialism Failed,' by Stewart Grahame (John Murray, London, $1.50).

SOCIALISM NOT A MERE ECONOMIC SYSTEM.

Though neither writer seems to know about the other, one illustrates the argument of the other almost as Tolstoy's 'Resurrection' illustrates 'My Religion.' Father Vaughan points out that socialism is not a mere economic system, but a doctrine that touches the whole life of man, religious, ethical, social as well as industrial. Based on a materialistic theory of evolution, it is in essence opposed to Christianity, though some profess that its attitude is simply one of non-interference with religion. It is as essentially opposed to the institution of the family in turning the children over from infancy to the care of the state as well as in its views on marriage. It removes the incentive of personal gain, proposing to substitute for it a problematical devotion to the common welfare. And the most difficult point of all, it makes no provision for the allotment in the communistic state of the undesirable forms of work. The capable and incapable are to be treated in exactly the same way, so it is not on any basis of qualification that offices are to be distributed. As Father Vaughan points out, no one has ever solved the problem of who is to do the menial work or how a scale of wages can be arranged to satisfy everyone. The socialist maintains that under the new system, when the state becomes an organism of which individuals are members, the social sense and social conscience will develop a finer type of character than that produced by the capitalistic regime. Yet he removes the great influences of religion and the home, which have hitherto produced the best elements in human character, without providing any adequate substitute. The whole social fabric depends upon character, and the basing of this upon an ideal environment weakens the whole erection. It is not in the easiest conditions that the best in man is called out.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

Mr. Grahame's story is a very remarkable one. William Lane, English by birth, Australian by adoption, was a socialist of the best type, ardent, self-sacrificing, eloquent, magnetic. He was the greatest apostle of the new doctrine in Australia, and in the time of industrial depression following the crash in 1892, he enlisted thousands of the best and most intelligent Australian workers in the ranks of socialism. Finally he determined to 'teach the world a lesson,' to seek out a spot where a socialist community could be established without interference, and after long search, found the ideal spot in Paraguay. It was rich agricultural and wooded country, with an admirable climate, the government of the country was ready to make the most generous terms to settlers, who might restore the country after its desolation by the war of Lopez, and, moreover, a communistic settlement had existed in the district for a century and a half and thriven exceedingly. The Jesuits had solved the problems of communistic society on the only possible basis, that of a benevolent despotism, backed by unquestioned religious authority. For Lane's venture nothing could be more promising. In July, 1893, the 'Royal Tar' sailed with 250 picked settlers for 'New Australia.' The story of that disastrous expedition is told in every detail. The long, weary journey in uncomfortable quarters tried the tempers of the travellers, and the first difficulties and differences deepened into antagonisms and factions before the voyage was over.

By his forethought in securing the proxies of all the Australian shareholders who had not come with the first party of enthusiasts, William Lane in his own person was a majority, and a very short experience satisfied him that only a dictator could control his 'comrades.' When the trials of pioneer life began, the disinclinations of any man to do harder work than others were doing, led to the neglect of the chief source of immediate income, the valuable timber on the land allotted to the community. The houses which had to be built were of the roughest and most primitive construction. No man would work beyond the eight-hour day. Cattle were bought, but after the necessary enclosure was made for them, no one felt any particular responsibility for them. Crops were left too long in the fields before the task of reaping could be satisfactorily allotted, and were ruined by storms. The community lived on the capital provided by themselves and other shareholders till this was exhausted and starvation stared them in the face. But long before this, Lane's dictatorship had been too severely insisted on. Three of the community were expelled for becoming intoxicated against his rules and the community split into the long-threatened factions. He and his friends went out and formed the second settlement of Cosmé.

SOCIALISTIC BASIS ABANDONED.

The tragedy was only divided into two parts by this action. New Australia went from bad to worse. When new settlers arrived they were given the heavy jobs, and many left before their probation was up As many as could manage it returned to Australia, and finally the community abandoned its socialistic basis, the members who remained took grants of the land direct from the government and began to work with a will to save what they might out of the destruction. A number still remain and have won by hard work a considerable measure of prosperity. The neglected children have been gathered into schools organized by the Church of England, and at last even the proscribed religion of Christianity has been allowed to gain a foothold. The second community of Cosmé had a little longer, but no less disastrous career. The ragged, half-starved community finally expelled Lane, who returned to Australia and sent to them all he could earn by his former calling of journalism. At last they, too, abandoned socialism, and the few who had not gone back with joy to capitalism, patriotism and Christianity in the mother lands, have by hard work retrieved to some extent their ruined fortunes. It is astonishing that so little is known to the world of this experiment in practical socialism. The socialists themselves, as Mr. Grahame remarks, are not fond of talking of it, but those who are opposed to the system are not using it as they might, to counteract the eloquence of the fiery socialist orator. Every nation buys its own experience. Australia bought hers and has learned the lesson. The writer only fears that a disaster (on a much more tremendous scale may befall the world before the lesson is taken to heart by all. Socialism, as Father Vaughan says in closing, has made its contributions to the world's welfare in arousing the nations to the evils of industrial life and to sincere efforts to redress the wrongs of the worker. It is not, however, by the confiscation of property, but by the true Christian use of it, that these wrongs can be set right. It is in the wide distribution of property without losing the incentive of ownership that the strength of a nation or government rests. It is in the Christian spirit of self-sacrifice and good will that the hope of social betterment lies. At Cosmé a short experience of religion sufficed to so convince Lane of the need of humanity for the bonds of faith that he took upon himself the duty of providing and preaching a religion which was to replace Christianity. For from its being a matter simply for the individual, he found it necessary to summon his people and instruct them publicly with diligence in the new national faith, so proving futile the most insisted on of the socialist tenets. It is true he had never renounced marriage or the family, and to this some attributed the failure of the experiment, though it was to this fact that was due the possibility of retrieval when the communistic system gave way at last to the individualism from which the colonists had so eagerly sought escape. Men had not sunk to the level of the beasts in eliminating the ethical element from marriage, and they could still return in families to the civilization founded on the home. This is a story which should be in the hands of every man who is tempted to choose socialism instead of Christianity and civil order. He would then at least know both sides of the question.

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THE CANADIAN ALMANAC FOR 1913.

The issue for 1913 of the 'Canadian Almanac,' edited by Arnold W. Thomas (The Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, $1.00), contains the usual amount of condensed information on a great variety of topics. In addition to the usual astronomical calculations, it includes the customs tariff, postal information, list of banks and branches, with their managers; the militia, post offices with nearest railway station, list of newspapers in Canada, a clergy list, a list of barristers and solicitors, educational institutions and miscellaneous societies. It has admirable maps of Ontario, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. It contains also the patent and copyright law, other legal information, also the latest information on life assurance and bank and other stocks, the British army and navy, foreign consuls, and the British, Dominion and Provincial Governments. Special features appearing this year are the maps above referred to, the text of the Panama Canal Treaty, and the sporting records and championships of 1912. There have been few changes in the governmental information, but there are necessarily changes in the various lists compiled from year to year, both of individuals and societies. The vast amount of detailed and exact information, adequately indexed, renders this a most valuable book of reference to busy people in every calling.

THE REPORTER SKETCHED FROM LIFE.

The career of a reporter on one of the great French-Canadian daily papers in Montreal is the subject of a small paper-bound volume, 'L'Envers du Journalisme,' by J. M. Alfred Mousseau. It is published by subscription, and bears on its opening pages an imposing array of French names prominent in political and legal circles, beginning with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Lomer Gouin. It is in style a most amusing specimen of typical newspaper French. In matter it gives, as its name indicates, a really inside view of the working of the news department of a daily paper. The eagerness for a 'scoop,' the determination to obtain news at all costs of exertion or risk, the rivalry between different journals, the excitement of an election day, all form part of the atmosphere in which the aspirant for journalistic honors finds himself. The hero of the tale, 'Martin,' is ambitious, somewhat poetical, adventurous and persevering. He has the varied experience of the average reporter, visits the Police and Recorder's Courts, investigates tragedies, makes his way into the Windsor station after the accident caused by a runaway express train dashing into the building, secures an interview with a visiting Cardinal by walking twenty miles along the railway track to Coteau Junction, goes to the burned city of Three Rivers, travels about to church openings and political meetings, and shares the ups and downs of his comrades of the pen.

Two of the most entertaining chapters are those describing how Martin followed the hounds with the Hunt Club at St. Lambert, and escaped uninjured, and that which tells of the scramble to get the first copy of Judge Cannon's Royal Commission report, the fever of eagerness to keep it from the other newspapers, and the final defeat when, at six o'clock in the morning, when the printers go home, an indefatigable rival buys a copy from an employee, and at that hour begins the printing of an entire issue, and gets it out in time.

The idea of M. Mousseau is not entirely new. A similar volume by one of the best-known French reporters in the city, M. Bernier, was issued a few years ago, and proved a great success. The present volume, entertaining as it is, and with many decided 'hits' in the way of asides and comments, fails to reach the standard of its predecessor. Many of the chapters begin full of promise but end rather flatly; the writer's appreciation of a climax is limited. Yet it is likely to be a popular book, and certainly gives an insight into the reporter's lot which may open the eyes of many readers.

GEORGE MEREDITH.

The poet Browning was, and is, worth studying in spite of the frequent obscurity of his expression, although few of his admirers would pretend that they do not do some skipping occasionally. It was Mrs. Carlyle who wrote to him, after the publication of 'Sordello,' and said that she and Carlyle were still in doubt whether Sordello was a man, a city, or a new dish. Douglas Jerrold, after reading the poem, handed it quietly to his wife. After some minutes of effort with it, she remarked that she was unable to make head or tail of it. 'Thank heaven,' exclaimed Jerrold, 'I have my reason yet.' Tennyson said that he could only make out two lines, the first and the last, and that both were untrue. The first was 'Who will may hear Sordello's story told,' and the last, 'Who willed has heard Sordello's story told.' It is certain now that this obscurity was not intentional, nor was it due to poverty of thought. Browning's Pegasus, indeed, was overloaded with artistic and philosophic ideas and imagery. He compelled attention at last, and it was Robert Louis Stevenson who offered the prediction that the two books of the Victorian period which would live as literature into future time were Carlyle's 'Frederick the Great' and Brownings' 'The Ring and the Book'

NOT A BROWNING.

George Meredith was the Browning of the Victorian novelists. At least that was the name attached to him, on account of the obscurity of his style. But the personality revealed in the two volumes of his letters, just published, is much less attractive than the personality of Robert Browning. Meredith was gifted as a poet and humorist, many of his judgments upon his contemporaries exhibit power and depth, and he was often generous in his impulses. But much of his life, and his thought, too, was disordered and wilful, and in his first unhappy marriage are to be found the mingled cause and consequence of this fact. The stay of religious principle was apparently early lost. In this, of course, he was a whole pole asunder from Browning, and it also explains the contempt he expresses for the work of Tennyson. His struggles with poverty—his books very slowly came into popularity—were not of the heroic kind that we admire in the case of a Dr. Samuel Johnson. Debt and expenses incurred for the sake of keeping up with the swim cannot command sympathy. His second marriage, however, was much happier than the first, and this period is apparently less marked by the lack of money.

HIS FRIENDS.

Meredith attracted a number of friendships. Sir Leslie Stephen, the able editor of the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' was in the habit of walking from London, with a party of other literary men, to Box Hill, Meredith's home in Surrey, and returning the same way at ten o'clock at night. This made a walk of fifty miles in all. Lord Morley was also a frequent visitor and correspondent. One of the latest letters of Meredith to Morley thanks him for the loan of some volumes of Creighton and Harnach. Incidentally, this shows that Lord Morley has moved much nearer to a constructive standpoint than is generally supposed, as we endeavored to show some time ago when speaking of his 'Voltaire.' But for positive additions to English thought and action, or for really great literature, there is not much at the best owing to Meredith.

SUGAR AT A GLANCE.

This is document No. 890 of the second session of the Sixty-Second Congress of the United States of America. The charts and data have been prepared by Truman G. Palmer, who has devoted fifteen years to the study of sugar-beet culture in its relation to national economy and the cost of living. Forty-two subjects have been charted from government figures wherever available, and when these were not, from the figures of European and American statisticians and statistical societies of repute. Even a cursory perusal of this interesting document makes the reader feel like doffing his hat to this humble, yet extraordinarily useful member of the fellowship of roots. A veritable agricultural savior he has proved to innumerable farming sinners and in many soils that have been sorely sinned against. None but a few outstanding facts can be given in this brief review. First among them is that the continental countries of Europe long ago learned the value of the cultivation of the sugar-beet in rotation with cereal crops. It has not only improved cultivable soil, but has brought under cultivation many areas formerly regarded as worthless. It has been the means of largely increasing the yield of cereals in the countries of Western Europe. Formerly the yield was twelve bushels of cereals three years in four, or nine bushels yearly per acre. Now, with all the poor land added the combined average yield of wheat, rye, oats, and barley is 27.2 bushels per acre, while it reaches in Belgium 51.9 bushels; this, too, as compared with a yield of 21.6 bushels from the virgin soils of the United States. Great Britain was the first country to introduce a bold root crop in rotation with cereals, but her crop was turnips. She is but in the small beginnings of beet-root culture. The great advantages to the soil of the cultivation of this crop are the deep ploughing and eradication of weeds necessary to its cultivation, and the large amount of matter, a ton to the acre, given back by the myriads of fibrous roots broken off which likewise furnished channels of aeration to help fertilive the lower strata. 'It cost Germany and other European countries large sums of money to develop their sugar industry, but they have been repaid many times over. 'This discovery utilized by the nations of Europe has enabled them to feed double the number of people which could be fed before its utilization. Many extracts from the writings of agricultural and sugar experts are given.

FOREST DISTRIBUTION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

A valuable report prepared by B. G. Fernow, LL.D., assisted by C. D. Howe, Ph.D., and J. H. White, has been issued by the Commission of Conservation of Canada, and published by permission of the Department of Crown Lands of Nova Scotia. It gives the results of a reconnaissance survey of the province for the purpose of ascertaining the forest conditions, the geological formation, the kinds of soil, the climatic conditions, and the varieties of trees found in the different regions. The report also shows the location of barrens, either natural or as the result of fires, and the extent of farm lands and of natural meadows. On this report are to be based experiments in re-forestation, where conditions show that this is possible, and also a scientific management of the present wood supply. Maps accompanying the report show with remarkable clearness the results of the survey. There is very little virgin forest in existence. The wooded areas are classed as virgin, culled, severely culled, second growth, new growth, and barren, each being further subdivided into hardwood conifers and mixed forests. In the wooded areas on the mainland, the mixed woods predominate with approximately 70 percent of conifers. In Cape Breton, there is a large area in the northern peninsula of virgin balsam fir. In some districts burned areas are very large; some of these are absolutely baren from repeated fires, but experiments are to be made in reclaiming these for agriculture or forestry. The authors of the report caution the readers against using it for commercial purposes, as from the nature of the survey the results are merely approximate in detail. Owing to the small resources at their command, the known territory was reported on from the accounts of residents familiar with the character of the country, verified by investigation where possible. Some parts difficult of access were left unclassified. But on the whole, for the purposes of conservation, the report gives correct and valuable information which may be the means of preserving to the province resources amounting to several millions a year. Dr. Fernow describes the general results obtained as regards the varieties of trees; Dr. Howe, the distribution and reproduction of the forests in relation to the underlying rocks and soils. Mr. White, as secretary of the Conservation Commission, assisted them in their labors. 'The report is unique so far as Canada is concerned, as it embodies the results of work that has never been undertaken heretofore by any of the provinces.'

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

'Yuan Shi Kai, the Lion of Asia, is the exact prototype of labor (the political regenerator of modern Italy), an opportunist, a moderate, a patriot, but neither an idealist and visionary like Mazzini nor a strong advocate of monarchy, as a panacea for all evils, like Dante.' The write of this estimate of the first President of the Chinese Republic is Sundara Raja, in a paper on 'The Future of China,' contributed to the Hindustan Review (L. M. Ghosh, publisher Allahabad, India.) 'Yuan Shi Kai realized clearly,' says Mr. Sundara Raja, 'that under the regime of the Manchus China was lagging far behind the average scale of civilization, and that in the progressive world inertia and inactivity meant speedy ruin and ultimate annihiliation. . . . There stepped on the scene the Asiatic Garibaldi, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, whose ardent patriotism created the ideal of a new China, refined and regenerated, freed from the grip of European diplomacy, a China capable of moving by itself, a China respected by all nations of the world. It was not a copy of 'China for the Chinese'; it was not the shriek of 'Asia for the Chinese'; but it was simply a free and independent China.'

WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE.

The writer goes on to ask, what about the future of China, laying down the dictum that the future of a nation is generally determined at the start by its military or naval strength. 'Strictly speaking, Yuan's task is not so arduous, for there is no nation whom China has offended by her recent revolution, even though it is not very acceptable to many countries. Direct intervention of a foreign power in the internal administration of China, in the near future, is an improbability.'

UNRIVALLED GREATNESS.

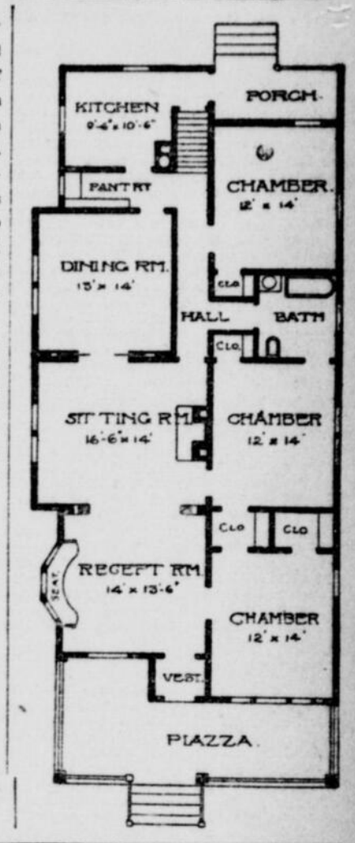
So the writer, looking along the line of the future built on China's new found liberty, sees 'a nation rising in all potentiality, with immense natural resources, with huge population, with a sound military strength, and above all with regenerated activity, which can easily rise up to an exalted place in the galaxy of nations. . . . Barring Japan, there is no country in the whole of Asia for whom China need fear. Thus her road is clear and it is left to her to work ceaselessly to attain a place of enviable security in the scale of nations. The future of China, under present circumstances, will be one of unrivalled greatness, and her power and position in Asia will be unbounded.'

A FRAUD.

This particular fraud is 'The Book of Mormon.' In a small pamphlet of sixteen pages, the Rev. W. H. Cooper, of Milverton, Ont., shows the false foundation upon which the Latter Day Saints have built and are still building. There appears to be nothing new in this particular statement of the case against the Mormons. The more than shady characters of the founder of Mormonism and his associates are a matter of history. Mr. Cooper quotes from numerous letters written before and during the early days of the movement by men and women intimately acquainted with the Smith family and the confederates of 'Joe.' Nothing favorable or even barely decent is said about them. The source of the 'Books of Mormon' is believed by the writer to be a romance, by Solomon Spaulding, called the 'Manuscript Found.' This is a piece of fiction accounting for the story of the mound builders and was never intended by the author as anything but fable. This work, written before 1812, was claimed by the early anti-Mormons to have furnished the subject matter of the 'Book,' but the writer on 'The Mormons' in the latest edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica says that this theory is now discredited. Those who wish to find in small compass the unsavory story of the early 'Latter Day Saints', will find it here. 'The Book of Mormon' proved to be a fraud by the Rev. W. H. Cooper, Milverton, Ont. (The Sun Print, Milverton. Price: 20c. each; $1.50 per dozen.)

An Old Colonial Type, Costing $4,500

One story Colonial houses were very common in New England cities and towns fifty years ago, and many of these old houses may still be seen on the older crowded streets. The design shown in our illustration is a simple, one story house, with Colonial treatment of roof, cornices, piazza, etc. This is a style that gives refinement to an otherwise common design. It will always look well and never goes 'out of style.' The plan is well adapted to the usual city lot and looks still better in the open country, where the big elm trees, oak and bass woods add picturesqueness. The size is 28 ft. in width and 60 ft. in depth, affording ample floor space for seven good rooms, with ample closets, bath room, etc. There are three good sized bed rooms, a large reception and living room opening together with wide columned arch and a liberal fireplace in living room. This house was built at an outlay of $4,500, including good plumbing and hot air furnaces. The construction throughout was good, with full basement, main floor 3 ft. above grade line, height of story, 9 ft., outside of frame sheathed, papered and covered with narrow siding and plastered inside, the floor of birch and finish of birch, stained. The small window panes with green window blinds and an old fashioned iron knocker on the front door will complete this quaint and restful house design.



Literary Notes

In the 'Canada Monthly' for January John H. Parry writes further about 'Neglected Opportunities of Western Canada,' taking up in this number the questions of neglected timber resources and wasted opportunities of developing manufactures in the West. Another timely, though brief, article is one on the fishing industry of Canada by N. G. Neill. Several good fiction items make up the 'Canada Monthly' list, including Edith Huntingdon Mason's story 'Salvage.'

Note was made in this column a few weeks ago about the poor make-up of the December 'Pall Mall Magazine,' and the equal poverty of its contents, a circumstance that was all the more regretted because of the literary achievements of the magazine in the past. It seems that the December issue was a sort of 'stand-pat' issue produced during the upset season between the passing of the old, and the coming in of the new control. The 'Pall Mall Magazine' lives up to the standard of its January issue, it will deserve to live long and lustily. The 'Pall Mall' looks new all through—and bright and snappy in the bargain. A word as to the contents list. It is a healthy, promising brood of men, with a cut above the conventional, that the 'P.M.M.' editor has collected.

Can journalism be taught? is a question at least one college, that founded by the late Jacob Pulitzer, is trying to solve. Meanwhile, a book on 'Newspaper Reporting and Correspondence,' by Grant M. Hyde, teacher of newspaper writing at the University of Wisconsin, may be taken as an instalment to the discussion, as well as a manual compiled by one who has had practical experience in his subject. The book will be published by the Appletons, New York.

An interesting pen picture of John Wesley appears in a book just published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, London, on 'William Hone; His Life and Times,' written by Frederick W. Hackwood. We are told of Wesley at the deathbed of an old dame who was Hone's schoolmistress when youngsters were taught out of the horn book.

In the Putnam (New York and London), list appears, a new work by Frederic Harrison, D.C.L., called 'The Positive Evolution of Religion.' He undertakes to estimate the moral and social reaction of various forms of religion, proceeding through the stages of Nature-worship, Polytheism, Catholicism, Protestantism and Deism

Blackmore's Lorna Doone, Longfellow's Hiawatha, etc., and Washington Irving's the Sketch Book have been added to the tasteful 'World's Classics,' published by Henry Frowde (London and Toronto.)

'The Debt,' by William Westrup (Alston Rivers, London, 6s.). A vigorous South African tale. The transport riders, father and son, are living people moving in a thoroughly well realized atmosphere of non-melodramatic adventure.

'The Humbug,' by Mrs. Tom Godfrey (Hurst and Blackett, London, 6s.). The arch humbug of all is the doctor, whose sister, a sympathetic heroine of forty, manages to find sincerity and happiness in spite of everything and everybody.

'Paul Flemming,' by Mary J. Bates (Murray and Evenden, London, 2s. net). A story of a weaver's struggles in the days when machinery was new and strange. The hero is a well-realized figure, and the characterization as a whole is very much superior to the plot.

'Back Home,' by Irvin S. Cobb (Heinemann, London, 6s.). The author of this novel has endeavored successfully to present Southern Americans to us as distinct from the familiar stage properties of transplanted American dramas.

'The Reef,' by Edith Wharton (Macmillan, New York, 6s.). In this characteristic novel the author presents with that sure hesitancy of touch of which Mr. Henry James is the acknowledged mas a young American diverted from the woman he loves by an interlude with another woman, who loves him far too well to claim him for herself. As usual in this author's work, the minor characters are admirably presented.

'The Theory of Evolution,' by the Rev. Karl Frank, S.J., with a chapter on 'Ant Guests and Termite Guests,' by Father Erich Warmann, S.J., has been translated from the German by Charles T. Druery. It will be brought out shortly by Kegan Paul & Company, New York.

Mr. T. M. Heal's 'Stolen Waters: a Page from the Conquest of Ulster,' which Longmans, New York, have in preparation, is based on unpublished manuscripts, state papers, etc., dealing with the title to two great fisheries in northern Ireland.

A BULGARIAN COMPLAINT.

(From the 'Nation,' London.)

A friend, lately returned from the war, tells a story from the mouth of wounded Bulgarian soldiers which is typical of their spirit. They complained that the Turks always fled too soon. Asked the reason, they would often give a version of this story. When they had got within 300 yards of the Turkish lines, the order was given to fix bayonets. This order in Bulgarian is 'Nanosh' or 'Fret! Nanosh.' ('Ready! Fix bayonets'.. When the Turks heard this cry they asked those of their comrades who knew Bulgarian to explain what the Bulgars were saying, 'Fet Nanosh', was the reply. And what does that mean? 'Five on the knife,' was the reply. Thereupon the Turks invariably fled.

The BOY SCOUTS

A Badge for Citizenship

What Some of Montreal's Prominent Citizens Think of the Suggestion.

The idea of awarding badges to the members of the Boy Scouts for knowledge of civic affairs and the system of government in Canada, and thus encouraging a more general and more intelligent interest in such matters, which was suggested by one of the Scoutmasters on this page last week, has been discussed by a great many readers, and a number of the city's prominent men who have always shown an interest in the Boy Scout movement, express their hearty approval of the plan.

The suggestion included the granting of badges for proficiency in various lines, such as canoeing, fishing, and a knowledge of fish life and citizenship. Regarding the latter the suggestion was that 'A Citizens' badge might embody the knowledge of the qualifications necessary for a man to vote for the municipal council, the Provincial and the Federal Parliaments. To know how Senators are appointed and to be familiar with the various administrative departments of the Federal Government. To know also how the Lieutenant-Governors are chosen and how Provincial Cabinets are formed. To know the duties of the various civic departments, such as fire, police, board of health, the school system of the district in which the Scout lives, etc. To have a knowledge of the history of Canada.'

MR. H. B. AMES, M.P.

Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P., thinks the idea a very good one. 'The Boy Scouts would learn the fundamental principles of manliness and truthfulness,' he said, 'and that is a splendid thing to build citizenship on. The boys should have mock city councils and mock parliaments, and there is also a good textbook on civics that would be very useful to them. They could acquaint themselves with the whole system of government such as we have in Canada, and I think it is well worth while.'

MR. WILLIAM RUTHERFORD.

Mr Wm. Rutherford, ex-Mayor of Westmount, said: 'Anything that will interest the boys in civic affairs and the government of the country is a good thing. This is a move in the right direction. What we need is intelligent interest in all such things, and that is why I believe that it is a very wise plan to encourage it in this way.

MR. R. C. SMITH, K.C.

Mr. R. C. Smith—'The principle of giving some mark of appreciation for merit in any line is usually stimulating. Particularly among the older boys I should think this idea of encouraging a knowledge of civic and governmental affairs a good one. It will get them to devote attention to these subjects, and they will become better informed than most people are at the present time. I think it would be a useful plan to adopt.'

MR. JOHN HYDE.

Mr. John Hyde—'It is a very fine suggestion. I think it would help our young men to take more interest in municipal affairs. It would, I think, tend to the betterment of the whole of Canada if the idea were carried out systematically.

'The great trouble has always been the apathy of the average citizen. Anything that will help do away with that, or add increased interest to our civic and governmental affairs, will be a very good thing.'

A BREAK IN THE SHAFT.

(By Albert W. Tolman, in The 'Youth's Companion.')

Clang! Clang! The gong behind the brass-rimmed telegraph-dial in the engine-room of the Atlantic liner 'Trinidad' pealed imperiously, and the moving indicator stopped at 'half speed.' Donald Moore, the heavy-shouldered Scotch engineer, spun the starting-wheel. Responsive to the rushing steam from the boilers under which the fires had been kindled twelve hours before, the ponderous machinery work to life; and the hot, oil-heavy air was fanned by the sweep of mighty arms of steel.

er,' was busy here and there, trickling oil from his long-losed can into the brass cups that eased the friction-points of the laboring machinery. Glasgow-born, he had spent the working portion of his twenty-one years in the shipyards of his native city. It was his ambition to become an engineer. Although he had made six trips on the 'Trinidad,' the novelty and fascination of his duties had not yet worn off.

Clang! Clang! Again the brazen gong pealed out. 'Full speed ahead!' Moore gave wheel another turn. The boat was forging through the outer channel, and already her plates were beginning to quiver under the sea-swell. Her nose was pointed toward England, three thousand miles away.

'It's time for me to oil the bearings of the propeller shaft,' said Sandy to himself.

Kneeling before a small doorway in the rear of the engine-room, he lighted his lantern. Before him yawned a black cavity.

It was the entrance to the 'tunnel,' five feet in diameter and about fifty feet long, running back over the keel to the stern of the liner, through which ran the rapidly revolving shaft of the propeller.

Sandy closed the door behind him. He was tall and thin, and the lowness of the tunnel did not permit him to stand upright. He proceeded down the narrow passage, oiling each bearing as he came to it. The rays from his lantern glittered on the round of polished steel, revolving rapidly and silently.

There was very little roll so far below the surface of the water. The air was damp and somewhat close, for the 'Trinidad' was an old-fashioned boat with but one screw, and her single tunnel lacked the means of ventilation provided in more modern craft. Directly over the young Scot's head beyond the thin roof of half-inch plates, lay hundreds of tons of cargo.

As he approached the stern, he could feel the increasing tremor of the screw. Only a few feet away outside the hull the sharp blades were churning the water to foam with sixty-five revolutions to the minute. He poked the slender inquisitive nose of his can down close to last bearing, and drenched it with quick-dropping oil.

Suddenly he was aware of a strange humming vibration behind him. Turning quickly, he held up his lantern so that its rays shone back kalong the shafting. It was oscillating irregularly; from the bearings came a shrill note of complaint. Then before his very eyes a strange and fearful thing.

With a sharp rending crack the shaft sprang asunded, and out whirled a curiously pumping splinter of rugged steel.

It smote the top and side of the tunnel, riping and tearing through the half-inch plates. There was a soft, thunderous rushing, and down burst a yellow deluge that filled the passage from roof to floor, and boiled round the ankles of the astounded oiler. The broken shaft had smashed through the floor of the lower hold into the cargo of grain!

So quickly did the disaster take plaes that Sandy had no time to think of darting out. Well that he did not, for he would have been torn to pieces by the circling steel, or smothered in the rushing wheat. Dumb with terror, he shrank back, his eyes fixed on the wildly tossing grain heap under which the shaft was still oscillating.

Gradually the movements grew slower and slower, and at last ceased entirely. The engines had been stopped.

McCabe's first thought had been for the safety of the steamer. There was power enough in that ragged steel end to shear through the 'Trinidad's' outer shell, and send her to the bottom. He crouched breathless in the close atmosphere, dim with dust, dreading a breach in the hull and the inrush of the sea. But all grew quiet without that final disaster. Sandy felt a great relief. They were so near port that a tug could soon tow the steamer back and dock her for repairs.

Then it dawned upon him that he was in a serious position. The grain had completely choked the tunnel. It sloped from his ankles up to the break in the roof-plates. He held his lantern up, and saw through the subsiding dust that there was no crevice between the close-packed kernels and the curved iron sheets. How was it possible for him to get out?

The gushing of water fell upon his ears. He turned, and saw two or three considerable jets spurting through the hull round the shaft. At this point there was always more or less leakage, which ordinarily drained beneath the tunnel floor to the pumps. Wheat now choked the well that took care of this inflow. It was running in much more rapidly than usual, and was already two inches deep on the floor.

Leaning forward in the thick air, with the water soaking through the wheat that clung about his ankles, Sandy thought the situation over.

He knew that the break must have been discovered at once in the engine-room, and the machinery stopped, for there was now no tremor in the walls of his prison. Beside him the section of the shaft bearing the screw had also come to rest. Probably even now his friends were on the other side of the mass of grain, wondering if he were still alive.

He struck the steel wall once, twice, thrice, with his oil-can; and three taps answered him from beyond the heap. They knew his plight, and would render what help they could.

But how? An attempt to dig him out would end in disaster, for the grain above was fifteen feet deep, and the enormous pressure of thousands of bushels would send a steady torrent down to take the place of any that might be removed. Indeed, it would make the barrier thicker, and his situation so much the worse. And yet the sole avenue of escape lay through those close-packed kernels; in every other direction were walls of steel.

The space in which he was penned contained no more air than would suffice for twenty miutes at the most. Already his lungs were suffering from the closeness and the dust. His lantern was growing dim. The water about his feet was rising rapidly.

It is a fearful thing to feel that your span of life is measured by a certain number of breaths. Sandy did not know how what scheme for his rescue might be on foot beyond that sloping wall. It would not do to depend too much on his friends. He might suffocate before help could reach him. He must make a fight for himself.

How far was it through the mass of wheat? Again he tapped on the steel, and back came answering taps not far away. The barrier could not be very thick at the top. He must force his way through it. In this lay his only hope.

All depended on the position and size of the rent through which the grain had entered the tunnel. If it were in the middle of the roof and very large, there was no possibility of success.

He set his lantern down on the bearing, and crawled cautiously up the soft slope, careful not to start the wheat flowing again.

He burrowed with his hands into the summit of the barrier. It did not seem so very solid; but when he withdrew them, he could feel the kernels follow.

Thrusting his face close to the steel, he made a quick dive into the yielding mass, hoping to be able to push his body through it. But it was firmer that he had thought, and he was compelled to drag himself back defeated, ears, nose and mouth full of dust.

Staggering down the slope, he dropped in a heap in the deepening water. The air was now barely breathable. The light from his lantern had become a mere smoky blur. Insensibility and death would be his portion if he remained there a few minutes more. Yet what used to makek another attempt?

On the oiler's dulled ears and dizzy senses fell again a series of persistent, inquiring taps. He shook off the creeping stupor, and started up. What were his friends doing to help him? He had barely reason enough to tap back in token that he was still alive. Then, crazed to think that he must die with safety so near, he hurled himself like a madman upon the grain. Better to perish fighting than to suffocate without effort.

The consciousness that this was his last chance brought back clearness to his muddled brain. Painfully exploring the summit with his fingertips, he decided that the pressure was less on the right side. Crowding himself up between wheat and steel, choking and blinded, he dug and wriggled and fought his way deeper and deeper into the mass(which allowed him to progress by inches, but closed round him like water.

Well for thim that he was thin and tall; Otherwise he would never have been able to wedge himself between the curved plates and the thousands of resisting kernels.

As he pushed himself along, keeping a little air-space beneath his face and working the grain behind him, he felt on his left side the steady, merciless pressure from above crushing and brusing him almost beyond endurance

Sandy had now penetrated so far into the wheat that he could not get back. His strength was nearly gone. The kernels were close up against his nostrils, they filled his ears, they fought to crowd between his lips. He could not draw a breath.

His fingers, thrust despairingly straight before him, conveyed the news that the mass was growing looser. He made two or three frantic efforts, wriggled a few inches farther, and then stopped. His hands had broken through into an empty space, but he could not make another motion.

Just then his wrists were seized by his friends, and he was dragged, bruised and bleeding and all but insensible, into the open tunnel beyond the barrier.

5TH MONTREAL.

The officers of the Fifth Montreal (Outremont), Troop, held a meeting on January 18th, when a programme for the future was decided upon. After having such a long rest, quite a lot will be heard from us in the future.

We are glad to report that one of our A. S. M.'s, Mr C.oates, who has been sick for quite a long time, is again with us and the signallers will look forward to a busy time.

JOHN W. DAY.

REGISTRATION OF TROOP COLORS.

At the last S.M.'s meeting the following motion was carried:

(a) That troops be allowed to register with the S.M.'s Club their color or colors as exemplified by their scarves, and that such color or colors when once registered be not used by any other troop.

(b) That the following three (3) colors be exempt from restrictive registration: blue, green and white, in order that new troops may have an opportunity to obtain scarves cheaply.

(c) That Goodwins be asked to refrain from selling promiscuously any of the restrictively registered colors.

Up to the present time the president of the S.M.'s Club has registered the following colors:

11th Montreal (1st and 2nd McGill), red and white, half and half.

18th Montreal (St. Martin's), royal blue and white, half and half.

5th Montreal (1st Outremont), green (non-restrictive.)

6th Montreal (1st and 2nd Westmount, dark blue (non-restrictive.

14th (Montreal (Y.M.C.A.) green and white, half and half.

17th Montreal (St. Andrew's), purple ground, with small white dots.

3rd Montreal (St. Thomas), cardinal.

An Old Boys' association is to be formed in Toronto for those who have given up active scout work, but who still have an interest in it.

The Central District

Why It Was Formed.

A number of Scoutmasters, feeling that the Movement had grown so large in the city of Montreal, that it would be better to divide it up into smaller districts, to facilitate the teaching, examining, and distribution of badges, and also to help new Troops, and to encourage a better acquaintance between Scoutmasters, held a meeting on Saturday, the 21st December, at which about ten were present, and appointed a temporary secretary. A letter was sent to the Montreal Council, which acceded to their petition at the meeting held on Tuesday, Jan. 14th, granting them the following privileges:—

It was decided that as provided in the Constitution, that permission be granted to form a Central Division, said Committee to be known as the Central District of Montreal. The area to be bounded by St. Lawrence Boulevard Pine Avenue Atwater Ave. Canal and River St. Lawrence. The powers vested in it are

(a) To supervise and encourage the movement within its area with the least possible amount of interference with the independence and initiative of the Troops and Patrols. To work in co-operation with other recognized organizations for boys.

(b) To nominate suitable persons to act as officers and recommend them to the District Commissioner for the Chief Scout's Warrant.

(c) To register, refuse to register or suspend any officer Troop, Patrol, or Scout within its area. No officer, Troop, Patrol or Scout will be recognized unless registered. Any case of suspension should be reported to the Montreal Council for transmission to the Secretary at headquarters without delay.

(d) To arrange with examiners appointed by the Montreal Council, to examine candidates for the Proficiency Badges, to be responsible for the granting of all Scout badges, and the distribution of same.

(e) To encourage the formation of Troop Committees for finance, the trusteeship for Troop property, etc., etc.

(f) If local by-laws are adopted, to forward two draft copies to headquarters, one for filing and the other for approval and return.

It being understood that the Montreal Council has the authority to withdraw this permission on the recommendation of the District Commissioner.

Proficiency Badge Examinations

As arranged by the S.M.'s Club examinations in the more important proficiency badges will be held monthly, the following are some of the appointments made for the coming series:—

Friday, 28th—Fireman's; report to Sub-Chief Hort, Westmount Fire Station No. 2, at 7 p.m.

Saturday, 1st—Swimmers; report to L. G. Norris, O'Connel Baths, at 2.30.

Saturday, 1st—Rescuers; same as above.

Saturday, 1st—Cooks; report to Mrs. Walford, Prov. Headquarters, at three o'clock.

Saturday, 1st—Musicians; report to D. J. Evans, Central Y.M.C.A., at five o'clock.

Saturday, 1st—Fireman's; report to Sub-Chief Hort, Westmount Fire Station No. 2, at 7 p.m.

Monday, 3rd—Fireman's; same as above.

FEED AT LACHINE.

On Friday, January 17, the 2nd Lachine Troop held a social at their headquarters, to which the 1st and 3rd Troops were invited. About seventy boys were present, and all spent a most enjoyable evening. Several progressive games were played, the 2nd and 3rd pairing up with the 1st, so that no two boys of one Troop were together. Music was not forgotten either, a pianoforte solo, with bugle obligato, being the latest. The Rev. Mr. McKinnon, the pastor of St. Andrew's Church, dropped in for a few minutes, and spoke to the boys, expressing himself pleased to see so many together and enjoying themselves. S.M. Wensley read a paper on 'The Colors of the British Army and the History of Same.' But the best of the evening was the feed (the coffee was not made by Teddy this time).

The 2nd Troop may feel assured that in future their feed will be largely patronized. Those Scouts that did not attend certainly missed something. Moral: Always turn up to meetings.

After supper S.M. Wensley, speaking for the 1st Troop, thanked Mr. Hunter and the Scouts of the 2nd Troop for the very jolly time they had had. Then, after the singing of the National Anthem, the boys dispersed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The following letters from the Governor-General and King George were received by the St. George's Troop in acknowledgment of calendars sent by the 12th Montreal:—

Buckingham Palace.

The Private Secretary is commanded by the King to thank the members of the 12th Montreal (St. George's) Troop of Boy Scouts for the good wishes that they have been kind enough to forward to His Majesty.

Government House,
Ottawa, Dec., 1912.

The Private Secretary is desired by the Governor-General to thank you for your Christmas and New Year's wishes, which are much apreciated by His His Royal Highness.

The 12th Montreal (St. George's) Troop Boy Scouts, Montreal.

LIFE SAVING AND SWIMMING.

What promised to be an interesting demonstration at the Central Y. M. C. A. did not materialize, owing to a misunderstanding. The newspapers got the dates mixed. The demonstration was to have been by Scouts, including Allan Corner, S.M.'s Lorimer and Spurrier, and the latter was to have given some fancy swimming stunts, which would have been worth seeing. However, the demonstration is only postponed, so watch the 'Witness' for further announcements.

In the census returns for Scotland the following totals are shown. 190 associations, 550 troops, 561 scoutmasters, 663 assistant scoutmasters, and 14,006 scouts. The last figure is an increase of practically a thousand over the numbers for 1911.

KORP AND KELL, OR THE LONE PATROL.

SCOUTMASTERS MEET.

Twenty-five scoutmasters met together on Wednesday evening last at the first meeting of the year of their club. A great many matters were discussed and passed on.

S.M. Lyman suggested that the official outfitters be asked to stock lighter staves. Until samples are submitted nothing would be done.

Mr. Stevenson, chairman of the Campers' Reunion Committee, reported a successful gathering.

The provincial secretary reported a successful proficiency badge distribution.

The convener of the Paton Cup Committee had nothing to report.

It was decided that the scoutmasters' training course be continued from Wednesday, 5th February.

Mr. Lorimer reported that one team had been entered for the Hersey Cup Competitions, which had earned second place.

S.M. Allen submitted regulations for the Burland Shooting Trophy, which with some alterations were passed.

Several letters were received embodying applications from S.M.'s asking that it be possible to register troop colors as contained in the neckerchief. This was agreed upon as being a good move. A few plain colors will be left at the outfitters, which cannot be registered, so that new troops forming may have no difficulty in getting started.

Mr. Forman reported that the first section of the drill pamphlet was typewritten.

A letter was read by Mr. Foreman embodying his resignation as D.S.M. owing to pressure of business. This was accepted with regret.

Application was made by one of the Montreal troops to take up an unused earlier registration number. After discussion this was not allowed.

Mr. Lyman reported the formation of a Central District Committee.

In considering the appointment of a new D.S.M., the meeting first outlined what his duties should be. It was passed that he shall take charge of all combined parades and do a systematic visitation of troops. Messrs. Allen, Lyman and Wensley were appointed a committee to look for a suitable man and report.

In view of the difficulty that has been experienced in the past in properly distributing the committee work of this club over the entire membership, it was passed:

That, unless special circumstances necessitate otherwise, the personnel of all standing and select committees of this club be determined by the president in the following manner:

(1) The president will have before him a list of all members of the S.M.'s Club, which list should indicate quickly the number of committees upon which any one member of the club is acting.

(2) The president will, upon request for any committee, name the members of it after (a) considering the special qualifications of any member of this club; (b) examining the list referred to in paragraph one (1) of this motion.

The provincial secretary drew attention to the alterations made in the Sir Edward Clouston Cup regulations.

Attention was drawn to the fact that Scouts were often examined on matter not contained in 'Scout Tests and How to Pass Them.' It was agreed however, that the book could not be looked upon as a basis of examination. The principle involved in the discussion which arose, that of standardization of examinations, was felt to be a serious one. The examining committee was asked to take the matter up and report.

In view of the monthly examinations for proficiency badges, the question was asked as to whether the boys would be kept waiting for the badge until the three monthly distributions came along. It was agreed that where district committees existed badges would be handed over to the secretaries of such bodies, or to the S.M.'s of the troops concerned for distribution, as they decided upon.

The meeting was then adjourned.

FROM SPAIN.

The late Consul-General for Spain in Canada, Senor Ortiz de Zugasti, has written the following letter, in which he refers to the recent formation of the Boy Scouts organization in Spain. The letter is addressed to Lt.-Col. Cole, and was written by Senor Ortiz after he had received a copy of the Coronation report of the Canadian Boys Scouts' trip to England:

'Madrid, 30-11, 1912.

'Thanks for your book about the Boy Scouts in their trip to King George's Coronation.

'Here in Spain a very short time ago they began to organize the Boy Scouts, and I have sent your book to the secretary of the "Exploradores de Espana." This is the translation of my letter:

'Mr. Teodoro Tradier, general secretary.

'Sir,—Just at this moment, at the time you are organizing the institution of the Boy Scouts, a friend of mine of Montreal who went to England for King George V.'s Coronation, commanding the contingent of the Boy Scouts of Canada, has sent me the report he has written of their trip, giving likewise an account of the progress of the institution in Canada; which book I send to you, if perhaps it may be useful to you.

'I am, sir, etc.'

Translation of the secretary's reply:

'Sir,—I am very thankful to you for favoring me with your letter and for sending me the pamphlet of your friend, Colonel Minden Cole, which we will read with great interest in the certainty of finding useful knowledge for the fulfilment of the difficult task of national organization which we have undertaken.

'Your spontaneous help has been highly esteemed by the committee, and counting upon your patriotism and enthusiasm, I beg you to continue favoring us with your valuable help, for if we need the latter from every Spaniard, the need is even greater for direct co-operation from people who like you, sir, are above the intellectual average and possess a larger circle of acquaintances.

'Thanking you again for your help, believe me, very sincerely yours,

'FEODORO TRADIER.'

In otro particular me repito de Vd. de su afectisimo amigo.

E. ORTIZ DE ZUGASTI.

Senor Ortiz made many friends in Canada by his genial and courtly manner. After residing for some time in Montreal, he was transferred to Gibraltar two years ago. On his retirement from the Consular Service a short time ago he took up his residence in Madrid.

WON HIGH HONOR.

Scout Frank Wood Was Presented With Award of Merit.

Scout Frank Wood, of the Second Toronto Troop, won a high honor during the week ending December 24, at the final swimming events, held at Varsity tank, when he was presented with the Award of Merit of the Royal Life Saving Society. This is the first time this award, the second highest obtainable, has been won by a Canadian Scout. Some of the tests are swimming 600 yards, fully attired in every day costume, towing a subject 180 feet, performing 10 different aquatic feats, diving from heights ranging from four to 12 feet, resuscitating apparently drowned persons, and bringing up a body from the bottom in 10 feet of water.

The award is a handsome silver medal suitably engraved with a picture of a man being rescued on one side and Britannia awarding a laurel on the other. The team of which Scout Wood is captain won the Scout championship in swimming and life saving for the whole of Ontario and got a large silver cup presented by Mr. J. J. Kent for annual competition.

WHAT A SCOUT DID.

The attention of every boy scout is drawn to the perseverance shown by Harold C. Shipman, inventor of ship's baseball game. During his spare moments and after hours, when he was an office boy in one of the Cobalt mines, he used to read the returns of the great games of the big league baseball league series. His employers used to question him as to why he kept on looking over these papers and magazines about baseball. He had an idea and night after night, for hours and hours, for over three years, he kept persistently working without telling anybody his idea. But during this time he took the American national game and put it into the most ingenious card game, with every conceivable play or movement of a player included. He had perseverence—one of the greatest qualities a scout or anyone can have.

A NEW DEPARTMENT.

The Ontario scout council has organized a new department in the movement. It is now proposed to organize the boys over 16 years of age into troops and they shall be known as scout rangers. Their examinations will be much more difficult than those of the scouts, and their work will also be more difficult.

A SCOUT MOTTO.

I would be true, for there are those who trust me;
I would be pure, for there are those who care;
I would be strong, for there is much to suffer;
I would be brave, for there is much to dare;
I would be friend of all—the foe—the friendless;
I would be giving, and forget the gift;
I would be humble, for I know my weakness;
I would look up—and laugh, and love and lift.

Harold Walter.

The 1st Outremont is delighted to have S. M. Spurrier, who has been laid up in hospital for some weeks, back again. This troop has begun training for the Sir Edward Clouston Cup Competition, which takes place on Feb. 22. It is expected that the competition will be keen as under the new regulations, any troop in the Province may compete, and many entries are looked for.

Resignation of Mr. Evans

Some Appreciations.

The Scouts are indeed sustaining a severe loss in as much as Mr. Evans, our Provincial Secretary, feels called to other duties. He has lived up to the Scout law conscientiously, and has always responded cheerfully, no matter under what conditions, to the many calls upon his time and patience. We wish him 'God Speed' and all properity, and feel we shall always have his sympathy and co-operation with the Scout movement.

J. C. C. ALMON,
Hon.-Treasurer and H.S.M., 1st Westmount.

Sir,—It was with a feeling of profound regret that I heard of the resignation of Mr. Evans as secretary of the Canadian Boy Scouts of this province.

When Mr. Evans was appointed to that position we all felt that we had the right man, and he has not disappointed us. His varied experience in similar work and his general practical knowledge made him a most valuable man on all committees and at all meetings, while his intimate knowledge of the problems confronting the boys and his intense sympathy with the boys themselves fitted him particularly for dealing with the boys.

He has the rare gift of gaining the confidence of a boy, and that confidence is with him a sacred trust.

Scoutmasters know that whatever advice he gives would be in the best interests of the boys and for the good of the troop.

Perhaps there is no place where scoutmasters and scouts will miss him more than at Tamaracouta. We cannot think of the camp without think-

D. J. EVANS.

ing of the general manager. The summer of 1912 Camp Tamaracouta and the name Evans will go down to posterity in the annals of the history of the scout movement in Montreal as inseparable.

R. GORDON ASCAH.

Mr. Evans has also played a leading part in the establishment of a scoutmasters' training class which has been most successful and instructive.

But if I were to choose one scouting activity as that in which Mr. Evans proved his worth more than any other, I should mention Camp Tamaracouta, in which he was the resident officer. A great deal of the success of the camp as a real training school for citizenship was due to Mr. Evans. While exercising a general oversight he was not 'fussy' over the boys, leaving the enforcement of practically all the details of discipline and regulation in their own hands.

Firstly, I would like to pay a tribute to Mr. Evans' readiness to serve on all sorts of S.M.'s committees, and to his good humor. He has always been able to hold up his own end of an argument with vim and determination, but never forgot to be as fraternal as a scout should be with those who happened to differ from him in opinion.

J. W. R.

It was a fortunate day for the scout movement when Mr. Evans undertook the position of its employed secretary for this province. The period that has passed since he undertook its guidance has been remarkable for progress both in the breadth of the movement and in the intensity of its work. There is no question, but that this development is due mainly to the efforts and personality of our provincial secretary.

It is no easy task for a man to maintain his enthusiasm for a movement, however much he may believe in it, when he himself is the main source of its initiative. One proof of Mr. Evans' ability has been the way in which he has withstood this drain and has kept enthusiastic for so long in the face of many difficulties. No one but himself will ever know how much grit it has meant to keep lifting, always lifting, when it seemed as if what he was trying to do was quite impossible.

We who have kept close to Mr. Evans have often had occasion to admire the tact with which he dealt with men and boys and the quite remarkable gift he possesses of getting other people to do what he asks them to do. Both at the camp and in the city he has come through some pretty tight situations just because he had the power of getting everybody on his side. One great danger of a purely executive position such as he has held is that a man will grow to care more for the movement than for the boys in it, more for the mechanical than the personal side of it. But there are scores of both men and boys throughout our city who can testify to the helpfulness of their close, personal touch with Mr. Evans, and I suppose there are few men in Montreal who have as many boy friends (not acquaintances) as our provincial secretary. This will ever be the lasting monument to the efficiency of his work.

One cannot have kept in touch with the movement during the past year without realizing how admirably Mr. Evans has persisted in emphasizing the importance of the religious side of its work, without which it pleads guilty of great incompleteness. No one could spend time at camp last summer without being impressed with the quiet, manly way in which he made his convictions on this question apparent both by word and life. The simple Sunday services, under his direction, gave the needed religious motive to the practical service which he encouraged so successfully during the week.

The scout movement has received a distinct impetus in the direction of the fullest, all round development of the boys from Mr. Evans. Let us who remain in it make sure that it loses nothing of its character or of the height of its aim, even though his active influence is withdrawn.

E. R. PATERSON.

'Isn't that rotten'; 'What did he do that for?' and similar expressions have been heard wherever Scouts assemble, and the old thought of 'what will become of us all,' has found a lodging place in the mind of more than one Scout. I would like to say, however, that greater far than the loss sustained to the movement through the resignation of Mr. Evans is the personal loss sustained to every one of us, of one who combines the virtues of powerful leadership and executive ability, with the virtue of a winning personality and kindly friendliness. There are times when we have met him as Scout meets senior officer, but then there are other times when we have met him as friend to friend, and though Fortune may give us another Provincial Secretary, his equal in tact and ability, yet we wonder just where the Scouts, yes, and more than that, every boy in the community, is going to find a chum like 'our Mr. Evans.'

One who knows him well can safely say that the walls of the headquarters' office at Tamaracouta have heard more kindly advice than reprimands, and that all which has come from the headquarters' office, on St. Catherine street, for the purpose of creating a high type of manliness and citizenship has not been in the form of official order or decree, but that an unmeasurable contribution towards the end which the movement has in view, has been made by the friendship of our Secretary, with individual Scouts.

'MR. 4TH LAW.'

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

Since the swimming and life-saving tests for the cup have been made so easy, perhaps we will have a few more teams in the line next time.

Chestie, you will lose your nickname if you persist in partaking of the forbidden chocolate, which is guaranteed to develop—not the chest!

No! the provincial secretary was not responsible for that brilliant suggestion re Canadian badges.

He would certainly not have omitted a Dinghy Sailor's Badge.

There is considerable satisfaction in knowing that when the call comes, scouts are 'prepared,' as in the case of Scout Dawson.

Is the Laundryman's badge popular?

With the boys' mothers? Yes!

The training for the tailor's badge will fill a long-felt want.

By enabling some fellows to get shorts that will not fit too soon.

Of course, we cannot let this winter go by without indulging, as of yore, in a bean feed on the mountain.

Finishing up with that very gentle game, jump jimmynaka, at which our old friend, Nigel B. Young, was such an expert.

Get busy, fellows, it's you we want.

We've got the beans.

Sooner than stand the pleasant remarks which are thrown in now and again re a game of basketless ball, played in Quebec, the provincial secretary has given up an easy job.

Talk about your lady S.M.'s.

One of the city's most stalwart S.M.'s was seen hurrying through the streets carrying a doll and a doll's cradle one night this week.

He said it was for the use of the boys who were training for their missioner's badge!

Has anyone suggested a Nursery-maid's Badge?

THE OWL.

S.M.'S TRAINING COURSE.

The lectures of the Scoutmasters' Training Course will begin again on Wednesday, February 5. The subjects of three lectures which will complete the course are Discipline, Narcotics, and Stimulants, and their Effects upon the Boy, and Sex Hygiene.

Mr. Evans, Prov. Sec., will give an illustrated lecture, to the troops of the Central District, on Thursday evening, January 30, at 8 o'clock, in St. George's schoolroom, on Stanley Street, on the Coronation trip and Camp Tamaracouta, to which Scouts of the district are requested to bring their friends.

Remember all the boys of the Troops in the Central District are expected to be at the Lookout, on Mount Royal, this afternoon, at three o'clock.

ENGLISH

Traps and Hounds.

Mr. Aubrey Wallis is resigning the Mastership of the Four Burrow Hounds because of the setting of traps on the days when hounds are out.

Memorial to Late King.

In conformity with the suggestion of King George, the memorial to the late King Edward VII. will be erected in the open space between Pall Mall and the Duke of York's Memorial in London.

Letter-box Vintage.

About fifty letters were damaged as the result of an outrage by Suffragists at Kew. The letter box at the junction of Maize road and Priory road when opened was found to contain a quantity of brown fluid.

Sheffield Tragedy.

At the inquest in Sheffield on John Stephenson, a butler, who was found dead in a backyard in one of the poorest quarters of Sheffield, a verdict of 'Manslaughter' was returned against a man named Sansome.

Husband Drowned.

When the wife of a Hull skipper went to arrange for the christening of her child she heard that her husband had been drowned through the sinking of the steam trawler 'Botanic' of the Gamecock fleet.

Mrs. Hall Caine's Funeral.

The funeral of Mrs. Hall Caine, mother of the novelist, took place in the family grave at Smithdown road cemetery, Liverpool. Mr. Hall Caine is at present staying at St. Moritz, Switzerland, and owing to ill-health was unable to attend.

Lighted Lamp Missile.

Mrs. Mary Stephenson, a widow at whom a French woman named Boulanger is said to have thrown a lighted paraffin lamp at Ruddington, died at the Nottingham Hospital. Boulanger, who is a native of Calais, will now be charged with murder.

Pauper Dog.

A dog was received as an inmate of Andover Workhouse with its master. It belonged to a shepherd named Latimer, and was said to be essential to his work, so the guardians decided not to sell it.

Stabbed Daughter.

Thomas John Maloney, a laborer, whose seventeen-year-old daughter Kathleen says he stabbed her twice in the back with a clasp knife while under the influence of drink, was at Eastbourne committed for trial.

Fatal Accident.

Sidney Stubbs, engineer, of Winsford, Cheshire, was at Manchester, charged with manslaughter, and with being drunk while in charge of a motor car. It was stated that the car, of which Stubbs was owner and driver, knocked down Hannah Goulding, a cook at Manchester. The woman was seriously injured, and died on the way to the infirmary.

Naval Secrets.

At the Old Bailey, the Recorder dealt with the alleged naval spy case.

Defendant, he said, was George Charles Parrott, and he was charged under the Official Secrets Act of 1911 with selling information which might be useful to a foreign Power.

The whole matter, His Lordship added, should in the best interests of the public be dealt with by a jury, and he suggested a true bill should be returned.

Warned Domestic.

Tied to the door of a bedroom in which Rose Thomson, fifty-two, wife of an engineer, of Peckham-road, London, hanged herself, was a letter to her servant, reading: 'Open the bedroom window from the outside, as I expect you will find the place full of gas, and turn off the gas before you light up.'

Fire Rescue By Boy.

By the brave action of a fourteen-year-old boy named Lazarus Kaiser, the lives of two children, a girl aged five and a boy aged four, were saved last evening in a fire that broke out in a furrier's shop, 28 White Lion street, Bishopsgate, London. Kaiser carried the children on to the roof above the burning building, and kept them there until the firemen came.

Boy Scouts as Firemen.

The Boy Scouts of Yalding, a Kentish village, have been appointed 'firemen' of Yalding and four neighboring hamlets by the parish council. Hitherto the village has not had a fire brigade of its own. The boys will be provided with 300 feet of hose and other apparatus, but they are somewhat disappointed that they will not have an 'engine with galloping horses.'

Curious Accident.

A curious accident happened to a little boy named Frederick Taylor while playing in the street at Saunderland. When passing an electric arc lamp a spark dropped from the ignited carbon upon his celluloid collar. It immediately became ignited and the boy was so severely burned about the neck and head that he had to be removed to the infirmary, where he lies in a serious condition.

Could Not Tell Time.

At an inquest at Wandsworth, on Thomas David Webb, aged 37, a general laborer, who died in a shed from heart failure, his employer, a coal porter, stated that he could not tell the time, and could not tell the number of a house. He could not be sent anywhere by himself at any time. The Coroner—Was he a sober man? Witness—Yes, sir; he was one of those men who will have beer when it is given them, but he would not go into a public house himself.

Prison For a Kiss.

Thomas Barrell, a laborer, was sentenced by the Woodbridge (Suffolk) magistrates to twenty-one days' imprisonment for assaulting Bessie Alexander, a young girl, by kissing her. The girl was returning home, when she met Barrell. They walked together until they reached four cross roads, where their ways parted, and Barrell seized the girl by the neck and kissed her.

Attacked By Bulldogs.

A Bradford milkman, named William Shepherd, had an unpleasant experience. He was close to Hollings Close Farm, near Bolton Woods, when about a dozen bulldogs attacked his horse, biting it about the legs. Shepherd tried to beat them off, and was bitten about the hands. The horse bolted, and a wheel of the float passed over one of the bulldogs and killed it. A shaft of the vehicle was broken.

Rescue by Referee.

A child named T. Little (9), while walking along the quayside of the Hull fish dock with his mother, slipped and fell into the water. The screams of the mother attracted the attention of Mr. R. H. Cooper, a Rugby football referee, who, assisted by a friend named D. Blades, succeeded in effecting the child's rescue. At the time of the accident the boy and his mother were watching the departure of a trawler of the crew of which the child's father was a member.

Kicked To Death.

A married woman, Elizabeth Daly, living in Ropemakers' Fields, Limehouse, London, was, it was alleged, killed by kicks in the face. Her husband, Robert Daly, 36, stevedore, was arrested and subsequently charged with the murder. When a doctor who was called in arrived, the woman was found to be dead. In the room was the eldest boy, aged 11 years, who was nursing the youngest child, a baby aged eight months. This boy, it is stated, will be the principal witness.

Magistrate Loses Eye.

At Worcester on Jan. 6, John Cook was committed to the assizes, charged with shooting with intent to murder Mr. Harry Gardner, a Worcestershire magistrate, and two other gentlemen. Mr. Gardner, who lost the sight of one eye, giving evidence, described the shooting, and said there was no truth in the prisoner's statement that witness had interfered with efforts to obtain an old age pension for the accused. Cook said he was sorry he had injured Mr. Gardner and asked forgiveness.

Alleged Fraud.

At Burton-on-Trent, Frederick William Richardson, solicitor, was charged with fraudulently converting to his own use £423, entrusted to him on behalf of three daughters of an Inland Revenue officer named Gibbons, of Swadlincote, since deceased.

Counsel for the Public Prosecutor said the charge would later be altered to one of misappropriation. The money forming the subject of the charge was partly in Consolidated Stock and partly in the Post Office. Accused was solicitor to the Misses Gibbons. At the request of prisoner, his clerk went with the sisters to the post office and drew out the money. Later, on the instructions of his employer, the clerk paid £143 of the amount to the Inland Revenue authorities.

New Locomotives.

It is reported that orders have been received at the Crewe works of the London and North Western Railway to build a large number of locomotives which will be, it is said, the most powerful in the country. Judged even by the most up-to-date standards they are to be of enormous proportions, and they are designed to draw maximum loads at high speed. They are to have four cylinders 'acting independently,' by which is meant, presumably that they are to be non-compound. The distribution of steam will be by six driving wheels, each 6 feet 6 inches in diameter, and the cost of each engine will be approximately $25,000. The first engine will be named Sir Gilbert Claughton.

Double Tragedy.

A terrible double tragedy occurred late at night on a lonely part of New Brighton foreshore, at the foot of Portland street. Revolver shots attracted the attention of the police, who discovered a man and woman, whose ages are supposed to be about 40. They both had shocking injuries, and the woman was quite dead. The Wallasey ambulance was immediately summoned, and the man was conveyed to Liscard Hospital, where he died about an hour after admission. The bodies were respectably dressed, and the woman's shocking state rendered her almost unrecognizable. The man was found to be shot through the head, and in his possession was a letter bearing the name, 'Harold Farrer, 18 Cavendish street, Birkenhead,' and also a photograph of a woman.

Free Church Statistics.

According to custom the Congregational and Baptist churches have issued the results of their annual stocktaking. In each case a decline both in church members and Sunday scholars is announced. Since 1906 the Baptists have shown a shrinkage. Their membership is now 18,000 lower than it was in 1906, whilst for the same period their Sunday scholars have dropped nearly 20,000. The Congregationalists have not suffered to the same extent so far as membership is concerned, though their loss of scholars is considerable. Methodists do not publish their figures until the spring, but their last year's returns proved most discouraging, especially those of the parent body.

760 Doctors For London.

The official statement issued by the Insurance Committee for the County of London, says that since the first list of the doctors was compiled many additional agreemnt forms have been received, and it would appear that medical practitioners are very evenly distributed throughout the county, particularly in thickly populated districts. The number of doctors on the panels for the city of London and the 28 metropolitan boroughs is 759 for, approximately, 1,498,000 persons. The number of doctors, the committee point out, may be increased by an additional one hundred. The officers of the London Medical Committee of the British Medical Association regard the total number of doctors as quite inadequate to work the Act satisfactorily.

Curious Claims.

Some curious claims have been made on the funds of the Railway Benevolent Institution.

A man who had been pushed into a dock from a quay siding asked the society to pay for the damage to his watch in consideration of his rescue having saved them from the necessity of satisfying a death claim!

But in the main, of course, the demands on the fund arise out of tragic incidents.

A case is recalled of a man who died instantly on seeing his mate killed, and of another who dived into the empty 'plunge' of a Turkish bath under the impression that it was full.

The Institution has permanently assisted 172,789 cases since 1858, and widows and children in receipt of annuities number 2,611.

Threatened the King.

At Horsham Police Court, Percy Williams Collins, of Trafalgar road, Horsham, shop assistant, was charged on remand with having sent a letter to the King demanding money by menaces. A further charge was now preferred, in which he was accused of writing letters to Miss Lillah McCarthy (Mrs. Granville Barker), of the Savoy Theatre, calling upon her to send him money, and threatening her with violence.

Accused is a young man of about 24. Miss McCarthy was present in court.

Mr. L. D. Muir, who prosecuted for the Treasury, said the defendant lived at Horsham with his wife and mother, at a house where a small laundry business was carried on by them. He did no work himself.

Accused thereupon sat down, and he was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Child Against Father.

At Thames Police Court on January 7th, Robert Daly (36), stevedore, of Limehouse, was formally remanded for committal to Old Bailey, charged with the murder of his wife. A witness, living in the same house as prisoner, stated that she heard quarrelling and later the prisoner came to her and asked her to go up to his wife. Witness went upstairs, and found deceased lying on the kitchen floor. She was making a gurgling sound, and witness sent for a doctor. Prisoner's son, aged 11, spoke to his father and mother swearing at each other. Daddy tried to hit mummy, and when witness attempted to get between them daddy shoved him out of the way and rushed on mummy. He hit her in the jaw with his fist and she fell on the floor, and then daddy jumped on her. His mother commenced groaning, and father said, "Let her die." Other evidence was given that death was due to hemorrhage of the brain caused by physical violence.

SCOTTISH

Eight Shops Destroyed.

A fire occurred in the principal business street of Hamilton, near Glasgow, and eight shops and stores were destroyed. The damage is estimated at many thousand pounds.

Eight Peerages.

The Earl of Loudoun, who celebrated his 58th birthday the other day, is the holder of eight separate peerages, his oldest title being that of Baron Botreaux, created in 1368.

Dropped Dead.

While on duty in the engine-room of the Grimsby steam trawler 'Premier,' as she was passing through the Pentland Firth on her way to the Icelandic fishing grounds, the chief engineer, Joseph Hoggor, dropped dead at his post. The vessel was taken into Stromness, where the body was interred ,the vessel being kept in port until another engineer could be obtained.

Crushed to Death.

A sad accident occurred in Glengowan Print Works, belonging to John Glen & Sons. A lad named Monie, residing at Arden Rows, had gone within the protecting casing of a part of the machinery where coats were hung, and was caught by a revolving wheel, dragged among the machinery, and crushed to death. The lad was about sixteen years of age, and the son of a miner.

Jail For Linguist.

For obtaining goods, valued at £75, by false pretences, Louisa Elizabeth Philip, a refined-looking woman, who, it was stated, spoke Spanish, French, and German fluently and undertook private tuition, was sentenced at Edinburgh's Sheriff Court to twelve months' imprisonment. She had been previously put on probation for theft in 1911.

Highland Troth.

The engagement is announced of the Rev. Alexander A. D. Mackenzie, Precentor of Inverness Cathedral, third son of the late Henry A. O. Mackenzie, and grandson of Sir Geo. S. Mackenzie, Bart., of Coul, Ross-shire, and Louisa Barbara, youngest daughter of the late Captain Norman MacLeod, of Orbost, Skye, and Mrs. MacLeod, Orbost Lodge, Inverness.

Sunday Shooting.

Colonel Mackenzie presided at a meeting of the Glasgow Territorial Force Association, which was held in the City Chambers. The question of Sunday shooting at week-end camps was raised by Colonel Sir George Beatson, and after consideration the matter was remitted to the Recruiting Committee with the view of approaching the various church authorities for their consideration.

Liveliness at Law.

Lively scenes were witnessed at Leven Flax Mills, arising out of the textile workers' strike for recognition of the union, an advance of 5 percent, and weekly wages. Pickets held each approach and about thirty workers failed to get through. Two score started, several running the gauntlet of the crowd. Stones were thrown and one girl striker was struck by a mechanic. Messrs. Boase declare they will rather close down than yield.

1,500 Men Idle.

Pickets were out and stopped all the miners employed in Banknock and Hollandbush districts, who are connected with the Stirlingshire Miners' County Union. The trouble has arisen over some sectional dispute in the Longcroft and Dennyloanhead districts. The men there decined to cease work pending a settlement, and they sent along pickets to stop the miners in the neighboring collieries. Altogether over 1,500 men are concerned in the stoppage of work.

Printers' Dispute.

It was learned officially that the executive of the Association of the Master Printers of Glasgow had agreed to meet the representatives of the Typographical Society for the purpose of considering the new rules of the Society and the proposed changes which they entail. A communication has been sent to the secretary of the men's society, and it is understood that the conference will be held shortly.

Colliery Troubles.

The collieries at Bellshill present a lively appearance. A number of police are on duty to control the strike situation. Prominent officials of the company present endeavor to persuade the men who put in an appearance to work. The Orbiston and Bellshill Collieries are stated to be almost totally idle. At Hattonrigg trouble is expected, for over fifty men had worked, and the night shift police report that 200 oncost and other workers are working. The union officials stated those working are non-unionists, and that no breakaway has taken place.

Advance Demanded.

Dundee Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association met to consider the demand of the employees for an advance of 10 percent on their wages. The committee recommended that the application should be considered as premature, but the Association, after a long discussion, decided that a conference should be held with the representatives of the workers before a final decision was arrived at. Prominent members of the Association remarked that there was a good deal to be said on both sides, and a conference was necessary.

Seaman Runs Amok.

Considerable alarm was caused on board the steamer 'Majorca,' which was lying in Carron dock, Grangemouth ,when one of the crew, a seaman named Andrew Clark, suddenly ran amok. Violently seizing the watchman, he attempted to strangle him, and it was with great difficulty that a number of the crew, who were drawn to the scene by the man's cries for help, succeeded in restraining Clark until the arrival of the police. After being medically examined, Clark was certified insane, and removed to Larbert Asylum.

'Tramp's' Record.

The Bo'ness cargo steamer 'Hunterfield' (Captain Evans) has just made what may be reckoned a record Mediterranean voyage. Early in December she left Bo'ness for Algiers, and after discharging her outward cargo proceeded to Bona, partly filling up at that port with esparto, and completing her loading at Oran. Thereafter she sailed for Bo'ness. The total distance covered on the voyage was 4,600 miles, and the time occupied twenty-nine days eighteen hours. The total tim spent in the three outports was under six days, in which space a cargo of over 1,700 tons of coal was discharged and a full cargo of esparto grass loaded, including a large deck load. Fine weather was experienced throughout the voyage.

Hind-Shooting Record.

Year after year the number of sportsmen who travel to the Highlands of Scotland in December and January for deer-stalking increases, and this season the number of owners and lessees who have gone North for hind-shooting has been exceptional, while the sport obtained seems also to have exceeded expectations. A winter record has been set up by two guests of Mr. Jersey de Knoop, the lessee of Kinlochewe, in Ross-shire. Long continued snow and sleet, with strong winds, had sent a great herd of deer from Strath Chrompie, in Loch Rosque, in the valley of Lecaidh, in Kinlochewe, and the two visitors to whom reference has been made succeeded in killing in six days no fewer than 98 hinds. In their best single day they accounted for 27.

Dynamite in Mouth.

A shocking domestic tragedy occurred in a house in the Shettleston district of Glasgow. William Taylor, aged 31 years, a miner, suddenly sprang at his wife with a razor and attempted to cut her throat. A terrible struggle ensued, during which Mrs. Taylor received several ugly cuts on the arms. She wrenched herself free and fled from the house. Shortly afterwards an explosion was heard, and some neighbors rushing into the house found Taylor's lifeless body on the floor minus the head. It was ascertained the man had blown his head off with a dynamite cartridge. The walls and ceiling were bespattered with blood, while the windows, door panels, and crockery in the room were damaged. The couple had lived peacefully together, but it was supposed Taylor's mind had become affected through drink.

IRISH

Fire at Castletown.

Castletown House, Celbridge, at present in the occupation of Lord Herbert, was the scene of a rather alarming fire. The outbreak, which originated in one of the chimneys, was discovered shortly after 5 o'clock, and soon assumed serious proportions. Lord Herbert at once summoned the Dublin Fire Brigade, which reached the residence before 6 o'clock. The fire had then been got under control, but at the request of His Lordship the Brigade made a thorough inspection, and provided against any possibility of a renewed outbreak.

A Moving Bog.

The bogslide which has occurred at Moor, near this town, has assumed a more serious aspect. The bog, which is situated on the late Sandford Estate, and now in the hands of the C.D. Board, adjoins the Bog of Cloonarrow, o nthe late Lord de Freyne estate, also in the hands of the C.D. Board. The Cloonarrow Bog began to show signs of bulging up, and several fissures appeared in it from which water rushed in great force, and a huge lake formed at the back of the bog, with the result that fully 40 acres of the Cloonarrow Bog had moved in upon the Moor Bog for about twenty perches, and covering the turf banks of several people on the Moor Bog. Where the bog moved from there is now a large chasm filled with water, and the height of the mass of bog which moved is about twelve feet.

R. I. C. Changes.

The return of promotions and other changes in the service for the past half-year is anounced as follows:—14 sergeants were promoted to head constable rank, 129 acting sergeants to sergeant, and 144 constables to acting sergeant; 300 head constables, sergeants and constables were pensioned, discharged with gratuity, resigned, or died; while for the same period the deaths on the superannuated list were 1 county inspector, 1 district inspector, 10 head constables, 52 sergeants, 3 acting sergeants, and 68 constables; 3 1st class district inspectors were promoted to county inspector rank, 4 2nd class district inspectors promoted to 1st class, 4 3rd class to 2nd class; 2 head constables promoted to the rank of 3rd class district inspector, and 3 cadets appointed; 3 county inspectors and 2 district inspectors were granted good service pay of their rank; 8 county inspectors and 27 district inspectors were transferred; 3 county inspectors and 1 district inspector superannuated; and 17 officers, 32 head constables, sergeants, and constables received testimonials from the magistrates in petty sessions and other public bodies.

Burned To Death.

Catherine Quinn, aged five years, received such serious burning injuries at her home in a two-pair back parlor, Middle Gardiner street, that she died a few hours after admission to the Children's Hospital, Temple street, Dublin. It appears that the mother left the little girl and her young brother in the room for about twenty minutes. There was no fire in the grate at the time, but when the mother returned she found the little girl in flames. The boy said that he had lighted the fire during the mother's absence, and that his sister was playing at it and lighting papers when her dress caught fire. The child was taken at once to the Children's Hospital, and attended by Dr. O'Farrell, but succumbed to her injuries a few hours after admission.

WELSH

Feud Breaks Out.

The feud between the Welsh department of the Board of Education at Whitehall and the Central Welsh Board for intermediate education in Wales, has broken out afresh. Both bodies are anxious to control the Welsh county schools, and neither body will tolerate interference by the other.

Baths For Miners.

South Wales hopes to be the first to establish baths for miners at the pitheads. The women in Glamorgan have already organized a campaign for convincing the miners of the necessity of this reform, and meetings are being held in many of the valleys. The Home Office is now drafting the regulations under the new Mines Act, which embodies the clause relating to pithead baths.

Miners 'Strike Ended.

The strike of miners against the employment of non-unionists in Plaesteg district is concluded. Four thousand strikers demonstrated against the non-unionists, and as a result practically all the latter joined the Miners' Federation. It was thereupon decided to resume work immediately. Mr. Vernon Hartshorn said in future all the men would wear the federation badge. The banksmen would not lower to workingmen who did not wear the badge. At a house where a miner lay dead the demonstrators sang a funeral hymn.

Effect of Police Look.

On a charge of housebreaking, three youths named Daniel Evans, John Michael Evans, and Thomas Belmont were remanded at Cardiff. It was stated that Belmont told a police officer: 'I thought you suspected me when you looked at me in the street. I may as well tell the truth. We broke into the house, but did not steal anything.' Belmont then removed a cloth from the table and said: 'Here are the tools we did the work with,' revealing a toy electric lamp, a file, a screwdriver, and other articles.

Public Record Office.

The Mayor of Carnarvon has issued a pamphlet in which the case for Carnarvon Castle as the national repository of Welsh historical records is set forth. The Royal Commission on Public Records has recommended the establishment of such a repository, similar to those already existing for Scotland and Ireland, to which will be transferred all the ancient records removed from Wales to London about sixty years ago. It is urged on behalf of Carnarvon Castle that as Cardiff has been selected as the site of the Welsh National Museum and Aberystwyth of the Welsh National Library, it is the turn of North Wales to have the third national institution, the repository of public records.

Late Peer's Will.

Lord Llangattock, a large landowner and former M.P. for Monmouth, with property in Bermondsey and Wandsworth, has left estate of the gross value of £249,776, of which the net personalty amounts to £215,751. Among the bequests are £1,000 and a life annuity of £50 to his butler, W. Reynolds, £1,000 to Richard J. Lickins, agent of his London estates, £200 to Clement Lipscombe, agent of his country estates, £200 and the Higher Larcombe quarry to 'my faithful friend and secretary, Capt. Lionel Spiller.' If his eldest son should not employ Capt. Spiller, the latter was left a life annuity of £100, also £100 each to his valet, head gardener, fireman, coachman, engineer, and a further sum of £500 for distribution among servants not mentioned in the will. In addition to an annuity of £1,000 secured to his wife under his marriage settlement, he left to her a further annuity of £500 from the funds of that settlement, and from his general estate an annuity of £3,500.

The Kidneys Are To Blame

WHEN A WOMAN'S BACK IS NOT STRONG.

Women are coming to understand that weak, lame and aching backs from which they suffer are due to wrong action of the kidneys.

The kidneys are overtaxed,—given more work than they can possibly do—then they cry out in protest through the pain in the back.

When the back aches and pains it is almost impossible to do her housework, for every move and turn means pain.

On the first sign of backache Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken so as to avoid all this suffering.

Mrs. Harvey W. Brownell, Northport, N.S., writes:—"I now take pleasure in writing you, stating the benefit I received by using Doan's Kidney Pills. About a year ago I was terribly afflicted with lame back, and was so bad at times I could not sweep my own floor. While looking through B.B.B. Almanac, I saw Doan's Kidney Pills were a great kidney remedy, so thought I would try a box or two. I did so and found great relief. After using five boxes I was completely cured, and I am very thankful to have found so speedy a cure."

Price, 50 cents a box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct, specify "Doan's."

DYSPEPSIA MADE HIM MISERABLE

Suffered Agony Until "Fruit-a-tives" Cured Him

Hundreds of people gladly testify to the wonderful curative powers of the famous fruit medicine, "Fruit-a-tives." To those now suffering with Indigestion, Dyspepsia or other Stomach Troubles, this letter of Mr. Stirling, the well known real estate operator of Western Ontario, shows the way to a speedy and certain cure.

Glencoe, Ont., Aug. 15th, 1911.

"Fruit-a-tives were so beneficial to me when I suffered with distressing Dyspepsia, that I wish to inform you of their satisfactory results.

Although I have, in past, suffered agony with Dyspepsia, I am now in perfect health "Fruit-a-tives" accomplished the desired result."

N. C. STIRLING.

"Fruit-a-tives" will cure every trace of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Bloating, Pain After Eating, Biliousness and Constipation.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only remedy in the world made of fruit juice and valuable tonics.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

STOPS TOBACCO HABIT IN ONE DAY

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium a branch office of which is located at K—824 Yonge St., Toronto, Can., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco, has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

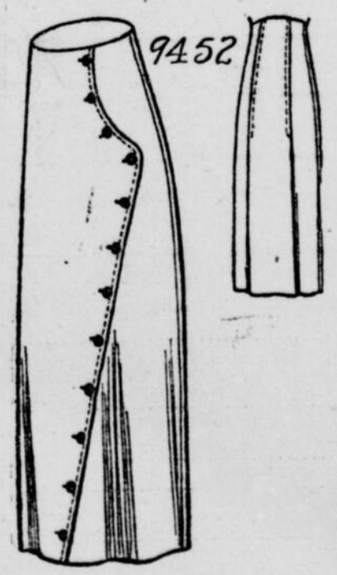
MAGIC BAKING POWDER

MADE IN CANADA
CONTAINS NO ALUM
CONFORMS TO THE HIGH STANDARD OF GILLETT'S GOODS

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



9,452—A VERY ATTRACTIVE DESIGN.

Ladies' Skirt, in raised or normal Waistline.

Blue velvet, with self-covered buttons, or taupe broad cloth with simple stitching for a finish, would be suitable for this design, which is also appropriate for voile, cashmere, taffeta, panama or serge. The pattern is in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches, waist measure. It requires 3 3-8 yards of 44-inch material for a 24-inch size.

9,471.—A SIMPLE EASY TO MAKE APRON.

For percale, lawn, dimity, cambric, or gingham, this model will be found very desirable. It is comfortable and simple. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 1 3-4 yards of 36-inch material for an 8-year size.

9,463.—DRESS AND SACK FOR BABY.

Panel effects lend themselves nicely to embroidery. The model here shown is suitable for any of the lingerie fabrics. The pattern is cut in one size and requires 3-4 yard for the sack and three yards for the dress of 36-inch material.

9,477. — GIRLS8 DRESS WITH TUCKER.

Brown taffeta was used for this model, with piping and frilling of green. A yoke of lace affords a pretty finish, together with the lace under-sleeves. If made with high neck and long sleeves, blue serge, with or without braid trimming, would be practical and desirable. The pattenr is cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 1 1-4 yards of 27-inch material for the tucker and 4 1-2 yards for the dress for the 12-year size.

9,480.—A NATTY SUIT FOR THE BOY.

Blue serge with facing of black satin and braid is here shown. The model is suitable for velvet, corduroy, cashmere, flannel, galatea and linen. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. t requires three yards of 44-inch material for the 6-year size.

'Weekly Witness' Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

Street and No.....

P.O. .....

Prov. .....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' Witness Block, Montreal.

ANOTHER CHANCE TO VOTE!

There is Still Time to Mark a Ballot in the 'Witness' Referendum

IT WILL PAY YOU TO STUDY THESE QUESTIONS

THIRTEEN GREAT QUESTIONS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

AND THEN TO VOTE WHICH WAY YOU THINK

The 'Witness' will, during the next few weeks, take a referendum on the thirteen important problems that are interesting the people of Canada to-day.

These questions, set out below, have a serious bearing on the national and home life and on the pockets of the taxpayer.

By taking part in this public expression of opinion you can, by joining your vote to that of others, make up a total that will be felt at Ottawa and in the Provincial Legislatures.

Every person over twenty-one years of age, male or female, may vote. The women are as much concerned in the decision of these questions as the men, and it is essential that they should be heard. The ballot will appear in the 'Witness' a number of times, so that every adult member of a family may vote.

Kindly be sure to put Mr., Mrs., or Miss before your signature so that the results of the male and female vote may be tabulated separately. The purpose of this is to give the referendum added interest. Also make the name of the province very distinct for geographical classification.

Vote on any or all of the questions. To vote in favor of a question make an X opposite it in the "Yes" column, and to vote against a question make an X in the "No" column.

VOTE! DO IT NOW!

Don't neglect to cast your vote. It will cost you nothing but a postage stamp, and by voting you will help to make the ballot a nation-wide one—the united voice of the nine provinces.

NO NAMES WILL BE MADE PUBLIC.

The ballot is as secret a one as if cast in an official election. It is necessary that the name and address be given so that no duplicates will be cast, and so that the votes may be counted and tabulated by provinces.

Cut out the following ballot and after making your crosses mail it to the 'Witness' in an envelope addressed Plebiscite, Witness, Montreal. It may either be sent alone or a stamp will be saved if it is sent along with the reader's subscription.

THE THIRTEEN QUESTIONS:—	YES	NO
(A) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CONTRIBUTION OF GREAT BATTLESHIPS TO THE NAVY OF THE EMPIRE? (1)		
(B) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CANADIAN NAVY?		
(2) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF INCREASING THE PRESENT PREFERENCE GIVEN TO BRITISH GOODS ENTERING CANADA FROM 33-1-3 TO 50 %?		
(3) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF GRADUALLY REDUCING THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ON GOODS ENTERING CANADA FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE AND SO INAUGURATING IMPERIAL FREE TRADE?		
(4) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE IN NATURAL PRODUCTS WITH THE UNITED STATES?		
(5) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS WITH THE UNITED STATES?		
(6) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF BEING REDUCED GRADUALLY SO AS EVENTUALLY TO BRING ABOUT FREE TRADE?		
(7) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CHEAP PARCEL POST AS ALREADY ESTABLISHED IN ALL OTHER CIVILIZED COUNTRIES?		
(8) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF REMOVING THE TAX AT PRESENT PLACED ON IMPROVEMENTS AND PUTTING IT ON THE LAND VALUES?		
(9) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF HAVING ALL RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE PUBLIC?		
(10) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF EXTENDING THE FRANCHISE TO WOMEN ON EQUAL TERMS WITH MEN?		
(11) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF PLACING ALL APPOINTMENTS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE UNDER A COMMISSION?		
(12) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A STATED NUMBER OF VOTERS HAVING THE RIGHT BY PETITION TO HAVE ANY BILL THEY MAY SIGN SUBMITTED TO THE ELECTORATE FOR THEIR APPROVAL AS A LAW?		
(13) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE ABOLITION OF THE BAR?		

NAME .....
(State Mr., Mrs., or Miss)

STREET .....

PROVINCE .....

CITY OR TOWN.....

NAVAL GRANT LESS POPULAR

Each Week Shows a Larger Number Voting Against the Gift of Ships.

DECREASE IN IMPERIAL DUTIES POPULAR.

Everybody Seems to Favor It---As Popular in One Province As An other.

HOW THE PROVINCES VOTED.

PROVINCE	Male	Female	Total
Prince Edward Island	69	30	99
Nova Scotia	222	70	292
New Brunswick	85	25	110
Quebec	127	35	162
Ontario	698	292	990
Manitoba	209	40	249
Saskatchewan	243	49	292
Alberta	146	31	177
British Columbia	92	20	112
Outside Canada	7	5	12
Totals	1898	597	2495

To-day we give the count of all ballots received up to the twenty-first of January in the 'Witness' plebescite on thirteen questions of national importance now before the country. The count shows the result for each province separately and for the country as a whole. There were 2,495 ballots received, of which 1,898 were from men and 597 were from women.

THE NAVY—QUESTION NO. 1.

The first interest in the vote naturally centres in the navy question, which is so agitating the country, and which is being so ably debated at Ottawa. The results in this case is a little complicated by the fact that the first edition of the 'Weekly Witness' containing the ballot had only one question on the navy, which read: Are you in favor of a gift of great battleships to the navy of the Empire? A number of people wrote that they were answering 'yes' to this question because no alternative question was given. On all succeeding ballots printed, therefore, question No. 1, without altering the wording, was made question No. 1 (a) and question No. 1 (b), which reads: 'Are you in favor of a Canadian navy,' was added. On the first detailed count of the ballots on January 7, there were 37.6 percent of all the votes cast on question No. 1 in favor of it. On the count on January 14 the proportion of the favorable vote to the total vote was only 35.5 percent, indicating that the proposal was losing popularity. On the count of the ballots received up to January 21 there was a further drop to 35.2 percent.

QUESTION NO. 1 (a).

While this question is the same in its wording as question No. 1, the necessity for adding question No. 1 (b) to the ballot paper and of keeping the count of question No. 1 and question No. 1 (a) separate will be at once perceived from the percentages. On the papers which contained an alternative naval policy to vote for, the percentage of votes in favor of a gift of battleships was over twelve percent less than it was on those ballots which did not allow of an alternative vote. Only 24.1 percent of the voters favored the gift on the count up to January 7, while on the January 14 count this had fallen to 23.6 percent, and on the count to January 21 it only amounts to a favorable vote of 22.8 percent. It is evident from this that only about one in five of the 'Witness' readers favor the gift of battleships.

QUESTION NO. 1 (b).

Are you in favor of a Canadian navy? Two people out of every three who voted on this question marked their ballots in favor of it. The January 7 count gave a favorable vote of 65.6 percent, while the January 21 count gave a favorable vote of 64.9 percent, showing a small falling off in popularity.

HOW THE PROVINCES REGARD THE NAVY QUESTION.

By looking at the detailed table of the provincial vote, it will be seen that our readers in Prince Edward Island are opposed to a gift of battleships by a majority of four to one, while they favor a Canadian navy by a majority of five to one. Nova Scotia is even more strongly in favor of a Canadian built navy. There the vote is almost five to one against a gift of battleships, and over six to one in favor of a Canadian navy. New Brunswick also votes four to one for a Canadian built navy.

Going further west to the Province of Quebec, the vote, while still very decidedly against a gift of battleships, is less strongly in favor of a Canadian navy than in the Maritime Provinces.

The same is true of Ontario, where our readers give an even more pronounced negative to the idea of a gift, and at the same time only support by a vote of one and a half to one the idea of a Canadian navy. The total number of votes marked against one or other naval policy in Ontario was 714, while the total of the votes for one or other naval policy was only 521, showing that there is a considerable feeling in Ontario against any expenditure for naval purposes.

Taking another step west to Manitoba, we find the feeling against naval expenditure even stronger. This province gave a majority vote against both policies. It seems to want neither the one nor the other.

Saskatchewan returns a vote of two to one against the gift of battleships, but gives only a weak support to the alternative. Alberta is the same. These two provinces vote less strongly against the gift policy than does Ontario, but each of them gives almost a similar half-hearted one and a half to one affirmative vote as do Ontario and Quebec for a Canadian navy.

Like the Maritime Provinces, British Columbia seems to be pronouncedly in favor of a Canadian navy.

THE WOMEN AND THE NAVY.

In the navy question, of all questions, one would have expected the woman's vote to have affected the total more than in any other. The votes, however, were not very different. On question No. 1 the men's vote was 35.2 percent in favor, the woman's vote was 35.5 percent in favor. On question No. 1 (a) the men's vote was 23.4 percent in favor, while the woman's vote was 21 percent in favor. In question No. 1 (b) the men's vote was 66.6 percent in favor, and the woman's vote was 59.8 percent. The women are therefore, it would seem, just a little less inclined for naval expenditure than the men. On question two and three, which mean pretty much the same, the women show a decidedly stronger leaning toward Imperial free trade than do the men.

The one other very decided difference between the women's vote and the men's is on the suffrage question, where the men vote in its favor by less than two to one, while the women vote for it by nearly four to one. Of the effect of the women's vote on the rest of the questions it may be said that there seemed a greater tendency to mark all questions in the affirmative among the women than among the men.

INCREASING THE BRITISH PREFERENCE.

Question No. 2 asks: 'Are you in favor of increasing the present preference given British goods entering Canada from 33 1-3 percent to 50 percent?' This question met with a larger opposition vote than any of the other trade questions. The only explanation of the large opposition vote is that the question was misunderstood. Question No. 3 reads: 'Are you in favor of reducing the customs tariff on goods entering Canada from other parts of the Empire, and so inaugurating Imperial free trade?' This, it will be seen, covers exactly the same ground as does question No. 2, only greatly extends it. This was, with the exception of the abolition of the bar and parcels post, the most popular of the questions asked. Twenty-two hundred people voted for it and only a hundred and seventeen against.

AN ASTOUNDING VOTE.

The vote in favor of imperial free trade was most surprising and gratifying. Our readers in all the provinces are certainly thoroughgoing Imperialists of the truest constructive sort. From coast to coast it has been one unanimous shout of 'Yes.' Prince Edward Island voted twenty-two to one in favor. Nova Scotia voted fourteen to one in favor. New Brunswick voted nine to one in favor. Quebec voted ten to one in favor. Ontario voted seventeen to one in favor. Manitaba voted forty-seven to one in favor. Saskatchewan voted nineteen to one in favor. Alberta voted eighty-three to one in favor. British Columbia voted seventeen to one in favor, and all the votes that came from our readers that sent in votes from the United States and Mexico were in favor. It looks as if the most popular measure that could possibly be brought down in the Canadian Parliament would be one making a big general cut in the tariff on goods coming from Britain and the self-governing colonies.

RECIPROCITY.

This is not nearly as popular with our readers as imperial free trade. No province has given it as favorable a vote. The proposal to have free trade with the United States in agricultural implements is oddly less popular than free trade in agricultural implements, the former receiving a favorable vote of 92 percent and the latter a favorable vote of 84 percent.

PARCELS POST.

This was the most popular of all questions. The vote so far stands 2,399 for and only 31 against. Out of 576 women who voted on the question, only two voted against it. This is a certain call for quick action by Parliament.

LAND TAX.

Question No. 8 reads: 'Are you in favor of removing the tax at present placed on improvements and putting it on the land values?' The answer is an emphatic 'yes.' Eighty-seven percent of voters favor such action.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Question No. 9 is: 'Are you in favor of having all railways, telegraphs and telephones owned and operated by the Government?' Seventy-six percent of the people said yes. Prince Edward Island decidedly favors it. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, through which three provinces the Intercolonial Railways runs, do not care for it. Ontario and the western provinces all voted heavily in its favor, most particularly Saskatchewan and Alberta, where they have had a happier experience with government ownership than we have had in the East.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Question 10 is: 'Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?' One man out of every three voted against this while only one woman in every five voted against it. It drew out a stronger opposition vote than any of the other questions with the exception of the gift of battleships. Quebec and the Maritime Provinces all voted about half for and half against. In Ontario and the West, however, the vote was strongly favorable.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

There were only three questions that drew out a smaller opposition vote than the proposal to place all appointments to the civil service under a commission.

THE INITIATIVE.

The proposal that electors be given the right, by petition, to have any bill for which they can get a stated number of signatures, submitted to the electorate for their approval, is only popular in the Prairie Provinces.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The vote on the abolition of the bar was almost unanimous in its favor. The vote stands 2,366 in favor and only 62 against.

GRAND TOTALS.

No.	MALE For	MALE Against	FEMALE For	FEMALE Against	TOTAL For	TOTAL Against
1	185	341	32	58	217	399
1a	237	777	65	245	302	1022
1b	837	420	253	170	1090	590
2	1413	360	369	111	1782	471
3	1711	97	498	20	2209	117
4	1614	217	482	62	2096	279
5	1517	299	437	78	1954	377
6	1492	272	431	59	1923	331
7	1825	29	574	2	2399	31
8	1480	243	442	52	1922	295
9	1219	437	404	65	1623	502
10	1143	604	431	120	1574	724
11	1461	187	365	48	1826	235
12	1197	376	337	73	1534	429
13	1788	55	578	7	2366	62

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	7	10	1	2	8	12
1a	6	29	4	12	10	41
1b	44	7	21	5	65	12
2	53	11	21	3	74	14
3	62	4	28	0	90	4
4	61	7	25	4	86	11
5	59	8	19	7	78	15
6	55	10	21	4	76	14
7	68	0	30	0	98	0
8	55	8	27	2	82	10
9	40	17	25	2	65	19
10	30	30	22	6	52	36
11	44	12	18	4	62	16
12	35	16	19	4	54	20
13	66	2	30	0	96	2

NOVA SCOTIA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	11	34	5	9	16	39
1a	26	110	5	33	31	143
1b	148	21	39	9	187	30
2	165	41	49	6	214	47
3	194	18	62	0	256	18
4	201	18	58	4	259	22
5	176	33	48	11	224	44
6	177	30	51	7	228	37
7	208	7	65	0	273	7
8	133	57	40	9	173	66
9	118	65	29	19	147	84
10	97	108	42	22	139	130
11	139	52	29	14	168	66
12	95	72	23	17	118	89
13	204	5	66	1	270	6

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	10	36	2	2	12	38
1a	17	27	5	9	22	36
1b	53	10	14	6	67	16
2	60	17	12	8	72	25
3	72	9	19	1	91	10
4	61	23	20	4	81	27
5	62	20	20	4	82	24
6	65	16	16	5	81	21
7	84	1	25	0	109	1
8	52	17	14	4	66	21
9	52	17	20	1	72	18
10	42	34	14	6	56	40
11	61	9	13	3	74	12
12	47	21	14	4	61	25
13	81	2	24	1	105	3

QUEBEC.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	3	13	0	3	3	16
1a	16	58	4	12	20	70
1b	59	40	14	15	73	55
2	76	41	23	9	99	50
3	107	11	29	3	136	14
4	110	11	29	3	139	14
5	101	20	28	3	129	23
6	103	14	27	4	130	18
7	117	2	34	1	151	3
8	84	34	21	12	105	46
9	53	56	15	15	68	71
10	63	51	24	10	87	61
11	93	20	17	7	110	27
12	55	47	17	8	72	55
13	114	8	35	0	149	8

ONTARIO.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	55	114	14	27	69	141
1a	74	323	27	121	101	444
1b	309	175	111	95	420	270
2	487	155	161	61	648	216
3	616	39	228	12	844	51
4	596	68	226	35	822	103
5	537	129	202	42	739	171
6	522	110	204	29	726	139
7	668	10	277	1	945	11
8	545	81	217	22	762	103
9	481	165	200	20	631	185
10	414	232	211	57	625	289
11	514	59	180	14	694	73
12	427	136	156	28	583	164
13	671	11	283	4	954	15

MANITOBA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	26	45	1	3	27	48
1a	29	72	6	17	35	89
1b	55	66	9	14	64	78
2	182	22	32	5	214	27
3	202	3	35	2	237	5
4	185	19	34	2	219	21
5	187	16	34	2	221	18
6	174	24	33	3	207	27
7	264	5	39	0	243	5
8	182	16	32	1	214	17
9	152	42	30	1	182	43
10	158	38	36	2	194	40
11	193	6	32	0	225	6
12	178	19	30	2	208	21
13	192	9	38	0	230	9

SASKATCHEWAN.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	37	48	5	4	42	52
1a	32	70	6	17	38	87
1b	76	49	21	12	97	61
2	197	32	30	8	227	40
3	228	6	46	1	274	7
4	216	24	47	1	263	25
5	212	24	44	2	256	26
6	206	25	34	2	240	27
7	238	1	49	0	287	1
8	215	14	42	2	257	16
9	195	31	39	6	234	37
10	165	59	39	9	204	68
11	206	14	36	3	242	17
12	192	25	39	5	231	30
13	226	10	48	0	274	10

ALBERTA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	18	31	0	5	18	36
1a	18	52	6	12	24	64
1b	49	34	12	9	61	43
2	114	24	19	8	133	32
3	139	2	28	0	167	2
4	123	17	27	3	150	20
5	125	15	26	2	151	17
6	124	17	25	2	149	19
7	141	2	30	0	171	2
8	135	5	29	0	164	5
9	116	17	27	0	143	17
10	105	34	25	6	130	40
11	128	9	23	1	151	10
12	110	19	22	4	132	23
13	139	4	31	0	170	4

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	16	8	2	2	18	10
1a	19	24	2	10	21	44
1b	43	17	11	4	54	21
2	74	16	18	2	92	18
3	84	5	19	1	103	6
4	55	29	14	4	69	33
5	54	31	14	3	68	34
6	61	24	18	2	79	26
7	90	1	20	0	110	1
8	74	9	16	0	90	9
9	57	25	15	1	72	26
10	64	18	13	2	75	20
11	77	6	15	2	92	8
12	53	19	13	1	66	20
13	89	3	19	0	108	3

OUTSIDE CANADA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	2	2	2	1	4	3
1a	0	2	0	2	0	4
1b	1	1	1	1	2	2
2	5	1	4	1	9	2
3	7	0	4	0	11	0
4	6	1	2	2	8	3
5	4	3	2	2	6	5
6	5	2	2	1	7	3
7	7	0	5	0	12	0
8	5	2	4	0	9	2
9	5	2	4	0	9	2
10	5	1	5	0	10	1
11	6	0	2	0	8	0
12	5	2	4	0	9	2
13	6	1	4	1	10	2

NOT ENOUGH YET.

Sir Joseph Ward Says Motherland Must Admit Overseas Dominions To Her Councils.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 24. — Sir Joseph Ward, ex-Premier of New Zealand, speaking at a gathering of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the House of Commons to-day, declared that while he recognized the great step forward which had been taken in inviting the representatives of the overseas dominions to the Imperial Defence Committee, he did not think that sufficient under present conditions.

SIR JOSEPH WARD.

The time was coming when the Motherland would see the necessity of making a change in the constitution which would admit representation by the overseas dominions and would enable the Motherland, as the predominant partner, to be a controlling party of an altered constitution for the preservation of the dominions as well as the Motherland itself.

His opinion as an independent citizent was that they would never solve the present difficulty until the genius of British statesmen provided that the work of defence, foreign affairs and trade development and things that were common to them all was put into the hands of an Empire parliament, free from local affairs. They would never, in his opinion, see the fabric of the British Empire made strong and powerful and irresistible without establishing a great Imperial navy controlled by an Imperial parliament, which would make for the peace of the world for the next generation. Without attempting to put his oar into politics of the Old World, he looked forward to the time when men of the Empire would be able so to control the destinies of the Empire that no single power or combination of powers would be able to do anything but recognize that there had never been anything to compare with it.

In New Zealand they had done everything possible to defend themselves against a raid. If they believed in one Empire, one King, one flag, as all did, then they ought to believe in one people. He hoped the great minds of this country would realize that some change of system was essential so that all parts of the Empire could have representation without its being regarded as a compliment but a right overseas to enable them to do something to help the British Empire to become greater and more powerful than it was to-day.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

COLE — On Jan. 14, 1913, at Gilbert Plains, Manitoba, to Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Cole, a daughter.

CUNNINGHAM — On Jan. 19, 1913, at 326 Bourgeois street, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Cunningham, a daughter.

MacKECHNIE — On Jan. 22, 1913, at Saskatoon, Sask., to Mr. and Mrs. R. Milton MacKechnie, a daughter.

ROLIN — On Jan. 19, 1913, at 1556 Hutchison street, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Rolin, a daughter.

ROULSTON — At the Homoeopathic Hospital, on Jan. 19, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Reg. Roulston, a son (Reginald Faulkner).

MARRIED.

BLOIS — PATTERSON — At the home of the bride's parents, Gaspe, Que., on Jan. 23, 1913, by the Rev. W. B. Thomas, Cecil L. Blois, C.E., of Halifax, N.S., and Carrie M. Patterson, of Gaspe.

CATTANACH — McRAE — In Ottawa, on Jan. 22, 1913, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Ellen Ann McRae, of Winnipeg, formerly of Glen Sanfield, to Alexander Cattanach, of North Lancaster.

CRAIG — CARSON — At the residence of the bride's parents Carsonby, Ont., on Jan. 15, 1913, by the Rev. J. Holt Murray, Charles Howard Craig, son of Mr. W. H. Craig, and Sarah Dalia, second daughter of Mr. John D. Carson.

Ottawa papers please copy.

FEBRUARY SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marketd FEB. are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing I sever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. A word to the wise, elsewhere in this issue, or write for particulars.

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HENRY — POIRIER — On Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1913, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father McShane, Stella Poirier, eldest daughter of Mrs. J. C. Poirier, to Harold Henry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Henry, both of this city.

KAPPELE — SIMPSON — On Jan. 20, 1913, at St. Patrick's, Ottawa, by the Rev. Father Whelan, Marshall T. Kappele to Margaret M. Simpson, daughter of the late George Simpson, of Montreal, Que.

MACDONALD — HEBDEN — On Jan. 18, 1913, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal, by the Rev. Arthur French, rector, Nora Millicent, eldest daughter of Edward Feild Hebden, to William Malcolm Bell Macdonald, son of Major William Bell Macdonald, (late Royal Scots, 1st Lothian Regiment), of Rammerscales, Lockerbie, Scotland.

McLAREN — HOPKINS — On Jan. 1, 1913, by the Rev. Mr. Linton, Harold Douglas McLaren, youngest son of Mr. H. M. McLaren, of Virden, Manitoba, to Lila Hopkins, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Hopkins, of Beresford, Manitoba.

MacLEAN — LOMAS — On Jan. 25th, 1913, at "The Knoll," Pointe Claire, by the Rev. George McKinnon, of St. Andrew's Church, Lachine, Robert G. D. MacLean to Mary Elizabeth Lomas.

SNELL — HANNAN — On Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1913, at the residence of the bride's parents, 1 Holton avenue, Westmount, by the Rev. W. R. Young, Hazel Bernice Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Hannan, to Gordon Benson Snell, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Snell, of London, Ont.

WIGHTMAN — ARCHIBALD — At the home of the bride's parents, Bradwardine, Man., on Wednesday, Jan. 1st, 1913, by the Rev. A. McTavish, Nellie, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac A. Archibald, to James Wightman, of Waldeck, Sask.

WORKMAN — McINTYRE — At Winnipeg, on Jan. 15, 1913, by the Rev. Mr. Marshall, Annie Tracy McIntyre, daughter of Mr. Duncan Lloyd McIntyre, of Winnipeg, to Thomas Oswald Workman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Workman, Ottawa.

DIED.

ABERNETHY — In Kingston, Ont., on Jan. 19, 1913, Eliza Abernethy, widow of the late Robert Abernethy, of Battersea, aged 84 years.

BLOUIN — At Chicago, on Jan. 15, 1913, Mary Ellen Malloy, formerly of Diamond Harbor, Quebec, and wife of Edmund Blouin.

BOLTON — At her home, near Philipsville, Ont., on Jan. 13, 1913, Rachel, beloved wife of Henry C. Bolton, aged 62 years.

CHURCH — On Jan. 17, 1913, at his residence, 65 Bayswater avenue, Ottawa, James Church, late conductor on C.P.R., in his 38th year.

CLAY — On Jan. 19, 1913, at his mother's residence, Grand Rapids, Mich., James H. Clay, eldest son of the late John Clay, Ottawa, aged 45 years.

COOKE — In Kingston, Ont., on Jan. 20, 1913, the Rev. Canon A. W. Cooke, chaplain of the Kingston Penitentiary.

CUMMINGS — At the Grace Dart Home Hospital, of tuberculosis, on Jan. 24, 1913, Michael Cummings, aged 43, a South Africa veteran.

DAVISON — At Toronto, on Jan. 20, 1913, Wm. F. Davison, late Meteorological Office, in the 76th year of his age.

FIELD — In this city, on Jan. 20, 1913, killed at Turcot, Frederick F. H. Field, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Field, and beloved husband of Bertha Davenport, aged 29 years.

GRIFFIN — On Jan. 21, 1913, at St. Constant, John Albert Griffin, aged 62 years.
Winnipeg papers please copy.

HANLEY — At St. Roch, Que., on Jan. 22, 1913, at the age of 49 years, Mme. Leda Pepin, dit Lachance, wife of the late Joseph Honoré Hanley, butcher.

HOLDEN — At 513 Huron street, Toronto, on Jan. 17, 1913, Susannah, relict of the late James Holden, in her 91st year.

LEBEAU — At the General Hospital, Calgary, Alta., after an operation for appendicitis, on Jan. 14, 1913, Grace, daughter of Rod. A. J. Lebeau, late of Quebec.

PROUDFOOT — Alexander, M.D., suddenly, in Los Angeles, California, on Jan. 17, 1913.

ROBERTSON — At Southampton, Ont., on Jan. 16, 1913, Elizabeth Kelso, widow of the late Archibald Robertson, aged 91 years, a native of Arran, Scotland.

ROBINSON — At High Park Sanitarium, Toronto, on Jan. 16, 1913, Robert F. Robinson, M.D., of Ottawa, aged 47 years.

RUTHERFORD — At Anderson's Corners, on Jan. 21, 1913, Susanna Coulter, wife of A. L. Rutherford, and sister of Mrs. James Mabon of this city, in her 48th year.

SORENSEN — In this city, on Thursday, Jan. 23, 1913, Ida Marie Lessette Ness, aged 57 years and 26 days, dearly beloved wife of Edward Sorensen, a native of Kristiania, Norway.

SPICER — At the Grace Dart Home Hospital, of tuberculosis, on Jan. 20, 1913, John Spicer, aged 38, a native of Warwick, England.

WILSON — At the Manse, Lisle, Ont., on Jan. 17, 1913, Helen Wilson, beloved wife of the Rev. A. Wilson, in her 67th year.

IN MEMORIAM.

SEATH — In loving remembrance of William Seath, of Montreal, who died on Jan. 21, 1911.

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