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THE DEMOCRATS ARE IN LINE TO ENDEAVOR TO CUT DOWN THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Congress Meets to Consider Some Far-reaching Changes in U.S. Tariff Law, and Forces in Power for the First Time in Eighteen Years Are Confident Their Majorities Have Strength for Victory.

SENATE MAY SEE STRENUOUS FIGHTING

Here There is Some Fear That Sectional Interests May Bring About a Wrecking Combination Against Certain Features of the Tariff Bill.

Washington, April 7.—A complete revision of the tariff law; moderation of the nation's currency system; proposals for Philippine independence, for repeal of the Panama Canal free-toll provision, and for the immediate construction of government-owned railways in Alaska, are the chief problems confronting the first session of the 63rd Congress, which opened at noon to-day.

Summoned by President Wilson for the express purpose of revising the tariff, the new Congress faces extreme pressure from many quarters for early action on the other subjects named.

Whether any of these other than the tariff, will be taken up during the special session depends upon the progress made with the tariff revision, and the success that may attend preliminary work upon a general currency reform bill.

For the first time in eighteen years, Congress assembles with both its branches under control of the Democrats, and with a Democratic President to co-operate in shaping its policies, and to approve its acts.

The tariff law to be passed by the special session that opens to-day will be the first general Democratic revision of the revenue laws since the act of August 27, 1894, known to history as the 'Wilson-Gorman law,' and which President Cleveland allowed to became law without his signature.

Scores of familiar faces were absent in both Houses. In the House a complete change in the seating arrangements had made even old members strangers to the scene. In place of the mahogany desks and swivel chairs to which members had clung for many years, stiff rows of leather-upholstered benches, arranged in semi-circle filled the House chamber. The new bench system, somewhat similar to that of the British House of Commons, gives no desk space at which members can write or work while in the House Chamber.

New members dominate the larger house in the new Congress. The increase of the membership of the House from 396 to 435, which became effective March 4, brought in a larger proportion of new members than have appeared in any Congress of recent years; and made more conspicuous the absence of old-time leaders, such as former Speaker Cannon, John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio; Samuel W. McCall, of Massachusetts; E. J. Hill, of Connecticut, and W. B. McKinley, of Illinois.

The work before Congress to-day consited chiefly of organization business.

President Wilson's mesage will be read to both Houses shortly after the beginning of the session to-morrow.

Democratic majorities in both House and Senato are considered strong enough to carry through the programme of tariff revision determined upon by conferences in which the President has consulted with Mr. Underwood and Senator Cummins, the tariff leaders of the two bodies.

The Democrats have a majority of over 140 in the House, the membership of 288 being double the combined strength of the Republicans and the Progressives.

In the Senate the Democratic strength is 51, and the combined Republican and Progressive strength 45 This margin is counted on to secure favorable action on the tariff unless sectional interests of Democratic Senators should bring about a combination against certain features of the bill, in which several Democratic votes might be swayed from support of the measure.

Three candidates had been selected to lead the three parties in the balloting in the House to-day for the Speakership; but the reelection of Speaker Champ Clark and the other officers who served the House in the last session was assured.

The Progresive members appear for the first time in the new Congress as a separate party in the conduct of House affairs.

President Wilson's influence is expected by Democratic leaders of both Houses to be a potent factor in the shaping of legislation throughout the extra session.

The President has taken an active part in the preparatory work on the tariff bill, and will keep in close touch with the Senate and House through the consideration of the tariff, currency, or other subjects that may be taken up during the session. He has made it known that he may frequently upset precedent by visiting the Capitol, and seeking personal conferences with those active in the conduct of legislative affairs.

Takes Tariff From Food Necessities, Adds it to Luxuries; Tax on Incomes

Meats, Flour, Lumber, Coal, Milk, Cream and Potatoes Are Among Commodities on Free List, While There Are Reductions on Barley Malt, Wheat and Oats.

Washington, April 7.—The removal of all tariff from many articles of food and clothing; broad reductions in the rates of duty on all necessaries of life; an increase of tariff on many luxuries; and a new income tax that would touch the pocket of every American citizen whose net income exceeds $4,000, are the striking features of the new Democratic tariff revision bill, presented to-day to the House.

Sugar would be free of duty in 1916, the bill proposing an immediat 25 percent. reduction, and the removal of the remaining duty in 1916.

Raw wool would be made free at once, with a correspondingly heavy reduction in the tariff on all woollen goods.

WHAT IS ON FREE LIST.

All these other articles are put on the free list, namely: Meats, flour, bread, boots and shoes, lumber, coal, harness, saddlery, iron ore, milk and cream, potatoes, salt, swine, corn, cornmeal, cotton bagging, agricultural implements, leather, wood pulp, Bibles, printing paper not worth more than 2 1-2 cents per pound; typewriters, sewing machines, typesetting machines, cash registers, steel rails, fence wire, cedar ties, nails, hoop and band iron, fish, sulphur, soda, tanning materials, acetic and sulphuric acids, borax, lumber products including broom handles, clapboards; hubs for wheels, posts, laths, pickets, staves, shingles.

These principal items are taken from the free list and taxed: Rough uncut diamonds and precious stones, furs, coal tar products, ten percent.

Volatile oils, 20 percent.

Spices, from one cent to two cents per pound.

REDUCTIONS IN TARIFF.

Mr. Underwood, chairman of the Ways' and Means' Committee, in his statement accompanying the new tariff bill, gave the following comparative table, to show reductions in tariff duties made upon necessaries. In each item, both the present tariff and the proposed tariff had been reduced to an ad. valorem basis:

	Present law.	Proposed law.
Lime	9.17	5.00
Grindstones	9.21	8.33
Bicycles	45.00	25.00
Pocket knives	77.68	35.00 and 55.00
Razors	72.36	35.00 and 55.00
Scissors and shears	53.77	30.00
Knives and forks	41.98	27.00
Furniture	35.00	15.00
Cattle	27.07	10.00
Eggs	36.08	14.29
Stocks, etc. of fruit trees	54.43	27.58
Cotton cloth	42.74	26.69
Cotton clothing	50.00	30.00
Stockings, hose and half hose, selvedged	75.38	50.00
Men's and boys' cotton work gloves	89.17	35.00
Knit shirts, drawers, etc., and underwear	60.27	25.00
Collars and cuffs	40.10	30.00
Blankets	72.69	25.00
Flannel	94.29	30.00
Clothing, ready made	79.56	35.00
Women's and children's dress goods	99.70	35.00
Sewing silk	25.00	15.00
Wrapping paper	35.00	25.00
Books	25.00	15.00
Brooms	40.00	15.00
Matches	27.59	14.00
Harness and saddlery, other than leather	35.00	20.00
India rubber, manufactures of	35.00	10.00
Lead pencils	39.00	25.00

INCOME TAX MEETS REDUCTION.

The new rates are estimated to reduce the customs revenue approximately $80,000,000. This is expected to be made up by the income tax.

Endorsed by President Wilson, the measure represents the efforts of the President and the House tariff makers to carry into effect Democratic pledges of downward revision and of concessions to the American consumer.

Protection to the farmer would be cut throughout by more than fifty percent in an effort to reduce the cost of food.

Protection to the steel and implement manufacturer would in turn be cut by fully as wide a margin.

Heaviest reductions fall upon foodstuffs, agricultural products, woollen and cotton clothing.

The free wool proposal, backed by President Wilson and accepted by the House Committee, is expected to provoke a severe fight within the Democratic ranks of both Houses.

Important changes in rates not included in the foregoing follow:

Barley malt, from 45 cents to 25 cents bushel.

Buckwheat, from 15 to 5 cents bushel.

Oats, from 15 cents to 10 cents bushel.

Rice, cleaned, from two cents to one cent per pound.

Wheat, from 25 cents to 10 cents bushel.

Butter, from six cents to three cents per pound.

Cheese, from six cents per pound to twenty percent ad valorem.

Beans, from 45 cents to 25 cents per bushel.

Eggs, from 5 cents a 2 cents dozen.

Nursery cuttings and seedlings, from 25 percent to 15 percent.

Fresh vegetables, from 25 percent to 15 percent.

Apples, peaches, etc., from 25 cents to 10 cents bushel.

RECIPROCITY CLAUSE FEATURE OF BILL.

An attempt to widen the foreign market for American goods, and to encourage reciprocity treaties with all foreign nations, is one of the features embodied in the new tariff bill. The President is asked to have power to grant favors to any nation that gives mutual concessions to the United States.

The reciprocity clause takes the place of the penalty clause of the present tariff law, by it was sought to secure special concessions to the United States.

Raisins, from 2 1-2 to 2 cents per pound.

The income tax, which will transfer indirect taxes levied through the tariff into a direct tax upon the incomes of individual citizens and corporations, exempts all sums below $4,000.

Incomes in excess of that amount will pay one percent tax up to $20,000, two percent from $20,000 to $50,000; three percent from $50,000 to $100,000; and four percent above that figure. The bill also includes in its provisions the property and earnings in this country of persons living abroad.

The present corporation tax, levying one percent on corporation incomes above $5,000, would be retained as part of the income tax.

To encourage trade with foreign countries, the bill would reserve the maximum and minimum provision of the present tariff law. The new tariff rates would be the maximum tariff, and the President would be given authority to negotiate reciprocity treaties, and make concessions to countries that grant favors to American exports.

In a statement accompanying the bill, Mr. Underwood said the measure would, in the opinion of its masters, revise the tariff 'to a basis of legitimate competition, such as will afford a wholesome influence on our commerce, bring relief to the people in matter of the high cost of living, and at the same time work no detriment to properly conducted manufacturing industries.'

AIM TO REDUCE COST OF LIVING.

'In its tariff revision work, the committee has kept in mind,' he said, 'the distinction between the necessities and the luxuries of life, reducing the tariff burdens on the necessities to the lowest points commensurate with revenue requirements, and making the luxuries of life bear their proper portion of the tariff responsibilities. Many items of manufacture controlled by monopolies have been placed on the free list.

'The idea of the large extension of the free list for the unmanufactured products has been the fundamental conception, while the effort has been made to improve the status of the manufactured lumber. Thus sawed boards, other than cabinet wood, have been carried to the free list, while sawed cabinet woods, which were 12.75 percent in 1912, are now 10 percent; casks, barrels, etc., which were thirty percent, are now 14.77 percent; and house furniture, which was thirty-five percent, is now 15 percent.

'Tobacco and spirits have been found to be good producers of revenue, and have, therefore, been left at the same rates as in the present law.

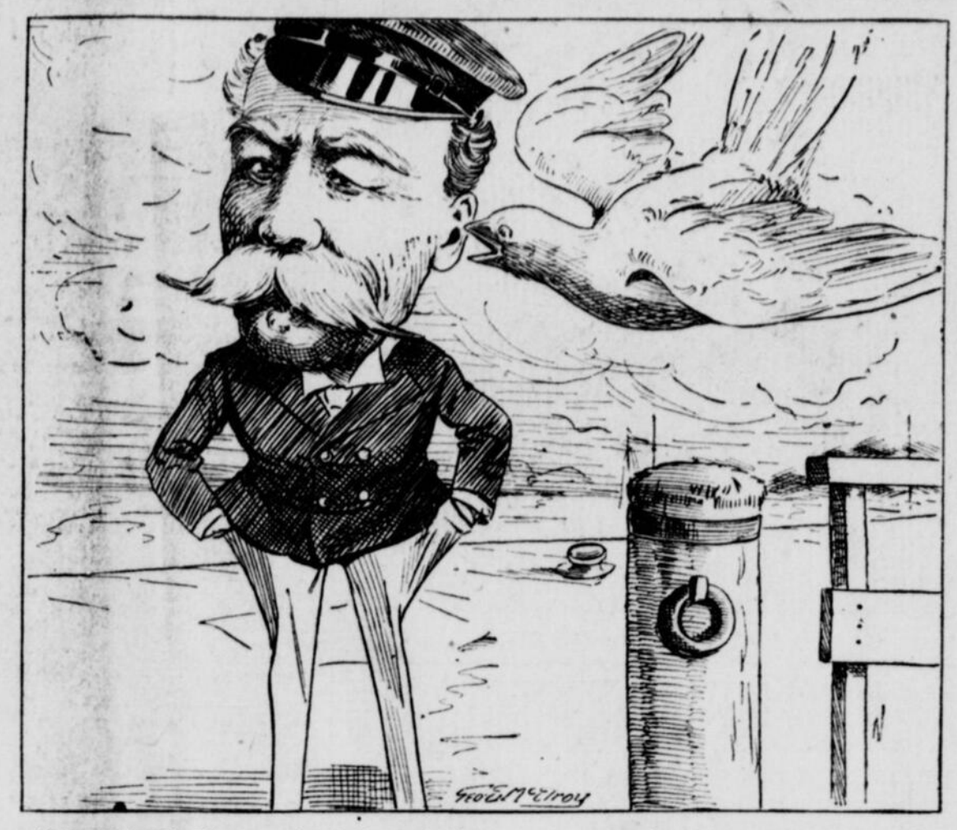
'In the effort to relieve the consumer and to mitigate the high and rising cost of living, schedule "G," which deals with agricultural products, has been thoroughly revised, and important reductions have been made. For instance, the duty on horses has been reduced from 25 percent to 10 percent, cattle from 25.07 percent to 10 percent, sheep from 16.41 percent to 10 percent, barley from 43.05 percent to 23.07 percent, hay from 43.21 percent to 26.67 percent, fruits from 27.21 percent to 15.38 percent, live poultry from 13.10 percent to 6.07 percent.

'Other changes are in proportion, and the general effect has been to reduce in a very material proportion the heavy taxes upon imported foodstuffs.

'Print paper, whose cost of production is as low in this country, under favorable conditions, as it is anywhere in the world, has been transferred to the free list when worth less than 2 1-2 cents per pound, while the higher grades have been given a tariff of 12 percent in place of 15.80 percent. Copying paper has been cut from 42.32 percent to 30 percent; bag envelopes, etc., from 49.92 percent to 35 percent, parchment papers from 47.92 percent to 35 percent, photographic paper from 28.99 percent to 25 percent, writing paper from 45.13 percent to 25 percent, common wrapping paper from 35 percent to 25 percent, and books from 25 percent to 15 percent.

'Where the tariff rates balance the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, including an allowance for the different in freight rates, the tarif musft be competitive, and from that point downward to the lowest tariff that can be levied will continue to be competitive to a greater or less extent. There competition is not interfered with by levying the tax above the highest competitive point, the profits of the manufacturer are not protected.

'On the other hand, when the duties levied at the custom house are high enough to allow the American manufacturer to make a profit before his competitor can enter the field, we have invaded the domain of the protection of profits. In the committee's judgment the protection of any profit must of necessity have a tendency to destroy competition and create monopoly, whether the profit protected is reasonable or unreasonable.'



Little Bird.—'Sir Thomas, why don't you build your yacht in Canada. Then you would not need to cross the ocean. We can build our ships here.'

Professors Dream of a New School of Theology

Co-operative Movement Amongst Theological Colleges Only a Beginning, Says Rev. Dr. Gordon — New College Building, Combined Libraries, and System of Lectureships Looked Forward to.

A school of theology in Montreal, which will hold its own against any on this continent is now the dream of those interested in the co-operative movement in connection with the four theological colleges in Montreal.

This is the statement made by the Rev. Alex. R. Gordon, professor of Old Testament Literature and Exegesis in the Presbyterian college.

'The experience of the co-operative movement in theology during the past session has abundantly fulfilled our expectations, said Dr. Gordon. 'The initial difficulties have been splendidly overcome, and a real spirit of unity already pervades the whole life of the colleges.

'But we are only at the beginning of our dreams. It is the ambition of every friend of the movement to build up in Montreal, a theological school that will hold its own against any on this continent. But to this end it will be needful to have the continued support of the Christian public of the city. For the scheme will mean, not retrenchment, but expanse in various idrections.

'One is glad to see the idea of a united building take such definite shape in the minds of the Governors. This seems the first essential to success. The unity of purpose and effort which has been already achieved must find expression in a college building equipped with suitable lecture and reading rooms and imposing enough to stand alongside its neighbors in McGill.

'It will be necessary also, at no distant date, not merely to combine our separate libraries, but largely to extend their scope. To give facilities for research work in the rapidly developing science of theology, these libraries must be stocked with the standard books of reference in English, French and German.

'As the work expands, too, it will no doubt be found necessary to supplement the teaching staff by a system of lectureships similar to what prevails in the University. There is indeed no limit to the possibilities that lie before us. And the friends of the movement will find increasing joy and gain from their labors.'

The Rev. Principal Scrimger writes: 'The annual convocation of the Presbyterian College will be held on the evening of the 17th of April, in the David Morrice Hall. It is expected that the address to the graduating class will be given by Prof. H. R. Macintosh, of the United Free College, Edinburgh. On that occasion I shall have much pleasure in expressing the unanimous opinion of our Faculty that the first session of the co-operative plan for teaching theology has fully justified the action of the boards of the colleges in initiating it to a year ago.

'The utmost harmony has prevailed among both professors and students, and these has been no hint that the doctrinal attitude of any of the professors has given offence to the students of other colleges. In all cases the classes have been larger than would otherwise have been the case, though they have been graded as was never before found possible.

'This has been stimulating to both professors and students. The former have had the added interest of a more limited field of preparation and the latter the quickening that comes from contact with mind formed under different influences. Any rivalry has been of the most friendly kind and friendships have been begun with differing ecclesiastical filiations will be powerless to break in subsequent years.'

A Presbyterian Professors adds:

'For myself, I rejoice as a member of the Faculty in the privilege I have in contributing to the life of other communions.

'I am glad to teach Anglicans, Methodists, Congregationists, as well as Presbyterians. It will be a great happiness to follow the careers of these men as they go out into their work, and I am sure that they will be no less effective in their respective churches, because of any Presbyterian taint which may infect them through me.'

Rivals in Love Fight Duel

American Sugar Planter Shot Dead in Havana by Cuban Who Sails for New York.

Havana, Cuba, April 7.—Rudolph Warren, son of Jere Warren, a prominent American sugar planter, died in the hospital ... last night from a pistol wound in the abdomen, which he received in a duel yesterday with Hannibal Mesa, a member of a wealthy Cuban family.

The two young men have recently had several physical encounters and are reputed to be rival for a woman's affections. As a result Mesa challenged Warren, which, according to the Cuban code, conferred the choice of weapons on Warren.

The duel was at thirty-five paces. Warren fell at the first fire. Mesa was not harmed. Warren was taken to an hospital, where he made a statement to the police that he had accidentally shot himself while handling a revolver. Immediately after the duel Mesa sailed for New York on the steamer 'Havana.'

Mesa's seconds are reported to have been the ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, Colonel Orestes Ferrara, and a major of the Cuban army, but the utmost reticence is being maintained on all sides regarding the affair.

The extreme rage at which the duel was fought is said to have been arranged for the purpose of minimizing the danger, but Mesa is an expert shot at all ranges, and Waren was not accustomed to firearms.

The Cuban Government is taking measures to secure the arrest and extradition of Mesa on his arrival in New York.

LADY CLARKE DEAD.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 5.—Lady Clarke, widow of General Sir Stanley Clarke, and daughter of Sir John Rose, Montreal, died at Algiers.

TWO MEN KILLED, 20 PASSENGERS HURT IN WRECK

Train Crashed Through Open Switch and Turns Turtle Near Toledo.

Toledo, Ohio, April 5.—A Baltimore and Ohio passenger train crashed through an open switch at Hoytville, about midnight, demolished the station and turned turtle.

Fireman Jackson, of Garrett, was killed, Grant Mason, who was in the station was fatally injured, and a score of passengers were seriously injured. Five other may die.

The train was travelling at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Six of the seven coaches were overturned. According to the engineer there was no switch light to give him warning. The switch was left open by the crew of a local freight train, it is alleged.

BACK TO THE HIGHLANDS.

Mr. J. W. Stewart, of the firm of Foley, Welch and Stewart, Grand Trunk Pacific contractors, has acquired 50,000 acres of the Duke of Sutherland's estate in Sutherlandshire, embracing some of the finest scenery in the Scottish Highlands.

Mr. Stewart is a native of Drumbeg, Sutherlandshire, and emigrated to Canada thirty years ago. It has long been a cherished desire of his to possess a portion of his native land in the district where he was born and brought up as a boy.

The villages of Stoer, Achmelvich, Inver and Kylesku, familiar to Mr. Stewart in boyhood, now pass into his possession with this purchase of 50,000 acres.

WOMEN SEEK TO CHANGE MARRIAGE CEREMONIAL

Demand Elimination of Woman's Humiliations From Order of Anglican Service.

FIRST OBJECTION IS TO PLEDGE OF OBEDIENCE.

Demand Promise From Bridegroom That He Shall Tell No Falsehood.

London, April 7. — The Spiritual Militancy League for Women's Rights, with which Lady Aberdeen, Flora Annie Steel, the novelist, and other prominent women, are identified, has issued a manifesto demanding that the Government pass a bill removing the 'humiliations' in the marriage service of the Anglican Church.

It specifies fifteen so-called moral indignities to women, 'the subtle giving of precedence and prominence to the bridegroom,' being the essence of all the complaints.

Indignity number one is, of course, to the word 'obey.' This, the manifesto declares, must be deleted and balanced by an equivalent to 'obey' on the part of the man.

The manifesto says: 'It is a humiliating survival that the woman alone is 'given away.' The man should also be given away, or the custom repealed.

Other indignities are alleged in the matter of the ring and the bridegroom's accompanying declaration: 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow.' This is denounced because it is never true, and the Government is asked to drop the ring ceremony and the formula or compel an exchange of rings and the promise from the bridegroom. 'I will tell no economic falsehoods or give any moral offence.'

'The seventh incitement to spiritual arrogance any tyrany,' the manifesto says, 'is the minister's pronouncement of the pair as man and wife, the implication that the woman is wholly the wife, and the man not wholly the husband.'

The petition that a man shall love his wife as Christ did the Church is declared to be 'an appalling humiliation to the woman and a pernicious exaltation of the man.'

The manifesto quotes St. Paul's words, 'Wives, submit yourselves to your husbands,' and says this is another indignity which must be counteracted by the addition of 'and husbands submit yourselves to your wives.'

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN NEWSPAPERMAN.

St. John, N.B., April 7.—Mr. John A. Bowes, a few years ago one of the best known editors in Eastern Canada, died at his home in this city on Saturday night after a long illness. The deceased was in his fifty-fifth year, and weighed at one time 359 pounds. After long service on the New York 'World,' where he wrote the first story ever written about the Salvation Army in America, he became proprietor of the 'Evening Standard' in this city, and later the 'Evening Gazette,' which he sold to Mr. David Russell, of Montreal, about ten years ago.

RATE WAR MAY CUT ATLANTIC FARE TO $20.

Berlin, April 5. — The Austrian-American steamship line, plying between Trieste and Canada, has reduced its steerage passenger rate to $30 in order to meet the latest cuts in rates of the Canadian Pacific lines. It is expected that the companies making up the Atlantic pool will participate in the rate reductions by cutting their rates for steerage passengers to $25 or $20.

DRIVER KILLED IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, April 4. — Mr. F. Pare, a carter, fell off the vehicle on which he was riding yesterday, one of the wheels passing over his body. Death was instantaneous.

BRITAIN UNEASY RE MONTENEGRO'S DEFIANT REPLY

Official Circles Admit That a Dangerous Situation Has Been Created.

SUFFRAGETTES AROUSE TEMPER OF THE PEOPLE

But Feeling is Growing That Women's Suffrage Would Be Dealt With.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless, From Our Own Correspondent).

London, April 7.— It is admitted today in official quarters that serious uneasiness is felt at the attitude of Montenegro towards the Powers. The reply of King Nicholas is so defiant as to be almost provocative, and it has seriously endangered the situation.

There is no doubt that the Montenegrins are smarting under the bitter treatment they have received, and that this has made them somewhat reckless, but it remains to be seen whether in calmer moments they can continue so obdurate.

It is the general wish of the concert to do their duty in the matter. Their part is to see that Montenegro is adequately compensated for the sacrifices it has made. Meanwhile events are being watched with no little anxiety.

The campaign of violence entered upon by thes uffragettes is a serious menace to the country. While there is no possible chance of women's suffrage being carried at the present time, owing to the temper of the people, there is an increasing feeling that this question ought to be considered upon non-party lines, with a view to a settlement at some future time.

WESTMINSTER.

WILL BE THE GREATEST EVER

Great Lake Yachtsmen Plan a Monster Regatta.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 7. —The greatest regetta ever held on the Great Lakes is the aim of the Interlake Yachting Association for the 1913 regetta, which will be held at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, from July 29 to August 31, in conjunction with the Perry Centennial Celebration.

A $20,000 prize list has been announced for the events, in which both fresh and salt water yachts and speed boats will participate. Sail yacht week opens the carnival, followed by a week devoted to power-boat contests for the championships.

Aviation week is devoted to hydro-aeroplanes, aeroplanes and flying boat competition.

Other water sports are scheduled for the closing week.

CANADA'S REVENUE INCREASED 25 PERCENT

Ottawa, April 7.—The financial statement of the Dominion for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913, as published in the 'Canada Gazette,' shows the total revenue on account of consolidated fund to have been $165,528,137, as compared with $132,745,386 for the preceding year, the increase amounting to $32,782,751, or approximately 25 percent.

The revenue in the two years was as follows:

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Customs	$85,807,137	$112,533,528
Excise	19,038,562	21,276,863
Post Office	9,854,405	11,421,152
Public Works, including Railways & Canals	11,524,748	13,562,650
Miscellaneous	6,520,511	6,733,942
Total	$132,745,386	$165,258,137

This is the greatest revenue in the history of the Dominion.

There was on deposit at the 31st of March in post office savings banks a total of $41,229,740, nearly a million dollars less than at the end of the preceding fiscal year. In Dominion Government savings banks there was on deposit on March 31 a total of $14,189,220, a slight decrease from the year before.

At the end of the present fiscal year the debt of the Dominion stands at $297,558,695. There was a decrease of $6,539,729 during March.

MR. BURNS COMMENDS MARLBOROUGH PLAN.

London, April 5.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. John Burns, the president of the Local Government Board, eulogized the Duke of Marlborough for writing what he called an 'excellent pamphlet' on the land question. Mr. Burns said that the Duke deserved great credit for his pamphlet, and also for putting part of Blenheim Park under the plough, which was better use than it had ever been put to before.

TO PREVENT REPETITION OF DISASTER

Marconi Company Co-operating in Patrol of the Iceberg Region.

SCOUT STEAMER TO USE WIRELESS STATIONS

Iceberg Forecasts Will Be Made For Steamship Routes.

As the season is now upon us in which the dangerous conditions on the North Atlantic which led to the appalling disaster of the 'Titanic' a year ago, are likely to be encountered, public interest is again centred on a means to be adopted of reducing this danger to vessels to a minimum.

In this connection it was stated by Mr. J. H. Laue, manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, that in pursuance of an exchange of telegrams with the Government of Newfoundland, this company has placed at the disposal of the Newfoundland and British Government its wireless service and coast stations in that region to act in conjunction with the scout steamer 'Scotia,' which will patrol the iceberg region and proceed north along the coast of Newfoundland to investigate the conditions in that district, in order that iceberg forecasts may be made for the steamship routes.

It is understood that the United States Government steamers 'Seneca' and 'Birmingham' will also assist in this work in order that everything possible may be done to safeguard the Atlantic greyhounds from the icebergs.

While messages despatched from the 'Scotia' will be forwarded through the Marconi stations on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts to the Superintendent of Signal Service in Quebec and, in addition will be relayed by the trans-Atlantic service both to the Meteorologic Offices and to the Hydrographic Offices in London, the importance of these services for the guidance of navigation cannot be over-estimated.

DEMAND REPEAL OF ANTI-BLASPHEMY LAWS

London, April 5. — Recent prosecutions under the existing English laws against blasphemy have resulted in a concerted movement for their repeal on the ground that they are archaic and unfair. A meeting to this end was held a few days ago in Essex Hall, the traditional home of religious freedom in England, which was the scene of a similar meeting in 1824. It was attended by many clergymen and prominent secularists, who all joined in denouncing the laws and demanding their abolition. A resolution urged their early repeal, asserting that they were 'ferocious' and 'inhuman,' and an infringement of the great principles of civil and religious liberty. Copeland Bowie, who declared he spoke as a sincere friend of religion, denounced these existing anti-blasphemy statutes because of the unjust discrimination in their enforcement. He said that if a Fellow of an Oxford college, a distinguished member of Parliament, or an eminent literary man cared to blaspheme in learned and forcible language, there was little chance of his being prosecuted and imprisoned, but if a workingman at the street corner or in a public park gave expression to the same ideas in crude or foolish language, he was haled before a court and frequently sentenced to a considerable term of imprisonment.

'TITANIC' CLAIMS GO BEFORE BRITISH COURTS

London, April 5.—A number of cases for damages arising out of the sinking a year ago of the 'Titanic' are to be brought in the English courts by relatives of passengers who lost their lives in that disaster. The amount claimed will be nothing like those which the American courts will be called upon to deal with. There is no way, however, of estimating them accurately because in England, unlike America, few of the claimants mention any specific sum, leaving it to the courts to award what they think proper. Among those who will take action in England are relatives of Russians and Scandinavians who went down in the ship.

A few test cases will be heard first in order to arrive at a basis for the subsequent trials. Ordinarily the law limits the amount claimable to $75 per ton of the ship's gross tonnage. Should this apply to the case of the 'Titanic,' the total liability of the White Star Company would not exceed $3,500,000. The attorneys for the claimants will contend that this law does not apply in this case.

OPPORTUNISM.

London, April 5.—Sudden strikes, put into effect without warning and at a time selected with the sole purpose of causing the employer as much embarrassment as possible, are becoming a feature in England, and their notable success is leading to a widespread recognition of their efficacy. In no less than five cases recently the workers have laid down their tools at the moment their services were most urgently needed. Four of these strikes occurred in restaurants and hotels where the principles of the Syndicalists have made the greatest headway. 'Down plates' was the order given to be executed at the most inconvenient hour of the day, and in all four cases the strikers won, practically on their own terms.

The fifth strike of the waiters and hotel servants was their masterstroke. The Union declared a strike at one of the leading restaurants of the West End just before noon of the day on which one hundred and seventy members of the Incorporated Hotelkeepers' Association met to eat lunch. The waiters' flat demands for immediate concessions were not heeded, and there was no lunch for any one. The restaurant imported strike breakers and gave its patrons dinner instead of lunch, and the strike still remains unsettled.

ARCHIMEDES MIRROR.

Rome, April 2.—A most important discovery has been made in the harbor of Syracuse of two bronze concave discs more than three feet in diameter, joined with a rotary apparatus. One of the discs is pierced with a central circular hole. They are believed to be the celebrated burning mirrors invented by Archimedes for discovering the enemy's ships by focussing the sun's rays on them.



MRS. EMMELINE PANKHURST.

MRS. EMMELINE PANKHURST, SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS, THREATENS HUNGER STRIKE

Dramatic Scenes at Close of Trial in Which the Suffragette Leader is Convicted of Inciting Persons to Blow Up Residence of Mr. Lloyd George---Jury Recommend Her to Mercy---The Prisoner Declaims Against Man-made Laws and Declares She Will Be Soon Out of Jail, Dead or Alive.

London, April 3.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the leader of the militant suffragettes, was to-day found guilty and sentenced to three years' penal servitude at the Old Bailey Sessions, on the charge of inciting persons to commit damage by feloniously and maliciously placing gunpowder and other explosive substances with intent thereby to damage the country residence of Mr. Lloyd George.

The trial had lasted two days, and when the Judge, Sir Charles Montagu Lush, pronounced sentence, his speech was received with loud cries of 'Shame' from the militant suffragettes who crowded the court, and thus expressed their horror at the severe term of imprisonment inflicted on her.

The jury, when it returned its verdict of guilty, added a strong recommendation for mercy, and when the Judge pronounced the heavy sentence of three years, the women rose in angry protest. As Mrs. Pankhurst stood in the prisoner's enclosure, her sympathizers cheered wildly, and then filed out of court, singing, 'March on, March on,' to the tune of the 'Marseillaise.'

The only interesting development in the evidence to-day was contained in the revelations made by the police who had fruitlessly tried to take Miss Forbes Robertson's finger prints in order to ascertain her real identity. She was imprisoned under the name of Margaret James, and sentenced to six months in jail on February 5, on a charge of wrecking a number of windows.

Mrs. Pankhurst to-day informed the court that she did not wish to testify or to call any witnesses. Her only desire was to address the judge and jury. She spoke for fifty minutes, at times wandering so far from the matter before the court, that the judge severely censured her.

Mrs. Pankhurst denied any malicious incitement. She said that neither she nor the other militant suffragettes were wicked or malicious. She complained that women were not tried by their peers, and that these trials were an example of what women were suffering in order to obtain their rights.

Personally, she continued, she had had to surrender a large part of her income in order to be free to participate in the suffrage movement.

Speaking with much feeling, Mrs. Pankhurst fiercely criticized the man-made laws and said that the divorce law alone was sufficient to justify a revolution by the women.

In impassioned tones she declared that whatever might be her sentence, she would not submit. From the very moment when she left the court she would refuse to eat and would start a hunger strike.

She would, she said, come out of prison—dead or alive—at the earliest possible moment.

Justice Lush, in summing up, told the jury that Mrs. Pankhurst's speeches were an admission that she had incited to the perpetration of illegal acts.

Mrs. Pankhurst almost broke down when the jury pronounced its verdict. Leaning over the front of the prisoners' enclosure, and addressing the judge, before he passed sentence, she said:

'If it is impossible to find a different verdict, I want to say to you, and to the jury, that it is your duty, as private citizens, to do what you can to put an end to this state of affairs.'

She then repeated her determination to end her sentence as soon as possible, saying: 'I do not want to commit suicide. Life is very dear to all of us. I want to see the women of this country enfranchised. I want to live until that has been done. I will take the desperate remedy other women have taken, and I will keep it up as long as I have an ounce of strength left in me.

'I deliberately broke the law, not hysterically and not emotionally, but for a sel and serious purpose, because I honestly believe it is the only way.

'This movement will go on whether I live or die. These women will go on until women have obtained the common rights of citizenship, as they shall have over the civilized world before this movement is over.'

Justice Lush said: 'I must pass a severe sentence on you. If you would only realize the wrong you are doing, and use your influence in the right direction, I should be the first to use my best endeavors to secure a mitigation of your sentence. I cannot and I will not regard your crime as trivial. It is a most serious one.'

SECURITY LIES IN WOMEN'S VOTE?

Plymouth, April 3. — The militant suffragettes made active preparations to welcome Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, who later arrived here on board the Admiralty yacht.

The women painted their greetings in big letters on Smeaton Lighthouse and at other points of vantage on The Hoe facing the sea. One of the greetings ran: 'To Winston Spencer Churchill. No security until you give women the vote, no matter how big the navy.'

Another said: 'To save the state from shipwreck give women the vote.' Many telegraph wires in the vicinity were cut.

ANTI-SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT.

London, April 3 — The Unionist 'Woman's Franchise Review,' which claims to have made an investigation of the anti-suffragette league, publishes what purports to be a secret list of subscribers to the funds of that organization. The Rothschilds are credited with $15,000; Mr. Wm. Waldorf Astor, Sir Ernest Cassel Field, financial adviser to the King, and others, with $5,000 each. Several contributors are credited with $2,500. Smaller donations were made by Lord Curzon, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Devonshire, and a score of others. The total subscriptions amounted to $102,670, of which amount $7,975 was contributed by 69 women.

London, April 3.—A letter from Mrs. Emerson, of Detroit, Mich., was handed by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, Liberal member of Parliament, to Mr. Reginald McKenna, Home Secretary, today. It demanded permission for Mrs. Emerson's own physician to examine into the condition of her daughter, Miss Zelie Emerson, the militant suffragette, who is said to be suffering greatly from the method of forcible feeding employed by the officials since she started her 'hunger strike' in Holloway jail, where she is undergoing two months' imprisonment for window-breaking.

The United States embassy, according to Mrs. Emerson, has promised, in the event of the failure of Mr. McKenna to comply with her request, to place the matter before the British Foreign Office on the ground that the life of the prisoner is being endangered.

A letter from another suffragette prisoner confined in the next cell to that of Miss Zelie Emerson states that the release of Miss Emerson within a few days is necessary in order to save her reason, and perhaps her life.

This fellow-prisoner also asserts that Miss Emerson, by giving her neighbor a portion of her food, started her 'hunger strike' fourteen days before the prison doctors discovered the ruse. The writer of the letter, who had not declared a 'hunger strike,' was able to dispose of the food.

SUSPECTED NOW, EVEN WITHOUT PROOF.

London, April 3.—No fewer than three attempts were made during last night to burn houses in the Hampstead district of London. One of the residences was occupied and another of them was the same that suffragettes tried to blow up last week. The damage done on this occasion was not extensive.

Nothing has yet been found to connect the suffragettes with the outrages, but the alarmed tenants of the suburb are convinced that militants were responsible for them.

'This place is a regular hotbed of suffragettes,' is the complaint raised on all sides.

MINISTERS HAVE NEW CHARGES

Moncton, N. B., April 3.—The Rev. J. L. Batty, of Central Methodist church, Moncton, has accepted a call to Zion church, Winnipeg, and it is understood, leaves for there in June. The Rev. H. A. Goodwin, of Souris, Manitoba, has been extended and has accepted a call from Central Methodist church in Moncton, N. B., succeeding the Rev. Mr. Batty.

MAY STOP ALL FOOD SUPPLIES TO MONTENEGRO

Naval Demonstration Against Scutari Will Test Value of European Concert.

REPORT THAT THE CITY HAS FALLEN.

The Montenegrin and Servian Troops Said to Have Entered Yesterday.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless From Our Own Correspndent.)

London, April 5. — The coercion of Montenegro by the Powers is being watched with great interest. It is regarded as a test case as to the efficiency of the European concert, and should in a measure make peace now and in the future between the neighboring powers.

It seems a great pity that united action was not taken before, as it might have brought about an early termination of the war.

Just what form the demonstration of the Powers will take has not been disclosed, but it is considered that a stoppage of Montenegro's food supplies would be sufficient to bring her into line.

It is a test or experiment of considerable interest to all parties concerned.

FOURTH COUSINS MARRIAGE CAUSE CELEBRE APPEAL

Counsel For Wife Seeks Extension of Time For Giving Security.

To be or not to be—appealed to the Privy Council. This is now the problem in the Tremblay-Despatie fourth cousins cause celebre. Will the required security for $2,000 be put up within the specified delay? Yes, if Mr. Arnold Wainwright, counsel for the woman in the case, can bring it about. No, unless those who sympathise with her struggle to have her marriage declared legal come to the rescue.

Last week the matter was again discussed before the Court of Review, consisting of Mr. Justice Tellier, presiding, with Justices Delormier and Greenshields. Mr. Wainwright asked for an extension of time in which to put up the security, basing his application on the fact that previously when judgment granting his motion for leave to appeal to the Privy Council was given, he was indisposed and unable to attend court, and that he had not been able to procure a copy of the judgment until this morning. He asked for another week's time extending the expiring day from April 11 to the 18th.

Mr. Paul St. Germain, K.C., for the husband, objected to the extension as, he said, the matter had been before the court for two months, during which time the lady knew she would have to put up security. He argued that the fifteen days allowed by the court was quite sufficient.

Mr. Justice Delormier remarked that the security need not be put up in cash, as the judgment had mentioned a bond on real estate to the value of $2,000. There were still nine days to run, and His Lordship considered this ample time.

Mr. Justice Greenshields said that under the circumstances of the case he would favor giving the additional week.

Mr. Wainwright—The security will be arranged for in any event and the appeal will go on.

Their Lordships reserved judgment on the motion pending the fyling of an affidavit by Mrs. Tremblay.

DISSENSION IS ALLEGED IN THE BRITISH CABINET

But Report That Mr. Lloyd George's Resignation Was Demanded is Denied.

London, April 4. — The 'Pall Mall Gazette' referring to the statement that there was a disagreement in the Cabinet owing to the Marconi affair, confirms this report. It says that several members of the ministry have received a disagreeable shock from the revelations of the deals of their colleagues and the anxiety as to the result of the inquiry is not concealed, but the rumors that some of them have demanded that Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs resign are not true.

The Parliamentary committee had before them yesterday the brokers who acted for Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs. The examination did not result in anything of great consequence. The questioners tried in vain to get the brokers to admit that the deals of these members of the Cabinet were speculations and not investments.

Mr. Booth, Liberal member of Parliament for Pontefract, a member of the committee, withdrew from the session because the chairman ruled against his inquiries in regard to the transactions in American Marconi shares by Mr. Lloyd George.

BOOSTERS' CLUB WAS FORMED

Moncton, N. B., April 3.—About thirty or forty citizens met last night for the purpose of organizing a boosting club, under the name of the Commercial Club. The object is to make an active campaign for new industries and generally boost the city. Officers were elected as follows: Geo. A. Robertson, president; J. A. Marvin, vice-president; E. L. Day, secretary; H. C. Charters, treasurer.

APPLAUDS CHOICE OF MR. W. H. PAGE AS AMBASSADOR

Reversion to Scholar Diplomat an Interesting Experiment, Says the 'Nation.'

A COMPLIMENT TO BRITISH GOOD SENSE

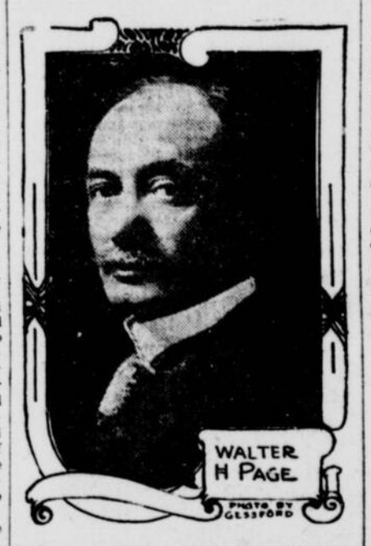
President Wilson's Nomination is Generally Approved in Great Britain.

London, April 5.— The 'Nation,' a weekly newspaper of Liberal tendencies, in its issue to-day, deals at length with the 'interesting experiment' President Wilson has made in reverting to the 'scholar diplomat' by his appointment of Mr. Walter Hines Page as ambassador to the court of St. James.

'In offering the London embassy to Mr. Page,' the 'Nation' says: 'President Wilson has made an interesting experiment. He has boldly reverted to the scholar diplomat as the type of man most qualified to represent the United States abroad. In doing so he has paid a silent but striking compliment to the good sense of the British people. He has assumed that what we most value in an American ambassador is not his wealth and his ability to lavish it on magnificent houses and huge entertainments, but his personality and his achievements, and the extent to which he brings with him the true flavor of American life.'

The 'Nation' declares that President Roosevelt tried the same experiment with Dr. David Jayne Hill, former American ambassador to Germany. After a description of Dr. Hill's previous career the 'Nation' says:

'Dr Hill's predecessor was Mr. Charlemagne Tower, a gentleman of very great wealth. He was prodigal of fetes and receptions. He leased the finest house in the capital and greatly pleased the Emperor by the splendor he was able to maintain. The change was as Mr. Roosevelt intended it to be—a thorough one. It was an appeal from the eccentric, commercialized Berlin of to day to the



city of plain living and high thinking of a generation ago.

'There is no need to go into the details of the unhappy but illuminating sequel. When the Emperor learned that whatever Dr. Hill's other qualifications for the post were, his private means would only permit him to maintain a modest establishment and that the days of splash and glitter were over, it was one of those incidents that revealed a man and a society. Neither the Emperor nor Berlin came out of it with credit.

Remarking that the last three ambassadors to London were wealthy men, the 'Nation' continues:

'In Mr. Hay's case and in Mr. Choate's the circumstance counted for little or nothing in enabling them to win the position they came to hold in British society and public life. It was thrown into its proper insignificance by the attractiveness of their other endowments. But it would be absurd to pretend that the late Mr. Whitelaw Reid was quite so successful in disguising the fact that he was a millionaire.'

The 'Nation' then pays tribute to Mr. Reid's previous public carer, and continues:

'He had a great fondness and talent for society, much versatility and an ingratiating manner; but it was as a man of unusual wealth that he was chiefly known both in America and Great Britain, and his ambassadorship was distinguished beyond all others by the highly elaborate scale on which he preferred to live.

'To many Englishmen and not a few Americans there was something incongrous in the spectacle of a representative of the United States—a republic still supposed to be dedicated to Jeffersonian simplicity—inhabiting the most splendid mansion in London, and maintaining considerably more than a ducal state.

'President Wilson was right in thinking from the American even more than the British standpoint, there should be a reversion to the Bancroft, Washington Irving and Lowell type—that even in these spendthrift days wealth is not essential in a nominee to the London embassy. We welcome and honor that demonstration. It fits in with one's conception of what America should be and at her best really is, and it may not be without its usefulness in restoring to London society a more just sense of values.

The 'Nation' warmly welcomes Mr. Page as an American who, it says, will be recognized as the authentic salt of Americanism, and will gain much and suffer nothing by coming to the London embassy simply on his own merits as a citizen and a servant of the republic.

The 'Weekly Spectator' also extends a cordial welcome to Mr. Page.

OHIO'S FLOOD LOSSES.

Lives Lost, 460; Homes Destroyed, 4,200; Persons Homeless, 40,500.

Washington, April 5. — Ohio's loss in the recent flood was estimated last night in a telegram from the American Red Cross agent in charge at Columbus, as follows:—

460 lives lost.
4,200 homes destroyed.
40,500 persons homeless.
9,000 families outside of Dayton, Columbus, and Cincinnati in need of rehabilitation.

"AN APPEAL" to those who are not yet using-----

"SALADA"

Will you favor us with your name and address on a postal, and we will send you a FREE SAMPLE PACKET BY RETURN OF MAIL.

" Mention Black, Green or Mixed."

Address "SALADA," Montreal.

SUFFRAGETTES NOW THREATEN RED REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND

Angered by Sentence Passed on Mrs. Pankhurst, Militant Women Hysterically Declare They Will 'Stagger Humanity, and More,' and One of Their Number Says Human Life Will Not Be Respected.

London, April 4.—The sentence of three years' penal servitude imposed on Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the leader of the militant suffragettes, for inciting her followers to destroy property, has aroused the militants to fury, and they threaten strong reprisals.

In London, Glasgow and other places throughout the country enthusiastic meetings were held last night, and every mention of Mrs. Pankhurst brought forth loud cheers. Those who are to carry on the fight during the leader's incarceration, which nobody believes will be for long, breathed defiance to the Government, and promised that the fight would be waged more furiously than ever. One of the leaders, whose name is suppressed, gave out the following statement:

'Human life is now in peril, for we have resolved no longer to respect it, and trouble of all sorts must be faced.'

This statement did not cause surprise, for the women, who at first only set fire to unoccupied houses, have made attempts in the last few days against occupied residences. While the speakers at the public meetings did not go as far as the anonymous leader, they promised that the agitation would be very actively conducted, and appealed to the women to show their indignation at the sentence by some definite deed. Threats of this kind made by Miss Annie Kenney at London found an echo at Glasgow, where Mrs. Johns, one of the most militant among the suffragettes, declared that the militancy of the past would be 'the merest pinpricks to what would happen almost at once all over the country.' She described what the women intended to do as 'the coming reign of terror,' and said that it was left for those on the outside to go on with the militant tactics.

Other women declared that what they would do would 'more than stagger humanity.'

In closing a meeting held under the auspices of the Woman's Social and Political Union last night, Miss Annie Kenney appealed to those who were indignant at the long sentence passed on Mrs. Pankhurst to come forward in the next forty-eight hours and show their indignation by some definite deed. 'It is always the law-breakers who make things go,' she added.

Miss Kenney wondered if the judge in summing up realized that instead of stopping the agitation to win the vote he was only fanning the flames. 'Do they think,' she asked, that because Mrs. Pankhurst is in prison the women are going to sit down like a flock of sheep until she comes out? Militancy will go on and it will become more furious than ever.'

The speaker belabored the Government and said that if Mrs. Pankhurst were sent to Holloway jail for what was called 'inciting her followers to destroy property,' Sir Edward Carson, F. E. Smith and other Ulsterites and Unionists ought to be sent to Pentonville, for they had not only incited their followers in Ulster to destroy property, but also life.

Pentonville is the prison to which those guilty of the more serious crimes are sent.

The newspapers generally support the sentence imposed on Mrs. Pankhurst, some of them even considering it too light for a second offence. It is submitted that as the sentence is one of penal servitude, Mrs. Pankhurst can be released on license when her condition becomes serious, and re-arrested when she has recovered.

This procedure was adopted in the case of Gladys Evans, who was sentenced for attempting to set fire to the Theatre Royal in Dublin. She was twice re-arrested. Miss Evans and her companion, Mary Leigh, were the only suffragettes sentenced to penal servitude previous to Mrs. Pankhurst.

Protects British Navy From Aerial Attack

Invention Has Been Secretly Perfected Which, It Is Claimed, Will Nullify the Bombs Dropped from Aerial Craft.

London, April 5.—The London 'Standard' says that by a jealously-guarded secret invention, the navy, it is claimed, is to be protected from an aerial attack.

The inventor, Arthur Jenkins, an Englishman, and managing director of the Dakota, Kansas and Gulf Railway, told the 'Standard' reporter that he believes the discovery will banish the fear of air craft dropping bombs on a warship.

He has been in communication with Mr. Winston Churchill on the subject. The Admiralty experts tested the invention, and, he alleges, were convinced of its epoch-marking qualities.

Mr. Jenkins asserted that he was not approached on the subject from the viewpoint of financial gain. He was an Englishman all through and the invention was for British ships only. The other powers are anxious to get the secret.

Secret service men on behalf of the German and Russian Government approached him onle, asking him to name his own price.

Free Sugar is Not Sweet to Taste of Senate Leaders

Compromise Proposed on the Lines of a Sliding Scale of Tariff Reduction Over Three Years—Free Wool is Finally Agreed by House Committee.

Washington, April 4.— The tariff situation shifted to the Senate to-day, with the prospect of much work ahead of the chief executive to smooth over disputed points, and to bring the Senate, the House and his own views into harmony before the new bill is brought out to the gaze of the public.

The decision to put raw wool on the free list and the threat of free sugar have stirred up the Democratic forces of the Senate to such an extent that members of the Finance Committee last night that some changes in the draft of the bill would have to be made if it is to meet with a cordial reception when it reaches the Senate.

The Senate leaders have made it clear that it would be impossible to pass a bill carrying both free wool and free sugar.

It appeared fairly certain last night either that the sugar duty would be proposed at a compromise point of one cent per pound, possibly with a provision that it should be entirely abolished in three years; or that there should be a gradual reduction of 25 percent per year from the exisiting duty until it had disappeared.

SUGAR FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The sugar schedule remained the only stumbling block when the House, Ways and Means Committee adjourned late last night after considering that and the income tax since early morning.

Everything was left to the President as to the sugar schedule.

Free raw wool was finally agreed to by the committee, the fifteen percent ad valorem advocated by Mr. Underwood being abandoned. This carried out the determination previously reached by the President and members of the committee.

The plan for the income tax also was agreed upon to by the Ways and Means Committee, the rates being left dependent somewhat upon the action to be taken relative to the sugar tariff. It was concluded to place a tax of one percent on incomes of more than $4,000, graduating up to four percent on incomes exceeding $100,000.

It was agreed further to differentiate between individual and corporation taxes, the larter to be a flat tax, to be determined when the exact amount of necessary revenue is ascertained when the sugar schedule is fixed.

President Wilson made it known to-day to visitors that he had not settled in his own mind whether there should be one general bill or a series of schedule bills.

This feature is considered of high importance both by the President and prominent Democrats in the Senate. House leaders are prepared to pass the entire tariff revision in a single bill, but the attitude of the President will depend upon the rates that are finally agreed to upon sugar and upon certain food products still open to debate.

POPE SEES DANGER IN SOME LIBERTY'S LAWS

That of a Certain Press, He Says, is Degenerating To License.

Rome, April 4.—Pope Pius made strong complaint against the laws of religious liberty existing in some Catholic countries in the course of an address written by him and delivered on his behalf to a large body of Italian and French pilgrims here to-day in the Consistorial Hall.

In the address it was declared that in those countries to which he referred the laws of liberty were intended to work against the Catholic Church, while plenty of liberty was granted to the other Christian churches. For instance, the Catholic Church, unlike other citizens, does not enjoy the liberty to possess property.

In this the Pontiff evidently alluded to the laws against the religious orders.

His Holiness also said that the liberty of the press was degenerating into license and was chiefly employed against religion.

The Pope, in conclusion, urged upon the faithful to exercise their influence in bringing back their governments to respect the Catholic Church in the interest of their own countries.

PLAYING WITH A POLITICAL BOOMERANG

Efforts to Discredit British Cabinet Ministers Result in Injury to Accusers.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, April 1.—The examination of Ministers of the British Cabinet before the committee inquiring into the Marconi deals, has resulted in the tables being turned on the accusers of those ministers. They, and not Messrs. Isaacs, Lloyd George, or Samuel, are on their defence.

If these accusers have a shred of honor left they will give the names of the persons who gave them the information which led to the veiled charges of corruption.

Mr. Lloyd George yesterday very properly demanded the names of the members of Parliament from whom the charges are said to have emanated.

It is felt to be inconceivable that Mr. Maxse can continue to protect such persons, on the fictitious plea of editorial confidence.

The further the matter is probed, the more it becomes evident that the insinuations and slanders were deliberately set afoot to damage the reputations of ministers in the eyes of the country.

It is hoped that the committee will have the power to compel Mr. Maxse to disclose the names of his associates who dare not face the ordeal of a public examination.

WESTMINSTER.

AIMS TO CUT COST OF LIVING

President and Mr. Underwood Now in Complete Accord on U.S. Tariff Bill.

Washington, April 2.—President Wilson and Chairman Underwood, of the Ways and Means Committee, are to-day reported to have reached an agreement upon nearly every section of the completed Underwood Tariff Bill. The changes suggested by Mr. Wilson at the last conference with the Democratic leader of the House had been carried out by Mr. Underwood, and while there were several points which still remained for discussion at the close of the lengthy interview last night, there was no longer room for speculation as to whether or not the President and the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee are in harmony. They are in complete accord with regard to the bill, which will slash nearly every American industry and force a general readjustment.

They believe that the first duty of the party is to reduce the cost of living, and that there should be a greater degree of competition from the cheap labor products of Europe.

Finds Secret of Perpetual Youth?

German Lecturer Claims He Has in Radium the Elixir of Life.

London, April 2.—Claims that radium can restore hardened arteries of middle-aged people to a healthy condition and so prolong life, were made by Dr. Sanbermann, of Berlin, lecturing in London before the Roentgen Society. If they are correct, it will be possible with a few pounds to buy radium apparatus which can manufacture the elixir of youthfulness.

The apparatus consists of an earthenware receptacle containing a minute amount of radium, which is placed in the bottom of a glass bottle. The bottle is filled with water, and the course of time the water becomes charged with radium emanations, and the radium remains active for hundreds of years. So it is only necessary to renew the water in order to get any number of doses.

TEMPERANCE WAS ISSUE IN THE U.S. CIVIC CONTESTS

Few Changes in Nebraska, and Colorado Prefers Local Option to Prohibition.

Omaha, Neb. April 2.—Municipal elections were held yesterday in all Nebraska cities and towns, aside from Omaha and Lincoln. Except in a few instances political lines were not drawn, the chief issue being the question of saloon license. Not many notable changes were made, but in a few cases there were surprises.

At Auburn, regarded as reliably 'wet,' the 'dry's' had a substantial majority, and Major Church Howe, for many years in the diplomatic service in Great Britain and Canada, was elected mayor.

The victory of the temperance advocates at Auburn was offset, however, by saloon advocates at Friend—heretofore no license—winning by a pronounced vote.

Sunday baseball was made an issue, and in every instance where the question was put to a vote, Sunday ball won.

Denver, Col., April 2.—Prohibition and local option were issues in most of the many elections held in Colorado towns yesterday, when local tickets were chosen and the liquor amendments voted upon. Returns received early to-day from practically all of the towns in which elections were held, show that the anti-prohibitionists were victorious in a big majority of the places.

FIVE-CENT 'BUS LINE IN NEW YORK

Project That Promises Relief For Present Strap-hangers in Subway.

New York, April 2. — A project to operate five-cent 'bus lines in New York City, with the idea of 'taking the strap-hangers out of the subway' was announced to-day.

It was declared by backers of the plan that one thousand stages would be put on at an early date to carry passengers from the Battery to Harlem for a nickel if the State Legislature would pass the necessary legislation.

Electricity is the motive power proposed, and a seat for every passenger is promised. The plan is based on the general lines of the London 'bus system.

The only stage company now possessing a franchise in the city charges a ten-cent fare.

EUROPEAN SITUATION IS OMINOUS.

London April 2.— The ambassadors of the European Powers decided to-day that it was useless to hold the meeting they had projected owing to the uncertainty of affairs in the Balkans.

Altogether the situation in regard to the Balkans is such that diplomats are greatly perturbed lest the veneer at present binding the European Powers should crack.

SUBMARINE OFFICERS DROWN

Five Swept to Their Death in Mediterranean During Manoeuvres.

Toulon, France, April 3.—Two French naval officers, Lieut. Achille Lavabre and Ensign Louis Adam, and three petty officers, were swept overboard from the deck of the submarine 'Turquoise' and drowned while engaged in manoeuvers in the Mediterranean last night.

The bodies were recovered and brought to port this morning.

FRENCH AVIATOR KILLED.

Versailles, France, April 2.— M. Yves Faure, a military aviator, was killed to-day by the overturning of his biplane at a height of 300 feet.

BUDGET EAGERLY AWAITED BY THE BRITISH PEOPLE

Conservatives Prepare to Attack Mr. Lloyd-George for Increased National Expenditure.

NEW TAXATION TO MEET YEAR'S DEFICIT

But Seventy-eight Millions of the National Debt Have Been Paid Off.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, April 2.—Although not yet within a week of the presentation of the Budget, the Conservatives are already raising the familiar cry of the failure of Mr. Lloyd George's finance.

There will probably be a deficit of nearly four million pounds sterling, and this sum will have to be raised by new taxation. But to say that Mr. Lloyd George's finance has been a failure is a travesty of the facts. The Liberals are quite prepared to meet the Tories on the question of the national expenditure, which has increased by some thirty-five million pounds sterling since they came into office.

The Conservatives will have to choose whether they will attack the Government for its expenditure on social legislation, which accounts for some twenty millions, or for the increased cost of the navy, which absorbs nearly ten millions, or for education, which claims an additional four millions.

The Liberals declare that they will not shirk the attack, and that whenever it is delivered the Government will be able to show that it has not only carried out these heavy expenditures without seriously burdening the country, but in addition has actually paid off seventy-eight millions of the national debt during the past seven years. This they declare is the kind of 'failure' any government may well be proud of.

WESTMINSTER.

PRESBYTERIAN BUDGET SHOWS $200,000 GROWTH

Home Missions Are to Receive An Allocation of $593,000.

Toronto, April 3.—The budget of the Presbyterian Church of Canada for the year 1913 is $1,200,000. The increase over last year is $200,000. The allocation of the different amounts is as follows:

Home mission	$593,000
Foreign mission	325,000
Social service	80,000
Assembly fund	30,000
Aged ministers' fund	25,000
Widows' and orphans'	25,000
Pointe aux Trembles school	24,000
Knox College	23,000
Westminster Hall	18,000
Manitoba College	12,500
Montreal College	12,000
Robertson College	10,000
Queen's College	8,000
Deaconess Training Home	5,000
Unallocated	9,500

The total of $593,000 under the head of Home Missions, is divided as follows:

Home Mission	$425,000
Augmentation	120,000
French evangelization	36,000
Jewish work	12,000

Real Duel in Paris this Time

Both Combatants Were Actually Wounded Before the Seconds Stopped Combat.

Paris, April 3.—Both combatants were wounded in a fierce sword duel fought to-day between Georges Berthoulat, managing director of 'La Liberte,' and Deputy Pascal Ceccaldi. Their onslaught was very violent, and resulted in Berthoulat receiving a thrust in the right breast, and Ceccaldi one in the right shoulder. The seconds then intervened and stopped the combat.

Neither of the wounds is likely to prove fatal, according to the surgeons.

CROSSWISE BERTHS ON C. P. R. SLEEPERS.

Winnipeg, April 3.— Mr. W. Pratt, superintendent of the C. P. R., sleeping, dining and hotel service, states that the company, are considering building sleeping cars with berths crosswise, and aisles along the side.

DR. FRIEDMANN TO TELL SECRET

New York, April 3.—Before he leaves America Dr. Friedmann said to-day he will reveal further secrets of his treatment for tuberculosis, which will make it possible for any physician to administer his vaccine.

LATE MR. MORGAN'S FUNERAL MARKED BY SIMPLICITY

Remains to Be Forwarded to America via Simplon Tunnel and Havre.

Rome, April 2.—A funeral service of an extremely simple but none the less impressive character was held over the body of the late J. Pierpont Morgan to-day. The mourners present were very few in number. They stood amid a profusion of beautiful flowers in the shape of wreaths and crosses sent as tributes by friends in many countries.

Beside Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, the son-in-law and daughter of the deceased, stood Miss Helen M. Hamilton, his granddaughter, Mr. Thomas J. O'Brien, United States Ambassador, and Mrs. O'Brien, Professor Giuseppi Bastianelli, Dr. Allen M. Starr and Dr. George A. Dixon, the three physicians who had attended Mr. Morgan during his illness.

Later in the day arrangements for the despatch of the body to the United States were discussed. It will be sent by way of the Simplon Railway through Switzerland and France to Havre, where it will be placed on board a liner, sailing on Saturday.

At the request of Ambassador O'Brien, the Italian Government immediately granted all the necessary concessions to have the body of the late J. Pierpont Morgan leave tonight on an express train at a quarter past six, which will reach the Simplon tunnel to-morrow morning.

The coffin will occupy a special car draped with black and silver fringe. Next to the funeral car will be attached a sleeping car for Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee.

The transportation of the coffin from the hotel to the station in Rome will be absolutely private.

KING AND QUEEN GOING TO GERMANY.

London, April 2.—King George and Queen Mary have accepted the invitation of the Emperor William to attend the marriage of Princess Victoria Luise and Prince Ernest August of Cumberland at Berlin, May 24.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, March 17.

When the Reform Bill was dropped, in deference to the Speaker's ruling, the utmost Mr. Asquith would promise was that facilities would be granted for the passing of a private member's bill, and that, if it passed its second reading, it would be given the protection of the Parliament Act. The fate of the Conciliation Bill last year showed that a private bill has no chance. It is recognized by everyone that the private bill to be brought in this session has no chance of being passed, and the National Union has officially refused 'to waste time and money' upon it. Nevertheless, some of the members who are ardent friends of woman's suffrage are busy drafting bills. It was hoped that a committee might be formed consisting of members from all parties united on this question. But the Conservatives refuse to join with the Liberals in urging a measure to be passed by the help of the Parliament Act. Therefore, the two committees of these parties are working separately: Liberal Suffragists are working along the lines of the 'Dickenson' amendment; Conservative suffragists are adopting the 'Conciliation' scheme. The Labor party will probably support the Dickenson bill. But, as was said before, neither has any chance of passing. Only a Government measure will get through the House.

A NEW CAMPAIGN.

This is fully recognized by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. It has now started upon a new campaign with the definite aim of forcing the Government to introduce a Bill. To effect this, the Union relies upon the help of the Labor Party. At the conference of the Labor Party in 1912 a resolution was passed asserting that no franchise bill would be acceptable to the party unless it included women. This year they improved on that. At the party conference held in February a resolution was passed 'Calling upon the Parliamentary Labor Party to oppose any Franchise Bill which did not include women.' As another resolution was passed at the same time making the decision of the conference absolutely binding upon all Labor members on pain of eviction from the party, this means that the forty Labor votes would go solidly against any attempt by the Government to alter the franchise unless it included woman's suffrage. As it is the Labor party which stands to gain by the Government's franchise proposals, this action on their part shows a very fine spirit of self-sacrifice. This is appreciated by the National Union. Its new policy is, put in a few words, to support the Labor as opposed to the Liberal party at elections. At its annual council last year the Union decided that in three-cornered contests the Labor candidate might be preferred to the Liberal (where both were suffragists) because the Labor Party had adopted woman's suffrage; whereas the Liberal party had not. This year the National Union has gone further. At the annual council held in February, it was decided that henceforward no Liberal candidate is to be supported, although a 'tried friend' of woman's suffrage who is also a Liberal is not to be actively opposed, unless a Labor candidate is already in the field. Particular attention is to be directed towards: (a) Attacking seats held by anti-suffragist Liberal members, particularly ministers; (b), Defending seats held by Labor members; and (c), Encouraging three-cornered contests by introducing Labor candidates. A great deal of harm can be done to the Government in this way. In the past few months the Labor party has nine times intervened at by-elections against the Liberal candidate, and on two occasions the Government lost a seat as a consequence. At the next election there will probably be a hundred Labor candidates, most of them fighting Liberals in three-cornered contests. Supported by the National Union as well as by their own party, it is likely that the Labor men will gain a considerable number of seats. That the support of the National Union is worth having is clear from the fact that it now numbers about 42,500 members (in 1912 they joined at the rate of 1,000 per month), and the money raised and handled during that period was, roughly £43,000.

MR. BONAR LAW AGAIN EXPOUNDS TARIFF REFORM

But This Time Tells Farmers They Must Not Expect Any Special Concessions.

DROPPED KEYSTONE OF FORMER POLICY.

Many Conservatives Sighing For One Half-hour of Joseph Chamberlain.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own correspondent.)

London, April 3.—The Liberals seemingly can do no wrong in making the Opposition declare their views on tariff reform.

Once more in the Commons last night they were treated to what they declared was a diverting entertainment by hearing Mr. Bonar Law's latest inventions in the matter.

If the Conservatives were returned to power, he said, he would at once instal a system of Imperial preference with the Colonies, and would impose industrial tariffs, but agriculture must be content with the benefit which would accrue from the rise in wages of those engaged in the various industries.

There is little wonder that stalwart tariff reformers laughed heartily over this latest exposition of tariff reform, for up till now it had been considered that the very keynote of tariff reform was the improvement of the position of agriculture.

To-day the agriculturists are told that they must expect nothing more than a portion of the revenue derived from taxes on imported manufactures.

Well may the Conservatives say 'Oh, for half an hour of Joseph Chamberlain. We should then know where we stand.'

WESTMINSTER.

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

A Missionary Gives Views and Tells of Killing of Boys.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

One of the by-products of missions of which many more could be given in Mexico, was the opening of a home for friendless street boys in 1911. It was the thought of the Rev. Dr. William Wallace, of the Presbyterian Mission, which suggested this charity. Some talks he had with homeless street boys in the main plaza of the City of Mexico, who pass entire nights huddled in some doorway and without any covering, led him to broach the subject of a home for the little scamps to several American and Mexican acquaintances of his. The number of such waifs had notably increased since the first revolution, and the idea met with immediate response. A house was rented for them, and one of the elders in the Presbyterian Church installed as director of the home.

Word has just come from Dr. Wallace that during the revolution of February fifty-six little boys of the Homeless Newsboys' Dormitory were shot in the Cathedral square, when the attack was made on the National Palace by Gen. Reyes. As the attack was made in broad daylight, many were doubtless selling their papers, and others, with the interest of street gamins, rushed there to see the game.'

Daniel Zavaleta, a young Christian, who was about to complete his course in medicine, went out to care for the wounded, and was killed by the flying bullets, together with a doctor who had been his tutor for many years. The young man's father had been for almost thirty years a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and for twenty years pastor of the Chilpancingo Church.

A letter dated March 11, just received in this city by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, has this to say of conditions in Mexico:

The present situation is something like an immense dam of water. Just make a considerable break in the dam, and there will be a flood. The people, the common people, are incensed, indignant, outraged, by the treason of the army, and what the constant pounding of the old regime has brought them to. It is safe to say that they will not stand it. They did not give Madero the support that he should have had, but now they have seen a new light, and the issue is more clearly defined than ever in the history of Mexico.

I fear that the people of the United States will begin to think, with more revolution, that this is a hopeless case down here, and ask for intervention, but it would be at a most inopportune time. . . .

It was a pity that the first revolution should have brought Madero to the front and placed him in power, as with all his good intentions he was not the man to govern. With him as its leader, democracy here did not have a fair-chance, and many have considered it a failure. But despotism at its best was not permanent, and I don't think that there is an chance for peace without a fair measure of democracy coupled to a firm and efficient government. It is certain that the country will not be content without it.

It has not been given out yet how long Huerta intends to keep the Presidential power, but he is said to have strolled into the Spanish Club the other day and said to some of the men there that it was his desire to establish peace and leave $50,000,000 in the treasury when he stepped down, or rather before. Some think that Felix Diaz will get restive before that time comes.

EXCHEQUER'S WINDFALL.

London, April 3. — The Exchequer got a windfall yesterday in an estate duty of $1,337,370 on the state of the late Sir James Coats, who died on January 20, and who was for many years the manager of the famous thread firm's American business. The estate was probated at $6,569,350.

URGES THOROUGH EXTERNAL BANK INSPECTION

Mr. H. C. McLeod Testifies to Need For Improved System.

('Witness Staff Corerspondence.)

'Among the provisions that should be introduced for the protection of depositors, there ought to be included a most rigid and thorough external inspection of the general management of each bank. A less efficient inspection, or one where the smaller banks are inspected and the larger ones, through influence, go free, would be a mockery of the depositors' rights.'—Mr. H. C. McLeod.

Ottawa, April 2.—Mr. H. C. McLeod, formerly manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, gave evidence before the Banking and Commerce Committee to-day in relation to the Bill to amend the Bank Act. The salient points of his long address were:—

This Bank Bill is a marked improvement on its predecessors.

'I am not in accord with the prevailing idea that banking profits are excessive.

'One of the difficulties that confront Canada pertains to the procurement of sufficient banking capital to keep pace with the expansion of trade and the development of the country. That difficulty would not exist if banking held out the prospect of good profits. Bank capital and reserve profits now have a ratio of 14.98 percent on gross assets, a percentage that should not be reduced.

'The machinery of the Canadian banking system is excellent, but in many individual cases it has been used without skill, or recklessly used.'

Mr. McLeod found fault with the finance department for not assuming more responsibility and checking reckless management, and objected to the proposal to penalize banks for loaning moneys in foreign countries. The loaning of money outside of Canada formed a ready reserve which can be drawn on for Canada.

Canadian banks were allowed to loan too large a percentage of its resources and the Canadian banks, he claimed, were largely over loaned money compared with banks in older countries.

Mr. McLeod strongly advocated a more rigid system of inspection of bank management. The proposed external system, he did not think sufficient, but he favored the appointment of a board of bank inspectors.

He advocated a bank reserve of fifteen percent.

Every bank should be compelled to publish a list of its investments.

He was in accordance with the proposal that a bank merger shall only go into effect through an act of parliament.

The number of banks should not be reduced.

Mr. E. W. Nesbitt asked Mr. McLeod's views as to the amount necessary for starting a bank.

Mr. McLeod thought the present amount, $500,000, was none too large.

In answer to another question by Mr. Sharpe, Mr. McLeod said the banks should not be allowed to extend the capital beyond the present limits on the number of branches.

Mr. F. B. McCurdy said the branch banking system, it was claimed, hurt smaller places. If there was concentration of capital in any one place, that place could borrow money easier.

'What is you view?' Mr. McLeod was asked, 'as to banks controlling allied institutions such as trust and loan companies?'

'I consider them a menace to the country' he replied.

Mother Loses Three Children

The bitterest and most poignant grief which an all-wise, but mysterious, Providence could visit upon any woman is the unhappy portion to-day of Mrs. McCall, wife of Mr. Philip McCall, 740 City Hall avenue.

With but the briefest warning almost her whole family, the object of her constant affection and care, has been taken off by scarlet fever. Irene, six years of age, who was almost on the point of starting to school; Gertrude, aged four, and little Gerald, the only boy, not quite two years of age, who had just learned to walk, have succumbed to a very malignant form of the disease, and their happy faces and merry laughter will no longer fill their mother's home with sunshine and happiness.

The unfortunate mother, only about thirty years of age, frail and delicate, is overwhelmed and prostrated by the calamity.

The Burglar's Finer Feelinsg

He Ransacked Dwelling, But Left Child's Savings of $30 Untouched.

California, Pa., April 3. — A child's bank with 'In God we Trust,' printed across the top, and containing $30 in dimes, was left untouched by a burglar who ransacked the home of Mr. Harry L. Kramer here last night.

Under the inscription, 'In God we Trust,' the burglar scribbled, 'So did I — once,' and departed.

THE LATE REV. B. P. LEWIS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Rev. Benjamin Papineau Lewis, whose death occurred at St. Lambert, on the 28th of March, was one of the old and well known clergymen of the diocese of Montreal. Born in 1825, at Huntingdon, Que., son of Joshua Stevens Lewis, merchant, of that place, he was educated at St. Johns High School and Bishop's College, Lennoxville. He was ordained by Bishop Fulford in 1860; and had charge of the parish of Sabrevois until 1878; when he became rector of Iberville, and continued in that post until 1908, on his retirement from the active ministry. During such a long ministry, exercised in what was virtually one locality, his name became an honored one, and his character deeply respected. The faith he taught was simple and genuine, enforced by uninterrupted Biblical studies, and devotion to pastoral work. His pastorates were marked by lasting spiritual results. No gentler character lived, no man of truer piety. At the funeral service in Iberville, on Saturday last, both French and English communities of St. Johns and Iberville testified their respect by attendance in large numbers.

HOW TO PUNISH SUFFRAGETTES IS A GREAT PROBLEM

Mrs. Pankhurst's Three Years' Sentence Expected to Last Only a Few Days.

FINES LIKE CIVIL DEBTS PROPOSED

One Thing Certain is That Mrs. Pankhurst Has Given Setback to the Cause.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, April 4. — The sentence on Mrs. Pankhurst, although generally approved by the country, raises a doubt as to whether it will do any good in the direction of checking the wanton acts of militancy.

It will certainly do Mrs. Pankhurst's reputation no harm, for she will now pose as a martyr to the cause, which will be carried on with increasing violence.

She will probably be released after a few days' hunger strike, and, though subject to re-arrest, the authorities will tire of the task.

There is a growing feeling that in place of imprisonment, a fine which canb e levied like a civil debt would be more successful in checking militancy.

Little hope is entertained as to the effectiveness of Mr. McKenna's bill. The problem before the Government is a difficult one, but one thing is certain, and that is that the cause of women's suffrage has been set back indefinitely by Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers.

WESTMINSTER.

MONTENEGRO IS NOT TO COMPLETE HER TRIUMPH

Germany in Line With Powers to Hold Scutari For Albania.

Berlin, April 3.— Germany is endeavoring to obtain such a settlement of the question of the future of the Turkish Islands in the Aegean Sea as will not endanger Turkey's Asiatic possessions, where Germany wishes to preserve existing conditions, according to Gottlieb Von Jagow the German Foreign Minister, in a speech on foreign affairs, delivered to-day before the Budget Committee of the Imperial Parliament.

None of the European nations has yet, he said, brought up the question of the Dardanelles. In the Bulgarian-Roumanian controversy, Germany, he continued, was trying as far as possible, to establish the Roumanian claims. Germany, he concluded, was participating in the naval demonstration on the Montenegrin coast at the wish of Austria, as all the powers had agreed that Scutari must belong to the future state of Albania.

HAMIDIEH SINKS TRANSPORT.

Athens, April 3. — The will-o'-the-wish Turkish cruiser 'Hamidieh,' yesterday sank the steamer 'Leros' in the Adriatic Sea. She rescued the crew, which was landed to-day at Jaffa, Asia Minor. The 'Leros' was a Greek Transport, and was engaged in landing Servian troops at the port of San Giovanni di Medua, on the Adriatic.

TUG BOAT SINKS, FIVE MEN DROWN.

New York, April 2. — Five men were drowned late last night when the tugboat 'Thomas F. O'Brien,' towing three scows, loaded with bricks, and driving against the wind, became entangled with the scows and sank in the East River. The crew of another tug, passing, heard the cries of the drowning sailors, and rushed to their aid, but were able to rescue only the captain and two of the crew of the 'O'Brien.'

SIR THOMAS UNDAUNTED.

Will Make His Challenge for America Cup Unconditional.

London, April 3.—Sir Thomas Lipton, undaunted by the refusal of the New York Yacht Club to accept the conditions he proposed in his recent challenge for the America's Cup, has decided, according to the 'Evening News,' to issue an unconditional challenge.

GRIM PREPARATIONS TO MEET STRIKERS.

Brussels, April 3.—Business men here are making preparations for the general strike which the Socialists threaten to call on April 14. The owners of many large stores in Brussels who propose to keep open if the strike is declared are now buying revolvers in order to enable their clerks to protect themselves and the property if they are attacked.

DEATH BED RECONCILIATION.

New York, April 3. — Mrs. Bernice Golden Heinze, from whom she was recently granted an interlocutary decree of divorce, died last night. With the knowledge yesterday that the end was near, the dying woman begged that Mr. Heinze be sent for. He came at her call and there was a reconciliation.

Prince of Wales May Come to Canada This Year

Proposal to Visit United States is Also Being Favorably Considered.

London, April 2.—The 'Pall Mall Gazette' to-day says the Prince of Wales will probably visit Canada and the United States during the coming summer.

Nothing definite has been decided yet, but the idea is being considered in a sympathetic manner.

The Prince of Wales is at the present time on a holiday in Germany.



THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CANADA GIVES ADHERENCE TO JAPANESE TREATY

Bill Passed After Further Debate on the Immigration Features.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, April 4. Almost the whole of the Thursday sitting was taken up with a discussion in committee of the bill by which Canada will give adherence to the British-Japanese treaty. The speaking was largely confined to the members of the Opposition, who took advantage of the occasion to make some political capital at the expense of the Conservative members of British Columbia, who, when the Liberals were in power advocated a policy of exclusion. Now, say the Liberals, they are prepared to admit that the agreement made with Japan by the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux is effective, and that, under the provisions of the treaty, it will be the recognized standard of limitation in the future.

They also argued that should Japan go back on that agreement, Canada could not get redress except by legislation, which would mean a practical denunciation of the treaty.

The Hon. Frank Oliver gave notice that on the third reading he would move amendments making it clear that the act would apply to immigration laws passed in the future, and that nothing in the bill should interfere with or restrict the legislative power or authority of the local legislatures.

The bill was then reported as standing for third reading.

ARMORY ON
LAFONTAINE PARK?

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux asked for confirmation of a report that it is proposed to erect an armory on Lafontaine Park, Montreal. He asked if an arrangement had been entered into between the Militia Department and the city, and if it was proposed to convert this park into military grounds?

The Hon. Robert Rogers said he had no knowledge of this matter, as it had not come before him.

When the House again went into committee on the Japanese treaty the Hon. Mr. Pugsley congratulated the government upon having given due consideration to the bill at the present time, and for having shelved the naval bill for that purpose. They would be well advised if they would bring on the West Indies agreement also. There were also other bills of more importance to the country than the naval bill. In 1909 the British Columbia members, who were conservatives, had demanded the absolute exclusion of Asiatics with the result that a solid Conservative representation had been returned. In view of this he demanded an expression of public opinion from British Columbia now.

Mr. Borden said there was a distinct provision in the bill which retained in Parliament the control of immigration, which the Laurier government had not seen fit to retain when a similar treaty was negotiated. He pointed out that the stand the Government of to-day was taking was the same as that taken in the past. In 1895 the then Conservative government declared by an order-in-council that the treaty of 1894 between Great Britain and Japan should not be consummated without the necessary restriction on immigration. In 1896 the Laurier government came into power and nothing further was heard from Canada, so that when a despatch was sent forward from Canada in 1905 the British Colonial Office found an order-in-council of 1895 and they asked the Canadian government if it wished to accede to the treaty on the terms of the order-in-council of 1895, or if Canada would be prepared to accede to the treaty without reserve. No reply was received from the Laurier government for three months, but in September, 1905, an order-in-council was passed authorizing the Governor-General to state that Canada would adhere to the treaty without reserve.

The Premier reiterated that the British Columbia Western members had not changed their contention that Canada should have control over her own immigration. The difference between the Laurier Government and his own was that the late government thought that the only way to deal with an excess of immigration of any one class was by an appeal to the Government of Japan. His Government believe that the way was for Canada to maintain control over her own immigration, which the present bill proposed to do.

'Our view,' said Mr. Borden, 'is that while friendly with Japan and ready to co-operate in the broadest way, and while we have confidence that the Japanese Government will carry out loyally the arrangement, yet final control must be with the Parliament and the Government of Canada.'

Hon. George P. Graham said the correspondence which had been exchanged between the Government and the Japanese Consul-General showed that there was no restriction placed on the Japanese more than any other immigration.

Mr. Borden: 'It says no such thing.'

Mr Graham argued that the sole control came from the agreement negotiated by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux in 1907. He preferred to have a direct treaty between Canada and Japan so that articles could be included which Canada could supply to Japan.

Mr. Borden stated that the ex-Minister of Railways was placing a tortured construction upon the correspondence. It admitted of no such construction. 'I say that when the bill becomes law it will retain to Canada the control over immigration from Japan as well as from all countries of teh world. If I thought it bore such a construction as has been put upon it by the methods of the member for South Renfrew, then I would withdraw the bill.'

Hon. Frank Oliver, Edmonton, after criticising the bill, gave notice of two amendments, one of which would make the bill apply to any future immigration legislation, while the second stipulates that nothing in the act shall interfere with or restrict legislative powers or authority of any of the provincial legislatures. The bill was put through committee stage, and the amendments will be discussed on third reading.

Ottawa, April 5.—Third reading was given last night to the bill by which Canada gives adherence to the Japanese treaty. No definite announcement was made as to what business would be taken up on Monday. Before the Speaker left the chair, Mr. Lemieux asked what it would be, and Mr. Borden said: 'I will let the leader of the Opposition know to-morrow.'

The discussion of the Japanese treaty bill was confined largely to the immigration aspect of the matter, with special reference to British Columbia.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie (South Wellington) said that the bill as passed, as it at present stands, would prevent Canada making any change in the immigration act which would have the slightest effect upon Japan, and all that would apply to Japan would be the immigration act as it stands today. He pronounced the bill 'flim-flam legislation and a gold brick for the people of British Columbia.'

The Hon. Dr. Beland said that as the matter stands the immigration of Japanese to Canada can be regulated by the immigration act. Once this treaty goes into effect, however, nothing could be done except by the passage of legislation, which would mean the practical denunciation of the treaty. The only sane policy to adopt, he said, was one of conciliation.

In closing the debate, Mr. Borden said the question was not one of race or discrimination against a nation, but was of economic concern. It was important for the Government to exclude persons of certain occupation whose competition would be unfair to Canadian workmen. The situation, after this bill is passed, will be the same as since the treaty of 1907.

NO ARMORY FOR
LAFONTAINE PARK?

Before adjournment, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux renewed his question of Thursday in regard to Lafontaine Park, Montreal. Did the Government propose to build an armory on the park, and was it to be used in future for military purposes? It was important, he said, for the people of Montreal to know this.

The Hon. Robert Rogers said he had made inquiry at the Department of Public Works, and the officials knew nothing about the statement that an armory would be built in the park.

'They ought to know,' remarked Mr. Lemieux, who was apparently satisfied with the answer given.

REFERS TO CHARGES AGAINST MR. PELLETIER

Ottawa, April 4.— In the Senate yesterday, Senator Roche asked if Senator Landry had addressed to the Prime Minister, copies of letters exchanged between the Postmaster-General, the Hon. Mr. Pelletier and himself, 'and that the said letters contained charges and accusations against the Hon. Mr. Pelletier.' He also asked the 'nature of the charges and accusations,' and if Speaker Landry had 'suggested the propriety of making changes in the representation of Quebec in the cabinet,' and asked Speaker Landry if he would consent to produce the correspondence.

In reply, Speaker Landry said he would give the same answer he gave to an order of the House of Commons in March, that there had been no correspondence between himself and the Prime Minister in 1912, relative to public works in Quebec. The correspondence consisted simply of copies of communications between himself and the Postmaster-General, which the Postmaster-General had marked private. In view of this Speaker Landry said he could not make them public. He also pointed to a rule that one member could not question another member of the Senate unless the question related to a measure before the Senate.

Senator Choquette urged that if the whole correspondence could not be brought down the letters of Speaker Landry could be brought down as they could not be marked confidential.

After some discussion on the point of order the matter was dropped.

On Senator David's motion for the appointment of a committee to consider the advisability of limiting the right of appeal to the Supreme Court and to the Privy Council in certain classes of cases. Senator Choquette said that the matter had been so thoroughly discussed he had little to add. He agreed with Senator Belcourt that in the case of the Privy Council the matter was settled, and there could be appeal only by Royal permission, and that was asked for to-day. As to limiting appeals to the Supreme Court, such a thing could only be done by co-operating with the provinces.

If the committee was appointed it would have to arrange for a conference of provincial attorneys-general. They should, at least, be communicated with. Senator Choquette said he had experience on the Bench, and had found that the more opportunity there was for appeal the more appeals there would be. Litigants became so persistent that they would carry appeals to the throne of Grace if there was opportunity.

Senator Dandurand adjourned the debate, and the Senate adjourned.

Swore Deaf Mute on Jury

Sat Without Protest Through Trial and Case Must Be Reheard.

Philadelphia, April 3.—A new trial was granted in Common Pleas Court yesterday after it had been discovered that a deaf mute had sat as a member of the jury during the hearing of an ejectment suit.

How the man became a member of the jury and why he sat through the trial, unable to hear or speak, is a mystery which none of the court attaches could explain.

PEARY COMMENDS STEFANSSON EXPEDITION

Rome, April 3.—At a conference of the International Geographical Congress yesterday, M. Vilhjalmar Stefansson presented his plans for his forthcoming Canadian expedition to the Arctic, during which he said he hoped to discover new lands. The plans were heartily supported by Admiral Peary and Dr. Bruce. Mr. Peary, in wishing Stefansson success, said he felt his past achievements justified the hope that valuable results would accrue both to Mr. Stefansson and Canada, which was to be congratulated on the arrangements.

The International Polar Commission passed the following resolution: 'That the International Polar Commission learn with pleasure of the decision of Mr. Berden and the Government of Canada to support further exploration in the Arctic contingous to Canada by Mr. Stefansson and his expedition, and commends this example to other governments.'

PRINCE ALBERT ARRIVES IN WEST INDIES.

Havana, April 4. — The British cruiser 'Cumberland' with Prince Albert on board arrived here yesterday. A dinner was given by the British Ministers last evening to the officers of the vessel, but the Prince did not attend. Midshipmen are not eligible to be present at official functions, and besides, the Prince is in mourning for the late King George of Greece.

The British colony will give an entertainment in his honor to-morrow. The 'Cumberland' will sail for Bermuda on Sunday.

COMPLAINS OF ROADBED OF THE INTERCOLONIAL

Hon. Mr. Cochrane Presents Report Showing Increased Revenue and Surplus.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, April 1. — The Commons spent most of Monday in considering the railway estimates, more particularly those of the I. C. R.

The Hon. Frank Cochrane made a short speech giving a resume of the business of the I. C. R. for the year. He announced a surplus of about one million dollars. The net revenue was $12,000,000 which is considerably in excess of any previous year. He gave comparative figures showing that in 1911-12 it was $10,592,785 and in 1910-11, $9,863,782.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson said that the statement of the minister was neither lengthy nor illuminating. He complained that the I. C. R. board was exercising too much economy, with the result that the road bed was getting into bad shape.

The former Minister of Railways also complained that the Ocean Limited train had lost its reputation for keeping on time because of the fact that on frequent occasions official cars were attached to it. Some of these cars belonging to other railways which had declined to extend similar privileges to the government lines.

There were several brief discussions before supply was taken up and the Hon. L. P. Pelletier had a slight difference with the Hon. Mr. Lemieux over the purchase by the Post Office department of 350,000 mail-bag locks, the ex-minister expressing some surprise over the purchase of such a large number.

Mr. Pelletier said there would be paid for only as required and that there was no scandal about it as Liberal newspapers in Quebec had declared.

TRIBUTE TO
VISCOUNT WOLSLEY.

At the opening of the House eloquent reference was made by Mr. Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the late Viscount Wolseley whose funeral took place in England yesterday.

Mr. Borden referred to his long and distinguished career in the service of the Empire in all parts of the world and made particular reference to his connection with the earlier history of Canada through his participation in the Red River Expedition.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the Premier's remarks were most happy, and he expressed the view of the House on the loss which the Empire had sustained. Sir Wilfrid said he himself was old enough to remember when in the Crimean War the late Viscount gave first evidence of that ability which marked his career. He could not forget his association with Canada as a member of the garrison at Montreal, and later in the Red River expedition. The services which he had rendered to the British Empire not only endeared him to his fellow countrymen, but to all those who appreciate British valor.

'He was,' concluded Sir Wilfrid, 'a great soldier, an able General, a distinguished man of letters and a perfect gentleman.'

BRITISH COLUMBIA
COMMISSION.

Mr. E. N. Macdonald (Pictou), asked the Premier regarding a newspaper report that a commission had been appointed to investigate the demands of British Columbia for better terms.

Mr. Borden, in reply, said that Mr. Z. A. Lash, of Toronto, and Mr. E. V. Bodwell, of Vancouver, had already been appointed commissioners, and they would name a third or, in the event of disagreement this third appointment would be made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Harcourt.

URGES ..EED
FOR DIVORCE COURT.

The House spent the next hour in putting through the committee stage and giving third read'n to twenty-two divorce cases from the Senate. As is usual in the lower House they were disposed of without discussion.

When the last one had been dealt with, Mr. Maclean, of South York, in a short speech expressed the hope that before long the time would come when Parliament would find some better way of dealing with divorces. He said that in England a special commission had been looking into the question of divorce. When legislation is introduced into the Imperial Parliament it might be advisable for the Dominion Government to make a study of its chief features and perhaps to adopt them. Mr. Maclean declared that the divorce situation is becoming scandalous. Parliament should divest itself of authority to grant divorces and put the matter under a proper court. Divorce, he said, should be as open to the poor as to the rich, and the reasons for the granting of divorce should be well defined. Mr. Maclean noted that in many instances Canadians seek divorce in the United States. Parliament, he added, is responsible for the present undesirable situation and should find a way out. The crop of twenty-two cases for one day would seem to indicate that Parliament can make better headway with this class of legislation than with other bills before its consideration.

Mr. Carvell, of Carleton, New Brunswick, agreed with Mr. Maclean that Parliament should divest itself of the right to grant divorces. He said that the divorce courts in the Maritime Provinces have proved eminently satisfactory. He was not disposed to favor any legislation which would make it easy to secure divorce as is the case in the United States. Nevertheless, properly constituted courts would be better able to deal properly with the granting of divorce than the Senate Divorce Committee. He believed that once the law is laid down that divorce is right the privilege of obtaining divorces should be at the disposal of the poor as well as the rich.

The speeches did not draw forth any ministerial statement in regard to the matter.

WORK OF THE
PARTY HEADSMAN.

Mr. McCraney, of Saskatoon, drew attention to a return brought down dealing with the dismissal of G. M. Ullyott from the Dominion Lands Office at Saskatoon. He said that Mr. Ullyott had been dismissed without notice and no reason had been given. Mr. McInnes, the land agent, in a letter to the department had referred to the resignation of Mr. Ullyott, but no copy of the resignation was included in the return. Mr. McCraney added that it was denied that Mr. Ullyott had been guilty of any partizan conduct.

Hon. Robert Rogers, who was Minister of the Interior at the time of the dismissal, produced a document which he said had been written by Mr. Ullyott in which he advised the Liberals of Saskatoon to organize and to work for the success of their candidates. Mr. Rogers also said that Mr. Ullyott had been the Secretary-Treasurer of the Liberal campaign fund.

Hon. Mr. Oliver said the action of the government in this case had not been in accordance with good Parliamentary precedence. The reasons for dismissal should have been included in the original return. If the facts were as stated by the Minister there was no justification for the answer first given by the government.

Dr. Michael Clarke (Red Deer), gave notice to the Postmaster-General that he proposed at an early date to bring up the matter of the dismissal of the Postmaster at Didsbury, Alberta. He had been informed that the dismissal was without charge and without investigation.

The Postmaster-General promised to produce the papers.

A HUGE ORDER
FOR MAIL-BAG LOCKS.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, as a matter of privilege, referred to an answer given by the Postmaster-General during the discussion of supply relating to the purchase of 350,000 new mail bag locks at $1 per lock. The Minister in support of his contract had stated that the department was paying the same price fixed by the former Postmaster-General for a lock which was not so good. Mr. Lemieux denied that he had ever fixed a price or these locks and said he would never have ordered such an extraordinary number without calling for tenders.

Hon. L. P. Pelletier said that an effort was being made to create a scandal in Quebec over the purchase of these locks. That statement that Mr. Lemieux had fixed the price could be established by the departmental records. In 1907, he had agreed on eighty cents as the price of the locks and twenty cents for the keys.

'For what quantity?' asked Mr. Lemieux.

'The amount required,' replied Mr. Pelletier.

'That is the important thing,' said the ex-Minister.

Mr. Pelletier went on to say that the locks would be ordered as required and the big scandal which the Liberal had endeavored to raise had disappeared.

'How many of the locks are being used,' asked Mr. Lemieux.

'I do not know,' said the Minister.

'I venture to say,' declared Mr. Lemieux, 'that in the past twenty years less than 100,000 locks have been used by the department.'

Continuing he repeated that he had never fixed the price of a lock, but that a fair and reasonable sum was paid for the few dozens bought yearly. But in the present instance no less than 350,000 have been bought without tender.

Mr. Pelletier repeated that they would be paid for only as required and that the papers would show that there is no ground for scandal.

I. C. R. SHOWS
SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

A synopsized statement with regard to the condition of the Intercolonial Railway during the past year was given to the House by the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways and Canals, who said:—

'The estimated surplus is between $900,000 and $1,000,000. It has been a pretty successful year, this being the largest surplus in the history of the road. The estimated revenue is $12,000,000. In comparison with the last three years the results show up remarkably well. The revenue for the last three years was as follows:—

1911-12	$10,593,785
1910-11	9,863,733
1909-10	9,268,234

A large amount has been spent upon equipment. If I offered my criticism at all with reference to the management of the road in the past it would be that the equipment has not been kept up with the increased business from year to year.

'The following amounts have been taken out during the year and charged to working expenses: Rail renewals, $100,000; fire renewals, $60,000; equipment renewals, $300,000. The average price for coal for the year just closed was twelve cents per ton higher than the previous year, involving an extra outlay of some $25,000. This year I think the increase will be 25 cents a ton. The extra amount paid in wages for handling the year's business is about $350,000 in excess of the previous year. Contracts have been let for rolling stock during the current fiscal year for over $3,000,000 worth, as follows:—

	Delivered.
45 Consolidated freight engines	15
5 Pacific type passenger engines	None
9 Switching engines	None
1,422 Steel frame box cars.....	622
150 Wooden box cars	150
200 Steel under frame platform cars	100
20 Steel frame stock cars	20
100 Hart coal cars	50
35 Refrigerator cars	20
100 Hart convertible dump cars..	None
1 Snow plough	1
1 Tank car	1
7 Sleeping vans	4
4 Dining cars	2
7 First class cars	6
3 Baggage cars	None

Mr. Emmerson: 'What proportion of those is to be paid for out of revenue?'

Mr. Cochrane: 'All with the exception of $1,000,000, which is in the estimates of this year, out of the revenue of last year and this year.'

'In addition the following cars are under construction in the Moncton shops: 150 wooden box cars, 18 conductor vans, 3 colonist cars, 1 flanger. The reports of the traffic offices show that there will be increased business for the coming year and every effort is being made to have the rolling stock ordered and on the line in time to handle the increased business.'

Mr. Emmerson: 'I would like to have a little more in detail as to the proportion which is to be paid for out of revenue. The Minister says that they are all paid for out of the revenue except $1,000,000 worth which is to be voted this year. Am I correct in concluding that he has purchased these during the past year and that a million dollars is to be added to it during the coming year?'

Mr. Cochrane: 'Out of the profits of 1911-12, 1912-13, and 1913-14, with a million dollars additional, we expect to be able to pay for the equipment, which amounts, if I remember rightly, to about $4,000,000.'

The Hon. H. R. Emmerson passed strictures upon the deterioration of the Ocean Limited, in comfort, and the lower standard of rapidity and punctuality as well as upon the abuse of attaching official and private cars to that train. He also reiterated former expressions of disapproval of the change in the form of the board of management. Mr. Macdonald (Pictou) criticized the carrying over of a large surplus while the freight service needed improvement.

Messrs. Sinclair (Guysboro), D. D. Mackenzie (Cape Breton North), Kyte (Richmond, N.S.), and Carroll (Cape Breton South), also spoke, pointing to the necessity for further improvements.

$12,000,000 FOR
HALIFAX TERMINALS.

Mr Borden announced the intentions of the Government in regard to Halifax ocean terminals. After alluding to the rapid growth of that port, and the increasing volume of business, the Premier, submitted a report drawn up by Messrs. Gutelius and Cowie, engineers, embodying a development scheme now recommended by the Government.

Proposals of the late administration were condemned because they provided for only eleven berths for ocean vessels, whereas accommodation for thirty-two would be necessary in any comprehensive scheme to meet the necessities of the next decad. The Government had now selected a new location which would give deeper water, be more central and be nearer the union passenger railway station. The scheme provided for construction of six freight piers, elevator and other works, the total cost of the scheme to be twelve millions, towards which the appropriation of two and a half millions was now asked.

Mr. Borden addede that the engineers had told him the present scheme was simple, feasible and comparatively inexpensive, and it was astounding it had never been put forward before.

Mr. A. K. Maclean expressed approval of the Government's plans in the main, but criticized them in regard to location, as taking up property which was suitable for residential purposes, thereby tending to inflate real estate values in the city. That was a prevailing misfortune throughout the dominion.

The Hon. Geo. Graham, in urging the Premier to take the best expert advice on his plans, said this was not Halifax harbor, but the harbor of Canada. It did not belong to the maritime provinces, but to the whole dominion.

The Hon. Mr. Cochrane, replying to a request, reported on the present progress of the Transcontinental Railway, and gave the following details. Moncton to boundary, 256 miles length, grading and track all completed, bridges 99 1-8 completed. Levis division, 580 miles length, grading and tracks completed, 500 miles, telegraphs 357 miles, bridges 98 percent.

C-D section: 412 miles, grading, 395 miles, track 331 miles laid on main line and 82 sidings, telegraphs, 242 miles, bridges (C) 42, (D), 98 percent, completed.

F section: track laid between Cochrane and Graham, 382 miles, including double tracking from Transcona to Winnipeg, 113 miles sidings, telegraphs, 304 miles, bridges 93 percent.

Total, 1,695 miles grading, 1,720 track, 318 sidings, telegraphs, 1,170 miles, bridges, 85 percent.

The Minister announced that it was expected that the line would be open by the 1st of September of this year.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Lemieux, the minister stated that the site of terminals at Quebec was not decided, but that Champlain market would be utilized for a small station, and that an order had been placed for the ferry between there and Levis. The ferry was expected next spring. The Quebec bridge would not be opened till the end of 1917.

In reply to Mr. Macdonald, the minister said he could not say yet when the N. T. R. commission would report.

Mr. Macdonald (Pictou) alluded to newspaper statements that the G. T. P. was trying to get away from obligations to operate the through road. The Minister of Railways said he was not responsible for newspaper statements. The member for Pictou said the whole aim of the country was that the railroads should be operated by the one company.

The Hon. Wm. Pugsley insisted that no other company could have the same interest in making the road pay as would have the G. T. P., and he held that the company had made a definite offer to the late Government to operate the New Brunswick end.

The Hon. Mr. Cochrane assured the member for Pictou that he would take the question of operation up with the G. T. P.

The Hon. Mr. Pugsley wanted the Minister of Railways to inform the House out of what vote the loss in operation had been paid. The minister offered to bring the information down to-morrow, whereupon the member for St. John objected to the vote of one-sixth of the item of $19,000,000 for construction of the N. T. R., being passed by the committee until this information was given.

The Hon. Mr. White argued that this was a legal question, pending solution of which it was useless to hold back one-sixth of the vote.

The Hon. Robert Rogers suggested that the item should now be passed, whereupon there ensued some argument as to whether new works were not excluded from the agreement about passing one-sixth of supply.

Mr. Graham assured the House that the leader of the Opposition left him that night with the explicit understanding that new works were not to be included. Being unable to arrive at any agreement, the item was therefore held over and the committee reported progress.

BULGARIANS ARE DRIVEN FROM THE TCHATALJA LINES

Turks Report Having Dislodged Enemy at Tchinakche and Kestenlik.

London, April 4.—The Bulgarian troops in front of the Turkish lines at Tchataija have begun to retire, under cover of a series of skirmishes, according to an Exchange Telegraph Company's despatch from Constantinople.

A further despatch to the same agency says that the right wing of the Turkish army at Tchataija has advanced to Tchinakche and Kestenlik, from which it succeeded in dislodging the Bulgarian troops.

The Turks also occupied a number of heights further to the west.

AUSTRIA BARS
MONTENEGRO.

Vienna, April 4.—Austria-Hungary is determined to act independently against Montenegro unless the naval demonstration on the coast of Montenegro should prove that more serious measures are unnecessary to force the will of Europe, according to the newspapers of the Austrian capital, which are apparently inspired

The Neue Freie Presse says that the city of Scutari must belong to the future state of Albania, with or without the consent of Europe.

The 'Reichspost' declares that if Russia prefers to see things arranged otherwise the whole work of the ambassadorial conference in London will be null and void.

It is stated here that during the recent fighting in the vicinity of Scutari the Montenegrin and Servian besieging armies lost about 2,000 killed, and about the same number wounded.

TWO TRAINS LOOTED.

Buffalo, N.Y., April 3.—Using revolvers to drive away the train crews, a mob of fifty toughs looted the cars of two Lehigh Valley Railway freight trains wrecked near Lackawanna last night. The loss from the wreck and stolen and burned property is estimated at $200,000. Four trainmen were injured.

Mayor Gaynor to Ban Turkey Trot

Threat to Prohibit Dancing License in Afternoon Tea Rooms.

New York, April 4. — Broadway restaurants which have not yet recovered from the shock of Mayor Gaynor's order prohibiting the selling of liquor after one a.m., are about to be attacked on another point. Special officers from the Police Department are now investigation places where tea-time Turkey trotting is regarded by some as the proper thing.

The plain clothes men have found that within the hours of four and six in the afternoon the ball rooms attached to about twenty restaurants are thronged with girls and men dancing the Turkey trot. Between dances they sit at tea tables, and some of them do not confine their drinks to tea exclusively. Cocktails enter into the list. The mayor believes the dancing to be endangering the morals of the women who frequent these places, and legislation is proposed to stop the practice.

Shipped From Jail as Dirty Linen

Convicted Forger Breaks Prison With Impudent Daring in Connecticut.

Hartford, Conn., April 4. — Curtis Dewey, serving a seven years' term for forgery, made a sensational escape from the State prison at Wethersfield, yesterday. He concealed himself in a packing case supposed to contain the product of the prison shirt factory. The box was taken to a railway freight car, where Dewey pried it open and escaped.

The escape was not discovered until the van returned to the prison from the dept and an investigation disclosed the empty box in the freight car. It is suspected that Dewey was in collusion with 'trusties' who carried out the boxes. It is supposed he escaped to the neighboring woods. William Gardner, a burglar, sawed his way out of the prison last Sunday.

Blind Students Act Shakespeare

Their Performance of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' Pronounced Wonderful.

Philadelphia, April 4. — Half a hundred blind students last night presented on the stage Shakespeare's 'Midsummer Night's Dream,i after they had learned the play by patient application of the touch system. Neither players nor musicians enjoyed the power of sight. Their performance was to raise money for the Chapin Memorial Home for the Aged Blind.

Keen-eyed actresses are said to have envied the ease and grace of some of the blind girls, and the audience pronounced the performance wonderful.

Wedding Robe as Funeral Pall

London, April 4.— Lady Cowper, widow of the seventh and last Earl Cowper, who died at Cannes on March 23, had a peculiar funeral at Hertingfordbury, England, yesterday. The coffin containing the body was taken to the church on a timber wagon drawn by two farm horses. The white pall over the casket was made out of her wedding robe. The Cowper title is extinct.

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM OF AUSTRALIA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Melbourne, April 4. — Sir Joseph Cook, the new leader of the Liberal party, speaking at Warmatta yesterday, denounced the labor programme as too socialistic and a menace to Australian liberties. He outlined the Liberal programme, the chief points of which are the maintenance of the policy of the present tariff, the task of periodic revision to be regulated to a permanent non-political body; the maintenance of the federal priniciple of giving states full independence in local affairs, re-affirmed the policy of the Australia navy co-operating with the Motherland, re-affirmed the scheme of national insurance on a contributor basis to include unemployment and widowed benefits; the creation of industrial boards of employers and employees for the settlement of disputes; the aboliton of patronage in the civil service. Imperial reciprocity by a preference; the creation of a non-political commission to manage the post office; the restoration of the freedom of the press; anti-trust legislation, and a vigorous immigration policy.

NIAGARA ADOPTS COMPULSORY VACCINATION

Toronto, April 4. — The situation at Niagara Falls Ont., brought about by the refusal of the City Council to issue a general compulsory vaccination order, and name a committee to build two quarantine hospitals, was brought to an acute stage when the following emphatic mandate from the provincial health authorities, backed up by the approval of the Ontario Government, went over the wires to the smallpox-infested city:

'Mayor Coles, Niagara Falls:

'Please take notice that if your Council does not forthwith carry out the orders of the district officer of health respecting smallpox there, the provincial board will quarantine your city at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

'(Signed), J. W. S. McCULLOUGH,
'Chief Officer.'

Niagara Falls, Ont., April 4. — Rather than have the city placed under quarantine to-day at noon, the City Council last night decided to comply with the wishes of the district officer of health for a proclamation to be issued calling upon the citizens to present themselves under a general vaccination order.

CONGRESS OPENS ON INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

London, April 3.—Delegates from France, Germany, the United States, China, Russia, Great Britain and her dominions met here to-day for a week's session of the International Congress of Historical Studies. All of the best known learned institutions of the British Isles co-operated in the welcome extended to the visiting delegates.

HUNGER STRIKERS WILL BE GIVEN TICKET-OF-LEAVE

When Recovered in Health They May Have to Complete Jail Sentence.

London, April 3.—Second reading was given in the House of Commons last night to the Home Secretary's Bill to circumvent 'hunger strikes' by militant suffragettes condemned to prison.

Mr. McKenna said the terms of the bill, which provide for the temporary conditional discharge of prisoners whose detention is undesirable on account of their condition of health, would give him a power which would make him very reluctant to resort to forcible feeding. Under the existing law only three courses were open to those responsible for doing everything in their power to keep the prisoners alive. If prisoners went on a hunger strike they could either be released, forcibly fed or food could be placed in their cells, and the prisoners allowed to die if they did not take it.

At the present time the Home Secretary said he had no power to release prisoners not sentenced to penal servitude without remitting their sentences altogether

Mr. McKenna remarked that publicity was the keynote of the militant suffragette propaganda. Alternately the suffragettes, he said, shocked the public by the violence of their outrages and attempted to enlist sympathy by publishing tales of their suffering in prison.

The Home Secretary warned the House and the nation not to attach too much importance to these terrible tales of suffering caused by forcible feeding. These prisoners, he said, had declared war against society and all governments were responsible for law and order.

If the new bill were passed he should be able to release on ticket of leave prisoners whose health was suffering from want of food.

Mr. Charles A. McCurdy, a Liberal member, opposed the bill. He said legislation would be wholly unnecessary if the Government would extend fair treatment to the question of woman suffrage.

Mr James Keir Hardie, the Labor leader, moved the rejection of the bill, declaring that the Government, by breaking its pledges to the women, was itself responsible for the militant campaign.

Lord Robert Cecil, Unionist, opposed the bill on the ground that it would not get rid of forcing feeding. Asked what his remedy would be, Lord Robert replied 'deportation,' but when questioned as to how he would prevent the women from going on hunger strikes during the voyage he gave no explanation.

Viscount Wolmer, Unionist member of the Newton division of Lancashire, opposed the bill on the ground that the measure would not prevent militancy.

Sir Gilbert Parker supported the bill because he wished the Home Secretary to be given sufficient power to enforce sentences against law-breaking suffragettes.

Mr. Harte's motion to reject the bill was defeated by a vote of 335 to 98, and the second reading of the bill was then carried, the vote standing 256 to 43.

Trial Marriages for Young Girls

Law Offers Easy Loop Hole from Matrimony in New York State.

New York, April 4. — Trial marriages for young women under eighteen years of age are legal in New York according to a decision by Supreme Court Judge Cohalan yesterday. If she marries with the consent of her parents and leaves her husband before she attains that age the present law in effect permits her to come into court and obtain a decree of annulment as a matter of course, he declared.

'This is to all intents and purposes providing in such cases for trial marriages,' he said, 'but it is a condition the remedy for which lies with the legislature and not with the court.'

The decision was in the case of Mrs. Iva Coster, who sued to annul her marriage with Norman B. Coster.

The judge found that although Mrs. Coster's mother had consented to her marriage, as she was only 17 when she became Coster's wife, she was entitled to maintain an action for an annulment.

LADY PITMAN DEAD AT BATH.

London, April 3.— Lady Pitman, the widow of Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of phonography, died at Bath yesterday. She was the second wife of Sir Isaac and married him in 1861.

URGES LEGISLATIVE REGULATION FOR STOCK EXCHANGES

Albany, N.Y., April 4.— A plea for the passage of a bill to compel the incorporation of stock exchanges and to subject them to legislative and judicial control was made to the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday by Mr. Samuel Untermyer, who said he appeared at the suggestion of Governor Sulzer. The mere act of incorporation, unaccompanied by supervision and regulation, Mr. Untermyer said, would be worse than useless.

Mr. Untermyer declared that none of the stock exchange reform measures now pending, which are designed to suppress and punish manipulation, wash sales and matched orders, and other forms of fictitious transactions, can be accomplished without incorporation and supervision by state authority.

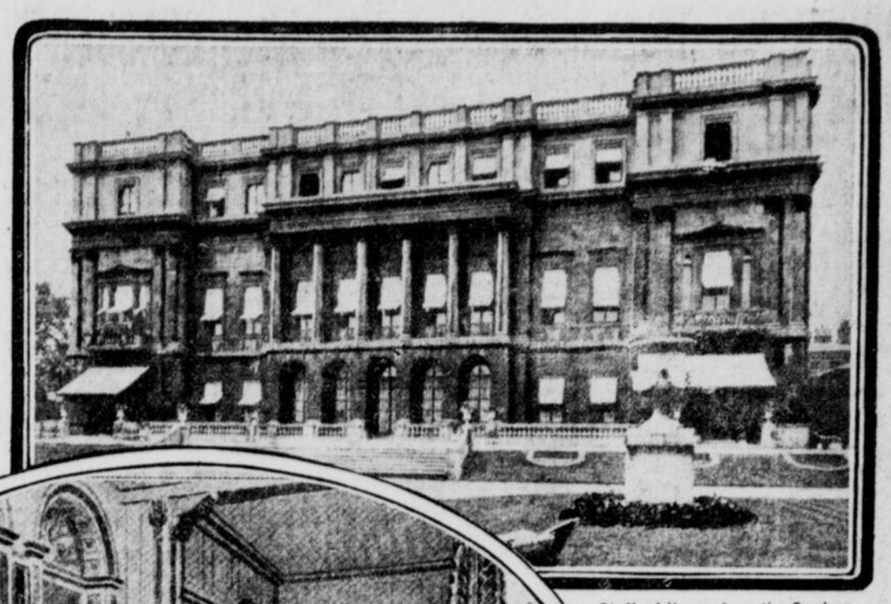
BIG CATCHES BY SEAL-SHIPS

Sydney, C. B., April 2.—With a catch of 36,000 seals, the steamer Stephano returned to St. John on Saturday, the first of the sealing fleet operators in Newfoundland to report. She brought news that the steamer 'Nascopie' has 27,000 seals, th 'Florizel' 22,000; the 'Sagona' 23,000; the 'Eagle' 12,000; the 'Bellaventure' 10,000; 'Bonaventure' 8,000; and the 'Adventure' 7,000. Others of the fleet had poor luck. Advices from the four ships sealing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, indicate that the prospects for a good catch are excellent.

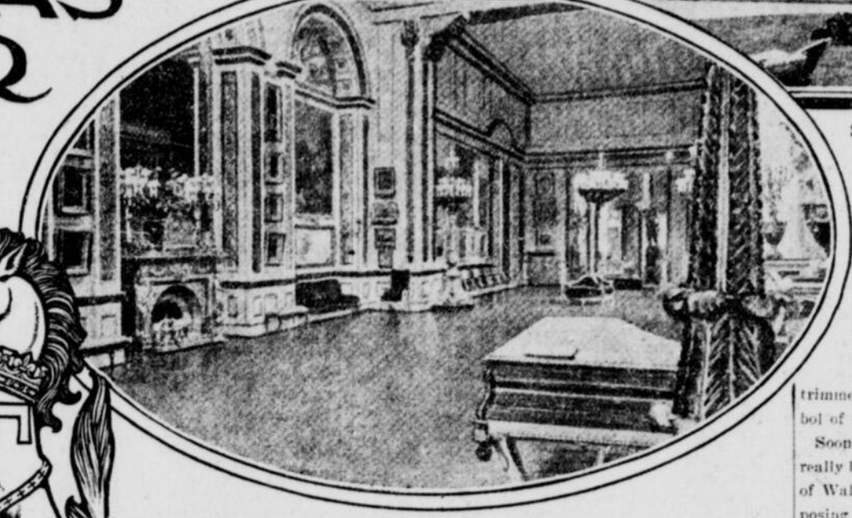
FAMOUS STAFFORD HOUSE MAY RECEIVE PRINCE OF WALES AS MASTER



THE PRINCE OF WALES.



Stafford House from the Gardens.



The Picture Gallery.



THE NEW ARMS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.
In Which for the First Time the Heraldry of the Principality Appears.



The Prince of Wales as a Golf Player.



The Grand Staircase at Stafford House.

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"I HAVE come from my house to your palace," said Queen Victoria on one occasion to her host, the Duke of Sutherland, as she entered Stafford House.

Now, this most magnificent of private palaces in London, which has been occupied by the Dukes of Sutherland for almost a century, has been chosen by the King to be the home of his son, the Prince of Wales, when he shall set up an establishment of his own. Stafford House is really Crown property, but under a ninety-nine year lease to the Duke of Sutherland it could still be held by him until 1926. He is willing to surrender it now, however, for the purpose for which it is required.

By situation it is eminently suited for the residence of a royal prince, as it is almost untouched by the encroachment of modern buildings, being bounded on two sides by the Mall and the Green Park and having as its only near neighbors the royal residence known as Clarence House and the picturesque buildings of St. James' Palace. It is the best known to the general public of any of the great houses of London, due in part to the devotion of the Leveson-Gower family to art and philanthropy and their willingness to throw open their house for entertainments for philanthropic or charitable purposes. Whenever there has been a war or whenever any great need for help has arisen or when any reform has been projected, Stafford House has been thrown open for bazaars, concerts or public meetings for the benefit of the cause to which the sympathies of the family were pledged.

The cause of the oppressed has been eloquently presented here, too, by champions of all nations. Garibaldi and Poerio spoke here at a time when England's aristocracy was none too sympathetic with the objects of their eloquence. Livingstone, Charles Sumner, Lord Shaftesbury and William Lloyd Garrison each was able to get a hearing for the reforms that he represented.

Not only has Stafford House and its beautiful belongings been made familiar in this way to the public, but it is one of the few private houses which the members of the royal family have visited as the personal friends of the owners. Even Queen Victoria, who was extremely regardful of everything pertaining to the dignity and propriety of royalty, was the friend of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland of her time and frequently visited them in Stafford House.

With the possible exception of Dorchester House, this is the largest of the well known houses in London, and probably the most gorgeous within, although the exterior is unpretentious. One writer has said of it:—"In extent, in grandeur of proportions, solidity of matter and beauty of situation Stafford House excels every mansion in London."

The tale of its glories has passed into literature. Crecy House of "Lothair" is really Stafford House, and very much as it exists to-day.

It came into existence as York House in 1825, when it was built for the Duke of York. One of the traditions connected with it tells of a loan of £60,000 to the Duke for the purpose of building the house made by the Marquis of Stafford, who was created Duke of Sutherland in 1833. There was also a report that the Duke of York himself was the designer of the house, although Wyatt was the nominal architect. In any case, the royal owner did not live to occupy the splendid pile, and after his death it was purchased by the government for £82,000, the price being fixed by arbitration. In 1827 it was sold to the Marquis of Stafford for £72,000, subject to a yearly ground rent of £758 on a ninety-nine year lease, this money being used later to establish Victoria Park, in the East End, for London's poor. The house was completed and somewhat enlarged by the Marquis of Stafford from Wyatt's plans. It is square in shape and built of hewn stone. On the principal front is a large projecting portico, with eight Corinthian columns supporting an entablature bearing a ducal coronet. The south and west fronts, similar in design, each having six columns in the centre, face gardens, while the east front abuts on a private road leading to the Mall and overlooks Clarence House and the gardens of St. James' Palace.



The Prince of Wales in Coronation Robes.

One enters the great hall through wide doors made of looking glass, which are supposed to open only to royalty or to let out a departing bride. They reveal the grand staircase, lighted by an immense lantern. A double flight of steps leads to the gallery surrounding the vast hall, eighty feet square, with a height of 120 feet in the centre, the walls being of imitation gallo antico, with white marble Corinthian columns at intervals. The floor is of red and white marble and the staircase is gilded. Lorenzi copies of Paul Veronese pictures fill the compartments on the walls.

The great hall on the ground floor is surrounded by many splendid rooms—drawing rooms, dining rooms, family sitting rooms and libraries—all filled with art treasures. Here are the portraits of many members of the Leveson-Gower family done by the greatest painters of their day and works of the masters picked up in Italy, France and other Continental countries. Some of the finest Dutch paintings in any private collection are to be found here and there are two wonderful Murillos. In all there are about three hundred pictures of great value in Stafford House. Some of these were brought from Trentham, the Duke's country estates, a few years ago. Since then some of the best known paintings, including five Romneys, have been sold, leading to a complete rearrangement of those that now make up the collection.

The upper rooms have a regal magnificence. The great gallery is said to be the most magnificent room in London and the state drawing room is remarkable for the beauty and elegance of its carved and gilded ceiling and its general decoration, of which the white marble mantel pieces with their massive ormolu mounts are a conspicuous feature. The southwest drawing room, which is used by the Duchess of Sutherland as a boudoir, is hung in green damask and decorated in white and gold. In this room are two gilt chairs which formerly belonged to Marie Antoinette and have her initials on the back. They were brought to Stafford House from the Petit Trianon.

Stafford House would not shame a royal prince if he were to move into it just as it was, but doubtless many changes will be made before it becomes the home of the Prince of Wales, who is not yet nineteen years old. His grandfather, King Edward, also had a London residence, Marlborough House, assigned to him when he was only eighteen.

One thinks of the modest young prince, alone with his entourage in this great house, with pity rather than with envy, yet this magnificence is only the culmination of honors that have been heaped upon his young shoulders since his father's succession to the crown placed him in the conspicuous position of being the second most important royal personage in the kingdom. No wonder that in none of the many pictures of him that have been published is he seen with a smile upon his face. Even in the snapshots there is always the same grave expression. Always, since he was a little chap, he has been training for his high position. He is well trained, though, and in many directions.

An English prince must be a good sportsman, and the youthful Prince Edward has received his first instruction in that line from the head keepers of Sandringham. An old drill master put him through the preliminary drill and a practical navigator gave him lessons in boating. As a little fellow he became an expert swimmer, acquired good form at cricket, was graduated as a possible "footer," and took up golf, in which he is now an adept. He is also a first rate horseman.

When he was twelve years old he entered upon his naval career, passed through the same drill as the humblest cadet, lodged in a cubicle just like those of his mates, and his sea chest was no different from any other except that it bore the words, "Wales—Edward of." He had only a shilling a week as pocket money and was not permitted to run into debt. He sang in the college choir and on a few occasions took part in concerts. The Prince has considerable musical taste and some ability. His latest efforts in the musical line have been an attempt to play the bagpipes, in which he is said to have met with considerable success.

After finishing his courses at Osborne and Dartmouth the Prince of Wales had a cruise on the Hindustan, had a pretty stiff dose of private tutoring and spent several months in Paris for the widening of his knowledge and the cultivation of his manners—in short, to make him a man of the world, for, to tell the truth, His Royal Highness was said to be afflicted with shyness, which he found great difficulty in overcoming.

He was at Magdalen College, Oxford, last year and his progress was very satisfactory. He is now visiting relatives of his mother in Germany and learning to speak their language. He likes the Oxford life, too, and is popular with the students.

The coronation of the King brought the Prince into public prominence, although he was not then Prince of Wales, but only Prince Albert Edward, oldest son of the King, and Duke of Cornwall, but as he rode in the great coronation procession he was enthusiastically acclaimed by the loyal spectators, who cheered the more as he bowed his fair young head, on which rested a coronet which, with his ermine trimmed garments, stood forth as the symbol of his exalted rank.

Soon there came the investiture, and he really became, by letters patent, the Prince of Wales. There were the hardly less imposing ceremonies, too, when he became a Knight of the Garter. In all of these, as the pictures of him showed, the royal boy bore himself with a modest dignity that touched the popular affection and admiration.

To give him his full name, he is Edward Albert Christian George Andrew David, Prince of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland. All of these titles he has by right of birth. By the act of his sovereign he was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. He has the Spanish Order of the Golden Fleece and the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. He is also chairman for Wales of the Boy Scouts, which sounds a human modern note.

The investiture of the Prince confirmed him in the title of Wales by the "ensigns of honor, the girding on of a sword and the delivering of a cap and placing it on his head with a ring on a finger and a golden staff according to custom, all at the hands of his royal parents."

The Prince was born a member of the House of Lords, and this fact is not affected by his minority, although the late King did not take his seat until his majority.

The title of the Prince of Wales was originally borne by native Princes of Wales. King Edward I. when expecting the birth of his second son promised Wales to give it a prince free from any blemish upon his honor and unable to speak a word of English. Queen Eleanor thereupon went to Carnavon Castle, where the Prince of Wales was born, 1284, and the title became merged into the Crown in the time of Edward II.

The Scotch titles were conferred in 1469 upon the eldest son of the King of Scotland and thus naturally passed with James I. to the royal house of Great Britain. Until 1878 the three feathers which form the insignia of the Prince of Wales were drooping; the form now used, showing the feathers upright, merely curled at the ends, is the original one. At the base is an antique coronet, pendent from which is a scroll with the motto "Ich dien," both feathers and motto having been taken by the Black Prince from the head of the King of Bohemia, slain in the battle of Crecy. In 1901 the badge of the red dragon, representing Wales, was added to the insignia.

The Prince of Wales also has a distinguishing coronet resembling St. Edward's crown, except that it possesses but a single arch.

The revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall are set apart for the Prince of Wales. Owing to the good management of Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's consort, they now amount to about £80,000. If the Prince should marry a special allowance would be made to the Princess.

In addition to Stafford House, soon to be his, the Prince of Wales has estates in Cornwall and is already turning his attention to scientific farming there, which is in keeping with the tastes and activities of his father and grandfather. On a three hundred acre farm at Whiteford, in the duchy of Cornwall, he is going to purchase new stock and make an effort to win back the reputation formerly enjoyed by Cornwall of having some of the best shorthorn cattle in the world. Because of persistent inbreeding and because of the isolation of the farmers the cattle have deteriorated, and it will be a great service if the Prince can bring the breed back to what it was some years ago. He has a farm also for the improvement of Dartmoor ponies.

In Cornwall the Prince may live as a country gentleman, and in Stafford House he will be given the opportunity to entertain brilliantly as befits his rank.

LOVE ENDS LONG STANDING ROYAL FEUD



Prince Ernst August of Cumberland.





Princess Victoria Luise.

LOVE has found a way through the engagement of Prince Ernst August of Cumberland and Princess Victoria Luise, only daughter of the Emperor of Germany, to end the long standing feud between the houses of Hohenzollern and Guelph. This feud, as bitter as that between Montague and Capulet, dates back to 1866, when Prussia annexed Hanover, Bismarck demanding that the Cumberland family should renounce all claim to the throne of Hanover and agree to suppress any further Guelph agitation. Notwithstanding the repeated endeavors of the German Emperor to bring about a reconciliation, it was not until the tragic death last May of Prince George of Cumberland that such an event became reasonably possible. At that time the Emperor did all in his power to convince the Cumberland family, by his manifestation of sympathy, of his good will. This the Duke of Cumberland graciously acknowledged, eventually sending Prince Ernst August to Potsdam to thank the Emperor in person. Since that visit the betrothal between the Prince and Princess Victoria Luise has only awaited the confirmation which comes with the public announcement of the impending alliance.

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

APRIL, 1913.

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

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

The Witness.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1913.

Commercial prosperity seems to follow Mr. Borden's stately lead as faithfully as it did the white plume of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. As our trade increased by leaps and bounds during Sir Wilfrid's long term, so it is continuing to increase, and Canada never had such a year as the last. A revenue increased by thirty-five millions has left a treasury running over against the Government's many undertakings for expenditure. If investors abroad needed assurance of Canada's prosperity, these figures would seem to supply it.

An eastern newspaper with a long record of respectability, and which therefore we forbear to name, has this to say about the 'Witness': 'It may 'be regarded, as it claims to be, as an 'independent Liberal journal with a 'penchant for stabbing the Liberals 'under the fifth rib whenever it gets 'an opportunity.' The phrase is ambiguous, but we gather from the context that it is not the 'Witness' that claims to have this penchant, but the writer who regards it as having it. The figure used is derived from the behavior of King David's savage lieutenant, who, wishing to be rid of a rival, took him by the beard to kiss him and stabbed him with a dagger in his left hand. Such is the accusation. As the rest of the article is full of appreciation of the 'Witness,' the above phrase seems to have some parallelism with the left hand stroke. What it seems to show is that in our politics it is virtue to hold with one party or the other whatever we may privately think, and that to express any difference with one party or tolerance for another is treachery. This is surely a pitiful state of sentiment.

The Crown Prosecutor will not act, the Attorney-General of the province will not act, and the Minister of Justice did not act, against the men who swore that they perjured themselves nor against the man who they swore tempted them to perjure themselves. The only interest of these functionaries in the case was that perjury and subornation to perjury are, at least according to some authorities, a public offence, and it is their duty to see that people who commit offences against the public are punished for their offences. Mr. Coderre, however, had a much more personal interest in this affair. It was he who was charged by these men as having committed the offence. Getting three men to declare on oath that they were liars and then giving them a chance to clear out of the country by not immediately prosecuting them in the courts for their offence against him is not at all a convincing way to deal with such a matter. Naturally there are many who wonder whether the men were made to swear that they had committed perjury by threats or by bribes. No one supposes that they did it voluntarily. Light may yet be shed on the question if Mr. Coderre will but get his friend and sponsor to take action against Mr. Marsil. Until some such step is taken the name of Mr. Coderre rests under a cloud. Mr. Marsil challenges such action. Why not Mr. Coderre?

The disparity between the three percent paid to savings depositors and the handsome rate of dividends usually paid to bank shareholders will make a good many people feel that cause should be shown why the depositors should not receive a little more. The benefit should not all be on one side. A four percent rate would be an additional incentive to save money, and the funds at the disposal of the banks would be correspondingly increased. Wage earnings now squandered on foolish or unnecessary expenditures would be directed to aiding the commercial and industrial development of the country. The United States national banks pay four percent to savings depositors. By raising the rate in its postal savings banks to four percent, the Government would not necessarily take funds away from the chartered banks. The latter would doubtless raise their rate and depositors would continue to place their money as before. To the extent to which this change would increase the savings deposits the government could replace foreign borrowings by native capital.

We are, it seems, to have the parcels post in Canada. We counted on getting it when the United States did. We have a way of following that lead. But we are only to have it in subordination to the interest of the express companies, whose present high rates are, if we rightly interpret the statement given to the press not to be interfered with. Here is an achievement worthy of a great postmaster-general. M. Pelletier may think the service he proposes to do for the people at the people's expense, namely, the cost of part of the work that express companies will not touch, will be hailed with joy as a great boon. But there are explosive elements in his scheme which is a direct challenge to the people to say whether the country will be governed in their interest or in that of the express companies or, in other words, whether the fact that they have been paying tribute to these great corporations is a sufficient reason why they must go on doing so for ever. It must be acknowledged that there are difficulties in the way of doing any better for the people than Mr. Pelletier proposes. The express companies are the great railway companies, or control them, and the parcels post cannot get on without the railways. The railways, whose political power is respected by all governments, would be a unit against any interference with their power of taxing the people, and would, so far as they were able, demur to carrying the goods. The question that remains is whether the people or the railways are strongest in politics. The government has the means of securing fair terms from the railways if it was so minded. But what political party dares to make enemies of all the railways?

Colonel Seely, the British Minister of War, astonished the world the other day in his army speech by saying that the British army has developed the most perfect aeroplane that has yet been made; able to go at anywhere from forty to ninety miles an hour. The reason people were so surprised was because they had seen no such development and had heard no talk of any. They knew that England had fewer flying ships or instructed aeronauts than France or Germany, and also that the British Government had put very little money compared with its rivals into the new arm of the service. There are not lacking those who hint that Colonel Seely was stirred by his own speech, his own hope, and his own necessity, to say more than he will be able to substantiate. Not of purposely bluffing, but of putting his description of this fourth arm of the service in a more positive form than is justified by adequate trials, is the charge made against him. As far as is publicly known—and aeroplanes in movement are not easily hidden—there are to-day comparatively few good aeroplanes or trained aeroplane pilots in England. France and Germany, on the other hand, are making of this a field of rivalry second only in importance to their army work. France is already treating her navy as of secondary interest if not of secondary importance. Germany has just made an appropriation of thirty-seven million dollars for airships and aeroplanes. Were it France instead of Germany the world would talk of visionaries. It is hard, practical Germany whose scientists have led the world in the invention and construction of dirigibles, and whose aeroplane advance is only second to that of France, that, after much experience and many hard tests, has decided that the mastery of the air will be so important in any future war that even in these times of military stress its government must withstand the odium of a thirty-seven million dollar burden for aviation. This is one of the most defensible of current war expenditures, for it is not all waste like the others. It is fast developing a new mode of travel and industry that when perfected will have uncommon value. It might solve many problems if Canada's contribution was similarly directed.

The 'bears' are the people who have money to lend, or to invest, and who want to buy securities cheap and to get big interest for scarce money. There are two things that these people are busy about just now. In Europe they have so managed the despatches that there has been every day a revamped Austrian war scare that was to set Europe on fire. In the United States the mass of the press is working up the expectancy of a disastrous breakdown when the Democratic tariff comes into force. These manufactured terrors are potent at a time of money stringency, as for instance, when people have over-invested, and when a war is burning up an enormous amount of capital, in further tightening all purse things and creating conditions of general distress on which the moneyed interests can the more readily prey. Such artificial methods have their limit, however. Money cannot be dead, and must find investment, if not at eight percent, then at something less. Mr. Morgan said in his evidence before the Pujo committee that it is not possible by combination to control the capital of the country. In the long run this is true. It is possible to run corners for a time, but the cornered product, whether wheat or money, must sooner or later come into the market, and be placed for what it will bring.

An interesting thing has set the financial world talking. Mr. Robert, whose street railway interests at Halifax have been assailed by the press as they have been here in Montreal, has made public the statement that these assaults are the work of Mr. McGibbon and Senator Dennis, who are seeking to get influence over the tramways in order to exploit certain property speculations. The public has been shown how a power scheme, unequal to the demands of its capitalization, might be relieved by a coalition with a street railway, which would use all its power, and would, by its profits, make good for some losses. This is that of which Mr. Robert is accused. But it has to be explained how a great metropolitan tramways system could be manipulated to serve the purpose of suburban land exploiters. It is a common fact that the managers of street railways are constantly being tempted into such enterprises by the offer of property for themselves on condition of supplying a tramway service, which would, of course, be a burden on the general system. Mr. McGibbon has flatly denied Mr. Robert's accusation, and says Mr. Robert has had a dream. This is nothing to what Mr. Dennis says. This accusation and denial create an acute condition such as used to be spoken of as 'wigs on the green.' It is where the matter cannot rest.

The decision of the new Board of Harbor Commissioners to expend another two million dollars in the further development of the port is meeting with the complete approval of shipping interests in particular and of progressive citizens in general. A study of the work that is outlined for the coming season shows that it is but a continuation of that which the former commissioners began, and that it is in reality the adoption of the big works which were outlined many years ago by our veteran harbor engineer, Mr. John Kennedy. The expenditure of this money will do much to relieve the critical situation that prevails in the port at the present time. It will provide for more high level wharves and freight sheds, divert the guard pier and so alter the flow of the dangerous St. Mary's current, while the deepening of the channel between the south shore and St. Helen's Island to a depth of 20 feet will also remove some of the trouble that mariners have been experiencing from the swift waters that race past the lower end of the guard pier. The effect of this deflection of the waters and reduction of the river's breadth has, no doubt, been carefully studied, but experience has already shown that some results are not foreseen. The sum to be expended is a vast one, but the present needs of the port demand the extensions that are being planned, to say nothing of the enormous developments that the future will require. If Montreal is to remain, what it is now, the second port on the continent for the time of the year navigation of the St. Lawrence is possible.

A number of States in the American Union adopted 'Blue Sky' laws. New York has at present one before its legislature for consideration. The idea of these laws is to create in the several States a commission to investigate companies selling stocks with the object of seeing that they are at least not evidently fraudulent. The State does not in any way guarantee that companies which its commission does not prohibit operating are financially sound or trustworthy. The commission merely prunes out the obviously crooked, whose directors set out to catch the credulous ignorant, who will risk anything in a 'Get Rich Quick' proposition. Take, for instance, the following example: A company selling stock whose value was based on a 'Sunotype machine,' advertised: 'We 'have not gone into any of the technical details of the construction of 'the Multitype machine, for the reason that few would understand us if 'we did, nor will we do so with the 'Sunotype. . . . Don't let anything, be it indifference, scepticism, or prejudice, rob you or your family of that 'which will make your future one of 'contentment, and will provide an income for your children after you. . . . 'If all the city directories and gazetteers were corded into stacks where 'one could view them, perhaps a fair 'conception of the gates that are open 'for the reception of the Sunotype 'might be portrayed in a small manner to the human mind. . . . Were 'half a million Sunotypes ready for 'the market at this moment, every one 'would be sold within a year. Estimating the net profit at nearly $100, 'and we believe it will be $200, there 'would be $50,000,000 to be distributed 'to stockholders, and this is not a 'visionary estimate.' That there are many who will bite at such specious offers there is no room for doubt. There are so many such people, and they are so credulous, that there are concerns that make it their whole business to collect their names, keep lists of them, and sell copies of these lists to people wanting to dispose of salted mines, visionary investments, or fraudulent companies. It is impossible that these people should be altogether protected, yet there is no doubt that the 'Blue Sky' laws have done a great deal to prevent squandering money on useless paper, called shares. The phrase Blue Sky originated with a peculiarly impudent prospectus issued in a south-western State proposing to exploit and distribute dividends from the atmosphere.

THE SEVEN SEAS FLEET.

Among the Canadian electorate there are upon the navy question three parties, not two. There are those who desire to present thirty-five millions to the imperial navy in the form of Dreadnoughts. There are those who want to spend the thirty-five millions upon the creation of a Canadian navy. And there are those who are thoroughly opposed to the expenditure of so much money on imaginary war that might be spent to enormously greater advantage in other ways. Judging from the letters we have received, these are, as far as spontaneous sentiment goes, apart from party allegiance, the great majority. The argument of these last halts in logic, but has an infinite appeal in sentiment. If we had the choice whether there would be war or not, their argument would be absolute. There could be no greater crime, no more insane folly, than for a nation that was in no danger to arm itself for war upon other peoples. That has not been the condition of any nation hitherto. We hope it soon may be the condition of all nations. That time will come the sooner the more all nations feel the burden of the present stupid conditions.

The argument of those who so hold when stated simply is parallel to that of the man who should say, 'I 'see no reason to think my house will 'burn; therefore, money spent on insurance would be wasted. That 'money I can spend to much better 'advantage on my family or on good 'works.' The parallel is, it must be admitted, not complete, as, in the case of fire insurance, nothing is in question but property values, whereas national life and death is the stake in the other. On the other hand questions between nations are not purely material risks. There are those who believe in the protection of a higher power, and who believe that no armament is the best defence. With these we strongly sympathize. Their time is certainly coming. But such is not the question as it presents itself to Canada. Canada is not an independent country trusting to God for safety, but a part of a great empire, trusting to its fleet. Its people are citizens of that empire, and, as such, freely appeal to it for backing and protection. To share in this defence without contributing to it is to accept the position of a dependency, and for our people only a secondary kind of citizenship.

Both parties agree that this is not a right position, and that we owe something — the sum agreed upon is thirty-five million dollars — to the imperial defence. Both parties hold that making such a contribution we should have something to say as to its management. One party provides for an advisory relation with the imperial war office, which might by degrees ripen into a more complete fellowship, and for the right to recall the ships. The other party provides for a home navy under the absolute command of the Canadian Government. It is on this difference that the country is sought to be divided. If we judge rightly, from the indications that come to us, the country would, as between these two proposals, decide in favor of the latter. In favor of it is a very powerful, even an excited sentiment, at both coasts, due partly, no doubt, to a wish for local protection, but still more to the desire for shipyards and money expenditure. In favor of it, too, is the national sentiment of the country, which is of an age to like being its own master. In favor of it is the reasoning of the sages who hold that the solidarity of the empire is safest in the complete liberty of its parts.

For the other proposal is the fact that we have long been protected and nursed by the imperial power, and that we owe it some ungrudging return; also that safety lies in unity of control and the power from a given centre to use the whole force where most needed. It must be admitted, however, that the great speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty has, by presenting the effect of this view in a concrete form, discouraged those who take this view. He tells us what the Admiralty would do with the ships of the dominions. It would place them at Gibraltar as a base, to be ready there to sail to any sea where they may be needed, also to fulfil the function of a Mediterranean squadron. It is hardly to be supposed that any of the contributing parties is pleased with this application of the seven seas theory. They are all remote from that base. Three of the contributors have their greater interests, present or prospective, on the Pacific, which is thus ignored. It is easy in the abstract to see the great advantage of united strength, but when it is thus presented on the material map, we can only look for a very strong sentiment in Canada against an imperial policy that would leave her ports—especially her Pacific ports — unguarded. It may be said that nobody is threatening those ports, but that is an argument that proves too much. If the Canadians were convinced that there was nothing to apprehend and that we had really no use for the royal navy, it would be very hard to induce them to vote those thirty-five millions.

PROTECTIVE FLEETS.

What of the 'Hamidiyeh'? It was always the 'Hamidiyeh.' She seemed to be in evidence throughout the war wherever the Turks needed a ship. Now she was protecting the movements of Turkish troops on the Black Sea coast, then she was at Alexandria, then near Smyrna in the Aegean, and again she was doing scathe on the Adriatic. When the Balkan States went to war with Turkey, Greece was the only one of the allies to have a navy, but her navy so outclassed that of Turkey that some such comparison could be made as that which exists between Germany and Great Britain in ships, men and fighting equipment. The only safety of the Turkish fleet was to keep inside the Sea of Marmora while the Greek ships went careering over the high seas taking all the valuable island possessions of Turkey. Finally driven to desperation by the taunts of the women of Constantinople the Turkish fleet made a sortie from under shelter of the forts of the Bosphorus. During this disastrous battle one small cruiser, with more stomach for a fight than any of her sister ships, ran so hotly into the fray that she was unable to get back, and was forced to put to sea for safety. Running across the Mediterranean to Egypt, she secured supplies, presumably in a surreptitious manner, and then started back on the fighting trip that has surprised the world, and which will figure in the annals of daring naval deeds. She has bombarded towns, stopped the carrying out of military operations on land that had been carefully planned and sent transports to the bottom with their burden of thousands of soldiers, as well as engaging much of the Greek fleet in a vain search for her when they were most anxious to seize all the islands they could before any peace conference could be arranged as in such conferences actual possession counts for so much.

What is the 'Hamidiyeh'? This successful warship that has been on the rampage in the Levant is a cruiser built in 1903. She is of three thousand eight hundred tons displacement; her main armament consists of two six-inch guns and eight four-point-seven guns; she has twelve thousand horse-power, and a maximum speed of twenty-two knots. Unquestionably the Greek fleet would have captured or sunk this doughty little adversary had if not been otherwise engaged. But the Greeks made it their first duty to see that the Turkish ships did not sally forth, their second, to capture new territory for their nation, and only such force as they grudgingly spared was at the service of the allies to assist in land military operations and defend them from attack. The problem that this incident raises is how similar would be the situation were Britain and Germany at war. Britain's whole fleet is concentrated in the Baltic. We have not on this side a single British ship ready to raise so much as a shout to frighten off an enemy. Should war break out the necessity for the concentration of Britain's fleets would be even greater. If in times of peace she must concentrate every available ship on her own shores, how much more would this be the case in time of war? Yet a few small German cruisers might break away, as did the 'Hamidiyeh,' and steaming for Canada, do all the damage they liked on the unprotected coasts of the Maritime Provinces, and even sail up the St. Lawrence. Successfully to chase and capture a single ship that is on a marauding cruise of this nature would probably take at least three ships about her equal in armament and speed. The daring and successful piratical cruises of the 'Alabama' give an idea of the amount of damage that may be inflicted, and of the difficulty of a capture even with a far superior force.

Should then such a war as that above-mentioned break out, and were Germany immediately to despatch half a dozen cruisers, one to South Africa, one to Nigeria, one to Nova Scotia, one to British Columbia, and a couple to operate on the high seas, what would Britain do? Her first duty would undoubtedly be to protect her own coast, her second would be to try to smash the central core of the German navy. These two things would be demanded of her by her electorate, who would be panicky. They would also, however, be the two things that would be the most essential to the preservation of the Empire. Only as a third interest would she be free to send out ships to chase down marauders. It is extremely questionable if under such circumstances she could spare the ships any more than was Greece able to do so. It is this that makes many Canadians think that whatever else we may do in the way of a navy we need a Canadian defence fleet of small vessels on each coast is absolutely essential. And, by the way, the 'Niobe,' much scoffed at as a part of our 'tinpot navy' during the last election, was a cruiser of eleven thousand tons, three times the size of the 'Hamidiyeh,' of twenty-knot speed and six-inch guns, put into commission as a first class cruiser of the largest size in 1900. She is capable of blowing a ship like the 'Hamidiyeh' into a cocked hat, and yet we have despised her and put her out of commission. The fact is that the 'Niobe' was not at all a despicable beginning in the way of a defence fleet.

THE COURT OF THE POWERS.

The Albanians took no part in the Balkan uprising, yet the powers of Europe have decided that they also shall be erected into an autonomous state, and this at the expense of the Allies, who have fought and conquered and who have planned to divide Albania among them. The southern part of Albania, being largely peopled by Greeks, was to go to Greece; the northern extremity, including Scutari, was to go to Montenegro; the middle, including the principal port of Durazzo, was to go to Servia. Several months ago Servia was in actual occupation of that port, having met with little resistance from the Albanians.

Have the Powers taken the course they have determined on out of love to the Albanians? Not at all. The Albanians are akin to none of them. Most of them accepted Mahommedanism at the hands of the Turks and became as fierce as any for that faith. Is there in it any hope of commercial advantage? Quite the reverse. The Albanians are mountaineers with almost no foreign trade of their own, whereas the opening of Servia's way to the sea would create a plentiful new commerce. Is it then done at the bidding of benign, justice? Well, what is justice in a country where the different races are so intermingled that there is no saying to which any given territory belongs? In southern Albania, the ancient Epirus, the Greeks predominate, at least in influence. In the north there are a large proportion of Serbs, Montenegrins and other Slavs. There are, all through, very many Wallachs, who are a Celtic tribe. The Albanian tribes dominate in their own glens. Are the Powers looking to the well-being of the Albanians? We have not so much as heard what sort of a government they are going to set up, whether a republic or a kingdom. They have had no king since Scander-beg, from whom to derive a monarch. They would have to go begging for a king, as Greece and Roumaria and Bulgaria had to, among the minor courts of Europe.

The honest fact is that the Powers are acting at the dictation of Austria, each of them sending a warship to back the decision that Albania shall be autonomous. Are they doing this out of love for Austria? Very far from it. Do they recognize Austria's right in the premises, or her ruling interest or duty? By no means. They are acting out of fear—fear of Austria—fear of her weakness rather than of her strength. What is Austria's interest in championing Albanian nationality? Certainly not any relations she has with the Albanians, or duties towards them. She in turn is acting out of fear—fear chiefly of Servia. The fact is Austria is not a nation, but a conglomeration of nations, having nothing but a monarchy and an enforced religion in common. Forty years ago the Germans were dominant. Since then the throne has had to bow more to the Magyars. But Germans and Magyars are both small in numbers compared with the Slavs. The Poles, the Gallicians, the Transylvanians, the Croats, the Bosnians, the Herzegovenians, and the majority in Hungary are all Slavs. What would happen if a strong Slavic power was to develop able to protect these tribes should they desire independence or alliance with their brethern? Austria's purpose is to bottle up Servia, which at present has no trade outlet except through Austria, and to keep her from developing into a power. What is Europe's purpose in helping her to do a job which she could easily do alone? Her interest is probably not to help but to hinder. If Austria did it alone the world would soon find her in possession of greatly extended territory. If she does it as a member of the concert of Europe she will have to retire when they do.

A BRAVE FAILURE.

Montenegro had to fall back from Great Tarabosch is the all important feature in foreign news. For months the whole Montenegrin army and a considerable force of Servians had been held at bay by the little mountain enclosed city of Scutari, just as General Buller was kept at bay with his greatly outnumbering force on the south side of the Tugela. Time after time the Montenegrins have stormed one position after another as did Buller, only to be driven back from the line of mercilessly cracking rifles, machine guns and cannon throwing shrapnel. The charges up the glacis were as hopeless as the dash of the towering wave against the sand beach. Coming on with a great show of irresistible strength, gradually diminishing until their onward rush melted into the thin advance effort of a thing with no depth, but determined to push on till the last of its strength is gone, though clearly seeing the hopelessness of conquest. The wave leaves a line of white bubbles, the lost hope a line of dead bodies to mark its farthest reach. As General Buller made his greatest final effort in the attack on Spion Kop, so the Montenegrins made theirs in the attack on Great Tarabosch. Buller's army actually took Spion Kop. After working all day to capture the top of the hill they worked all night trying to get cannon up it so that they could make use of it. Pulling with ropes and pushing on wheel spokes they worked and worked, but at dawn found themselves without a single gun in place to defend their lead swept position, and without a drop of water to quench the thirst of exhaustion. Then they retreated and left Spion Kop to be reoccupied. So the Montenegrins took Great Tarabosch, and forthwith had to abandon it. But neither they nor the Servians who came to their aid have abandoned the prize. Though the ships of the powers are at their shores, and though these have in the name of all Europe demanded that they should cease an attack which, even if successful, the powers have decreed shall be nugatory, they have declared their intention of keeping faith with the terms of the Balkan alliance by fighting on until peace is signed. King Nicholas has, it is said, handed over the command to a Servian general. He himself cannot afford to fight and fail. To his mind that would mean his throne. The Servian in command commits that power to the siege to the bitter end. The most positive mandates from the powers in unison have proved vain hitherto. But these two little peoples are now defying not a concert in remote London, but a squadron of warships ready to open fire.

CONTRADICTORY NEWS.

News of the war in the Balkans has been all through greatly lacking in detail, and has become of late more complicated than ever. When the first great battles of Kirk Killiseh and Lule Burgas were on, we were told by the war correspondents, who were, by the way, according to their own reports, never allowed near the field of action, how these important positions had been valiantly defended by the Turks, and only taken at enormous sacrifice by impetuous bayonet charges. A writer in one of the better English reviews tells us to-day that these dreadful fights never occurred, that the Turkish army was not in a condition to meet the enemy, and continually retired before it, never allowing the enemy to come within four miles of them. He asserts that he writes from first hand knowledge. A few days ago we were positively informed from France, that neither France nor England would participate in the naval demonstration against Montenegro at Antivari, but that they would each send a ship to the Island of Corfu, which lies beside the southern coast of Albania, and a couple of hundred miles from the scene of the expected demonstration. The fact that immediately followed was a gathering at Antivari which included ships of both these powers and the British admiral acting as spokesman for the whole.

Austria, having started to fight Montenegro to keep her from capturing Scutari, for which, by all accounts, she must have sacrificed already a quarter of her whole male population, the other powers have joined her, more, presumably, for the purpose of keeping her from grabbing, than to help her accomplish the thing she could easily do herself. Montenegro claims to have a far better right to Scutari than has Albania, to whom Austria wants it given, but it is not on this ground that the question is being debated, it is that Austria does not want this extension of power to fall into the hands of her antagonistic neighbor.

MARCONI SHARES.

The chance of baiting Lloyd George is considered fine sport enough among certain classes of Conservatives, but when they have the unique opportunity of coupling him with Sir Rufus Isaacs the pleasure is much increased. There are some financial transactions that are so intricate that they cannot be explained to the common people, and it might be very difficult for a minister to explain satisfactorily and convincingly that he had not been engaged in such, if it were charged against him with enough vigor and persistence. The present case, however, is quite easy to understand. Sir Rufus Isaacs was told by his brother that he had underwritten a good many shares of American Marconi stock at a figure that he thought would make them profitable. The brother advised Sir Rufus Isaacs to take part in this block of shares, Sir Rufus being a member of the Cabinet and knowing that a contract with the British Marconi Company was likely to come before the Cabinet shortly for consideration, asked his brother if there was any connection financially or otherwise between the British Marconi Company and the American Marconi Company. He was told that there was no such connection and took the stock. He later made an offer of some of it, as a thing in the future of which he had faith, to Mr. Lloyd George and the Master of Elibank. They each took over part of his holding, he assuring them, as he had been assured, that there was no connection between the American and English companies. As was expected the agreement with the British Marconi Company came before the Cabinet a little later for consideration, and on the signing of the contract shares ran up in value from £1.00 to $10.00.

Presumably as the result of this new endorsement of the Marconi principle, the American shares advanced at the same time. On the rapid rise, both Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George sold a small fraction of their stock. When, however, the contract between the British Government which Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George had helped to draw out was more carefully examined, it was found that the Company had the worst of the deal. Shares in the British Company tumbled and by sympathetic action there was a slump in those of the American Company. Shares went far below the value at which these men, of whom one at least, Sir Rufus Isaacs, is considered somewhat of a financier, had bought them, and as they still hold by far the larger part of the blocks which they had bought, they are heavy losers on the deal. The attempt to prove that these ministers speculated in shares which they expected to be increased in value by their action as Cabinet Ministers, has proved a fiasco. Whatever they did as buyers of stock, it is a fact that as ministers in His Majesty's Government they secured a contract for the company that has proved so good for the Government, and so bad for the company that the company has asked to be allowed to withdraw from the agreement, and its shares have decreased instead of rising in value.

It is equally absurd to claim that they took a heroic course as ministers of injuring the company in which they were deeply financially in-

terested, for as has been stated they had no interest in the company. Their sole interest was in the American Company. There are two reasons why this baiting of Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs has gone so far. The first is, that Mr. Lloyd George is bitterly hated by many of the opposing political party for his land tax, and for his three Insurance Acts against old age, against sickness, and against being out of work. Sir Rufus is just as bitterly hated by certain classes on other grounds. He happens to be a Jew, and he happens to be in line for promotion for the Lord Chief Justiceship, the highest permanent office in the gift of the government, one for which there is great rivalry, and one which has never before been held by a Hebrew. That the objection to these two men personally has been the incentive of the attack, is partially corroborated by the fact that none of it has been directed against Baron Elibank, formerly Master of Elibank, and Chief Liberal Whip. This man is an aristocrat of the aristocrats, and while he was equally interested with other participants in the deal, never a word is directed against his share in it. The weakness of the attack was evident from the first, the continuance of it will but act as a boomerang against those directing it.

OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

Can we in Canada call it so, now that we shut ourselves out of the great brotherhood of the empire by repudiating our fellow citizens? Reports are to hand regarding the twenty-seventh National Indian Congress held at Bankipore. Though its importance is somewhat lessened by the fact that the newly established legislative councils afford a more effective opportunity for the ventilation of grievances, the congress is supported by all responsible leaders of Indian political thought, and may be considered as a fairly accurate index of educated Indian sentiment. It is therefore pleasant to note the loyalty to the King-Emperor and to British rule in general which marked the various addresses, and also the unqualified condemnation of the attempt upon the life of Lord Hardinge expressed by the whole assembly. It is quite evident that the visit of the King and Queen more than a year ago is continuing to justify itself in the appeal which it made to India's honor and loyalty.

The feature of the congress that made the greatest impression on visitors was the free and eloquent use of the English language by the delegates. 'Truly,' says one correspondent, 'it is a wonderful sight to see 'these five thousand Indians, with all 'their diversities of race, color, tongue 'and creed, united by the English 'language, and listening to oratory of 'which no English platform need be 'ashamed. The one thing with which 'I am most impressed in India, and the 'one thing for which I was least pre-'pared, is the marvellous talent for 'language—at any rate for the Eng-'lish language—possessed by the edu-'cated Indian.' It seems as if the English tongue were destined to be a common medium for communication between those numberless tribes of India which for centuries have been severed by the barriers of language and religion. It is worth noting that this has been accomplished without any endeavor on the part of the British to force their language upon the people. In German Poland a child is hardly allowed to pray in its mother tongue. In Finland, Russia is doing her best to stamp out the Finnish language and nationality. The result in both cases has been to make the subject people hate both the language and personality of their rulers.

The babu's pride in his florid English is a tribute to freedom and to the just and merciful rule under which it is learned. Any one who has been privileged to meet educated Indians who have visited Great Britain or America can easily believe the enthusiastic reports of the oratory heard at the congress. The poetic genius—which is so closely related to the genius of the orator—has for untold centuries been the life and soul of India, and whether he spoke his own language or another the truly educated Hindu will seek to clothe his thought in beautiful and appropriate words. Frederic Harrison refers to 'the won-'derful command of our language ob-'tained by our Indian fellow-citizens—'a command the most learned and ac-'complished foreigner of Europe never 'acquires.' It is perfectly in the nature of things that cultured and talented men like those of whom the congress is composed must very soon be trusted with a large measure of self government. The new legislative councils are a beginning in this regard. As time goes on they will be given more power and scope. If any of these cultured and English-speaking Indians attempted to land at one of our Pacific ports he would be tarred out as an 'undesirable.' These ignorant and barbarous exclusion laws of ours will have to be modified if we are to remain worthy of the British tradition which is producing such notable results in India.

TEACHING DIPLOMAS.

A few years ago the question of the qualification of teachers in the Protestant rural schools of the province was a burning one. Many people were demanding a return to the old central board system, by means of which certificates were granted upon mere examination at local centres, with no requirement of training. The common sense principle, however, that training is necessary, appears to have prevailed; the statements of the inspectors, in the annual reports of the superintendent, indicate that the school boards generally now make a decided difference between the salaries of the trained and the untrained teachers. But there is a better way still, as the counties of Huntingdon and Chateauguay have been proving in almost every one of their Protestant school municipalities. Make the salaries large enough, and none but trained teachers need be employed. There are out of the way parts of the province, and there are small, cheerless schools to which the trained teachers cannot be coaxed by good salaries, but the conditions in most of our English counties could be changed at once by an advance in the salaries, and by a consolidation of the small schools.

An official statement says that each year over three hundred of our Protestant rural schools are under the charge of unqualified teachers. In order to meet this condition, some six years ago the Protestant Committee decided to issue permits, valid for teaching in the rural schools, to pupils who had passed Grade II. Academy. These permits lead, after two years of successful teaching, and an examination in school law, and the art of teaching, to a second class elementary diploma. The object was to secure at least some guarantee of educational attainment on the part of teachers without diploma, in those parts of the province where it was claimed that the moderate expense of attending the Training School at Macdonald College was beyond the ability of the people. When a permit, leading to a diploma, could be issued to second grade Academy pupils, it was thought that there would then be no excuse for the engagement by the boards of pupils who had received no further instruction than that afforded by the second or third model grades. It was a temporary expedient, adopted in view of the local demand at the time for cheaper diplomas. Here and there it has resulted in the engagement of teachers with higher educational fitness than might otherwise have been employed, but fortunately the system has been pretty generally regarded in the right light as an expedient only. The total number of permits issued is not large, and a few only of the teachers have taken the trouble to secure the second class diploma. Quite a number, indeed, after teaching a year or so, have recognized the value of training, and have gone to Macdonald College for the year's course.

Now a forward step has been taken which should, in connection with the consolidation movement which has begun in the Eastern Townships, prove successful in securing a larger number of qualified teachers for the rural schools. The plan, which was proposed by Dean Sinclair of Macdonald College was adopted by the Protestant Committee at the February meeting, and has received the approval of the Provincial Government. The course will be as follows:—

(A). Course leading to rural school model diploma.

1. This diploma to be valid in any rural model school in the province of Quebec.

2. The diploma to be granted to students who possess the qualifications for entrance to the model school class and who have successfully completed (a) a four years' course in the school of agriculture, together with a course in the school for teachers, of not less than one hundred hours; or (b) a two years' course in the school of agriculture or in the school of household science and a course in the school for teachers of not less than two hundred hours.

(B) Course leading to rural school elementary diploma.

1. This diploma to be valid in any rural elementary school in the province.

2. The diploma to be granted to students who possess the qualifications for entrance to the elementary class and who have successfully completed (a) a course of one year in agriculture or household science and a course in the school for teachers of not less than three months; (b) a course of one year, of which two-thirds has been taken in the school for teachers and the remainder in the school of agriculture or in the school of household science.

These two classes of diploma, it will be noticed, are valid only in rural schools, the one in model and the other in elementary schools. The amount of training in the work of teaching in either case is less than that required for the diplomas valid throughout the province, but at the same time it is not an inconsiderable amount. Taken in conjunction with the entrance requirements, and the general training of the college in agriculture or household science, it should afford a very fair preparation. But the salient feature of the plan is that the young women who take these diplomas will be equipped with a working knowledge of household science, and the young men who take them will be equipped with a working knowledge of scientific agriculture. In the case of those who obtain the model diplomas, the training in either agriculture or household science will be very considerable.

This fact opens up a large prospect for the rural model schools. Fully fifty of the seventy model schools of the province are rural, and in nearly all cases where consolidation is taking place the centralized school is being raised to model rank. If these schools can obtain men teachers who have had two-years' or a four years' course in agriculture, and women teachers who have had a two years' course in household science, the problem of giving rural education a trend in these directions will be largely solved, and it is a consummation much to be desired. Dean Sinclair is in a position to know the facts, and he is confident that many are now ready to complete the above courses, and take positions in our rural schools. The elementary diploma in household science or agriculture will not be quite as advanced, but it should afford, nevertheless, a useful training.

ROCKING THE BOAT.

Mr. Pelletier is difficult cargo for the Government to carry through the present tempestuous session. His name hardly ever comes before the public except for disapproval. He dismisses dead postmasters for political activity; he dismisses live postmasters to supplant them by supporters of his party, and now he has arranged a deal for three hundred and fifty thousand padlocks without calling for tenders. This is a matter that requires a fuller explanation than that given in the House. We know by his own admission that Mr. Pelletier has arranged for these three hundred and fifty thousand padlocks without calling for tenders at a price of one dollar each and that he justifies this transaction on the ground that it is the same price as paid by the late government for small lots, specifically eighty cents for each lock and twenty cents for each key. Twenty cents for each key made in a single punching out of flat sheet metal! It amounts to seventy thousand dollars for a job that looks as if it would yield a business profit at seven thousand. There must be some further explanation of this deal if Mr. Pelletier puts any value at all on public opinion. He explains that the Government is not bound to take the locks, but only so many of them as the Post Office officials may order. How then does the figure three hundred and fifty thousand come into the order? If there is any meaning in this figure at all it means the manufacturers could in manufacturing count on that demand, and that the transaction was a wholesale one. That the previous government had bought only at retail, or even that it had paid too dear, is neither here nor there as between M. Pelletier and the country. All that is visible in his disclaimer of having made a binding contract is that it is not binding in its wording. In practice it would appear to leave no escape from the price mentioned or the full number of locks and keys.

MONTREAL'S WORLD MOVEMENT.

It is remarkable with what unanimity all current testimonies agree as to the success of the remarkable discovery made by our four theological colleges that they could unite their forces and thus teach a four-fold group of students with four-fold resources of strength. What is even more remarkable is the unanimity with which the constituencies of these colleges have welcomed the change. The theologians knew at all times that the differences of tenet which divided their denominations were for the most part obsolete in the thought of the day, and that enquiry had travelled into fields to which the old dividing lines did not apply. But there were supposed to be many among the supporters of those colleges to whom denominational loyalty was so sacred a thing and with whom old denomination shibboleths bulked so large that there would be a strong resentment at the very idea of having their young men taught by teachers of other names. This, however, has been a laymen's movement, under the impulse of large business men, in the habit of applying means to ends and seeing plainly that there was everything to be gained and nothing to be lost by the economizing of forces.

When these men enquired of those in charge of the schools they found that they were all deploring the smallness of their several classes and the great waste of energy involved in the quadruplication of work. When they asked them of the denominational difficulty, they found that in the great bulk of their work they were all teaching on parallel lines, and all using text-books written by men of each other's denominations. When they asked them about the autonomy of their schools and the control of them by the denominational courts, they found no difficulty there. The schools should continue, each under its existing relations to its body. There the interests of the denomination would continue to be cherished, and whatever each might distinctively have to teach should there be taught. They would also be hostels for the young men's residence. More of these are needed. There need only be an interchange of teaching force, enormously to the advantage of both teachers and students, and to that of each of the institutions. The larger classes would attract and retain teachers who would be liable, under existing conditions, to accept the first invitation to a larger field, and would also attract students, of whom in the divided schools there was a sad lack. There is always in a larger body the proportional attraction of gravitation. The scarcity of men for the ministry might in some measure be accounted for by the discouragement and tenuous equipment of the schools.

The change has, so far as we have heard, evoked very little but approval from the people generally, who seem to have been prepared for it either by indifference or by the broadening of their outlook, and its success will more and more commend it as by the process of time the plan becomes realized, which, of course, it can only be by degrees. What we may say we already have is the framework of a school of divinity that will soon hold its own with any other. What we should like to see, and that also may come, would be a united faculty for all the general or common teaching, safeguarded as now by the control of the churches, but in affiliation with the university, and giving degrees that would carry the weight, not of a limited denominational school but of the united body or of the university itself. In this movement Montreal is leading the world, which, wherever like conditions exist, is bound to follow, and there is in the conditions of the city no reason why she should not lead in a manner that would greatly accelerate this world movement.

GEOLOGISTS OF THE WORLD.

Canada is to have a revel of a right kind during the coming summer. The geologists of the world are to meet in international congress at Toronto from August 7th to the 14th. They are preparing to solve many problems of their science during that week, but they are also looking forward to some fine scampers, before and after the meeting, to the many places of geological interest, from Cape Breton to the Yukon, that Canada has to offer. The outline of the excursions given in the programme circular, and the enumeration of the geological features of scientific or economic interest to be visited, serve to show the immense amount of scientific exploration and study that has been accomplished in the seventy years since the foundations of the Canadian Geological Survey were loyally and mightily laid by the utter devotion of Sir William Logan. The geology of the older provinces was in the earlier days pretty largely interpreted, along the main lines which are accepted to-day, and the names of the great men of the period, including Sir William Logan, Sir William Dawson, Dr. Sterry Hunt, Murray and others, are held in respect in geological circles now. Much work has been accomplished also in the recent years, both in the older and the western provinces, by a host of competent workers, who have maintained the credit of Canadian geology on the survey and in our universities.

The congress, in bringing together representative men from all over Europe and the United States, will undoubtedly be an event of importance to Canada. Incidentally it will serve to make the mineral resources and possibilities of our country more widely known, but we prefer to hope that it will have educational influences among ourselves as well. As long as a football match attracts its ten thousands, and a scientific lecture a baker's dozen, we are not an educated people, nor awake to intellectual interests. The man without intellectual curiosity was described by Wordsworth: 'A primrose by a river's brim, 'a simple primrose was to him, and it 'was nothing more.' He was far removed from Shakespeare's 'melancholy 'Jaques,' who saw 'sermons in stones, 'books in the running brooks, and good 'in everything.' The physical geography and geology of Canada is of immense and varied interest, as even the list of the excursions of the geologists in the summer serves to show, ranging as they do from the Laurentian protaxis to the deposits of the glacial period. The visit of the scientists may well encourage the average Canadian to learn something more about his own country, while we hope it will also encourage some Canadian geologist to give us a physical geography for our high schools and academies that will be more distinctively Canadian in its examples of natural phenomena.

HOUSING AND HEALTH INSPECTIONS.

The crusade to secure better housing conditions for Montreal which was launched with such gallant spirit the other day calls to mind the works of Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon in Indiana. This devoted lady made extensive investigations of the conditions, both in the larger cities and the smaller towns of her state. She published the results and then, almost unaided and in the face of active opposition of many interests, gained legislation which has gone not only to mitigate the evils which flourished in Indiana, but to encourage those who are tackling similar evils in other states and countries. Mrs. Bacon says: 'Any con-'dition of housing that, in itself, tends 'to impair the physical or moral health 'of the tenant, is bad housing. Any 'condition of housing which is unsafe 'or unsanitary, or in any way unfit 'for living or home-making, is bad 'housing. Any condition of housing 'which is damaging to the community, 'is bad housing.' She tells of one town in which houses of five rooms or even less have from ten to twenty boarders (a day shift and a night shift), with often a consumptive among them. Many places, however, are far worse than this. In one dwelling, seventeen men, one woman, and two children lived in two rooms. Next door to this fifteen persons lived in two rooms. Five men cooked, ate and slept in one room which had no outer door or window. In the same building nine men lived in two rooms, one of which was dark. In a closet of this room, six feet long and thirty inches wide, a man was found sleeping with the door locked. Often this volunteer inspector found dwellings of eight or ten rooms taken by as many families. The sanitary appliances in numberless instances were of the most primitive description, hardly fitted for the use of one family much less for the numbers who were compelled to use them. 'How can they be 'clean,' she asks, 'without water or 'drains, or any provision for ashes or 'garbage? How much bathing or wash-'ing would any of us do if we had to 'bring every drop of water we used 'from a fountain two squares away, 'carry it up two flights of stairs, heat 'it on a broken stove, and bathe in 'a wash basin?'

It is not generally known that conditions approximating to these exist in our city of Montreal, almost in the very heart of the city, within a stone's throw of the Bank of Montreal; in fact, there are houses, which, in their unsanitary condition, cannot fail to be breeding places of disease. Some of the charts exhibited at the Child's Welfare Exhibition last fall showed very distinctly how disease, and especially consumption, attached itself to the congested quarters. Moral evil is not confined to the houses of the poor. We all know very poor people living under very primitive and uncomfortable conditions and living clean lives both both morally and physically. But there is no doubt that moral as well as physical evils have a capital culture ground in the slum. Decency is hardly possible. Miss Harriet Fulmer, superintendent of the Visiting Nurses' Association, of Chicago, says: 'Two-thirds of the 'delinquent children come from homes 'where dirty, ill-ventilated rooms pre-'dominate; two-thirds of the physically 'ill children from the same; one-third 'of the shiftless mothers from the 'same; two-thirds of the deserting 'fathers from the same. In a study 'of fifty backward children in an un-'graded school of a large city, forty-'three of these children occupied homes 'that it should have been the business 'of the State to see did not exist.' It is one of the very dangerous doctrines of modern sociology that vice is the result of poverty. Far more are squalid conditions and degeneracy the result of vice. To ignore this is wilfully to deceive ourselves. But while we seek to remove the causes of vice, it is imperative that we should also deal with what is too often its consequence, and what in return becomes too often its cause.

Mrs. Bacon holds that the most pitiful victim of modern 'city life is not the slum child who 'dies, but the slum child who lives. 'Everytime a baby dies the nation 'loses a prospective citizen, but in 'every slum child who lives the nation 'has a probable consumptive and a 'possible criminal.' In the course of her investigation, Mrs. Bacon frequently found the landlord to blame in not keeping his premises in proper repair. It is, however, one of the peculiarities of the foreign districts of our cities, in which slums and overcrowding develop most rapidly, that the landlord often lives under almost exactly the same conditions as his tenants. The tenants are Loping to become landlords in their turn, and never dream of other conditions. The fact is that a large proportion of Montreal's newer population have literally no knowledge of hygiene at all. It would not be a bad plan to have a campaign of instruction among these people coinciding with the proposed campaign of law improvement and law enforcement. But, as was explained in the meeting the other day, improvements in our building laws are badly needed. Some of the existing laws have what is known as a 'joker' attached, that is a permissive clause which really completely nullifies the provision. This is worse than absurd and should be eliminated. But as was anxiously pointed out at the meeting we have referred to, the best of laws avail nothing if not enforced. What we lack most is a proper system of inspection. There should be no difficulty about this. We expect to see this matter pressed persistently upon the attention of the authorities and bespeak the active co-operation of all right thinking citizens in this struggle for health, cleanliness and decency.

SPLICING A BREAK.

Mr. Frank A. Munsey helped Mr. Roosevelt very largely with his money, and even more largely with the influence that he wielded through his magazines and daily papers to push forward the progressive party in the United States. Now that the campaign is over and the Democrats are in power, Mr. Munsey is making a very vigorous effort to amalgamate the Republican and Progressive parties. Either they must be amalgamated or one of them must dwindle to almost nothing if either is to obtain power. It is far from likely that the Republican party, with its long history, the prestige of its name, and precedents, together with the appeal to its high protection principle of the self interest of the wealthy, will drop out of sight. It seems much more likely that the Progressives should die out, as many third parties have done before. A wise solution certainly seems to be a compromise. The great dividing lines in the United States politics are, as Mr. Munsey says, protection and states rights. The Republican party stands, as it always has stood, for high tariff, and increased federal control. The Democratic party stands for low tariff, and the guarding of states rights against absorption by the federal government. On these two issues Mr. Munsey says the Progressives are solidly with the Republicans, and he maintains that the Republican party would likely be willing to accept the whole progressive platform, with the single exception of the recall of the judiciary. The direct election of senators, the initiative, the referendum, and the recall of elective officers except judges, are all measures which he thinks the Republican party would be willing to endorse to win back the progressives to a party that would bear a new name, not repulsive to the Republicans as is the name of Progressives, on account of their fight against Mr. Taft, nor repulsive to the Southern States, as is the name Republican ever since the war of secession. Against all such talk of compromise, the Bull Moose protests. He demands all or nothing. Complete allegiance to his lead is the only basis he sees for the continued existence of progressive principles. It is necessary to explain that this is the situation as Mr. Munsey sees it, or perhaps as he desires to see it. The Progressive movement when it first broke out in the north-centre states was essentially a lower tariff movement on the part of the farmers. They were incensed when Mr. Taft's tariff reduction promises brought forth the Aldrich tariff and higher, not lower, protection; and they broke with Mr. Taft altogether when, to make up for that disappointment, he offered them reciprocity with Canada, which robbed them of the unimportant protection they had on their own products, while giving them no relief from the crushing duties on what they had to buy. But these are still probably convinced low tariff men. Mr. Lafollette is the natural leader of Progressivism in this section of the country, and he has asked his followers, who form the originators and the strength of the movement, to support Mr. Wilson as long as he travels in their direction.

THE DAY OF OPPORTUNITY.

We are passing through one of the world's great eras. Let the watchmen on the towers proclaim it; for the people who live at such times are never aware of them. There was a great era of intellectual efflorescence and physical activity in the middle of the eighth century B.C. It was the time of beginnings from which both the Greek and Roman calendars took their dates. It was the time when those Assyrian libraries were laid up in abiding tiles for us to learn much of the day of upheaval. It was the time of the great Hebrew prophets and of their wonderful discoveries of God. That was a great era when the Roman power had reduced the world to order and comparative security and when all old beliefs were in the melting pot, the era from which we date, the era at which it was said, Behold I make all things new. That was another great era when the last of the effete Roman Empire was broken by the Turks and when the dark ages gave way to a great outburst of art and letters and religious thought and liberty.

The present is an era such as those, when all the nations of the earth, before estranged, have by modern appliances been brought into touch with each other, when in matters of knowledge, in conceptions of government, in manners and customs, the whole world is rapidly becoming one. Ours is an age which has seen one ancient tyranny after another tumble and crumble away so that the place of it knows it no more, and we have seen the blessing of self-government poured forth, much more broadly and abundantly, than there has been fitness to receive it. What we have seen is nothing to what we have not yet seen. Only an inspired prophet could have foreseen the possibilities of revolution and modernization in China which have astonished an unbelieving world. It must all have been accomplished deep down before it was seen. And little we note the forces that are working deep down in our own social system. We plant and build like the people of Noah's day regardless of movements at the foundations of society that are working out changes that are to take place. Yet if we are not prepared for it the new era may yet announce itself with, as Tennyson says, 'a bridal dawn of thunder peels.'

Will the coming changes be for good? Undoubtedly; but the old Jerusalem had to be terribly swept away before the new and spiritual Jerusalem could find a world wide foundation. The only way to prevent great shocks is to find the true trend of events and follow it. The great men of the day are those who, like Mr. Lloyd George, are pushing forward in the way things have to go. There is no country on earth that is not tremendously interested in the social evolution that is going on. Canada, which, in past days, has, from her isolation, looked from a calm distance on the world's movements, is now in the very midst of them, for upon our shores are being poured streams of every human strain—men whose sons will rule the land, not according to our ideas, but according to their own. Fortunately for us a large proportion of the newcomers coming from Northern Europe are the best of nation-building material. But there are also very many who bring with them only one political idea and that is ill-will toward government. Strange to say, those who come from the United States are largely imbued with the same notion. Popular rule there has become party rule, and party rule has to their thinking become a despotism and has left them helpless, and they also are, many of them, on the warpath for direct government by the people, placing in it hopes that will be disappointed. Still, the course of true statesmanship often is to give the people as much of what they want as it is safe to give, as we only learn by experience. The politician is supposed to have his ear to the ground to know the popular mind. But the politician reeks of nothing but the surface currents. It is indeed to his interest to be short sighted, so soon does the crowd forget what was told it a few months ago. It is the patriot and statesman that notes the deeper movements. It is the preacher and the prophet whose function it is to deal with them and to put in motion remedial forces.

Here we are in the presence of inflowing thousands. We have not everywhere the common school system of the United States to trust to, whether safely or not, for the assimilation of the next generation. And to assimilate it to what? If we had a great homogeneous mass into which to receive the newcomers, there might be something to hope for in the passive assimilating process. But, as in the case of the man who caught a Tartar, in a country where the nucleus is small in proportion to the incoming multitude, and where it is itself widely divided, mere assimilation might very well make our children over into the likeness of the foreigner rather than make his children over into our likeness. This is what seems to have happened in some parts of the United States. The only leaven that can meet this issue is that of Christianity, not a Christianity that withdraws its skirts from the stranger. Not the Christianity that would rouse his suspicions and anger by attacking his faith, but the Christianity of helpful brotherly kindness. When a man meets with a religion that bears better fruit than his own, he believes in it whether he will or no. 'We 'needs must love the highest when we 'see it.' Show me thy faith without thy works and I will show thee my faith by my works. This is the task of Christianity in Canada, and to-day is the day for it. But the day of opportunity passes, and if not seized leaves behind it bitter regret. As a man is only young once, so is a nation.

THE 'TITANIC' DISASTER

New York, April 5.— Flowers will be tossed upon the waters where the 'Titanic' went down by three women widowed by the disaster. This tribute will be paid at 2.15 o'clock on the morning of April 15—the anniversary of the foundering of the ship—by Mrs. Jacques Futrells, Mrs. Henry B. Harris, and Mrs. George Thorne. The three women plan to sail for Europe from Boston on April 13.

When the ship passes the approximate position where the liner dived head first to the bottom they will sing 'Nearer, My God, to Thee,' the 'Titanic' dirge, as their flowers fall upon the waves. Several other women survivors may join the pilgrimage, it was said, last night.

OFFERS SANITARIUM TO PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown, P.E.I., April 5. — At the session of the Provincial Legislature yesterday, while the question of the Government's probable action with reference to the adoption of the measures for the prevention of tuberculosis was being discussed, the Hon. Charles Dalton, member for Tignish, announced that he would donate $20,000 to build a sanitarium, and give $1,000 per year for ten years for the upkeep of the institution. The only condition attached to this offer is that the institution shall be undenominational, and that, although the trustees may in their discretion exact payment from those in the position to pay, the poor shall be treated free. The management of the institution, from the construction to future upkeep, is to be left with the Medical Society of Prince Edward Island.

WILL SUPERCEDE S. O. S.

London April 5.—A system of transmitting wireless signals from a ship in distress, invented by Raymond Phillips, was demonstrated in London yesterday. It is intended to insure the receipt of such signals independently of a wireless operator.

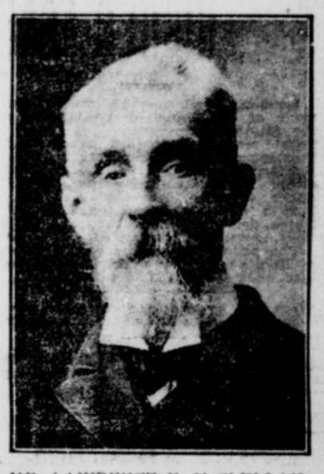
The ship in distress sends out a signal consisting of a continuous train of waves as distinct from the intermittent Morse code. This signal causes contacts to be made automatically in the receiving ship which work an electrical siren or bell and thus draw the attention of the operator. Should the receiving apparatus be engaged, the continuous strain will cut out the Morse signals.

The system is intended to be operated within a radius of twenty or thirty miles, but it has not yet been applied to actual service at sea.

WAS LIFELONG RESIDENT OF ALTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Lawrence L. McClellan, who, after a short illness, passed away at the home of his daughter, 249 McCaul street, Toronto, was a well known figure in the Alton district, where he was born on July 4th, 1833, and of which his father was one of the earliest settlers. Mr McClellan, who came of U. E. Loyalist stock, was a veteran



MR. LAWRENCE E. McCLELLAN.

volunteer sergeant of the Fenian Raid of '66. He was for years a deacon in the Congregational Church in Alton, a chartered member of the Sons of Temperance, and life long abstainer from intoxicants and tobacco.

He is survived by a widow (daughter of Dr. John McCormick, of Alton, and stepdaughter of the late Rev. Hiram Denny, Congregational minister of Alton), five sons and two daughters; Mr. Hiram D. McClellan, and the Rev. Cecil H. McClellan, of Wainwright, Alberta; Mr. A. Villiers McClellan, and Mr. Lawrence A. McClellan, of Detroit, Mich.; and Mr. Ernest E. McClellan; Miss Mary A. McClellan and Miss Laura E. McClellan, of Toronto. Mr. Wm. J. McClellan, of Alton, and Mr. Jas. W. McClellan, Broadview, Sask., are brothers of the deceased, while Mrs. John Clark, of Alton, is his only surviving sister. About six years ago, Mr. McClellan with his two sons went out to Wainwright, and were among the first settlers there. He returned to his home in Alton two years ago, and was visiting in Toronto when taken suddenly ill.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of the latest issue of 'World Wide' for Saturday, April 5:—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Question of National Military Service—The 'Morning Post,' London.
The Conscription Challenge — The 'Christian World,' London.
The Air Force — Colonel Seely's Statement — By the Aeronautical Correspondent of the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
Peril of the Air — The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
What the English Government Have to Face—The 'Nation,' London.
Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
Lord Wolseley — The 'Nation,' New York.
Impressions of the Dead Monarch—By T. P. 'Connor, in the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
An Apology for the Panama Canal Act —The 'Spectator,' London.
Dr. Horton on India — The 'Christian World,' London.
Greater Greece — Why Epirus Should be Retained by the Greeks—By the Hon. W. Pember Reeves, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
The Case for Socialism — Equal Incomes Essential — By G. Bernard Shaw, in the 'Morning Post,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Yiddish Theatre in London — By Marion J. Watson, in T.P.'s Weekly,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Lingering Snow—By Harriet Prescott Spofford, in the 'Century Magazine,' New York.
The Passion—By J.G.L., in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
The Poison of Pity—A Novel all Paris is Talking About—By Harold Begbie, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
Mr. Howells's New Novel—By Edward Garnett, in the 'Manchester Guardian.'
Mrs. Humphrey Ward's Latest Book—The 'Morning Post,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

War on Tuberculosis—English Papers.
Counting the Atoms—Sir J. J. Thompson's Experiments—English Papers.
An Apocryphal Volcano.—The 'Morning Post,' London.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

But we cannot know
who you are
unless you are
sufficiently interested.
It need only cost you a post card.
John Dougall & Son, Publishers Montreal.

U.S. TARIFF BILL HAS IMPORTANT EFFECTS HERE

Merchants Hope For Its Passage Through Congress--Stocks Favorably Affected.

The Democratic tariff bill, now put into form before Congress, and particulars of which were furnished to the Board of Trade this morning, was read with some avidity by the members.

A wide interest in it was natural, when it includes upon the free list such products as flour, cream, milk, potatoes, fish, lumber products, coal and lumber, with substantial reductions on such grains and foodstuffs as oats, wheat, butter, cheese, eggs and fresh vegetables, cattle and poultry.

The members are aware that the bill has not yet passed into law, and that it might meet with vigorous opposition, which would, perhaps, necessitate many modifications of a material kind.

In view of the above fact there is a general disinclination towards public discussion of the details of the bill as premature jubilation may not help the passage of it through Congress and the Senate.

It is almost superfluous to state that the majority of merchants and jobbers are highly in favor of the bill passing.

The stock brokers, too, are very keenly alive to the significance of these proposed reductions, as many of the companies, whose securities are listed on the Stock Exchange and the Unlisted Department, will be favorably affected by the free entry of their goods, or the partial reduction of the tariff thereof.

The effects were seen in the upward movement of Wayagamak and other stocks this morning.

The general list was comparatively firm, although the backing-away of prices in Wall Street and London had some degree of a detrimental effect.

BANK RESERVE HIGHER AGAIN

London, April 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£1,013,000
Circulation increased	775,000
Bullion decreased	237,336
Other securities decreased	4,941,000
Other deposits decreased	918,000
Public deposits decreased	5,962,000
Notes decreased	932,000
Govt. securities decreased	2,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 41.85 percent; last week it was 39.66 percent.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

London, April 3.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged at 5 percent to-day.

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

Brazilian—25 at 97, 120 at 96 1-2, 10 at 96 3-4.
Bell Telephone—51 at 148.
Penman's—25 at 56 1-2, 50 at 56.
Power—25 at 228, 25 at 228, 125 at 227 3-4, 25 at 228, 30 at 228, 25 at 228.
Can. Pacific—50 at 236 1-2, 75 at 236 1-4, 25 at 236 3-4, 8 at 237 5-8.
Laurentide—25 at 220.
Lake of Woods—25 at 153.
Rich. & Ont.—35 at 116 1-2.
Twin City—10 at 105 1-4.
Scotia—19 at 82, 25 at 81 1-2.
Winnipeg Ry.—29 at 210.
Toronto Ry.—25 at 139, 25 at 138 3-4.
MacDonald—5 at 57, 5 at 56 3-4, 2 at 57 1-2, 25 at 56, 30 at 56 3-4.
Ottawa L., H. & P.—10 at 180.
Telegraph—5 at 140.
Canada Cement—25 at 28 1-4, 100 at 28 1-8.
Steel Corp.—4 at 53 3-4.
Dom. Canners—25 at 78 7-8.
Hillcrest—30 at 34.
Dom. Textile—25 at 85.
Preferred—
Mont. Cots. pfd.—17 at 103.
Sher. W. pfd.—1—0 at 101 1-4.
Can. Cots. pfd.—3 at 77.
Cement pfd.—1 at 91 1-4.
Span. River pfd.—3 at 95.
Goodwins pfd.—5 at 78 1-2.
Bonds—
Canada Car—$2,000 at 103 1-2.
Keewatin Mill.—$2,000 at 100 1-4.
Can. Cement—$2,000 at 99.
Dom. Textile—$1,000 at 101B.
Banks—
Molsons—5 at 198.
Montreal—6 at 236 1-2, 5 at 236.
Commerce—10 at 214.
Mines—
Crown Reserve—785 at 3.80.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Steel Com.—1 at 3 1-2, 100 at 53, 45 at 53.
Scotia—25 at 81 1-2.
Power—50 at 228 1-2, 25 at 228 1-2, 55 at 228 1-2, 200 at 228 3-4, 50 at 228 1-2.
Richelieu—25 at 116 1-2, 25 at 116 1-2.
Toronto Ry.—25 at 139, 15 at 139.
Brazilian—1 at 97.
Detroit—30 at 73 1-2, 25 at 73 1-2.
Winnipeg Ry.—1 at 210.
Bell Telephone—2 at 148.
Cement—5 at 28 1-4.
Cement Pfd.—6 at 92, 4 at 92.
C. P. R.—50 at 237, 34 at 237 1-4, 100 at 237 1-4.
Sherwin—25 at 63.
Macdonald—25 at 57, 1 at 57.
Spanish—40 at 62 1-2.
Tuckett Pfd.—10 at 94 1-4.
Molsons Bank—1 at 198.
Bank of Nova Scotia—3 at 265, 2 at 265.
Bonds—20,000 at 57 1-2.

MINING MARKET.

Mining quotations supplied by Gordon and Shorey, Stock Brokers, 84 St. Francois Xavier street, for the 'Witness':—

MORNING SALES.

Jupiter, 500 at 52½, 100 at 55, 1000 at 54½, 2000 at 54, 500 at 53, 500 at 54.
Hollinger, 10 at 1775, 50 at 1770.
Temisk., 200 at 36.
Cobalt Lake, 200 at 54½.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Company, 29 Hospital street, Montreal, reports the Chicago Market for the 'Witness' to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	91⅞	93	91⅞	93
July	90⅝	91⅝	90⅝	91¼
Corn—				
May	54⅞	56	54⅞	55⅞
July	56⅛	56⅞	56	56⅝
Oats—				
May	34¾	35⅜	34⅜	35⅜
July	34½	35	34⅜	34⅜b
Pork—				
May	1972	1987	1970	1987
July	1990	2005	1985	1990
Lard—				
May	1880	1085	1075	1075b
July	1077	1082	1075	1077
Short Ribs—				
May		1115	1100	1105
July	1087	1090	1085	1087

SCOTIA STEEL CO. PRODUCTS IN BIG DEMAND

Output and Production Figures For March Reveal Active Operations.

New Glasgow, N. S., April 2.—(Special). The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Corporation is working ahead at full capacity in all directions. As was recently pointed out by Mr. R. E. Harris, K.C., the president, the company has found a ready and lucrative market for its products, and it can easily dispise at high figures of all its products or makes in iron ores or products.

The question of extending the capacity of the plant is being earnestly considered, and it is likely that before long some important announcement will be forthcoming.

Following are the figures of output for the month of March:

Coal mined	64,000 tons
Ore mined	7,400 tons
Pig Iron made	7,200 tons
Steel ingots made	7,300 tons

G.T.R. EARNINGS ON LARGE SCALE

Earning of the Grand Trunk Railway continue to show a very large increase over those of the previous year. Those for the ten days ended March 31 are as follows:

1913	$1,626,172
1912	1,429,340
Increase	$ 196,832

FT. WILLIAM ELEVATORS ATTRACT ATTENTION

Fort William, Ont., April 7. — Fort William's huge terminal elevators and the system of handling grain is attracting world-wide attention. Within the past twelve months, many visitors of note from all over Canada, the United States, and European countries have been to Fort William studying the system of handling grain at this port.

WIDE FLUCTUATIONS IN BUTTER PRICES.

As an illustration of the wide fluctuations and changes in the local butter situation during recent years, it might be noted that at the opening of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Exchange in Cowansville Saturday, all the offerings of butter were sold at 31 1-8c per lb., as compared with 35 1-2c a year ago, and 29 1-8c two years ago.

CLEARINGS SHOW A SLIGHT DROP

The Montreal bank clearings for the week ended show a fractional loss in comparison with those of the same week of last year. This is the first time for many months—barring the inclusion of holiday periods—that there has failed to be a gain in favor of the present year. The earnings are on a good level, however, as will be seen from the following comparisons:

Total for week ending April 3, 1913	$56,128,939
Corresponding week April 3, 1912	56,706,027
Corresponding week April 3, 1911	50,011,900

MUCH DEPENDING ON NAVIGATION

Both the East and the West are waiting anxiously for the opening of navigation from the head of the Great Lakes. Indications are that the first freighters will get away from Thunder Bay between the 21st and 25th of this month.

The event will not only release 9,000,000 bushels of wheat now afloat in Thunder Bay and 12,000,000 bushels in store at Fort William and Port Arthur but unusually large quantities of mixed freight waiting to be moved at bay and lake ports.

TORONTO'S REVENUE IS GROWING AT GOOD RATE

Customs revenues for the port of Toronto for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913, showed a decided increase over those of a year ago, being $20,261,577, or $4,853,261 more than for the year ending March 31, 1912.

MILLERS ASK FOR EQUITABLE RATES

A delegation of flour men are interviewing the Government at Ottawa in an effort to have ocean freight rates on flour put as near as possible on a level with those on wheat.

Now the lower rates on wheat are claimed to be out of proportion, and are thus detrimental to the Canadian flour industry.

UNLISTED STOCKS.

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

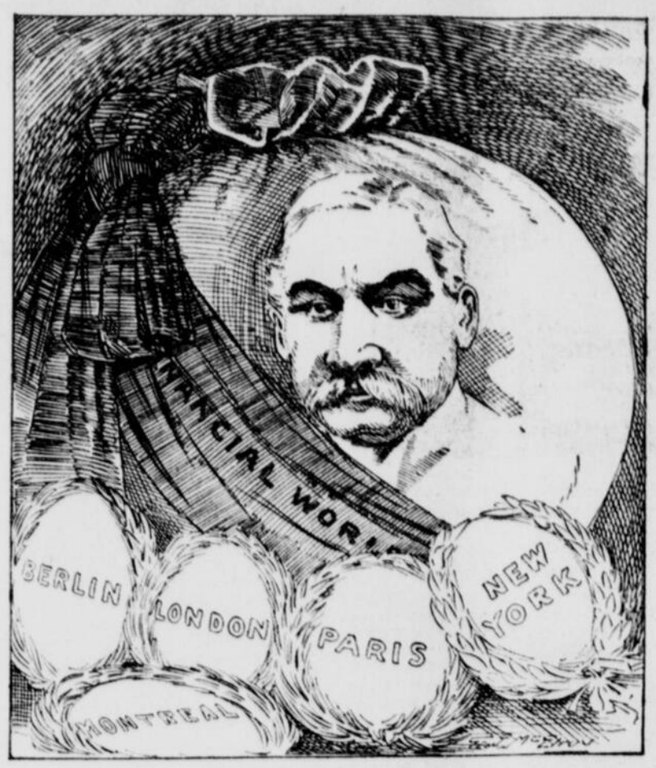
	Bid.	Asked.
Ames Holden com	19	19⅞
Pref	78	79
Can. Con. Felt com	—	24
Dom. Bridge	122½	123
Mex. Mahogany	49½	50
Mex. N.P.	—	20
Nat. Brick	64½	64¾
Tram and Power	41	41¾
Waya com	34	36
Bonds	77½	—
West. Can. Power	65	75

MORNING SALES.

Asb. Corp pref. 12½ to 12.
Bridge, 125 at 123.
Brick, 250 at 64½.
Tram and Power, 45 at 42, 150 at 42½, 25 at 41¼, 25 at 41.
Waya bonds, $500 at 77½.
Asb. bonds, $25 at 10.
Ames bonds, $1000 at 99½.

OIL CO. NEW CAPITAL.

The Canadian Oil Company, Ltd., have been authorized to increase their capital stock from $2,000,000 to $2,600,000 by the creation of 6,000 shares, 8 percent. preference stock.



A WORLD'S TRIBUTE.

ORE SHIPMENTS FAIRLY LARGE

Cobalt, April 7.—The shipments of ore from the Cobalt camp for last week in pounds are:—

Mine.	High.	Low.	Lbs.
Townsite	2	..	164,000
Bailey Cobalt	1	..	44,700
Drummond	1	..	61,649
Cham.-Fer.	..	1	64,600
Trethewey	0	..	47,848
La Rose	1	..	65,522
Conagas	3	..	151,265
Nipissing	1	..	98,150
McKin.-Dar.	1	..	84,133
City of Cobalt	1	..	69,000
Kerr Lake	1	..	60,620
	13	1	911,587

The bullion shipments for the week were:—

Mine.	Bars.	Ounces.	Value.
Nipissing	72	86,252.09	$49,163.10
Cr. Reserve	15	16,500.00	9,500.00
O'Brien	9	8,209.75	4,439.60
Temiskaming	4	4,000.00	2,228.00
Kerr Lake	9	6,800.71	3,994.35
	109	121,762.55	$69,324.65

LESS CHEESE WAS MADE IN WINTER

The quantity of cheese made during the winter season is much below the average, and there is a resulting scarcity of fodder cheese, which sells at the ridiculously high price of 12 to 13 cents.

The British importers are looking for this quality of cheese at around 11 cents per pound. There are very serious doubts as to whether there will be such a decline in price.

C. P. R. GAIN $116,000

Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the last ten days of March, issued at 3 o'clock this afternoon show an increase of $116,000 over the corresponding period a year ago.

C.N.R. EARNINGS ARE EXPANDING

Earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway continue to show good increases over those of previous years. Those for the last nine days in March amounted to $636,500 gross, an increase of $33,000 over the corresponding period of last year, while the gross earnings for the nine months ended March 31, exhibit the following large increase:

July 1 to March 31, 1913	$16,837,600
Same period last year	14,338,900
Increase	$ 2,498,700

FLOODS HAVING EFFECT ON GRAIN

Chicago, April 2.— The restricted eastward movement of corn through impaired railway service, resulting from recent floods, should relieve reported over-bought and over-supply conditions at the east and tend to price improvement at eastern centres.

In like manner western terminal markets should be helped by the lessened primary movement resulting from bad roads and farmers' occupation with spring work. Western advices state that it seems certain corn receipts will run very small for six weeks, with the probability that owners of cash corn in primary markets will advance prices.

FAILURES IN U. S.

Failures in the United States for the first quarter of 1913 are smaller than in 1912, but liabilities were heaviest since 1908.

HAY IS SCARCER.

Smaller deliveries of hay have firmed up this market, with prices somewhat higher. Sales of car lots of No. 1 hay on spot are made at $12.50 to $13, extra good No. 2 at $11.50 to $12, and ordinary No. 2 at $10.50 to $11 per ton.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGES

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

STOCKS.	For the Week. High.	Low	Open	Closed	Dividends Yearly	Yield on Last Sale.	Shares Sold.
Bell Telephone	173	144	148	147	147	148	8	5.44	115
Brit. Col. Packers	159	146	155	150	150½	154	6	3.89	206
Pref A.	159	148¼	151¾	151¾	151¾	151¾	7	4.66	5
Brazilian	101	92¾	98⅝	97¼	97½	98¼	5	4.08	1849
Can. Pacific	266½	219¼	240	233½	234⅝	239¾	10	4.21	6630
Can. Car. Foundry common	82½	75	80	79	79	80		....	55
Preferred	118	111	112¼	111	112	112	7	6.25	425
Can. Cement com.	28¾	27	28½	27½	28	28¼		....	623
Preferred	93½	90	91½	91½	91¾	91¾	7	7.69	495
Can. Converters	50	45	47½	46	46	47	4	4.12	175
Can. Gen. Elec.	116¾	113¾	114¾	114¼	114¼	114¾	7	6.14	10
Can. Loco. com.	67¼	56	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	7	11.66	13
Preferred	95	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cr. Reserve Min	411	347	382	376	379	378	60	16.40	6295
Dom. Can. com.	87	71¾	78½	77⅛	77¼	78	6	7.67	190
Preferred	102½	100	....	....	....	....	7	....	....
Detroit Electric	81	73	77¼	73½	75½	73¾	6	8.00	1271
Dom. Coal pref.	112½	107	110	110	110	110	5	6.36	25
Dom. Iron and Steel pref	103	99	101	100	100	101	7	6.93	57
Dom. Steel Corp.	58½	49	53⅝	51¾	52	53	4	7.54	3058
Goodwins pref	84	78½	79¾	78½	78½	79	8	8.86	148
Halifax Electric	160	160	160	160	160	160	8	5.00	1
Ill. Trac. pref.	93½	90	92½	91	91	91	6	6.59	36
Lake of Woods	137	130	137	135	135	136	8	6.25	152
Preferred	118½	114½	118	118	118	118	7	5.93	12
Laurentide Ltd	232	204	224½	219¼	219¼	223	8	3.58	650
Mackay common	80	67	68	68	68	68	5	6.02	125
Preferred	84	83	84	83	83	84	4	6.09	23
Mex. L. and P.	82½	73	....	....	....	....	4	....	....
Minn., St. Paul and S.S.M. com	142	132¼	137⅝	134½	134½	137	7	5.14	350
Mont. L., H. and P.	240	212½	230	235	225¾	229½	9	3.94	6034
Mont. Tram. Deb.	80	75	77	75	75	77	5	6.49	$56159
Mont. Tram.	175	165	175	165	165	175	5	2.86	176
Macdonald	60	58½	60	57	60	57¼	5	8.77	2157
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal com.	88	75	82½	80	80	82	6	7.31	465
Preferred	125	123	122	122	122	122	8	6.55	25
Ogilvie F.M. com.	129	118	125½	125½	125½	125½	8	6.50	10
Preferred	118	118	118	118	118	118	7	5.72	25
Ottawa L. and P.	192	179	182	180	181	180	10	5.55	367
Penmans com.	58	54½	56¼	56	56	56	4	7.14	135
Preferred	86	83¾	84	83½	83½	83½	6	7.22	340
Porto Rico Ry.									
L. and P. Co.	67	65	67	65	67	65	4	6.15	220
Quebec Ry., L. and Power	21¼	14	18½	18	18	18		....	1505
Rich. and Ontario	119¾	109	117	113¼	114	117	8	6.89	3312
Saw. Massey pref	....	....	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	6	6.31	18
Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	148	129	139	137	137	139	6	4.37	210
Sherwin Williams	61	57	60	60	60	60		....	2
Preferred	103¾	101	101	101	101	101	7	6.93	115
Span. River com.	72⅝	62	64¾	63¼	64	65		....	490
Preferred	97½	88	95	95	95	95	7	7.36	100
Steel co. of Can.	24	23	24	23½	23½	24		....	50
Preferred	89	86	86½	86	86	86½	7	8.04	284
Tor. Rails	144½	132	139	137	137	138½	8	5.79	1013
Tucketts com	61	53½	58	57	57¼	58		....	240
Preferred	97	90	96	94	96	94¾	7	7.36	65
Tooke Bros. com.	60	54	....	....	....	....		....	....
Preferred	92½	90	90	90	90	90	7	7.77	1
Twin City Elec.	108½	95½	106	104	104	106	6	5.88	145
Winnipeg Elec.	216¾	200	213	206	209	210¼	12	5.75	136
COTTONS—									
Can. Cottons	44¾	30¾	43½	43	43	43½		....	132
Preferred	78¾	75	77	77	77	77	6	7.89	150
Dom. Textile com	87½	80	85⅝	84½	85¼	85	6	7.05	770
Preferred	105	101	103½	102	103	102	7	6.86	55
Mont. Cottons	62	58	60	60	60	60	4	6.75	55
Preferred	103½	102½	103	102¾	103	103	7	6.73	56
BANKS—									
Brit. N. America	214	214	....	....	....	....	10	....	....
Commerce	224	213	215	214¾	215	215	10	4.65	111
Hochelaga	170	150	156	152	152	155	9	5.80	10
Merchants	201	187¾	193	190	190	193	10	5.18	83
Molsons	203	197	198	198	198	198	11	5.30	20
Montreal	246	235	237	236	236	236½	10	4.25	23
Nova Scotia	266	255	265	260	260	264¾	14	5.29	59
Quebec	126	122	125	122	123	122	7	5.73	20
Royal	228	221	222	231	221	222	12	4.90	34
Union	150	149	....	....	....	....	8	....	....

CANADA TO HAVE BIGGEST PAPER MILL IN WORLD

Plans of International Paper Company of United States Indicate This.

Ottawa, April 4. — As a result of the action of the United States government in placing paper on the free list, American paper manufacturers are seriously contemplating the removal of their plants to Canada when they already own large timber limits.

Ottawa will directly benefit.

The International Paper Company, the largest in the United States, has plans for the erection of a large paper mill at Chelsea, Que.

Some time ago this company secured an option on the pow rights at Chelsea, after a careful survey of the falls by their own expert engineers.

The plan, according to present plans will be the largest and most modernly equipped paper mill in the world.

BUTTER MARKET IN A PATHETIC STATE JUST NOW

'If we had not been helped out by the large supply of butter from New Zealand this winter, I don't know what we should have done,' said one of the largest produce dealers to the 'Witness' this morning. 'Certainly prices would have been away up and we would have heard much talk, no doubt, about "trusts, the holding up of prices against the consumer, and the evils of cold storage, etc., etc."

'We are practically out of Canadian butter—although there is one wholesale house, I believe, which stocked up supplies pretty well, and is feeding out to the retail trade at advantageous prices,' he continued. 'We are receiving inquiries from Winnipeg, Toronto, and other western cities daily, but canot consider the matter of filling these requirements. The wholesalers and the jobbers here have no stock, and the scarcity is due mainly to the increasing consumption of cream and milk in Montreal. There is one large milk dealer in this city, who usually makes from 3,000 to 5,000 pounds of butter per year, but who was unable to make any this winter, owing to the exorbitant demand for milk and cream.'

'It seems ridiculous,' he concluded, 'that a country like Canada, which is so well equipped for the making of dairy produce, should find itself compelled to, import large quantities of butter from a country thousands of miles away. But such is the state of things.'

Some of the butter factories throughout the Townships commenced to operate yesterday, but the quantity at first is small and the quality poor, with apparently little new milk and much old. Good roads and fine weather are badly needed just now to help out these factories.

BIG ADDITION TO HARVESTER CO.

Fort William, Ont., April 7. — (Special). — The International Harvester Company has made an appropriation for further extensions to their big distributing warehouse on the Kaministiqua River, in this city.

Several stories will be added, and the length will be extended several hundred feet.

BAR SILVER HIGHER.

New York, April 7.— Bar silver made an advance to 59 cents per oz.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, April 7.—The light variety of pork took a slight rise in price and sold for $13.50 per hundred. The heavy variety could be had for $1 less per hundred. Beef commanded $7.50 per cwt. by the carcass, while veal fronts went up to nine cents a pound. The hinds brought 13 cents. Butter and eggs remained at 30 cents a dozen, although both were scarce. The attendance of gardeners was not very big, and everything went up a cent or two. Carrots, beets, turnips and parsnips commanded 55 cents, 60 cents and 65 cents a bag respectively. Onions, by the bag, could be had for $2.25. Potatoes took a jump in price from 90 cents a bag to $1. Cabbage and celery remained at 35 cents a dozen. Hay went for $15 a ton, and the same quantity of straw brought $5. Oats sold for 38 cents a bushel.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., April 7.—White wheat, 93c to 95c per bushel; red fall wheat, 93c to 95c per bushel; peas, 70c to 75c per bushel; barley, 60c to 65c per bushel; oats, 35c to 37c per bushel; corn, 56c to 60c per bushel; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; flour, $2.50 to $2.75 per cwt.; bran, $20 to $22 per ton; shorts, $22 to $24 per ton; dairy butter, 30c to 32c per lb.; creamery, 33c to 35c per lb.; eggs, 18c to 20c per dozen; potatoes, $1.25 to $1.40 per bag; live hogs, $9 to $9.50 per cwt.; hay, $14 to $15 per ton; hides, $10 to $11 per cwt.

BRITISH CATTLE.

John Rogers & Company cables today that the market at Birkenhead continues firm and unchanged. Irish steers making from 14 1-2 to 15 1-2 cents per pound.

London, March 24.—There was a decrease to-day of 250 head in number of beasts offered for sale compared with the previous Monday. Buyers were limited in number. Salesmen were able to maintain last week's currencies. Scotch being in short supply sold early at 2d pers tone more money on the late values. Irish consignments were entirely from Dublin, and trade was slow at late rates. Top prices paid as follows:—90 stone Scotch, 5s 6d; 95 stone Devons, 5s 4d; 95 stone polled Norfolk, 5s 4d; 100 stone Norfolk shorthorns, 5s 2d; 95 stone Irish, 5s 2d; 90 stone fat cows, 4s 2d; 100 stone fat bulls, 4s 2d; rough do., 2s to 3s 2d. There was a drceease of 3250 in sheep and lambs. Trade was extremely slow, bests pens made 8s; Scotch, 7s 2d to 7s 4d; 7½ to 8 stone Down tegs, 6s 6d to 6s 8d; 10 st. half breds, 6s to 6s 2d; 10 stone ewes, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; 4½ to 5 stone fat Down lambs, 8s 2d to 8s 4d. Quotations per 8 lbs.—Beef, 3s 4d to 5s 4d; mutton, 4s 4d to 7s 4d; lamb, 5s 8d to 8s 4d; milch cows, £15 to £23 per head. Total supply—Beasts 510, sheep and lambs 3610, calves 5, milch cows 10.

Liverpool, March 24.—Abattoir prices —Best beef, 6½d to 6¾d; second, 7½d to 8d; other sorts, 5d to 6d; small weights sheep, 8¼d to 9½d; second, 8d to 8d; third, 7½d to 8d. Few lambs made 9d; best lambs, 8d to 8½d. Fair trade for beef. Sheep and lambs, slow demand about late rates.

MILLING PLANTS IN CANADA ARE MULTIPLYING

Yearly Output of Flour Enough to Feed 30,000,000, but Foreign Trade Growing.

There can be little doubt that Canada will be one of the greatest milling countries in the world within a few years. Flour milling plants are multiplying rapidly in Western Canada, where they will be near the source of supply, and in line for the Panama Canal.

In 1911 the capacity of Canadian mills was 99,000 barrels per day, and 12,000 capacity were added during 1912. Prospects are that the capacity will be 130,000 barrels a day by th close of 1913. New plants are being located in Calgary, Edmonton and Medicine Hat. It is estimated by the trade that such capacity is able to feed 30,000,000 people, whereas Canada's population is 8,000,000, which indicates how much we are dependent on foreign trade for the success of the industry. At present, Canada's mills are consuming about 70,000,000 bushels of wheat each year, which means that they are working at only half capacity all year round. We have the best wheat in the world, and our flour is preferred in British markets.

The wheat output, which was 200,000,000 bushels in 1912, will possibly be twice that within the next few years, and no doubt everything be done to increase our foreign trade in milling products.

D.U.R. EARNINGS SHOW INCREASE

The Detroit United earnings for February show a gross increase of $124,954; and a net increase of $26,572. Total income increase, $31,582; surplus after charges increase, $28,134. Eight months' gross increase, $286,275; net increase, $55,942; total income increase, $64,756; surplus after charges increase, $64,411.

CHEESE RECEIPTS LESS AND THE MARKET FIRM

The cheese market is quiet, owing to the limited supply of old cheese, and the fact that April fodders so far have come forward slowly, which are quoted at 11 1-4c to 11 1-2c.

Receipts for the week were only 42 boxes, showing a decrease of 298 as compared with last week, and a decrease of 194 with the same week last year, while the total quantity since May first to date shows a decrease of 44,640.

Septembers quote at 12c to 13c; Octobers at 12 1-4c to 12 1-2c; Fodders at 11 1-4c to 11 1-2c.

WHEAT SEEDING IS BEGUN IN U.S.

Chicago, April 2. — Seeding of wheat has begun in North Dakota and advices from Minneapolis says that seeding will be general throughout that State to-morrow. Speculators have been made to believe that farm work would be much later than usual in the spring wheat country, but this shows that seeding conditions will be at least normal, and there is a possibility of an increased area in the four spring wheat States, with considerable of this increase in Montana.

BUTTER MARKET FIRM WITH RECEIPTS EVEN

The butter market is unchanged with New Zealand creamery selling at 32 cents and finest Canadian 31 cents per pound.

Receipts of butter for the week were 1,042 packages, showing an increase of 392 as compared with last week, and a decrease of 1,408 with the corresponding week last year. The arrivals since May first to date are 475,497, as against 511,231, showing a decrease of 35,734 packages.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, April 7, Closing.—Wheat, spot steady; No. 1 Man., 7s 9½d; No. 2, 7s 7d; No. 3, 7s 5½d; futures firm; May 7s 5¾d, July 7s 4¾d, Oct. 7s 3¾d.

Corn spot steady; American mixed, new, 4s 11d; do. old, 6s; futures firm; May, American mixed, 5s 1½d; July, La Plata, 5s 1½d.

Flur winter patents, 29s 6d; hops in London Pacific Coast, £4 10s to £5 10s.

Beef extra India mess, 155s; pork pr. mess western, 102s 6d; hams short cut 14 to 16 lbs., 72s; bacon Cumberland cut 26 to 30 lbs. 68s; short ribs 16 to 24 lbs. 70s; clear bellies 14 to 16 lbs., 69s 6d; long clear middles light 28 to 34 lbs., 70s 6d; short clear backs 16 to 20 lbs., 63s 6d; shoulders square 11 to 13 lbs., 59s; lard prime western in tierces, 55s 9d; American refined, 58s 3d.

Cheese Canadian finest white, 63s 6d; colored, 64s; tallow prime city, 32s 3d; do., Australian in London, 37s; turpentine spirits, 29s 6d; rosin common, 13s 6d; petroleum refined, 9⅝d; linseed oil, 25s 9d.

Cotton seed oil, Hull refind, spot, 28s 9d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, April 7—Cattle receipts 28,000; market lower.

Beeves, $7.10 to $9.10; Texas steers, $6.65 to $7.75; stockers and feeders, at $7.610 to $8.00; cows and heifers, $3.70 to $8.10; calves, $6 to $8.75.

Hogs receipts 42,000; market strong. Light, $8.90 to $9.25; mixed, $8.75 to $9.20; heavy, $8.55 to $9.12½; rough, at $8.55 to 8.70; good to choice hogs, 6.85 to $9.15; bulk of sales, $8.95 to $9.15.

Sheep receipts 25,000; market steady. Native, 6 to $7.30; yearlings, $7.20 to $8.20; lambs native, $7 to $8.90.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

St. John, N.B., April 7.—Grain shipments this week were 325,727 bushels of wheat, 19,000 bushels of oats, and 31,242 bushels of barley.

POTATOES EASIER.

The potato market is further relaxing and prices have declined 2 1-2c to 5c per bag, owing to the continued limited demand and the liberal supplies. Green Mountains, in car lots, quote at 62 1-2c to 65c, and Quebec grades at 50c to 55c, and in a jobbing way at 85c to 90c per bag.

BEANS UNCHANGED.

There is no chance in the market for beans, which remains firm under a fair demand for small lots. Car lots of three pound pickers quote at $1.95 to $2.15 and lower grades at $1.75 to $1.80 per bushel ex-track.

FLORIDA FRUIT IN BIG DEMAND IN MONTREAL

Double the Quantity Sold---Californian Fruits in the Second Line.

Florida fruit merchants are cutting in ahead of the Californian dealers in many directions this year. In the Montreal market they are easily in the ascendency—which is partly due this season to the widespread ravages of frost along the Pacific coast some weeks ago, which blighted the citrus fruit crops in California and neighboring states.

It is a very noticeable fact that the sale of fruit this year is on a much larger scale than in previous years. A local dealer says that the demand for imported fruit has been double that of last winter, and spring, and attributes it partly to the increasin grealization of the medicinal qualities of fruit. The bulk of that now in stock is from Florida. Its quality is incontestibly fine. Fresh tomatoes are cheaper this year, selling from $3 to $3.25 per crate for fancy stock, and $2.50 to $3 for choice. The crop was large, and quality first class. Oranges are somewhat higher at $4.50 to $5 per box, owing to big demand, and the wretched quality of most of the fibrous stuff from California. Celery quotes at $3.75 to $4 per crate, while grape fruit is comparatively cheap at $4 to $4.25 per box.

As regards Canadian fruit, the only kind left is apples, the stocks of which are diminishing rather rapidly. Best spies command $4.50 to $5, while No. 2 90 for $2.75 to $3.25. Unsound fruit sells from $1.50 to $2 per barrel. There are scarcely and exports going forward just now.

FAIR SUPPLY OF FRESH FISH NOW

A fresh supply of new halibut is arriving by express to-day. The quality will be choice, and price quite low. Haddock and cod are scarce, and prices are higher. Buck and roe shad arriving more freely, and stock is fancy.

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

Fresh—Halibut, fancy express, 13c per lb.; haddock do., 6c; steak cod, do., 7c; flounders, 10c; buck shad, 40c each, roe shad, 90c.

Frozen—Haddock, 4c per lb.; pike round, 6c; pike, headless and dressed, 7c; pickerel or doree, 10c; whitefish, dressed, 10c; Qualla salmon headless and dressed 8c; Gaspe salmon 16c; large mackerel, 10c; No. 1 smelts, 10c; fancy bluefish, 15c; do. weakfish, 12c; do. Black Sea bass, 12c; new frozen herrings, $1.50 per 100; lake trout, 12c per lb; silver salmon, 10 lbs., 10c per lb.

Oysters—Select solid meats, per imp. gal., $1.90; do. Standard, $1.70 bulk selects, $1.60; do. Standards, $1.40; paper pails, quarts, $1.50 per 100; paper pails pints, $1.10.

NEW COMPANIES.

Toronto, April 7.— Among incorporations announced in the Ontario Gazette, are the Salvator Silver Mines, Incorporated, of Cobalt, capital, $1,000,000; the John Hayman and Sons Co., Ltd., London, $100,000, and the Morrow and Beatty Company, Ottawa, $200,000.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—April 4.

Very few of the farmers brought loads of produce to the Bonsecours Market this forenoon, and the market gardeners seemed to be less num

TURKEY ACCEPTS UNRESERVEDLY THE POWERS' TERMS OF PEACE

The Main Outstanding Obstacles to the War's End Are Bulgaria's Demand to Changed Frontier Line and Her Claim to War Indemnity.

Constantinople, April 1. — The Turkish Government declared that it unreservedly accepted the terms of peace proposed by the European Powers.

The Foreign Office handed the Ottoman acceptance to the dean of the diplomatic corps this morning, accompanied by an expression of thanks to the powers for their mediation.

The terms of mediation offered by the European Powers to Turkey and to the Balkan Allies were as follows:

(1)—The frontier of the Ottoman Empire in Europe shall start at Enos, and, following the course of the Maritza River, and then that of the Ergene, shall end at Midia. All territories situated to the west of this line shall be ceded by Turkey to the Allied states with the exception of Albania, the delimitation of which shall be fixed by the Powers.

(2)—The question of the Aegean Islands shall be settled by the Powers.

(3)—Turkey shall abandon all claim to Crete.

(4)—The Powers cannot favorably entertain the demand for indemnity, but they will admit the Allies to participate in the discussions of the international commission in Paris for an equitable settlement of their participation in the Ottoman debt, and in the financial charges of the districts to be handed over to them. Turkey is to be asked to take part in the labors of this commission.

The great Powers declare at the same time that as soon as these bases are accepted hostilities shall cease.'

On Friday last (March 28) Bulgaria notified her acceptance of the offer of mediation, but persisted in her demand for a war indemnity, declined to agree to the suggested frontier and proposed to substitute a frontier line from Midia on the Black Sea to the Gulf of Saros, at the top of the peninsula of Gallipoli.

The European ambassadors in London have since been considering the situation, but have not reached any definite conclusions.

The fall of the fortress of Adrianople is considered likely to have some influence on future negotiations.

GREAT BRITAIN FACES PROSPECT OF NEW TAX

Budget Deficit Foreshadowed Owing to National Insurance and Navy Expenditure.

London, April 1. — Great Britain is faced with the certain prospect of fresh taxation in the coming budget. The revenue returns for the financial year ending yesterday show a meagre realized surplus of $900,345, instead of $1,520,000 estimated by Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The revenues exceeded the estimates by $8,064,995, and the expenditures were below the estimates. Nevertheless as the expenditures for the coming year will be nearly $20,000,000 more than for the year just closed, mainly owing to the National Insurance Act and the navy appropriations, there will be a deficit in the coming budget.

Mr. Lloyd George will make his budget statement in the House of Commons next week.

The Earl of Pembroke Dead

Rome, April 1. — The Earl of Pembroke died here yesterday.

Sidney Herbert, P.C., the fourteenth Earl, was born in 1853, and succeeded to the title on the death of his brother in 1895. He sat in two parliaments in the Conservative interest, and was Lord of the Treasury under the Marquis of Salisbury. Lord Pembroke's Salisbury residence, Wilton House, contains pictures by Van Dyck, Rubens and Reynolds, and much antique statuary. The estates in Ireland comprise about 60,000 acres. Lord Herbert, who was born in 1889, succeeds his father.

AGREEMENT TO VOTE ONE-SIXTH OF SUPPLIES

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, April 1. — A definite agreement was arrived at between the Government and the Opposition this morning that a supply bill, consisting of one-sixth of the main estimates, excepting votes for new works to be charged to capital account, will be passed to-day. Subsequently discussion on the Japanese treaty will be commenced. The money to be voted today will probably approximate thirty million dollars.

SAYS I. C. R. BOARD WILL BE DISSOLVED

Moncton, N.B., April 1.—Mr. M. T. Sidall, defeated Conservative candidate in the last federal election in Westmoreland, speaking before the Conservative Club here last night, declared that the I. C. R. board of management would be dissolved in a short time and a new man put in charge of the Government railway. He said the board was practically a thing of the past now.

THE GATE THAT SERVES YOU BEST



THE PEERLESS

Braced Like a Steel Bridge

JUST as the engineer strengthens the points of strain in a big, mighty bridge, so we have designed braces, stronger than was necessary, to make our gates stiff and rigid. They can't sag—they can't twist—they are a great improvement over gates made the old way.

Peerless Gates

are made of first-class material. Frame work of 1¾ inch steel tubing electrically welded together. Peerless pipe braced gates are all filled with heavy No. 9 Open Hearth galvanized steel wire—built for strength and durability—weather proof and stock proof.

Send for free catalog. Ask about our farm and poultry fencing, also our ornamental fence and gates. Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.

BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

OFFERS $50,000 PRIZE FOR TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Day Trip Great Britain to U.S. Said to Be Practicable.

London, April 1. — The 'Daily Mail' offers a prize of $50,000 to the first person who pilots a 'water plane' across the Atlantic in 72 continuous hours. The 'Mail' describes a 'water plane' as an aeroplane able to alight on and start from water, and adds that it must not be confused with hydroplanes or skimming boats.

The contest will be open to the world and the contestants may start from the United States, Canada or Newfoundland, or from any point in Great Britain or Ireland.

A second prize of £5,000 ($25,000) is offered for a trip around England, Scotland and Wales. This will be open to British machines.

Comte de Lambert, the inventor of the hydroplane, and the late Wilbur Wright's first pupil at Lemann, is quoted as stating that within ten years waterplanes will cross from the United States to Great Britain between sunrise and sunset on a long summer day. The two great difficulties will be to keep to the course if out of sight of ships, and to avoid being smashed by the waves when they alight to replenish their supply of petrol.

The compass will not obviate the former difficulty because, though it follows it, the machine may drift.

It will be absolutely necessary for the machine to be able to float for a week in case the engines fail. It is impossible, in the present stage of development, for the machines to cross the Atlantic without stopping to replenish the supply of petrol, but it is believed to be practicable to obviate this difficulty.

REVOLUTION IS SPREADING SOUTH

Mexico City, April 1. —The breaking-off of all negotiations for peace with Emiliano Zapata and his adherents has forced the federal government to mobilize a strong force of troops to undertake a campaign against the rebels to the south of the capital. This has been done in spite of the fact tha tthe rebel successes in the north have made imperative the despatch of a large part of the regular army to carry out operations in that region. The War Department says that government troops will begin moving today into those districts infested by Zapata's followers, and their concentration will continue until an army of 10,000 men has been gathered together, which will include many organiations composed of former rebels.

It is expected that General Pascual Orosco, junior, and many of his old chiefs will participate in the southern campaign.

Press despatches which arrived at a late hour from Cuaula bring the report that Pascual Orozco, senior, was not killed, as was previously stated, but is kept closely guarded at Huautla in the same vicinity.

The followers of Emiliano Zapata have circulated many manifestos repudiating the government of Provisional President Huerta, and also that of Felix Diaz, if he should be elected president, and at the same time calling on the people to support the Zapata Government. Numbers of bands of Zapata's followers have already resumed, with much activity, their old campaign of raiding, looting and burning.

CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

Halifax Workers Demand Increase From 32 to 40 Cents an Hour.

Halifax, N.S., April 1.—The carpenters of the city went on strike today. They demand a minimum wage of forty cents per hour. The present scale is thirty-two cents per hour. The master builders decided to offer as a compromise an advance of three cents, but the journeymen rejected the proposition. The situation promises to be an aggravated one in view of the large amount of construction work projected in Halifax this year. About three hundred men are affected.

RIDGEWAY, ONT., HAS A FIRE.

Buffalo, April 1.—Fire to-day destroyed five of the principal buildings on the main street of Ridgeway, Ont., fifteen miles from here. The post-office, the Bell Telephone Exchange, three stores and two private houses were burned. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

TO INAUGURATE PARCELS POST FOR CANADA

Measure Based on Zone System and Guards Retail Trade--No Competitive Rates.

(Witness Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, April 1. — The establishment at an early date in Canada of a system of parcels post is foreshadowed in a notice which appeared last night of a Government measure that will be introduced in the Commons by the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Postmaster-General. It is reported that the progressive zone system will be the foundation of the scheme that it is intended to work out, not as a competitor of the express companies, but mainly for those parts of the country where the express companies do not go, and at such rates as will give to the post office department fair remuneration.

The only two facts that the postmaster will give out at present in regard to his parcel post proposal are (1) that it will be based on the zone system; and (2) that some steps will be taken to protect the retail trade in Canada.

At present the postmaster-general is working out the question of the transportation of the parcels with the railway companies.

The policy to be inaugurated will benefit all parts of the country and will reach parts that the express companies do not at present touch.

PLAYED FOOL JOKE ON TORONTO WOMEN

Toronto, April 1.—Some individual played a cruel April fool's joke on some of the suffragettes to-day, causing a few of them a fruitless journey to the Parliament buildings.

Word was sent to them that Mr. Studholme's bill, which proposes the franchise to women, would come up in the Legislature at 11.30, and a few made the trip to Queen's Park, only to find out that there are yet no morning sessions.

KING GEORGE CONDOLES WITH FLOOD VICTIMS

Washington, April 1. — Messages continued to come to President Wilson today from foreign rulers expressing sympathy for sufferers in the western floods. King George, of Great Britain, cabled:

'I am greatly distressed at the news of the disastrous floods and the grievous loss of life caused by them. 'I desire to express to Your Excellency my deep sympathy with yourself and the people of the United States in your misfortune.'

The President replied:

'Allow me, in the name of the people and government of the United States, to express deep appreciation of Your Majesty's kind message of condolence.'

ICE PATROL BEGINS ON THE ATLANTIC.

New York, April 1.—The revenue cutters Seneca and Miami took in stores yesterday for a three months' cruise, and started to-day for the region of the Grand Banks to patrol the waters for icebergs and field ice during April, May and June. They will watch the movements of the ice south, east and west and report by wireless to the Hydrographic Bureau at Washington as the big bergs move toward the tracks of the Atlantic liners, and also give the exact position of the ice as it moves towards them.

The Seneca and Miami will co-operate with the British steam whaler 'Scotia', which has been sent to the Banks of Newfoundland by the Government to patrol on the eastern side of the Grand Banks.

MISS McNICOLL'S SUCCESS

(Canadian Associated Press)

London, April 1.—Miss Nellie McNicoll, of Montreal, daughter of Mr. David McNicoll, vice-president of the C.P.R., has three pictures accepted for the Royal Society of British Artists' exhibition.

A Crimean veteran, Frederick Glanville, who took part in all the naval operations at the Crimea on board H.M.S. Sansparell, has died att Plymouth, aged 89.

Stomach Always Baulked, Had Constant Indigestion

Smell of Cooking Made Him Sick —Bilious Two Days a Week.

Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Mr. Clemmons' experience is not unusual. Nowadays poor stomachs are more the rule than the exception. But the proper treatment is sure to make a quick cure. You can always depend on Dr. Hamilton's Pills, they reach the trouble at once, go right to business, work while you sleep and have you feeling better if not cured next morning.

'My food seemed to decompose in my stomach,' writes Mr. Ralph Clemmons, of Newbridge P. O. 'I had a stomach that failed in some way to perform its work. Digestion seemed more or less arrested, and I grew thin, yellow, nervous. The stomach became distended and impeded apparently the action of the heart, for often at night it would do great stunts. At times I would vomit a mucous mass, and at these times my head ached most terribly. A friend who had been cured of a similar condition, advised me to take Dr. Hamilton's Pills regularly, which I did. The result in my case was simply marvellous. Dr. Hamilton's Pills removed the cause, strengthened the stomach, excited the liver to normal action, the kidneys were released of excessive work. Health soon grew within me. I can now eat, sleep and live like a live man.'

Be advised— use Dr. Hamilton's Pills— they are sure to do you good. 25c. per box, five for $1.00 at all druggists and storekeepers or by mail from The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



With dynamite sweet Millicent
Blew up the House of Parliament.
Milly's always up to tricks!
Ain't she cute? She's twenty-six!
—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

A FISHING ROD USEFUL.

An old lady, living in the country, was invited by a friend to visit the city. Having got seated in an electric tram, she looked up, and remarked to her friend: 'Well, I have seen a train driven by steam, and a horse with a whip, but I never saw a tram driven by a fishing rod before.'

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

'I should think you'd be ashamed to sponge on Gotrox daily at lunch. The meals are always at his expense.' 'Oh, it's a mutual arrangement. The jokes are at mine.'—Washington 'Herald.'

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.

WOULD PREACH ON MOUNT ARARAT.

Dr. Newman Hall always counselled fellow-ministers to be careful in giving out pulpit notices. He instanced the case of one preacher who, in pursuance of a design to deliver a discourse on the mountains of the Bible, made the following announcement:

'Next Sunday evening, brethren, I shall preach a sermon on Mount Ararat.'

After the services were over an old lady went forward to say good-bye, and wish him a pleasant voyage and a safe return.

Miller's Worm Powders can do no injury to the most delicate child. Any child, infant, or in the state of adolescence, who is infested with worms, can take this preparation without a qualm of the stomach, and will find it a sure relief and a full protection from these destructive pests, which are responsible for much sickness and great suffering to legions of little ones.

SHE'D GOT RELIGION.

A colored girl in the employ of Governor Wickliffe, of Kentucky, once asked permission to go to a near-by town to attend a religious revival.

A few weeks later the Governor happened to notice her and said to her:—'Well, Jane, did you get religion?'

'I surely did, sir!' she replied.

'Well, Jane, what difference has it made in you?'

'Oh, sir, I sweeps under the rugs now.'

A Simple and Cheap Medicine.— A simple, cheap and effective medicine is something to be desired. There is no medicine so effective a regulator of the digestive system as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are simple, they are cheap, they can be got anywhere, and their beneficial action will prove their recommendation. They are the medicine of the poor man, and those who wish to escape doctors' bills will do well in giving them a trial.

MISTAKEN KINDNESS.

This story concerns a young lady, who refused to tell her age. The day before her birthday, her lover said he had guessed her age, and would send her a rose for every year. He called at his florist's on the way home, and ordered the assistant to send the lady eighteen of their finest roses early next morning. After he had gone the proprietor happened to glance through the order book. 'I see Mr. Green has ordered eighteen roses,' he said to his assistant. 'He's been a very good customer to use lately, throw in another dozen.'

That is why thirty roses arrived and that, i nturn, is why the engagement was violently broken off.

Externally or Internally, it is Good. —When applied externally by brisk rubbing, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil opens the pores and penetrates the tissue as few liniments do, touching the seat of trouble and immediately affording relief. Administered internally, it will still the irritation of the throat, which induces coughing, and will cure affections of the bronchial tubes and respiratory organs. Try it and be convinced.

OBEYING ORDERS.

A well known business man tells this experience. He says: 'I told my office boy one day that I would have to have the morning to myself, and he must keep visitors out of my private room. 'I don't care what you tell them,' said I. 'Make up any story you like. Get fresh with them if they are too persistent. An hour or two later, as I afterward learned, a lady called and insisted on seeing me. The boy assured her that it couldn't be done. 'But I must see him," she said. "I'm his wife." 'Aw!" was Jimmy's reply. "That's what they all say!" Of course my wife went away good and mad. Well, no: the kid didn't lose his job. I could not blame him. He was only obeying orders.'

Externally or Internally, it is Good. —When applied externally by brisk rubbing, Canadian Healing Oil opens the pores and penetrates the tissue as few liniments do, touching the seat of trouble and immediately affording relief. Administered internally, it will still the irritation of the throat, which induces coughing, and will cure affections of the bronchial tubes and respiratory organs. Try it and be convinced.

POOR THING.

Little Girl (to milkman)—'My mother's in an awfu' state this morning about the cat. It died last night.'

Milkman—'Oh, dear, that's a pity. What did it die o'?'

Little Girl—'It died o' water in the head after drinkin' a plate o' your milk.'

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column, or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest; every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

SELECTIONS WANTED.

A Reader, St. Augustin's, Que., asks where she can obtain the lines referring to a party of mounted police, on their way to attend the coronation of King George, who were lost in a blizzard.

'INDIAN HEAD.'

A.R., Brookside, Ont., asks how Indian Head derived its name. Ans.—We have no definite knowledge, but have heard that a party of pioneers, when camping, found a relice of a bygone tragedy, in the shape of an Indian's skull, and thus named the spot as the place where the Indian's head was found.

AN OLD 'READER.'

W.J., Alliston, Ont., asks if he can still obtain the 4th and 5th Reader, used in the Ontario schools in the 50's and 60's. Ans.—We do not know. It is probably long out of print.

'SANJAK.'

R.A., Ottawa, asks for the meaning of the word 'Sanjak,' heard in connection with the Balkan War. Ans.—A Sanjak is a territory under an appointed governor. The Sanjak of Novi-Bazar, which played an important part in the early stages of the war, was originally part of Servia, but was captured by Turkey in the sixteenth century.

'THE MAN BEHIND THE PLOW.'

The following poem, recently asked for, is sent by Miss Annie V. Fulton, Newton Mills, N.S.:—

I'm not so much at singing as your hifalutin' chaps,
My voice it may be husky, and a little loud, perhaps;
For I have been a-ploughing with a lazy team, you see,
They kept me pretty busy with my 'Get up,' 'Whoa,' 'Haw,' 'Gee',
But if you'll pay attention, there's a thing I'd like to say,
About a great mistake you make, and do it every day,
In dealing out your praises; and I want to tell you how,
Too often you forget the man that walks behind the plow.

CHORUS—
You talk about your learned men, their wit and wisdom rare,
Your poets and your painters, they get praises everywhere
They're well enough to make a show, but will you tell me how,
The world would ever do without the man behind the plow.

'Tis very nice to go to school, and learn to read and write,
'Tis nicer still to dress up and sport around at night.
Your music and your poetry may all be hard to beat,
But tell me what you're going to do for something good to eat?
You say my boots are muddy, and my clothing is too coarse,
I make a good companion for the oxen and the horse.
My face is red, my hand is rough, 'tis true, I will allow;
But don't you be too quick to snub the man behind the plow.

I like your great inventions, and I'm glad you're getting smart,
I like to hear your music, for it sort of stirs my heart:
But 'twill never touch the stomach of a regular hungry man,
And so I call attention to the sort of thing that can.
So, boys, don't be too anxious to leave the good old farm,
Your father's strength is failing, soon he'll need your youthful arm.
If you're honest in your purpose, at your feet the world must bow,
For the greatest of the great men is the man behind the plow.

'THE GAY SPANISH MAID.'

The following is th poem asked for by H.M.B., Land's End, N.S., which is sent us by Mr. A. D. Harvie, Lower Burlington, N.S.:—

A gay Spanish maid, at the age of sixteen,
Through the meadows roamed far and wide.
Till beneath a beech-tree she sat down for to rest,
With a gay gallant youth by her side.

'My ship sails to-morrow, my darling,' said he,
'So together we shall roam no more;
But to-night when your parents retire to their rest,
Will you meet me, my love, by the shore?'

That night when her parents retired to rest,
Lovely Alice ran out the hall door;
With her hat in her hand she ran down to the sand,
And she sat on a rock by the shore.

The moon was just rising far over the sea,
And the waves and the sky seemed to meet;
Not a sound could be heard but the murmur of waves,
As they broke on the sand at her feet.

Her lily-white hands to her bosom she clasped,
As he told her how long he would stay;
'May God guard you,' he said, 'and your parents at home,
While from you I am far, far away.'

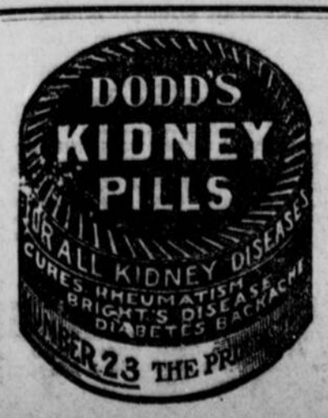
That night passed away with a terrible storm,
And the wind through the rigging did moan:
There was no one to cheer the sad hearts of the brave,
And the vessel was lost in the storm.

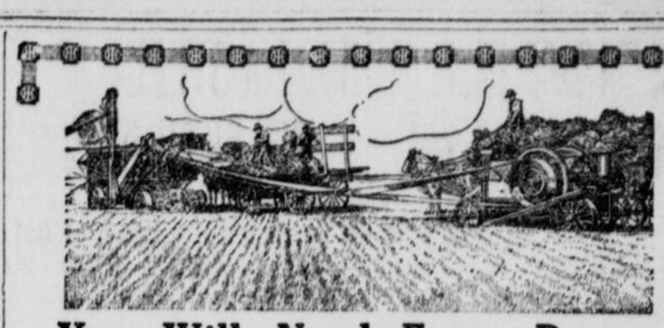
'All night on the deep we were tossed to and fro,
While in vain every soul cried to save;
I jumped on a plank and escaped from the wreck,
While the rest met a watery grave.

I returned to the shore where I last met my love,
When she heard of her boy in the storm;
She had died like a rose that was nipped by the frost,
And left me in sorrow to mourn.'

GRAIN EXCHANGES.

J.F., Pembroke, Ont., asks for what ends do the grain exchanges exist? 2. Have they power to regulate the prices from day to day, that may be paid for grain, or for which it may be sold? 3. If they have, what means have they to enforce their orders, or to punish those who do not obey? 4. If they cannot do any of these things, what is it that renders a seat in an exchange so valuable?





You Will Need Extra Power

WHEN you buy your engine, get it big enough to do more than your present work. If it's an I H C engine it will last a long time. Your farm work is bound to increase in volume. Very likely you can save yourself the price of another engine four or five years from now, by getting an engine a size larger than you need now.

Over-speeding and straining harm any engine. There is one correct speed for each I H C engine, a speed at which the parts balance and at which the engine runs without harmful vibration. When you buy an engine powerful enough to handle your work easily while running at the correct speed you add years to its life. Get your engine big enough and buy an

I H C Oil and Gas Engine

An I H C oil and gas engine will deliver 10 to 30 per cent above its rated horse power when occasion requires, but it gives the longest service when carrying a normal load. All parts are carefully, accurately ground and perfectly balanced. The best material obtainable is used. Combustion is perfect and the maximum power is secured.

Sizes—1 to 50-horse power. Styles—stationary, portable, skidded, vertical, horizontal, tank-cooled, hopper-cooled, air-cooled. Fuels—gas, gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, distillate or alcohol. Kerosene-gasoline tractors, 12 to 60-horse power.

The I H C local agent will help you decide on the size of I H C engine you need. Get catalogues from him, or, write the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd
BRANCH HOUSES
At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

Bruce's Big Four Field Root Specialties



BRUCE'S GIANT FEEDING BEET—The most valuable Field Root on the market; combines the rich qualities of the Sugar Beet with the long-keeping, large size and heavy cropping qualities of the Mangel. We offer two colors, WHITE and ROSE. ¼ lb. 15c, ½ lb. 29c, 1 lb. 50c, postpaid.

BRUCE'S MAMMOTH INTERMEDIATE SMOOTH WHITE CARROT—The Best of all Field Carrots. ¼ lb. 35c, ½ lb. 94c, 1 lb. $1.80, postpaid.

BRUCE'S GIANT YELLOW INTERMEDIATE MANGEL—A very close second to our Giant Feeding Beet, and equally easy to harvest. ¼ lb. 18c, ½ lb. 29c, 1 lb. 50c, postpaid.

BRUCE'S NEW CENTURY SWEDE TURNIP—The best shipping variety, as well as the best for cooking; handsome shape, uniform growth, purple top. ¼ lb. 18c, ½ lb. 24c, 1 lb. 40c, postpaid.

FREE—Our handsomely illustrated 112-page Catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc., for 1913. Send for it.

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JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Ltd. Hamilton, Ontario
Established Sixty-three years

A WELL STOCKED VEGETABLE GARDEN $1.00

RENNIE'S "GEM GARDEN" COLLECTION OF
VEGETABLE SEEDS

contains just the right quantities of each kind to give a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables every day in the season—early or late.

Ask for the "GEM GARDEN" Collection when ordering. It contains

½ lb.	Dwarf Stringless Yellow Pod Beans
½ lb.	Dwarf Stringless Green Pod Beans
1 pkt.	Dwarf Bush Lima Beans
1 pkt.	Round Red Beet
1 pkt.	Early Cabbage
1 pkt.	Intermediate Red Carrot
½ lb.	Early Sugar Corn
1 pkt.	Slicing Cucumber
1 pkt.	Cabbage Heading Lettuce
1 pkt.	Early, Slicing Onion
1 pkt.	Large, Boiling Onion
1 pkt.	Long White Parsnip
½ lb.	Earliest Dwarf Peas
½ lb.	Medium Early Dwarf Peas
1 pkt.	Early Round Red Radish
1 pkt.	Marrow Squash
1 pkt.	Early Smooth Scarlet Tomato
1 pkt.	Round White Table Turnip

$2.50 worth of Seeds for $1.00

Address all orders to

WM. RENNIE CO., Limited, SEEDS
TORONTO

Ans.—1. To buy and sell grain. 2. No. 3. None. 4. Exactly the same reasons that make a site for a store valuable. It is where customers are likely to be found.

CANADA AND ALASKA.

J.H.H., Montreal, asks if the United States will cede part of Alaska to Canada, and thinks that if Canada bought the territory back it would be worth the outlay. Ans.—We do not know. The Alaskan boundary question has been such a contentious matter that no one can predict what will be done in the future. The resources of the country are little known as yet, but the question of purchase may arise later.

RADIUM.

W.B.H., Moose Jaw, Sask., asks: — Can you give a description of radium, where it is obtained, its value and uses, and any other information about it? The Bishop of Gibraltar in an address in the 1910 'Christian World Pulpit' states: Since th discovery of radium, scientists no longer believe in the atomic theory, but are in unison with the teaching of the Bible, as recorded in the first chapter of Genesis on creative laws. The writer desires instruction. Ans.—Radium is a metallic chemical element obtained from pitchblende, and found in many parts of the world, notably Austria. It was discovered in 1898 by Mme. Curie, who found that the radioactive power of uranium (the basis of pitchblende) was only one-fourth that of the substances containing it. She accordingly experimented to find a new substances, and succeeded in discovering polonium and radium. The latter emits three types of rays, and also a gas which, weight for weight, is 100,000 times as active as radium itself. Radium is continually losing energy by electricity, and also gives off heat. Polonium is a much more active substance than radium, 5,000 times as active, it is said, but from 15 tons of pitchblende only 3 milligrams of polonium compound were obtained. It must be remembered that this not the pure metal, the quantity of which would be much smaller. Radioactive substances become transformed more or less rapidly. Radium is only one form of a recently discovered substance called ionium, while other forms in the series are polonium and lead. Thus ionium changes into radium, radium into polonium, and polonium into helium and lead. It is thought that ionium is formed from uranium, so that there probably are yet more undiscovered substances in existence. The amount of heat generated in the transformations is comparatively enormous, one gram of radium emanation producing 2,000,000,000 gram calories of heat. At the same time it is calculated that it takes 20,000 years for the process of change to become complete. We fail to see the connection between the discovery of radium and the atomic theory. It merely shows that there are forces in the world of which at present mankind knows very little.

VETERINARY.

EPILEPTIFORM FITS.

G.W.D.—I have a mare about twelve years old that looks well, and seems to feel well, but occasionally has a spell that acts like a fit. She will rear up, and sometimes throws herself over backward, and kick and thrash for a short time. Then she will get up and in half an hour seem all right. Her legs swell behind, and she has scratches. This usually happens inside of an hour after watering. At first she will shake her head and lay her ears back and sometimes seems to snap her teeth together. Can you tell me what to do for her, or if it is fits or something wrong with her digestion, and what can I do to prevent her legs swelling and cure her scratches. And what can I get that will be a good tonic for her. Ans.—I have seen several cases such as you describe, and have never been able to cure them. A dose of physic and careful dietary seem to relieve, but only for a time, and the fits recur. I would advise feeding her on bran mashes for a day or two, and then give here one and a half pints of raw linseed oil, with two ounces of turpentine well shaken in it; follow this with two drachm doses of bromide of potash twice a day in her feed or water. The oil will reduce the swelling in the legs. For the scratches, apply iodine ointment made by mixing one part of resublimed iodine with sixteen parts of lard.

CRIBBING COLT.

J.P.B.—Please give a remedy for a six months' old colt which is beginning a habit of cribbing. I would be very much obliged to you for any information through your good paper. Ans.—Cribbing is a difficult habit to cure at any age, and I doubt your being able to cure your colt. I know of nothing better than putting a strap about 2½ inches wide, buckled tightly, around his neck. Try and arrange his stall so that he cannot get anything to take hold of, feed off the floor, no manger, and have the sides perfectly smooth.

INJURED TEAT IN COW.

N.H.—I have a cow that has one of her teats with a piece off the end of it, and the milk is dropping all the time. She is soon going to calve. Is there something that we could rub on to dry up the milk in that teat? Ans.—There is nothing that I know which rubbed in to the udder will stop the secretion of milk in the affected quarter. Iodine injected in will do it, but I would not advise you to try it, as the trouble might easily extend to the other parts of the udder, and the consequences would be serious. Do not draw any milk from that quarter, and rub in twice a day camphorated oil. I think the quarter will gradually dry up.

15.95 AND UPWARD

AMERICAN SEPARATOR



THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, on trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running separator for $15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address:

Box 1216 BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

TAX REFUND.

Ontario Subscriber.—Two companies are operating in the same township. Both have paid taxes on their lines in past years. Last May one company applied to have its assessment cancelled, which was granted. The other company paid taxes under protest, and are now asking for money to be refunded. Have the council power to refund said taxes if they wish to? Ans.—We do not see that they have such power.

WITH SUPPLY PASSED TO END OF MAY NAVY BILL WILL REAPPEAR

Protest is Entered Against Government's Remission of Duty on Steel Rails Imported For C. P. R. and G. T. P., and the Hon. Mr. Lemieux Declares There Has Been Boodle in Contract for Mail Locks.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, April 2.—Many topics engaged the attention of Parliament on Tuesday, but the most important happening from the standpoint of the business community was doubtless the passage of supply totalling approximately twenty-seven million dollars.

The supply includes one-sixth of all the main estimates for the fiscal year, which commenced yesterday, with the exception of five I. C. R. votes chargeable to capital, and one vote objected to by Mr. Loggie, and a few millions of supplementary estimates for the fiscal year now closed. The supply was concurred in at a late hour, and the bill will without delay receive the assent of the Deputy Governor. Then the government will have cash enough available to carry on its business until the end of May.

The greater part of the afternoon was taken up with consideration of the action of the government in remitting the duties on 75,000 tons of steel rails imported by the Algoma Steel Company for the C. P. R. and G. T. P. The Opposition attack was lead by Mr. A. K. MacLean, of Halifax, who argued that there was no justification for the reduction.

THAT MAIL LOCK CONTRACT.

In Committee of Supply, late in the evening, there was a long discussion over the contract entered into October last by the Post Office Department for locks for mail bags and the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux declared with some vehemence that boodle was at the back of the contract.

Replying to a question the other day in the house, the Hon. L. Pelletier said that 350,000 locks had been purchased at a price of one dollar per lock. Last night he entered into a lengthy explanation of the contract. He said that when the question was put in the House the other day, Mr. Verrett, the Assistant Deputy Minister, who was in attendance during the consideration of supply, had on the spur of the moment mis-stated the case. The contract which had been entered into with the Ontario Equipment Company, Limited, was for four years, and the department was not bound to take 350,000, but only as many as might be required. The Minister informed the House that the locks which have been used for some years were poor affairs, and that it was determined that in order to guarantee the safety of the mails, it was considered necessary by the department to have them replaced. It was the custom of the department, he said, to adopt a new style of lock every fifteen or seventeen years, and this style had been in use for a longer period. The Minister further informed the House that under the terms of the contract which he read the Government was not bound to take one lock, let alone 350,000. It had been charged in the Liberal press, he said, that the contract had been given to his personal friends, but he did not know any of the directors of the company which was making the new locks, and had only met the manager, Mr. Carling, on two occasions when the latter was trying to get a higher price than the one dollar which it had been decided to pay.

In conclusion, Mr. Pelletier said that he had secured in 1912 a price for a new and better lock at the same figure fixed for the old lock by Mr. Lemieux in 1907. He was willing to take the responsibility for the contract. There was no scandal about it, but it was an act of good administration.

MR. LEMIEUX'S CHARGES.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux congratulated the Prime Minister on being present to hear both sides of the case. He then intimated his belief that Mr. Borden had forced the Postmaster-General to change the terms of the contract so as to make it conform to the statement made in the House on the preesnt occasion. He said that last week he had received a letter from a respected citizen of Quebec stating that a poor mail carrier named Grenier who had invented a lock some years ago, had succeeded in selling it to some political friends of the Minister, including a nephew, who had disposed of the rights to the Ontario Equipment Company. They had also succeded in establishing that the lock which had been in use for years was no good. The ex-Minister was going on to speak of the answer given to him in the House as to the purchase when he was interrupted.

'Don't defend the boodlers. This is the worst boodling case that has ever been before Parliament,' he shouted.

Mr. Pelletier objected, and Mr. Blondin called Mr. Lemieux to order.

'I did not call the Postmaster General a boodler,' he said, 'but this is a boodling case. I shall ask the Prime Minister to appoint a committee to inquire into this case, and if he does I will establish that the friends of the Postmaster General are making a large sum of money out of the profits which the Ontario Equipment Company does not pay.'

Proceding, Mr. Lemieux stated that since confederation probably not more than 150,000 mail bag locks had been used by the department, and now there was a sudden demand for 350,000. He was convinced that there was something wrong about the transaction, and that the Prime Minister had forced the Postmaster General to change his original plans as to the number of locks to be ordered, and the terms of the contract.

Mr. Pelletier declared that the House had been treated to a bit of petty Quebec politics. He referred to the letter of which Mr. Lemieux had made mention, and asked that that letter be produced.

People had been murmuring outside the House that this was an affair of graft, and boodle. The hirelings of the Minister had led him in the wrong way, but no doubt his leader had now advised him as to the proper path in which to travel. 'Go, and sin no more' 'These are my last words,' said Mr. Lemieux as he took his seat.

'I will produce it at the investigation, and also the man who wrote it,' retorted Mr. Lemieux.

Mr. Pelletier, continuing, declared that anyone resorting to the tactics of which the member for Rouville had been guilty, would, outside the House, be branded as a coward.

After Mr. Pelletier had concluded, Mr. Lemieux asked the Prime Minister if, in view of what he heard, he would not grant an investigation.

'If any hon. gentleman of this House,' declared Mr. Borden, in a somewhat emphatic manner, 'makes charges of a definite and intelligible nature, he will get all the investigating he wants.'

The Prime Minister stated that not one dollar could be paid out for locks unless the officer in charge gave the order. He stated further, that the price of the locks had been fixed at one dollar by Mr. Lemieux himself, in 1907.

'The public interest,' concluded Mr. Borden, 'has been well looked after in this contract.

THE REMISSION OF DUTY ON STEEL.

It was before the House went into committee of supply that Mr. A. K. Maclean (Halifax) called attention to the question of the Government's remission of duties amounting to $294,000 on steel rails, imported by the Algoma Steel Company. The amount named represented half duty on 75,000 tons of steel rails, of which 50,000 were for the use of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and 25,000 tons were for the C.P.R., to construct branch lines in the Northwest.

Mr. Maclean quoted correspondence that had been brought down to the House at the request of the leader of the Opposition to the effect that representations had been made to the Government that Canadian steel companies were unable to meet the demand for rails, and that as both the railway companies named were desirous of carrying on construction work in the West, an arrangement had been entered into between the Algoma Steel Company and the Government, whereby the rails were to be imported with the understanding that a special remission of duty to the extent of fifty percent would be made.

Mr. Maclean argued that the remission of duty at any time was a serious step which should never be taken unless it were shown to be absolutely right and conducive to the public interests, and he called in question whether this had been established in this instance. Even if the necessity were shown, he contended that the remission should have been made directly to the railway corporations themselves and not to the steel company. He could not conceive of any justification whatever for the remission of duties to the Algoma Steel Company, who were manufacturers of steel and were beneficiaries of a protective tariff. He was in no way satisfied by the evidence produced in the correspondence that there was justification for any remission of duty whatever to the railway companies, but especially to the Algoma Steel Company.

MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLE HILL.

The Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, said the member for Halifax had labored to make a mountain out of a mole hill, but had not succeeded. He referred to the order-in-council under which the remission of duties had been granted at the instance of the Minister of Customs after it had been shown that there was a shortage of supply in steel rails and that the railways were in difficulty as a result, and said that in this order-in-council it was made clear that no profit was to accrue to the company which was importing the rails. 'If the Algoma Steel Company had made any money on the transaction it would have been improper,' said Mr. White, 'but every precaution was taken that they would not make a cent by it.' This stipulation, he added, had been enforced by the sending of Mr. Russell, a trusted official of his department, to Montreal to examine the books of the railway companies to check the price paid by the railways to the Algoma Steel Company. The Minister proceeded to argue that the granting of the remission to the steel company rather than to the railways was justified, on the ground that to pass over the former would have reflected injuriously upon their credit, and on the legality of the transaction. He said it was done under the authority of the statute which provided for special contingencies.

NO JUSTIFICATION, SAYS SIR WILFRID.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier agreed that there was no question of legality, but said the point was as to whether the discretion exercised by the Auditor-General was justifiable or not. He did not feel that the Minister of Finance had shown justification.

The Grand Trunk Railway had made representations to the Government as to their inability to build in the West unless there was a remission of duties on rails, 'but was there any reason why any railway company under any circumstances at all should be exempt from the general law which applies to all Canadian subjects to pay their share of taxation? Was there any reason why a railway company which received subsidies from this Government and also from the local Legislature, should not pay their legitimate share of the cost of carrying on the expenses of the country? His hon. friend had told them he was a believer in the stability of the tariff. If so, he must apply the tariff whether to the benefit or detriment of those who pay. In the present case Sir Wilfrid did not know that the Algoma Steel Company had made any profit; on that he took the word of his hon. friend: but somebody had made profit, either the railway or the company.

MR. BORDEN PLEADS URGENCY.

Mr. Borden supported the action of the Government, on the ground that urgency had been shown, and that the discretionary power exercised was necessary under the circumstances, both as regards the needs of the railway and the steel companies.

Dr. Clark (Red Deer) could not see any fallacy in the Government's action. It had taken the only sane view, which was the ultimate good of the consumer.

Dr. Levi Thompson (Qu'Appelle), another Liberal, agreed with Dr. Clark, and would like to see the remission also applied to agricultural implements.

The House then went into committee of supply.

On the consideration of the Customs Department vote, Mr. Lemieux raised the question of the dismissal of Mr. Charles Bernier, customs officer at Marieville.

Mr. Pugsley brought up the dismissal of Mr. Lyman Smith, collector at Oshawa.

Dr. Reid pointed out that, according to the correspondence, Mr. Lyman Smith had been guilty of offensive partisanship. He had made one remark concerning the member for South Ontario which was alone enough to have him dismissed.

Mr. Demers (Iberville) also called attention to the dismissal of Mr. Duncan McLeod, collector at Sherbrooke.

The Hon. Mr. White introduced the resolution which covered the Intercolonial vote that had been held up last night, with the exception of five items. This resolution was then passed by the committee.

Another Case of Blood Poisoning.

Persisted in paring his corns with a razor. Foolish when cure is so painless and sure with Putnam's Corn Extractor. Use Putnam's only—it's the best—guaranteed and painless, price, 15c. at all dealers.

SAVINGS BANK INTEREST.

Senator Dandurand Gives Reasons for Opposing Increase.

Ottawa, April 2.— The Senate yesterday discussed banking. Some days ago Senator Power put on the order paper a declaration that he would 'call attention to the illiberal way in which depositors in Canadian banks are dealt with, and will ask whether it is the intention of the Government to increase the rate of interest on deposits in Government banks.'

Senator Power said the banks paid the people 3 percent on savings deposits, on money which they loan for 7 percent, and paid dividends of 10 and 12 percent. He asked that the Government raise the interest on savings deposits to 4 percent, in which case other banks would be compelled to follow that example.

Senator Dandurand said there would be far-reaching consequences if Senator Power's suggestion was carried out. The banks, too, would be compelled to raise their rates. The result would be that the cost of money would have to be raised to the public. An increase of 1 percent in the rate paid savings depositors would practically wipe out the profits now being earned by the banks. It was not true that the banks got their savings deposits for 3 percent. In addition to the interest paid depositors, the bank had to charge itself with at least three-quarters of 1 percent for administration and another three-quarters of 1 percent, which represented the loss of interest on money the banks had to hold to meet the demands of depositors.

The banks of Canada did not receive more than an average of 6 percent on commercial advances, and not more than an average of 5 percent on money loaned on call. If the banks earn 6 percent on money which costs them 4 1-2 percent, their profits are 1-2 per cent. Was this too much? Senator Dandurand thought not, but said it was true that some banks paid as much as 12 percent in dividends, and there was complaint that this was too high a rate. But all the banks were not paying this rate, and none of them had always paid such a high rate. That rate was achieved by a slow and painful process. If there should be a limit placed on the dividend, what would be the result. Who would place his money in the launching of a bank and take all the attendant risks and anxiety if he knew that he could never get more than 6 percent. Who would face the double liability with this prospect.

After further discussion Senator Bostock closed the debate by suggesting that the Government follow the British example and give its depositors the opportunity of acquiring Government securities in small amounts.

The Senate then adjourned.

PLEDGED TO BAN LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Temperance Movement is Making Appreciable Headway in the West.

Edmonton, Alta., April 2. — What may be a forerunner of a third party in Western Canada is sensed by politicians in the pledge incorporated in circular letters, distributed by the Rev. W. G. W. Fortune, secretary of the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform Association, acting under the direction of the Committee of One Hundred. The plan is to work only for the election of men who are unalterably opposed to the liquor traffic. The pledge follows: 'I solemnly pledge myself, in the presence of my fellow men, that so long as the liquor traffic exists in the Province of Alberta, I will renounce my party ties and affiliations, of whatever kind they may have been, if necessary, and will stand firmly by vote and influence with the Committee of One Hundred, for the election of competent men to the legislature.' Mr. Fortune reports that many are signing the pledges.

SEEKS BACKING FOR IMPERIAL AIR FLEET.

(Canadian Associated Press)

London, April 1.—The Canadian Associated Press learns that a well known Canadian now a resident here, has been asked to go to Canada to endeavor to raise half a million dollars for an Imperial aerial fleet. The gentleman has declined to undertake the mission until the promoters have some more prominent and substantial names at the back of the enterprise. The proposal that the mother country and her dominions should unite in establishing an air service has been canvassed for some time past in influential circles, but no references so far has appeared in the newspapers. The promoters are now endeavoring to get an official backing from the government.

J. D. SCOTT IS SENT FOR TRIAL

Regina, Sask., April 1.—James D. Scott, president of the Northwest Canada Land Company, was yesterday committed for trial on a charge of attempted murder.

It will be remembered that early last month the offices of the land company were shattered by an explosion.

Owing to an investigation, Mr. Scott was arrested on a charge of attempted murder, laid by his partner and the treasurer of the company, Mr. H. B. Lewis.

The evidence disclosed that the firm is on a good financial basis, and that the partners and their employees have been a very happy family, to use the terms employed by counsel for the defence.

THEATRE BURNED DOWN.

Salem, Mass., April 2. — A loss of $100,000 was caused on Theatre Row, Essex street, by a fire which burned Game's Witch Theatre, owned by Stanton Bros., and the furniture store of J. L. Lougee Company last night.

BROCKVILLE MANSION RUINED.

Brockville, Ont., April 2.— 'Thornton Cliff,' the palatial home of A. C. Hardy, on the river front, east of Brockville, was gutted by fire last night. Mr. Hardy and his family have been in Europe for two years.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Ailsa Craig, Ont., April 2.— Word reached here that Mrs. John Henderson and her daughter, former residents of Ailsa Craig, were burned to death at Unity, Sask., in a fire that destroyed their home.

SEEDING WILL BE GENERAL BETWEEN APRIL 15 AND 20

West Reports Abundant Moisture, Good Seed, and Prospects Promising.

Winnipeg, April 2. — With a view to ascertaining general conditions throughout the country, and the probable date for the commencement of seeding, the 'Free Press' gathered 200 reports, a summary of which shows that while snow is deep at a number of points, varying from 13 inches to three feet, on the whole the land is clear, and that seeding will be general between April 15 and 20. While this is on an average twelve days later than 1912 there may easily be a better record, as the early seeding of 1912, was followed by two weeks of very heavy frosts, which damaged considerably the grain the ground which had to be re-seeded.

Snow fall throughout the whole three provinces has been unusualy heavy, and there is abundance of moisture in some sections, so much that it will retard ploughing.

Many districts, especially in Manitoba report ploughing behind. On the other hand a large number report a larger percentage of cultivated land ready for seed this year than has been the case for the last five years.

Six points reported an actual scarcity of seed, two places reported poor seed and the inability of the farmers to get money from the banks to buy better seed. Many points reported large quantities of Marquis wheat would be seeded.

With reference to the percentage of the crop of 1912 still to be marketed, replies indicate that from 15 to 20 percent of crop is still in the hands of the producer. One point reported 50 percent of the crop still in the farmers' hands. One or two places reported as high as 35 and 40 percent, but the whole reports indicated that the volume of grain to come forward after seeding is comparatively light. Unthreshed grain is principally confined to flax, and of the points heard from only 1 report threshing to be done, and at these the percentage varies from five to fifty percent of the crop.

To sum up there is abundant supply of moisture; a fair amount of ground ready for seeding; plenty of good seed, and a season not unduly late, if the present favorable weather continues.

The Mixture That is Canada

Scotch and Irish Losing Ground, While French and Germans Rapidly Increasing.

Although persons of British origin constitute 54 per cent of the total population of Canada, the French and German races bid fair eventually to outnumber the strictly British people.

This is evident from a return just published by the census office at Ottawa. According to this, of the total increase of 1,825,328 in the past ten years, the British races made up 833,796, or 42 per cent of the total increase, while the French and German accounted for 1,322,134, or 72 per cent, with Scandinavians, Jews, Italians, Poles, Dutch, and Finns following in the order named.

It will probably come as a surprise to many to know that in the decade the proportion of Scotch in the total population fell from 14.90 to 13.85, and the proportion of Irish from 18.40 to 14.58. The proportion of English, on the other hand, increased from 23.47 to 25.30.

The population of French origin was 28.51 of the total in 1911, as against 30.71 per cent in 1901, the Germans 5.46 per cent in 1911, as against 5.78 in 1901. The Austro-Hungarians, comprising Austrians, Bukovinians, Galicians, Hungarians and Ruthenians, which were .34 per cent of the total population in 1901, increased to 1.79 per cent in 1911. Japanese, Chinese and Hindus made up 2.13 percent of the people in 1911, as against 1.20 per cent in 1901.

DEAD KING GIVEN STATELY BURIAL

Athens, April 2. — Such an imposing ceremonial as to-day marked the burial of the 'martyred' King George of Greece, was never before witness in modern Athens.

The procession was of great length, and its ranks were composed of a striking mingling of many eastern and western nationalities.

The Royal Princes of Greece and the missions representing the courts of Europe and the American hemisphere joined with deputations, from European Turkey, from the Island of the Aegean Sea and from Asia Minor, each of them in their distinctive national dress.

The soldiery and the clergy rivalled each other in numbers, all branches of the army and of the church being represented. At the head of the procession the coffin, borne on a gun carriage, was followed by King Constantine, by the Crown Prince of Greece, and a number of other Royal Princes. The missions from foreign states then came in carriages, preceding the Dowager Queen and the reigning Queen and the other princesses.

The Greek Cabinet Ministers of the Greek Parliament, the municipal officials, a large number of prominent civilians and a host of deputations of patriotic societies took their places in order in the procession, which was interspersed by large bodies of troops, most of whom had participated in the war.

A prominent feature of the procession was the 'holy standard' of the Greeks, which never before had left its resting place in the church specially built for it at the inception of the Greek kingdom.

All the shops on the streets through which the procession passed were covered with mauve drapings, relieved by flags below, the upper windows being hung with partially veiled portraits of the late King, which were wreathed with laurels and violets.

All the public buildings in the city were decorated with similar drapings.

ONTARIO APPEALS, APRIL 7.

Ottawa, April 1.—The Supreme Court will take up the hearing of appeals on the Ontario list on Monday next, April 7.

POLICE FORCE RESIGNS.

Sarnia, Ont., April 2.— All the members of the local police force have resigned on account of the poor pay, which is only $60 per month. The resignations come into effect on May 1.

Preparing for Church Union

Ontario Methodists Ask Power to Transfer Church Property to Others.

Toronto, April 1.— A bill to give trustees of Methodist churches the power of transferring church property to representatives of other religious bodies was the important feature of a bill introduced in the Legislature yesterday by Mr. Rowell. The recent amendment to the Dominion act modifying the charter powers of the incorporated Methodist Church is the reason for this bill being introduced, its purpose being to carry out the Dominion act as it affects property in this province. Mr. Rowell explained that the recent move towards church union and the co-operation which is taking place in outlying districts make the legislation necessary, as under the present law trustees cannot transfer church property to other bodies.

WILL REPLACE WOLFE'S MONUMENT

Quebec, April 2.— The contract for the stone required for the new Wolfe monument has been given to Messrs. Laforce and Co., of this city, with the understanding that every stone must be ready by July 1st.

The new shaft will be an exact replica of the old one, which can hardly last much longer. The latter was erected by the British Army in 1849, when His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Benjamin D'Urbain, was commander of the forces.

The monument will be raised this year about four feet above its present level on a granite base approached by four sets of steps. There will also be a granite coping extending over a radius of a hundred feet or so. The whole will be surrounded by a circular wall.

PARCELS POST HURTS EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Washington, April 2— Express companies of the country have been hit hard by the operation of the new parcels post system, according to statements submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission by counsel for the companies in their final arguments against the reduction in express rates proposed by the commission.

It was declared that the companies have suffered a loss approximating 25 percent in small package business—a loss which amounts to about six percent of the gross revenues of the companies.

KAISER APOLOGIZES AND MAKES AMENDS.

Berlin, April 1.—The German Emperor's trouble with his tenant Belmuth Sohst, on his estate at Kadinen, has been settled amicably, after being before the courts for several months. The tenant has consented to vacate his farm voluntarily before the expiration of his lease, which has another five years to run.

Helmuth Sohst is to receive $30,000 as compensation, while a letter sent to him from the Emperor's secretariat is understood to contain His Majesty's explanations and regrets.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT COUSIN.

Moncton, N.B., April 2. — Roy Hopper, aged sixteen, of Shediac road, died in the hospital yesterday as a result of a revolver wound accidentally inflicted by his cousin in the sugar woods of Albert.

Episcopalians Shy at 'Protestant'

Proposal in U.S. to Adopt New Name, 'American Catholic Church.'

New York, April 1.—The recent agitation among some members of the Protestant Episcopal Church and its press to eliminate from its name the word 'Protestant,' or to adopt a new name, has called forth a letter of protest from fifteen prominent rectors of the diocese of New York, which has been sent to the Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, of Missouri, presiding bishop of the church.

One of the new names suggested, and to which objection is found, one of the signers of the letter said today, is the 'American Catholic Church.' He added that those who favored its adoption proposed to submit it for consideration at the next general convention of the church in this city next October.

BABIES ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

(Sofia Correspondence 'Christian Herald.')

It is well known that in many places the Turks fled at the approach of the Bulgarian army. Such was the case at Mustapha Pasha. There was such a panic among the Turks that in their flight mothers left their children. Our soldiers along with the dead and wounded had to gather the crying babies. Many a Bulgarian soldier considered it his duty to send home a Turkish baby to be taken cars of when he discovered that its mother had abandoned it and could not be found.

A cavalry lieutenant from Sofia added the other day to his family of six children a seventh one—a Turkish baby girl. His horse suddenly shied, and the rider saw on the ground the baby, and jumped off to take it. Just at that moment a shell fell on the saddle of the horse. The baby saved the man's life. He left it in the care of a Bulgarian woman in the city, and when after the battle he could not discover its mother, he sent it to his wife to care for as one of her own.

OLD ETON CUSTOM.

(From the London 'Standard.')

'Threepenny Day' will be celebrated at Eton to-morrow by the distribution of new threepenny pieces to the whole of the collegers. 'Threepenny Day' is one of Eton's oldest customs and ranks in antiquity with 'Pop' and 'Montem.'

It is an institution founded nearly 400 years ago by Roger Lupton, who was provost from 1502 to 1535, he arranging with the fellows for an annual distribution of money to take place on the anniversary of his death. Seventy new threepenny pieces will be distributed in the college hall after luncheon by the provost, Dr. E. Warre. Each boy will be called up in turn, and if there are any absentees their share falls to the captain. This gift is confined to the collegers, of whom there are seventy, on the foundation. The other 900-odd scholars are known as the Oppidans, or boarders. Tossing for the threepenny pieces is the usual sequence at the present day.

WILL ADVANCE FUR INDUSTRY IN ALBERTA

Edmonton, Alta., April 2. — Several titled society women of London and other parts of England, attracted by the high prices paid for black fox pelts, are coming to Edmonton this spring to engage in fox-breeding in central and northern Alberta. They are prepared to make large investments. If the venture is successful, it is likely that women, who have hitherto devoted their attention to prize dogs and horses, will engage in the new industry.

Eight black fox skins, each valued at $1,500, were sold in Edmonton last week by trappers from the north country. Fifty-four thousand dollars worth of silver fox pelts were sold last season. Mr. J. L. Cote, representing the Athabasca district in the provincial parliament, said in the course of an address the other day that the fur industry in Alberta was a matter of $1,000,000 in 1912, muskrats heading the list with $400,000. He added:

'Contrary to the general belief, the fur-bearing animals in the remote districts of the province are not decreasing. They are simply receding before civilization, being driven further north. The catches during the last few years and so far this season would indicate that furs are still plentiful in the hinterland. The Government of Alberta is keenly interested in the development of the industry and is doing everything possible to assist those engaged in it.'

Factor of the Hudson's Bay, Revillon Freres, and the Northwest Trading Companies, which maintain posts in the north country, report that fur-bearing animals are plentiful, but there is no indication that prices for black and silver fox pelts will be lower.

MR. J.P. MORGAN'S WILL SAID TO BE OF RECENT DATE

Some New York Guesses Put Late Financier's Fortune At $300,000,000.

Rome, April 1.—The body of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, after it had been embalmed and dressed, was to-day enclosed in a walnut coffin lined with white brocade. This was then placed in a leaden casket and finally in a third case of heavy walnut with gold and silver fittings.

Flowers continued to be sent to the hotel throughout the day and the apartment is now filled with them.

The United States Ambassador has offered to hold a funeral service at the Embassy in pursuance of instructions received from Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State.

No definite arrangements have yet been made for the transport of the body to America, but it is understood accommodation has been offered on board the 'Koenig Alberta'—leaving Naples on April 4—for the body and also for the relatives of the late financier.

New York, April 1.—Estimates of the fortune left by the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, as made in the financial district to-day, range from $75,000,000 to $300,000,000, this sum including his art collections.

It is understood that the financier's will is of comparatively recent date, but no intimation has been made as to when it will be given to the public. Mr. Morgan's personal counsel declines to discuss the matter.

Those who shared Mr. Morgan's close friendship predict that there will be large charitable and public bequests, although it is conceded that the son, Mr. J. P. Morgan, will, doubtless, receive the bulk of the fortune.

Mr. Morgan's realty holdings were comparatively small, and by far the greater part of the estate, it is understood, will be found to be made up of gilt-edged securities.

Judging by his former quiet philanthropy those who speculated to-day as to possible bequests, thought that the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Episcopal Church, and perhaps Yale and Harvard Universities would come in for handsome benefactions.

ECZEMA



Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember I make this broad statement after putting twelve years of my time on this one disease, and handling in the meantime nearly half of a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TO-DAY, I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, just give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me to-day I believe you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 782 Court Block, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo. Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

OGDEN RAILWAY SHOPS OPENED

Built on Prairie, They Will Employ 2,500 Men and Turn Out 600 Locomotives a Year.

Eleven and a half months from the turning of the first sod, the C. P. R. has opened its new shops at Ogden, near Calgary.

The announcement of the opening, which was made in Montreal to-day, will attract attention and interest through the whole of the big C. P. R. system. The new Ogden shops, the sponsors claim, comprise the largest railway repair shops in the world.

Where less than twelve months ago was open prairie land, there exists to-day a great hive of industry, and springing up around the new Ogden shops is the city of Ogden. The C. P. R. has already expended several millions of dollars on the erection of buildings and equipment, formnig these works, but there still remains much more to be done before the shops reach a finished state.

The shops, which occupy a space of 120 acres, are of the most modern construction, and contain the latest appliances used in the construction or the repair of a locomotive. Altogether there is ag roup of twenty buildings, the locomotive works alone occupying a space of eight acres.

Betwen five or six hundred men are now employed in the shops, but in about four months' time they will be in full working order, when it is expected that fully 2,500 men will be found employment.

The power plant is one of the biggest in the west, comprising six Babcock and Wilcox boilers, and generators capable of developing 2,100 h.p. The concrete smoke stack providing draft for the boilers is 250 feet high, and is a land mark which can be seen at a distance of many miles. The capacity of the locomotive shops will be between six hundred and eight hundred a year. The shops will be a great acquisition in the west, and will materially assist the company in keeping its huge rolling stock in the highest state of efficiency.

MINERS THREATEN TO STRIKE IN WALES

Cardiff, April 1.—Over 50,000 miners in South Wales to day handed in a month's notice to quit their employment as a protest against the engagement in the mines of non-unionist workmen. Failing an agreement between the men and their employers all the pits will be idle on May 1.

Ruptured People—

Try This for Relief and Cure

Here is something you can try for sixty days—just as a test—without having to risk a cent —

Something which in the last twenty-four years has saved thousands of ruptured people from having to undergo operation —

Something so strengthening to the ruptured parts that you can work right along while getting better—

Something absolutely **guaranteed** to keep rupture from coming out—if it doesn't, it won't cost you a single cent.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO RISK A PENNY.

We don't ask you to pay out a penny on the strength of any mere promise or claims.

We will make you a **guaranteed** rupture holder especially for your case—make it to your measure—and let you try it sixty days—

Let you give it a thorough test without asking you to risk a cent.

If it doesn't keep your rupture from coming out or bothering you in any way—if it doesn't prove every claim we make—then you can send it back and it won't cost you a cent.

SEE WHAT IT DOES.

This guaranteed rupture holder—the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—is made on an absolutely **new principle.** It is far **more** than just a truss.

You see this truss—unlike all others—is self-adjusting, self-regulating.

The support it gives automatically increases when there is any sudden movement or strain—as in working—so no strain can force your rupture out.

And, in addition, a Cluthe Truss provides the **only way ever discovered for overcoming the weakness,** which is the **real cause** of rupture.

While relieving the weak ruptured parts of all strain, this Truss is constantly strengthening the ruptured parts.

Just **how** it **does** that—entirely **automatically**—is all explained in our free book.

300,000 PEOPLE HAVE TESTED IT.

The Cluthe Truss has such a remarkably strengthening and beneficial effect that it has cured some of the worst cases on record—

Among them men and women 50 to 70 years old, who had been ruptured from 20 to 50 years.

Cured many of them after everything else, including operation, had failed to do any good.

NO BELT—NO LEG-STRAPS—NO SPRINGS.

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

GET WORLD'S GREATEST RUPTURE BOOK.

So that you can judge for yourself, we want to send you a free book we have written—a cloth-bound book of advice. People who have read it—including physicians—say it is the best book ever written on Rupture.

It sums up all we have learned about rupture in forty years of day-after-day experience. It deals with rupture in all its forms and **stages**—explains the dangers of operations—shows why wearing elastic or spring trusses is sooner or later almost sure to shorten your life. And it exposes the humbug "appliances," "methods," "plasters," etc., and shows how old-fashioned elastic trusses are masqueraded under false and misleading names—puts you on guard against throwing money away.

It shows why 60-days trial is the only safe way to buy anything for rupture, and how the Cluthe Truss is the only thing you can get on such a long trial, because the only thing good enough to stand such a thorough test.

And it tells all about the Cluthe Truss—how it ends constant expense—how you can try it 60 days at our risk, and how little it costs if you keep it after making the test.

It tells—in their own words—the experience of many former sufferers—gives their names and addresses—perhaps you know some of them.

5000 other voluntary endorsements sent with the book.

Write for it to-day—don't put it off—this book may be the means of adding many years to your life and of restoring you to full strength and usefulness.

Just use the coupon, or simply say in a letter or postal "Send me the Book."

—THIS BRINGS IT—

Box 104—CLUTHE COMPANY.
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Send me your Free Book and Trial Offer.

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THE FAMOUS WRITER SERIES FOR 'WITNESS' READERS

13.---THE MESSENGER by HAROLD BINDLOSS

(Author of 'Alison's Adventure,' etc.).

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The November mists were rolling along the scarred hillside when he dragoons, glancing sharply about them, rode down the water. Wet boulders encumbered their path over slippery shingle; here and there they crossed the frothing, peat-stained stream, and in front of them the valley wound deep among the hills of southern Scotland. That high watershed is still a desolation of white hill-grass and brown ling where the sheep browse peacefully; but it was long shadowed with cruelty and fear, and scattered among its lonely moors lie the martyrs' graves.

Sergeant Allinson, who led the troop, held King James' authority to seize and bind all unvouched for strangers and nonconforming Whigs where he could find them. It, however, behoved him to be cautious, since the followers of the Covenant, driven to adopting carnal weapons, were addicted to taking pot-shots at His Majesty's dragoons from hidden peat-hags and behind stone walls. They were stubborn folk who had suffered for the reformed faith, as taught in Geneva, long and steadfastly.

That particular valley was off Allinson's usual beat, but earlier in the afternoon he had sighted a well-mounted traveller crossing the neck of the divide, and he had instructions to look out for such men. It was suspected that Whigs escaped to Holland sent treasonable messages across the seas. The dragoons, however, had lost the man among the mosses, and now, when dusk was near, they growled at the roughness of the track, and wondered where they could find shelter. Suddenly a pistol shot rang out ahead, and risking a fall, they clattered over the shingle and ploughed across a strip of spongy moor until they found a horse lying where the track dipped sharply down a shaly bank. There was a small hole near its ear and a ragged bone protruded from one distorted leg. Its rider, however, had vanished; and while Allinson considered whether he should push on down the water or follow another track up a neighboring glen, the gathering mists enveloped them.

In the meanwhile, an anxious man was scrambling on in haste beside the stream while the woolly vapor rolled down the valley after him. He had a long and perilous journey to make, and he must obtain a horse somewhere, and shelter for a few hours' rest. As chance would have it, he had not seen the dragoons, because he was picking his way across a treacherous moss during the few minutes they were visible.

Darkness was closing down when he reached an old grey house round which there straggled a thin birch wood. It was a larger and more pretentious building than he had expected to find, and on approaching it he saw two men splitting logs. One was elderly and grim of aspect, and the newcomer noticed that he held the hammer in an awkward manner; the other was a raw lad, apparently a herd.

'Is it likely that I will find a horse or shelter here?' the stranger asked.

The older man glanced at him sourly, noticing with apparent disapproval his small cocked hat, long riding coat, and military bearing.

'Ye'll get shelter, but a horse I dinna ken aboot; it may be the morn before the laird wins hame,' he said. 'Gang forward to the hoose.'

The man obeyed, and when asked his rank and errand answered: 'A soldier, on business of the State.'

The woman he had spoken to left him in a chilly stone hall, and coming back informed him: 'The leddy bids ye welcome.'

He was ushered into an inner room, lighted by a small silver lamp and a great peat fire, where a daintily-attired girl rose to receive him. She was fresh of face and comely, but there was a quiet pride in her manner which savored more of Edinburgh than the moorland wilds. Indeed, it struck him that she made a fascinating picture. In the meanwhile, she was quietly appraising him—he had a resolute, bronzed face with a white star across the forehead, steady eyes, and bore an unmistakable tamp of command. He was clearly a King's officer, and that pleased her. Then she responded to his bow with an elaborote curtsey.

'Ye are welcome,' she said. 'It is long since we have seen any strangers from the outer world and one wearies for news of it. I am sorry it may be some hours before my brother returns.'

Her voice was refined and musical, and the man did not regret her brother's absence, since it appeared that she meant to favor him with her company. Nor, having eaten nothing since morning, was he sorry when she ordered food to be brought and poured him wine into an old silver cup.

'I call the toast God save the King!' she said smiling.

It was an ill-omened one in those troubled days, when many a sturdy Westland Whig died for refusing it; but the man took the cup.

'A few people's chosen Sovereign!' he bowed respectfully.

'Chosen!' she exclaimed. He rules by right divine.'

The newcomer was on his guard. She evidently honored James the Second though he had been told in Holland that the folks in southern Scotland were stern Calvinists at heart. He had sworn allegiance to William of Orange.'

'Mistress,' he said, 'I believe most stoutly in the right to rule. It is a rare and precious gift; one not to be mistaken in the gracious Prince I serve.'

'Why,' she cried, 'that is spoken like a loyal gentleman.

She refilled the cup and once more he bowed. 'If one might venture so far—to the brightest eyes and the most winsome hostess it hath been my good hap to meet for many a day. And now, having no sponsor, I declare myself—Richard Fenwick, once of Redesdale in Northumberland, lately captain in the wars over-seas.'

'And I,' she responded, 'am Margaret Johnstone, lately of Edinburgh, and now mistress of this grim old house among the barren moors. A sorrowful land, and a stubborn people who have wandered from their loyalty.'

Then she sat down at table with him, and while he ate he was troubled with a sense of shame. The girl, who had something imperious about her, attracted him strongly, but she was gracious only because she supposed him to be an officer of her King. It was impossible that he should undeceive her; he was the bearer of important messages, which must be delivered at any hazard.

I hardly thought to find King James had such firm friends upon these moors where the blue banner of the Covenant has been unfurled,' he said at length.

Her face darkened. 'They are few and some are faint-hearted. We, however, have not suffered for our loyalty—my brother is lenient—the hill folk fear him not.'

'You,' he said, 'would be less merciful?'

'With my whole heart I serve the King,' she cried. 'I think, hateful as it would be, if I were sure there were rebels among our people, I would denounce them.'

'To the dragoons? Would you send a man to face the muskets?'

'May I never have to choose!' she answered. 'But the land must be purged of treason; the days are evil.'

Then they talked of other matters, and she listened with eager interest while he told of court and army life in the low countries and France. Once or twice he came near betraying himself, but she failed to notice this. At last, he rose reluctantly.

'My errand is urgent, and, to my sorrow, I must ride again,' he said. 'You have promised to provide me with a horse. May I see to its saddling?'

'Surely,' she said, and as he took up his hat to go out a small folded paper fell from its lining, unobserved by either.

On reaching the stable Fenwick watched with dry amusement the two men get the horse ready. Their slowness and clumsiness bore out the idea he had alrady formed about their politics.

'That will not serve,' he said. 'Take another inch upon the girth; relink the bridle.'

They did it sullenly and he smiled. 'I will reward any one who gives me a few plain directions about my road to the head of Clyde.'

The other man started. 'Whom seek ye there?'

Fenwick spoke one word—the name of a proscribed contender for the Covenant—and the man's sour face changed. 'Then,' he said, 'all I ken is at your service. But I thought—'

'I know. But I have fought for the reformed faith on many a red field, and now I come with messages from Holland. See, I trust you!'

'And weel ye may—only the friends o' the faithful ken that him ye seek still bides in Scotland,' replied the other, holding up a deformed hand. 'Yon is the mark o' the thumbscrews. 'Twas done by the persecutors in Edinbro', where others suffered mair for the Covenant.'

'Then what do you here, serving those who love the Stuarts?'

A flush crept into the man's dark face. 'It is a weakness o' the flesh. I won forth from prison, brought very low; the faithful were hunted on the hills; there was nae place to shelter me. Forby, the laird, is a kindly man. I am o 'the same name as him, and his household go free o' the Dragoons.'

Fenwick could not blame him, though he knew that many in a similar plight had chosen the harder part, hiding in the rain-scourged mosses. The man, however, seemed to blame himself, for he broke out again: 'Whiles black shame comes over me—I have bowed in the house o' Rimmon. Yet, I bide faithful in other things, kenning weel that the price o' my backsliding will be required o' me.'

'You are wise,' said Fenwick. 'To die at the dragoons' hands would not advance the cause. Wait and be ready when the sword is drawn again.'

He supposed from the other's expression that this savored of casuistry, but the man gave him instructions about his route, and Fenwick turned away to bid his hostess farewell.

He had been absent some time, and in the meanwhile the girl had noticed a strip of paper on the floor. Picking it up, she read a statement that the bearer was to be trusted, followed by the signature of one who had been hunted fiercely through the wilds before he escaped to Holland. Then anger and hot confusion seized her as she remembered that she had been almost unduly gracious to the stranger, who was clearly an emissary of the Whigs who plotted abroad against the King. Another thought struck her — Fenwick was no doubt carrying dispatches, and running down into the hall, she carefully felt over his riding coat. It was as she expected — there was something cunninguy hidden inside the lining, and slitting the latter she drew out a small sealed packet. This was proof, and she went back with a hardening face to the room she had left. Shortly afterwards, Fenwickk came in and looked at her in astonishment. There was hot color in her cheekks; her eyes glittered.

'It is most regretfully I ride away,' he began, and she stopped him with a scornful gesture

'On whose errand? What master do ye serve?'

Reading discovery in her eyes, he made a ceremonious bow. 'The most wise and merciful Prince, William of Orange.'

Slipping suddenly between him and the door, she set her back to it. 'Then ye have crept, a traitor, into a loyal house. But ye do not leave it.'

'I was driven of necessity, to my deep regret. But now ride I must.'

'Ye go not,' she said, white in face, but determined.

'Mistress,' he answered with another bow, 'I would remain your willing prisoner, but duty calls.'

'Duty?' she cried with stinging scorn. 'To plot with bitter rebel Whigs against your lawful King.'

'You are very staunch,' he said; 'I would I could make you see.'

His grave quietness troubled her. There was much she was forced to admire in this man it was a pity he was a traitor.

'I can only see your falseness,' she declared.

'Why,' he replied, 'when I entered your house, I supposed you at one with the persecuted people of this sorrowful land. Afterwards, when I learned the truth, I feared I would fail in my errand if I betrayed myself.'

'Ye shall surely fail now.'

Moving towards her, he laid a hand upon her shoulder. 'Mistress Margaret, I crave your pardon, but you leave me no remedy. Go forth I must; time presses.'

He used no violence, but he drew her firmly away from the door, and she raised a loud cry for help. It was answered, and as, breathless and furious, she clutched a chair he sprang out of the room. Then there was a clatter of feet and a cry on the stairs; and running out with a lamp, she saw the sour-faced servitor standing half way up the steps.

'Rob,' she gasped, 'have ye let him escape?'

'He was over quick,' said the other. 'He won by ere I could grip him.'

'Then after him!' she cried. 'Why do ye stand there?'

The man ran down, and following to the hall door, she listened eagerly; trying to persuade herself she was sorry the rebel had got away. She could hear nothing for a minute or two; and then a clatter of horsehoofs and a clear jingle of steel came out of the darkness. A hoarse shout broke through it, a musket flashed; there was a clamor, and by the clatter of hoofs approached the house again. While she shivered in apprehension dim figures of men and horses appeared outside the door and a sergeant of dragoons strode in. Two troopers followed, rudely thrusting forward, a breathless, bare-headed man. The girl closed one hand tight when she saw it was Fenwickk.

'We seized this fellow escaping from your house,' said Sergeant Allinson. 'What do you know of him.'

'She can tell you nothing,' Fenwick broke in. 'I came here, a stranger, begging shelter a few hours ago, and the young mistress of the house would have had me seized when at last she had some suspicion of my loyalty.'

Sergeant Allinson looked sharply at the girl, who was trembling now. 'It is fortunate we know your brother is well-affected.' He next questioned Fenwick, who declined to answer; and then signed to the dragoons. 'Secure him in an out building, with two men on guard.

The troopers disappeared with their prisoner, and Allinson once more addressed the girl: 'We must have quarters until the morning, when we take this fellow, who I think is of too much importance to be dealt with at the drumhead, to Selkirk. Food and fodder will be required.'

She withdrew to give the necessary orders, after which she fled back to the room where she had entertained the stranger. One thing was clear—the delay she had caused him had led to his capture—and now, in spite of her loyalty to King James, she bitterly regretted it. He was a courtly man, his face and voice had impressed her pleasantly, and she had delivered him to his enemies who would show no mercy. Rebel, as he was, it was horrible to think that his blood would be upon her hands.

Then, remembering that the most damaging evidence against him was in her possession, she took out the strip of paper and sealed packet, which he evidently had not missed. It was her obvious duty to hand them to the sergeant, but this she could not bring herself to do. Then it occurred to her that she could embarrass the conspirators who had sent him by destroying the papers, though their surreptitious destruction would no doubt be a treasonable act, and her house had always been staunch to the King. While she hesitated, there was a tramp of feet on the stairway and a jingle of spurs; and she suddenly thrust the papers into the peat fire. As they flared up, Sergeant Allinson came in, and her heart beat painfully fast as she wondered if he would notice and attempt to recover them.

'There is a matter I forgot,' he said. 'If the mist is still thick when daylight comes, I must have a guide. We spent some hours this night wandering among the hills.'

'One shall be provided,' she answered and drew a deep breath of relief when the man went out. He had not noticed, and nothing now remained of the incriminating papers.

That night Fenwick lay bound in the stable, with a trooper on guard outside the door, and innured as he was to peril, there were several reasons why he could not sleep. At length a low voice called to him from a loft overhead, and when he answered cautiously the sour-faced Rob swung himself down through a gap above a manger.

'Speak saft,' he said in a whisper. 'I canna take ye out the way I came; they watch over weel. I guide these fell dragoons to Selkirk the morn.'

'Well?'

Rob's dark face grew very grim. 'I am a backslider, I have served the persecutors, but seen that may be forgiven me. Ye were carrying letters?'

Fenwick, who had missed them, looked hard at him, and Rob went on: 'Auld Nannie saw the mistress searching in your coat, and when she carried fresh peats up after the sergeant cam' doon the leddy was kneeling by the fire. I'm thinking she burned them.'

Deep relief was only one of Fenwick's confused sensations, but he answered quietly: 'It is of little matter. For greater safety, these words were written on my mind.'

'Ye will never speak them, once the dragoons hail ye to Selkirk toon. But mark this weel—if the mists hang thick, there is still a way o' escape. Three miles on the road we follow a wild glen; the path is steep, the hillside falls beneath. When ye hear a shot, fling yourself over—maybe ye'll reach the bottom with nae banes broken; then lie among the boulders until ye can crawl up the hollow in the rock close by a big pool.'

'But the shot?'

For the first time, Rob smiled. 'Gibbie, the herd, with the laird's auld fowling piece will gar them fear the sword o' Gibeon.'

'If you are guide, you will lead them with a musket at your head,' said Fenwick, watching him steadily.

'Ay,' said Rob simply. 'But what o' my life, if the cause gangs forward.' His expression changed again. 'I have dwelt here to save it, bending the knee to Baal, while other mair faithful testified with their blood. Satan tempted me but noo the call is clear.'

Fenwick held out his hand to him. 'My escape is of little moment, except in this — it is needful that those I bear a message to should hear me speak.'

Weel,' said Rob, 'when the troop is in confusion, leap ye boldly doon the lynn.'

They separated and Fenwick went to sleep. It was dawn when he was rudely wakened, and given a little food, and soon afterwards he was led out and bidden to walk between two dragoons. The mists were rolling about the hillsides, the light was dim, but when the troop started with a clatter of hoofs and jingle of steel, he saw a white-faced girl whose eyes were fixed on him in the doorway. She stood there some time after the dragoons and their prisoner had faded into the mist.

It hung about them more thickly than ever when they slowly made their way up a narrow rift in the hills. The path was steep and rough, the stones were wet and slippery, and the roar of falling water came up out of a deep chasm below, which was filled with eddying haze. Suddenly a shot rang out and a plunging horse backed into one behind; its rider, trying to wheel away from the perilous edge, fouled a comrade, and the path was blocked. Then in the confusion, Fenwick slipped under a horse's body and leaped out from a ledge into the mist. He shot downwards through it, while here and there a musket flashed alonk the brink; and struck something with his feet that flung him violently against an almost precipitous slope. Down this he rolled and slid until he brought up against a boulder in the stream with a shock that came near driving the little breath he had left out of him. There were shouts above as he lay for a while behind the stone, and showers of gravel came rattling down; but it was evident that none of the dragoons who clambered about the edge were willing to follow him into the gulf, and by and by he crawled cautiously upstream until he found the hollow in the rock which Rob had mentioned. Climbing it with difficulty, he reached a moor and soon afterwards a dim figure appeared in the mist. He stopped when it called to him, and recognized it as the guide.

'I am rejoiced you got away,' he said.

Rob smiled harshly. 'The trooper set to guard me was looking up the glen; I gripped him by the leg. Ere he could lift his piece he was out o' the saddle.'

'Where do you go now.'

'To join the faithful hiding in the mosses,' was the answer. 'But first I set ye on the path of those ye seek.'

What befell the dragoons Fenwick never heard, for he saw no more of them, but he carried out his errand and returned to Holland safely, and his master, William of Orange, was King when he rode north from London on a purely personal mission. It was falling dusk when he reached the old grey house among the lonely hills, but Margaret Johnstone, whom he had apprised of his visit, stood there waiting him, and she held out her hand.

'Now peace hath come, I ventured back, looking for a gracious welcome,' he said.

'Why,' she said smiling, 'the laird and I will do what we can. It was true service ye did us in London when some laid tales against us before your master. I would ye could forget what befell ye here on your last visit, but I think we were both loyal.'

'Mistress Margaret,' he answered, bowing over her hand, 'a man may without blame be loyal to others besides his King.'

She said nothing to this, but she blushed as she led him in.

UNQUIET HOTELS OF SPAIN

Bells, Poultry, Market Waggons and Noisy Pupils Keep Guests Awake.

The dinner, when we came back to it, was not very good, or at least not very winnin , and the next night it was no better, writes William D. Howells in 'Harper's Magazine,' of his experience in Seville, though the head waiter had then made us so much favor as to promise us a side table for the rest of our stay.

He was a very friendly head waiter, and the dining room was a long glare of the encaustic tiling which all Seville seems lined with, and of every Moorish motive in the decoration. Besides there was a young Scotch girl, very interestingly pale and delicate of face, at one of the tables, and at another a Spanish girl with the most wonderful fire red hair, and there were several miracles of the beautiful obesity which abounds in Spain.

When we returned to the annex it did seem for the short time we kept our windows shut that the manager had spoken true, and we promised ourselves a tranquil night, which, after our two nights in Cordova, we needed, if we did not merit. But we had counted without the spread of popular education in Spain. Under our windows, just across the way, there proved to be a school of the 'Royal Society of Friends of their Country,' as the Spanish inscription in its front proclaimed;' and at dusk its pupils, children and young people of both sexes, began clamoring for knowledge at its doors.

About 10 o'clock they burst from them again with joyous exultation in their acquirements; then, shortly after, every manner of vehicle began to pass, especially heavy market waggons overladen and drawn by horses swarming with bells. Their succession left scarcely a moment of the night unstunned; but if ever a moment seemed to be escaping, there was a maniacal bell in a church near by that clashed out: 'Hello! Here's a bit of silence; let's knock it on the head !'

We went promptly the next day to the gentle old manager and told him that he had been deceived in thinking he had given us rooms on a quiet street, and appealed to his invention for something, for anything, different. His invention had probably never been put to such stress before, and he showed us an excess of impossible apartments, which we subjected to a consideration worthy of the greatest promise in them.

Our search ended in a suite of rooms on the top floor, where we could have the range of flat roof outside if we wanted; but as the private family living next door kept hens, led by a lordly turkey, on the roof, we were sorrowfully forced to forego our peculiar advantage.

Peculiar we then thought it, though we learned afterward that poultry farming was not uncommon on the flat roofs of Seville and there is now no telling how we might have prospered if we had taken those rooms and stocked our roof with Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. At the moment, however, we thought it would not do, and we could only offer our excuse to the manager, whose resources we had now exhausted, but not whose patience, and we parted with exprsesions of mutual esteem and regret.

QUOTATIONS IN BRITISH PARLIAMENTS

('London Chronicle'.)

Quotations and misquotations are alike disappearing from Parliamentary oratory. The tendency had set in even in the days of Disraeli, 'All things change,' he wrote in recalling his early Parliamentary experiences, 'and quoting Virgil will be the next thing to disappear. In the last Parliament we often had Latin quotations, but never from a member with a new constituency. I have heard Greek quoted here, but that was long ago and a great mistake. The House was quite alarmed. Charles Fox used to say as to quotation: 'No Greek; as much Latin as you like; and never French under any circumstances. No English poet unless he has completed his century.' These words, like some other good rules, the unwritten orders of the House of Commons.'

BABY'S OWN TABLETS ALWAYS DO GOOD
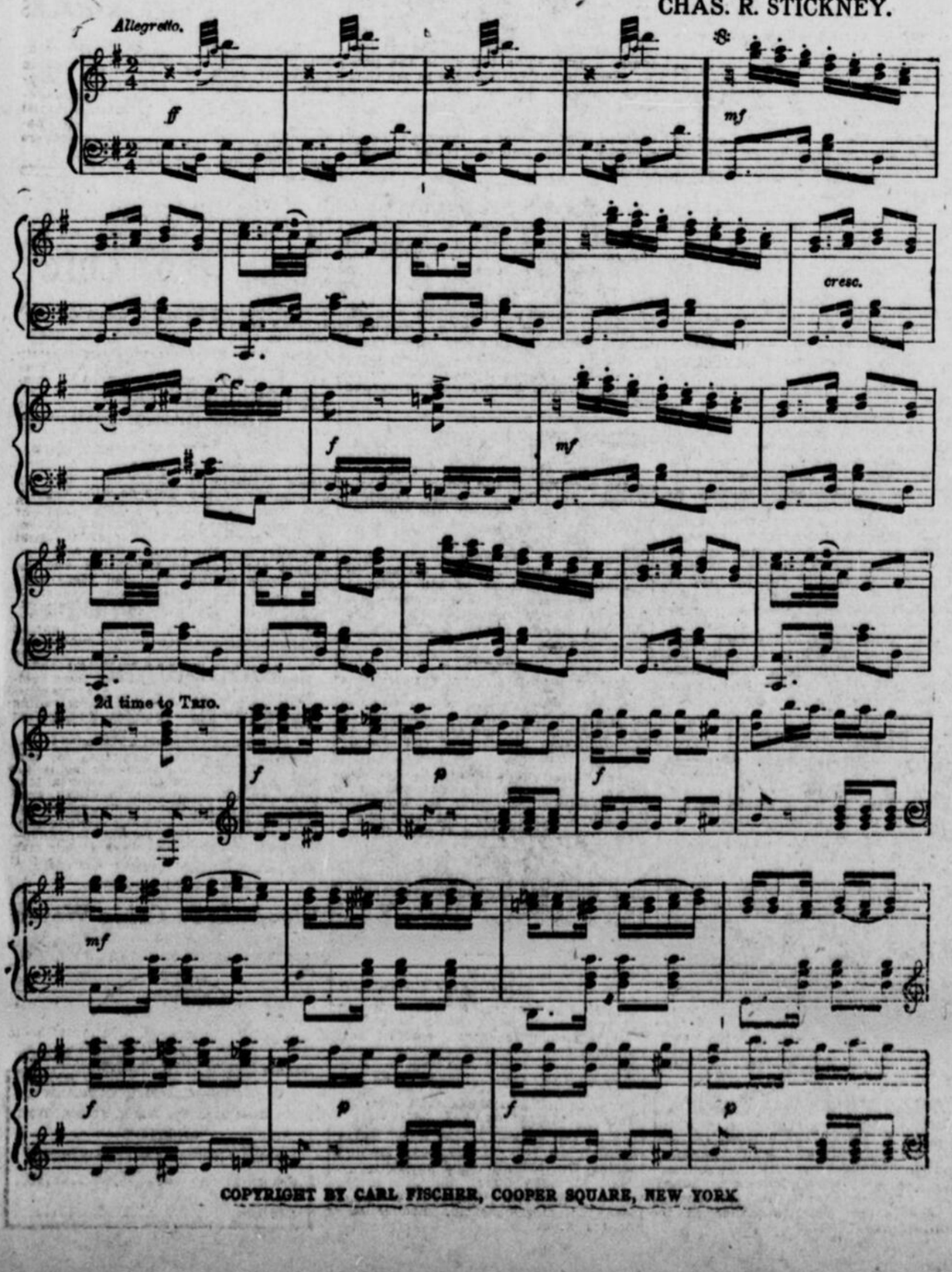
Mothers, whether your baby is suffering from indigestion, colic or worms, or from some other form of childhood ailment, you will find Baby's Own Tablets a sure relief. Thousands of mothers use nothing else for their little ones. The Tablets always do good — they cannot possibly do harm and are equally good for the new-born babe or growing child. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.
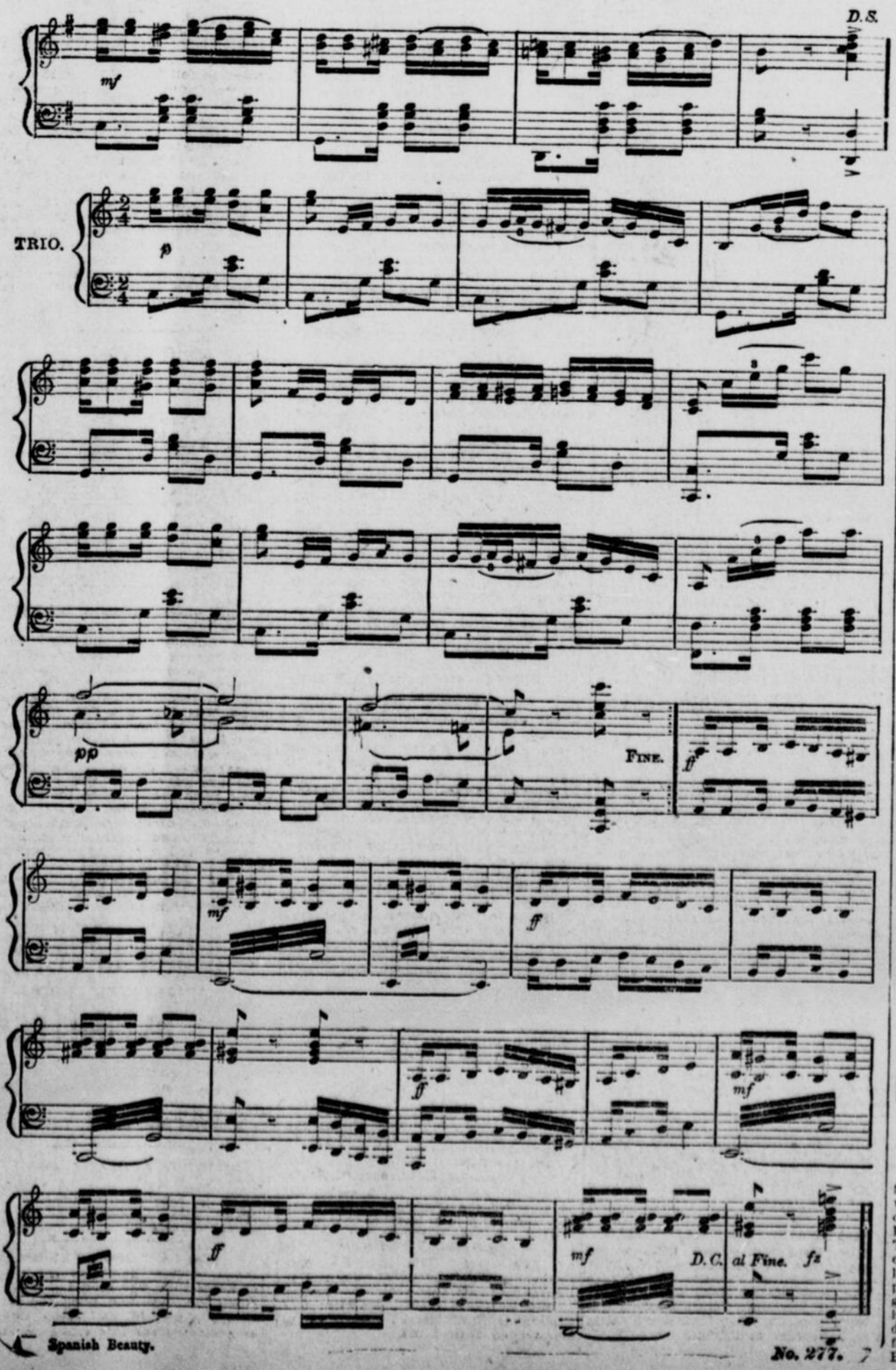
Spanish Beauty

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NEWS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Theological Unity in Montreal a Big Success

Co-ordination of Teaching Staffs of the Four Theological Colleges Now a Permanent Factor in College Life, Says Mr. W. M. Birks.

The co-ordination of the teaching staffs of the four theological colleges in Montreal has ceased to be an experiment, and has become a permanent fact in college life in Montreal. This was the statement made last week by Mr. W. M. Birks, to whose initative the scheme was largely due.

'The scheme has been a phenomenal success,' said Mr. Birks, 'so much so, that there is not the least thought of ever going back to the old method of isolation. We shall soon come to look upon that as mediaev'. The professors, instead of having to cover many subjects, have been able to specialize in a way that was absolutely impossible before, and the students have benefited accordingly. Then there have been larger classes, and this in its turn has resulted in a healthy spirit of emu' ion and enthusiasm.

We are told by the principals that the scheme has been an unqualified success, and that it has come at a most opportune time, because it has become necessary to train the clergy in new s' to adapt the old message to the psychological, sociological and economic problems which confront as a new nation in the making, with immigrant pouring in from all countries in the world.

'Then again it lifts theological training into a higher sphere, and gives it a dignity and an importance in our versity life commensurate with the position attained by other faculties. It will be a great thing for Montreal if, in addition to dominating the country in things financial and commercial, and in the matter of scientific training, we can also dominate it as the theological centre of the country. That is what we feel that this scheme will do.

'There is no denying the fact that at present we have been lagging behind lamentably in the quantity and quality of the material for the ministry. The Church has a recognized place in the life of the nation and the individual, and if it is to do its work as it should be done, if it is to meet the many pressing demands coming in upon it from all quarters of our great country, the very best of our young men must be attracted to its service, and attracted in much greater numbers. We feel that this scheme will assist in doing this; in fact, it has already begun to do so, and we look for an increasing accession to the ranks of the students, and increasing proficency in those who graduate.'



MR. W. M. BIRKS.

Asked if any denominational differences had arisen in connection with the scheme, Mr. Birks replied emphatically—None whatever. While the full teaching staff of all the colleges is available for the students of all the colleges, denominational teaching is still a part of the curriculum of each, and is just as important as ever it was. We have now got to the stage where we respect each other. We are better denomination for not only toleration, but knowledge of the other man's point of view.

'The session is now nearly ended—the most successful and the most promising of any session the theological colleges have ever had. Of course, there will be four separate convocations, and each one, you may take it for granted, will heartily endorse the scheme.'

FARMERS BANK INSOLVENT FROM THE BEGINNING

Inspection Would Have Saved Depositors Much Money, Says Mr. G. Clarkson.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, April 4.—Mr. Geofrey Clarkson, of Toronto, who was liquidator of the Farmers' Bank, and of the Monarch Bank, was a witness before the Banking Committee to-day. His experience has been chiefly in winding up institutions, 'a bank undertaker,' Mr. Ames termed him.

Mr. Clarkson said he believed the shareholders should appoint the auditor, subject to approval of the Minister of Finance, though it made little difference who made the appointment so long as it was a reputable firm of auditors. He was of the opinion that inspection would not have prevented the failure of the Farmers' Bank, but it would have made the condition known in time to save much of what was lost.

'The Farmers' Bank was insolvent before it ever started,' he said. 'Half the capital of the Farmers' Bank was lost through the opening of unprofitable branches, but the wreck of the institution was really due to the bad loan made to the Keeley Mine, and the efforts that were subsequently made in connection with that loan. Witness did not believe any auditor could make a proper inspection of the assets of a bank in two or three days, as Mc. McLeod suggested yesterday.

'Would an independent audit have disclosed at the end of six months or a year the true state of affairs in the Farmers' Ban'' he was asked.

'The audit would have disclosed the state of affairs, but it would not have disclosed the nature of the bad loan that soon,' said Mr. Clarkson. 'The men at the head of the Farmers' Bank were utterly incompetent to run a bank.'

'Was it not criminal negligence if there was knowledge of this state of affairs on the part of bankers and others to let it go on?' asked Mr. Thorburn.

'I shall not take that stand,' said Mr. Clarkson. 'I may have opinions, but lack proof.'

Answering Mr. Ross (Middlesex), the witness said the losses at branches of the Farmers' Bank amounted to only $10,000. The real losses were at the head office. Double liability, he said, usually was effective, producing more than was expected—usually 75 to 80 percent.

'Will the Farmers' Bank depositors receive anything?' asked Mr. Duncan Ross.

'Not unless the Keeley Mine produces something,' was the reply.

DR. SPARLING'S SUCCESSOR REV. C. A. WILLIAMS

Noted Irish Preacher Accepts St. James Methodist Church.

The Rev. Charles A. Williams, of the Central Mission, Dublin, has accepted the call to the pastorate of St. James Methodist Church, Montreal.

A cablegram received by Mr. A. O. Dawson, conveyed the acceptance, and Mr. Williams is now definitely secured as Dr. Sparling's successor.

The news of the call to the Dublin preacher was first given to the public in an exclusive article in the 'Witness' on March 8th, and Mr. A. O. Dawson, who carried on the negotiations, has been waiting since then for the acceptance.

The Rev. Charles A. Williams is a member of the Irish Conference, and has been stationed for some years on the Dublin Central Mission. He is a native of Co. Tipperary, a man of strong personality, and one of the most striking preachers of the Irish Conference. Mr. Williams has a fine physical appearance, and during his college days was a noted athlete, having carried off several medals and trophies in football and athletic contests. Mr. Williams has a splendid voice, and preaches a strong, manly gospel, which gives him great influence, especially with young men. His preaching is thoroughly evangelical in character, and on his present circuit there has lately been a remarkable religious movement. His experience in religious work has been very varied. At the beginning of his ministry he was in the famous struggle in connection with open air preaching in the fairs and markets of Ireland under the Central Ireland Mission. He was afterwards assistant in Carlisle Memorial, Belfast, perhaps the finest Methodist Church in Great Britain. He has also labored in Maryborough, Clones, and Agnes street (Belfast). A year ago by special resolution of the Conference his present appointment was extended beyond the usual term of three years, and previous to his acceptance of the invitation to St. James he had been invited for a further term by his official board.

Mr. Williams is an ardent temperance advocate, and some of his greatest triumphs in Dublin have been in connection with the temperance movement. In Belfast and Dublin he has had considerable experience of work of an institutional character, which will be of great service to him in his new sphere.

Mr. Williams is an occasional contributor to the press on social and religious questions. His recent article in the 'English Methodist Times,' an evangelistic effort in regular church services, has been greatly appreciated. Mr. Williams is slightly under 40 years of age. He will resign his connection with the Irish Conference within the next few weeks, and be received by the Montreal Conference when it meets at the beginning of June.

Ottawa, April 5.—The question as to whether the Quebec Central Railway Company is subject to the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission has been decided in the negative by that board. In giving judgment, the Chief Commissioner said it was an anomaly that should be subject to the Board in regard to major operations and exempt in regard to a small part of its line.

CORONER'S JURY POINTS TO JACK ROACH AS MURDERER

Eugene Venne, 45 years of age, who kept a fruit store and grocery at 448 Mount Royal Avenue, was shot and killed by Jean Deroche, alias Jack Roach, aged 27, a telegraph operator, of 348 Mentana street, in Gaspard Thouin's saloon, 304 Mount Royal east, between Drolet and St. Denis streets one afternoon last week.

According to the witnesses three shots were fired at the murdered man, who died within a few minutes of the affray, without regaining consciousness. The murderer was arrested in a very plucky manner by Constable Croteau of No. 14 station, and appeared at the inquest.

FOUR BULLETS FOUND IN BODY.

At the inquest, conducted by Coroner McMahon, the medical evidence of Dr. Dugas, who performed the autopsy, showed that four shots fired from the same weapon, were found in the dead man's body. One shot fractured the skull on the left side of the head, without penetrating the skull, a second was found on the right side of the head behind the ear, and went right through the brain, and two more shots were fired into the body, under the shoulder blades on each side, and were found in the dead man's liver and intestines.

The man was in the best of health, and none of his organs showed any signs of disease, with the exception of the liver, which showed a little fatty degeneration. Death was shown to have been caused by shots fired at close range. The doctor was shown the revolver and explained that the bullets were of the same calibre.

Amedee J. Perrault, of 12 De Gaspe street, a bartender in Thouin's saloon, then took the stand, and told his story as follows:

LOOKED UP TO SEE VENNE FALL.

'Venne was having a drink in the bar about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Roach came in and spoke to him, and after a few remarks had been exchanged said "I want to speak to you", and led the way to a little room at the rear end of the bar. I went on with my work, when suddenly I heard shots, and looked up in time to see Venne fall, about ten feet in front of Roach, who was chasing him out of the little room. Roach leaned over the fallen man, and seeing him move, fired another shot into him, saying: "You're not dead yet." I called out to him and asked him why he had done it, and he replied: "He was saying things about my character."

'Just then the constable came in and asked what the trouble was. Roach replied, "You are looking for me—here I am," and threw away the revolver which he had placed in his pocket. The policeman asked me to pick up the revolver and take care of it, and took Roach away, calling for the gun later in the afternoon.' The witness further stated that Roach, who was a regular habituee of the place, was not drunk at the time, and had never previously caused any trouble.

The prisoner, who was defended by Mr. Alban Germain, K.C., did not make any statement nor was he asked any questions, being too much unstrung as the result of over-indulgence in dope and liquor.

Without rising from their seats the jury returned a verdict of murder against Jean Deroche, alias Jack Roach, who was then taken over to the police cells at Central Station.

ROACH APPEARS BEFORE JUDGE LEET.

Oblivious to his surroundings, Jean Desroches, alias Jack Roach, was handed over to High Constable St. Mars, on the coroner's warrant for his appearance before Judge Leet to answer the charge of murder. Wild-eyed and rambling in his talk he asked the High Constable what he had against him, following the question by a declaration that he had nothing against him. It took but a few minutes to have the prisoner placed behind the bars in the court house cell, from which he was conducted to the presence of Judge Leet.

Pale as death, eyes strained, wide open and glaring apparently at nothing in the room for the few moments he was there, the effects of cocaine were marked in the prisoner's actions which indivated absolute unconsciousness of his part in a terrible tragedy. Again and again he rambled on in wild talk to Deputy High Constable Desaulniers, who called the attention of Judge Leet to the man about to be arraigned for murder.

It was only when the change was read to him that he seemed rational and answering in a husky voice 'Guilty.' The plea was not allowed and is seldom made in murder cases.

MONTREAL WILL NOT GET NEW ALLAN LINERS

Depth of Water in Channel Said to be Insufficient For Safety.

ARRANGEMENTS ONLY TEMPORARY, THOUGH

May Come to Montreal Later, When Channel is Deepened.

The big new Allan liners, the 'Alsatian,' already launched, and the 'Calgarian' almost ready to take the water at Fairfield, will not come to Montreal after all.

An official statement was made last week that the two vessels would come up the St. Lawrence river as far as Quebec, as above that point the depth of the water and the width of the ship canal is not sufficient to ensure safety in navigating the new 18,000 ton liners.

There is some consolation for Montrealers, however, in the statement of the Allan Company, that the arrangement is only temporary, and that there may be a change in route when the channel is widened and deepened.

For months it has been feared that Quebec would be the berthing place of the two ships, but hope that they would come to this port was revived at the launching of the 'Alsatian', when the cable said she would run on Liverpool-Quebec-Montreal route. But a closer study of the vessel after it was in the water and a careful calculation of the weight of the machinery that will be installed in the hull, convinced the owners that it would not be wise to attempt to pass Quebec. So they will follow the example of the two C. P. R. Empresses and dock at the ancient capital.

THE HIGHEST APPEAL.

Evangelical Alliance Will Carry Tremblay-Despatie Case to Privy Council.

Toronto, April 4. — The Evangelical Alliance yesterday decided to take up the appeal in the famous Tremblay-Depatie marriage case, carrying it to the Privy Council. The issue will be made country-wide in a canvass for funds to defray the expenses. Mrs. Tremblay's counsel has stated that $2,000 will be necessary to carry the fight, and Mr. Burnham, M.P., has contributed $500.

OVER $5,000,000 INCREASE IN CUSTOMS.

The Customs receipts for the port of Montreal for the year ending March 31, totalled $25,655,330 an increase of $5,703,515. In 1873 th total was $5,011,154, and in 1903 it was only $11,803,298. The monthly comparison for the last two years is as follows:

	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase.
April	$1,332,096	$1,796,099	$464,003
May	1,727,948	2,144,266	416,317
June	1,562,173	1,949,041	386,867
July	1,535,684	2,251,658	715,974
Aug.	1,656,863	2,318,872	662,008
Sept.	1,715,315	2,218,170	502,255
Oct.	1,689,682	2,349,003	659,321
Nov.	1,750,492	2,276,887	526,394
Dec.	1,728,744	1,972,030	246,285
Jan.	1,572,323	2,097,181	524,857
Feb.	1,802,022	2,036,478	234,456
March	1,880,867	2,245,640	364,773
Total.	$19,951,815	$25,655,330	$5,703,615

The Inland Revenue returns for the past year were $10,120,556, an increase of $1,384,762.

Montrealer a Samoan Chief

Mr. Frank L. Packard Back After Visiting Stevenson's Grave.

After spending months travelling to and fro in the sunny South Sea Islands and incidentally receiving the distinction of being created a chief of the Samoan Islanders, Mr. Frank L. Packard, the Montreal author and short story writer, arrived back in the city, after a seven months' trip in which he Mrs. Packard went right around this mundane sphere. They touched at Cape Town, Melbourne, Sidney and Auckland, before reaching the South Sea Islands. Mr. Packard was gathering material for future writing and found it in abundance.

He was heartily welcomed and enjoyed the hospitality of the natives in the Friendly, Samoan and Hawaiian groups. The islands were so attractive and the life so pleasant that he found it difficult to leave one place for another. On one island, Apia, he had the novel experience of finding a town in which there was a moving picture show where a native band played a well known American popular air and the islanders gathered in large numbers in their customary light attire.

At the Island of Monona, where the people still remembered with kindly feelings Robert Louis Stevenson, the famous English fiction writer, Mr. Packard was given a very cordial reception and was even crowned as a Samoan chief by Tanu, son of King Malliteer. He also presented him with a tortoise shell ring on which was imbedded in silver, his new name, 'Tamafaiga,' which, being translated, means, 'The man who never turns back.' This was in view of his conduct in a swimming race, where he stayed with the champion in the contest while all the other competitors turned back.

At Vailima Island the grave of Robert Louis Stevenson was visited. Here he spent the last few years of his life and was buried 900 feet up on Mount Vaia. The climb is made very difficult by the heavy tropical vegetation. Mr. Packard suggested that the slight expense of maintaining a roadway might be undertaken by a band of literary societies.

He met Mr. H. J. Moors, of whom Stevenson often spoke in his Vailima lectures.

ONTARIO IS PROMISED TAX REFORM BILLS.

Toronto, April 4. — Those who have been despairing that no amendments would be made to the Assessment Act to carry out the recommendations of the special committee of the Legislature had hope revived yesterday. On the orders of the day being called, Mr. Rowell asked if the Government intended to introduce a bill this session to implement the recommendations of the committee.

'Yes,' replied Mr. Hanna, 'very shortly.

This means that the exemption on income in cities will be raised from $1,200 to $1,500 and in towns and villages from $900 to $1,200.

The clause respecting 'Farm lands' in municipalities will be repealed. This will prevent large unimproved areas in towns and villages being assessed as farm lands and make them liable to assessment on the same basis as adjoining property.

Another bill that is likely to receive support from the Opposition is one brought forward by Schofield to provide for an exemption of $1,000 on house property when it is occupied by the owner. In workingmen's houses where the value can be easily determined this would be at once a relief and an encouragement to workingmen to own their own houses.

TEN YEARS FOR KILLING MAN.

Hamilton, Ont., April 5. — Wasil Boyko, tried on the charge of murder, was found guilty of manslaughter last night, and sentenced by Justice Middleton to ten years' imprisonment. His victim was Casmir Linkiewitz, who was a boarder in Boyko's home.

GREAT SHIPPING YEAR EXPECTED, SO HARBOR COMMISSIONERS PREPARE

Will Spend $2,000,000 Carrying Out Needed Improvements.

FLOW OF ST. MARY'S CURRENT TO BE CHECKED

New Sheds Planned, and Channel South of Island Deepened.

With two million dollars to spend the Montreal Harbor Commissioners have outlined a very busy summer's work. Most of the plans that have been made for the season are simply the carrying out of arrangements made by the former Board of Harbor Commissioners of which Major Stephens was president. The chief matter, too, will be the guard pier work by which the wild flow of the St. Mary's current will be checked and diverted, so that all danger of a serious accident to vessels entering or leaving the port will be removed. It will be remembered that on several occasions last year there were narrow escapes from disaster off Victoria pier, and at one time a big ocean liner had to let her anchor go to avoid wrecking.

Dredging around the guard pier and its diversion will continue. This means that a greater flow of water will pass between St. Helen's Island and the south shore. This channel is being dredged to a depth of twenty feet, so that it will be perfectly safe for lake and river craft. A mile of it was completed last summer, and the job will be begun again as soon as the weather will permit.

The Commissioners will continue the removal of Moffat's Island, a work which it is estimated will reduce the St. Mary's current by fully fifteen percent. An enormous part of the rocky island was torn out last year; the work will be renewed soon. Most of the material that is blasted away will be utilied for the construction of the embankment wall at St. Lambert. A little line of railway will carry the debris from the island to the shore as far as Victoria Bridge.

The increase in the length of the ocean liners coming to the port is demanding an increase in the length of the docks in the upper part of the harbor. The old Commissioners had planned to add 250 feet to the outer ends of the Alexandra, Jacques Cartier and King Edward piers soon. The present board will do nothing to them until the work of diverting the St. Mary's current is completed and the new entrance in the Lachine canal is ready. The sterns of some of the big ocean ships project from 50 to 75 feet past the end of the long wharves—inviting a serious disaster from either incoming or outgoing ships. Soundings have been taken recently around the canal entrance with a view to the reconstruction of the entrance, but, as no money has been provided in the Government estimates for this work, the prospects do not look bright for an early work.

A fifteen ton electric hoist is to be provided at once to take loads and teams to the second story of the Allan and White Star sheds while work is already under way for the addition to the elevator No. 1 the new portion having a storage capacity of over 1,500,000 bushels. A conveyor is being built from elevator No. 2 to the new shed No. 16 at Victoria Pier.

Over 200 feet is to be added to the outer end of the new Shed No. 16, making it about 900 feet long. Another length of 1,800 feet is to be constructed at right angles to this one, but it will not be completed until some time in 1914, although it is likely that 800 feet will be built this year. On the outside of this pier five ocean freighters can lie, while on the inside there will be a great basin for the use of the smaller craft of the river.

A large shed is to be erected at section 23, with high level wharves to reach it. Several high level wharves are to be built between Beaudry street and Papineau avenue; later there will be sheds erected on each side of the number. They will be connected with the Harbor Commissioners' railway, so that the cost of loading on ships will be small.

The high level tracks will be ballasted from the Victoria to the Racine pier. At Pointe aux Trembles a 500 foot wharf will be erected for the use of the Canada Cement Company and other local industries. Ultimately the Commissioners' railway will be extended from Racine pier to the new dock.

Two new sheds are to be built this summer at Maisonneuve, while there is a vast amount of work to be done around the new dry dock there.

WILL REVIEW 5,000 CADETS IN MONTREAL

Arrangements are being made for a great review of Cadets, to take place in Montreal next month. The Minister of Militia and Defence, Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, was asked to inspect the boys, and it is understood that he will come to the city for that purpose about the first week in May.

The cadet movement in the local schools is growing very rapidly, and nearly every week sees the formation of new corps, nearly all of them attached, however, to the French schools. No fewer than five thousand boys will attend for inspection when the review takes place, all of them recruited from the Montreal district.

WILL PLEAD DEFENCE FROM THE PULPIT

Rev. Mr. Ross to Make Public Statement on Hamilton Action.

Hamilton, April 4.—On Sunday evening next in the James Street Baptist Church, the pastor, the Rev. J. J. Ross, will give the Hamilton public a statement on the libel action brought against him by Pastor C. T. Russell, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Mr. Ross has not yet given a statement on any aspect of this case which has attracted such wide interest. He says he regrets the case did not go to trial, and in order that the facts known to the defence may be given to the public he feels that he should freely discuss the matter on Sunday night. He has specially invited followers of Russell to attend the service.

RURAL DEAN TAYLOR RESIGNS.

Ottawa, April 5.—The Rev. Rural Dean R. F. Taylor has decided to resign the pastorate of Christ Anglican Church, Aylmer.

He has not decided yet as to just where he will take up his new work, but thinks that he will either go to Montreal or Western Canada.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

NAMED BISHOP OF CALGARY.

Rome, April 2.—The Rev. J. T. McNally, formerly of Almonte, Ont., has been nominated bishop of the new diocese of Calgary.

REDUCED FIRE LOSS.

Toronto, April 3.—The 'Monetary Times' estimate of Canada's fire loss during March is $1,710,756, compared with $2,261,414 for March, 1912.

FOR SHERBROOKE Y.M.C.A.

Sherbrooke, Que., April 2. — A three days' campaign began here yesterday for the purpose of wiping out a debt of about $8,000 on the Y.M.C.A. Lord Strathcona has promised $2,000 for this purpose.

NEW SECT MAKES ITS ADVENT.

London, Ont., April 3.—Rehoboamites is the name of a new sect which has made its advent into London, and which will shortly commence a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, there (they say) to await the coming of the Lord.

WESTERN TOWN IN FLAMES.

Calgary, April 4.—Langdon, a town twenty miles east of Calgary, is burning. A telephone message was received in Calgary at one o'clock this morning stating that a fire, starting in a livery stable, had consumed that structure and was spreading rapidly. Help was asked for.

FELL DEAD IN HOTEL.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., April 3. — Mr. A. S. Burrows, of Bruce Mines, a mining promoter, was about to enter his hotel yesterday when he fell to the ground, and death ensued immediately. He is survived by his wife and two daughters. He was 60 years of age.

NEW FIELD YIELDS GOLD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver, April 4.—The prospectors in the new gold field at Silver Creek, Northern British Columbia, found gold in bedrock, yielding seventy-five cents to the pan. It will take several months, however, to prove the gold fields for, on most of the claims water and ice now prevent the miners from reaching bedrock.

BOY CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Cornwall, April 3. — George Ernest McIntyre, son of Mr. J. McIntyre, met with a tragic death while visiting his uncle, Melvin Begg, Tolmie Corners, this week. The lad, who was doing some experimenting with a windmill, got his clothes caught in the driving shaft, and being unable to extricate himself, was crushed to death. His body was found by his uncle a few hours later.

DEATH OF MR. P. GRANT.

Cardinal, Ont., April 3.—The death is announced of Mr. Paul Grant, after an illness of five weeks. The late Mr. Grant was born in Iroquois in 1844, and spent his early life there. He was married in 1867 to Agnes Grant, who predeceased him twenty-five years ago. He resided here for twenty-eight years, and was much esteemed. Deceased was a member of St. Paul's

RAILWAY ENGINEER FALLS DEAD AT OTTAWA

Ottawa, April 4.—Mr. Albert G. Macfarlane, district engineer of the National Transcontinental Railway, dropped dead in his room at the Russell House here to-day.

He was a native of Almonte, and had been at various periods in the employ of the Parry Sound, Midland, Algoma and Canadian Northern Railways. He was 52 years of age.

DEATH STRIKES IN HOUR OF PROSPERITY

Vancouver, April 4.—Walter Clark, aged 35, a native of Scotland, was drowned here yesterday. His first child was born on Wednesday last. Clark had been prospering to such an extent that he had felt justified in sending for his parents to come out from Scotland to live with him. They are due to arrive here to-day.

CURFEW FOR ONTARIO.

Toronto, April 4.— Children will not be allowed to be about the streets after nine o'clock in Ontario, if a bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Hanna becomes a law. The bill gives the police power to compel parents to see that their children do not loiter on the streets at night. The legislation was asked for by the Local Council of Women, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and other like organizations.

EX-ALDERMAN SENT FOR TRIAL.

Calgary, Alta., April 4. — Former Alderman Harry Minchen, accused of the embezzlement of $8,000 while assistant city clerk, was held for trial in the Supreme Court on the first count for the theft of $5,000. At the request of Mr. Minchen's counsel, he was remanded, instead of being committed to jail, which permits the police magistrate to fix his bail. Bond was fixed at $24,000. Hearing on the other charges will be immediately proceeded with.

REV. DR. DYER RESIGNS AS COLLEGE PRINCIPAL

Belleville, April 4.—At a largely attended meeting of the Board of Management of Albert College (Methodist) yesterday afternoon, the Rev. W. P. Dyer, D.D., who had been the honored and successful principal of the institution for the past twenty-eight years, urgently requested, owing to ill-health, acceptance of his resignation of the position. With sincere regret the board felt compelled to accept Dr. Dyer's resignation, to take effect in June.

C. P. R. PLAN LONG TUNNEL.

Tenders, it is announced, will close on the 15th inst. for the construction of a 28,000 feet double track tunnel on the mountain division of the C.P.R., near Six Mile Creek, B.C. The building of this tunnel means a diversion of the C.P.R. main transcontinental line, starting from mile 69, Mountain division, which is one mile west of Six Mile Creek, and ending at Mile 92, two miles west of Cambie.

By this new line the summit will be lowered 533 feet, the distance shortened three miles, and the curvautre reduced by 2,356 degrees. There will be 4 1-2 miles of snow sheds and 2,260 feet of steel bridges eliminated.

TORONTO SUFFERS BURGLARY EPIDEMIC

Toronto, April 3.—Four stores in the heart of the business section were entered by burglars some time between two and four o'clock yesterday morning, entrance being effected in each place by the same means, and apparently by the same men. The locks and bolts on each store were forced from the wooden framework by pressure on the bottom of the door, which raised it up, jerking the locks off and forcing the bolts out of position.

The stores entered and the losses were: Abraham Samuels, jeweller, loss, $100; Morris Rubin, jeweller, loss about $35; A. Graham, liquor store, loss $75; Samuel Harris, butcher, no loss.

EDMONTON HAS PROFIT ON LIGHTING PLANT

Edmonton, Alta., April 4.—The City Council has reached a decision regarding the disposal of the surplus of slightly over $98,000 which has been accumulated in the way of profits by the municipal electric light department. $10,000 has been allotted to an Obsolescence Reserve to provide against possibility of depreciation of equipment purchased by capital expenditure in advance of maturity of debentures covering such expenditure; $5,000 is to be used as a nucleus of an emergency reserve to protect the service against unforseen losses not otherwise provided for; and $83,000 is used to create a fund for the purpose of placing wires underground in the central portion of the city.

SEVEN-YEAR SENTENCE FOR KILLING WIFE

Hamilton, Ont., April 4.— Thomas Riley, who has been under arrest on the charge of murdering his wife two months ago, was tried yesterday, and last night the jury brought in a verdict if manslaughter.

Mr. Justice Middleton sentenced the prisoner to seven years in the penitentiary. He stated that this might be considered a light sentence for taking life, but, all circumstances considered, he thought it sufficient, and trusted that the prisoner would think over his grave act and its consequences.

Riley, who was separated from his wife, went into the home where she was living, and shot her.

The Crown had no difficulty in proving that Riley fired the shot at his wife, and that he apparently did it deliberately, the defence being that Riley was insane.

ALBERTA CAMPAIGN IS WAXING WARM

Calgary, April 4. — The controversy between Mr. R. B. Bennett, M.P., for Calgary, chief spokesman for the Conservatives of this province, and the Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta, is becoming acute. Mr. Bennett is quoted by an evening newspaper as saying the real issue in the Alberta campaign was whether people ought to remain in power who exploit office for their own personal purpose.

At a Liberal meeting, the Premier replied to Mr. Bennet, styling him 'a hypocritical humbug.' The Premier said Mr. Bennett's business partner had appeared before the Government in the interest of implement combines as against the farmers.

The meeting was a lively one and there were frequent interruptions.

Mr. Clifford Jones, Liberal condidate for South Calgary stated that if elected he would guarantee equal suffrage for the women of Alberta.

CANADA GETS BEST OF EUROPE'S MANHOOD

Halifax, N. S., April 4.—During the fiscal year just ended approximately 80,000 prospective settlers have landed at Halifax bound for different points in Canada from the United Kingdom and Northern Europe. This is an increase of 20,000 over the figures for the fiscal twelve months ending March 31, 1912, and before the winter port season closes next month will have surpassed the 100,000 mark.

A notable feature of the rapidly growing influx, the immigration officials say, is that Canada is catching the cream of European manhood while the less desirable races, those from countries about the Mediterranean Sea, are confining their travels to the United States. The immigrants to Canada comprise practically all those who leave the British Isles for America, while in addition we get a goodly share of the Teutonic races from Germany, Russia, Holland and Denmark.

FLOOD CARRIES OFF CHAUDIERRE BRIDGE PIER

Quebec, April 3.—Four months' strenuous work by more than three hundred workmen in the employ of M. P. and J. T. Davis, contractors, to strengthen the pier in connection with the Chaudiere Bridge has been swept away by the abnormal rise of the Chaudiere River, entailing a monetary loss of $40,000 to $50,000, as well as a total destruction of the material used. The Chaudiere Bridge, which is located south of the Quebec Bridge site, and part of the Transcontinental Railway, was built and completed in 1906. It crosses the Chaudiere at the narrows and leads to the Quebec Bridge, and was thought to be a solid work of construction.

Some time after its construction it was observed by engineers that the continual rush of the river waters was undermining the pier, which showed signs of settling. Later it was seen that it was only a question of time when the pier would be carried away and the bridge with it, unless something was done to strengthen the pier.

The contracting firm of M. P. and J. T. Davis was consulted, and last fall was awarded the contract to do the work, which was commenced last January. A large number of skilled laborers and masons were employed and the work was proceeding smoothly, but before the bulk head was completed and properly protected against danger of the moving ice and possible rise of the river, the unexpected took place and carried all the work away.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT GOES HOUSE HUNTING

New Haven, Conn., April 3. — Professor William H. Taft's first day as a member of the Yale faculty was a light one. He began his duties yesterday morning by attending college chapel. He was warmly greeted. Later Mr. Taft met the faculty body and discussed the lectures which he will in about two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Taft will go house hunting soon, as they have yet to select their permanent New Haven home.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER

MAKES CHILD REARING A PLEASURE!

To Messrs. WOODWARD,

I thought you might like to know that my boy, aged six months, won the championship out of 122 babies at All Saints' Baby Show last Friday. Let me add that the only medicine he has had since he was born is WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER. Yours obediently, A. P. W., Camden Grove, Peckham, London, July 10, 1912

The Great British Remedy for Infants and Young Children.

Woodward's Gripe Water

HAS BEHIND IT A RECORD OF FIFTY YEARS OF MEDICAL APPROVAL.



TRADE MARK ON EVERY BOTTLE

Invaluable in Teething and All Digestive Troubles.

Insist on having WOODWARD'S.

It can be bought everywhere throughout the British Empire.

ALL DRUG STORES IN CANADA HAVE IT.



Canada and Sheep Raising

Neglected Possibilities Lead to Diminution of Flocks.

Consummation of a plan to make the forest reserves of the Canadian Rockies available for sheep grazing purposes, semi-officially confirmed in advices from Ottawa, will stimulate the industry in southern Alberta and encourage growers in the central and northwestern parts of the province to engage more extensively in the business. It is understood that the Federal Government's policy will be similar to that governing sheep grazing on the forest reserves in the Western States. Officials of the forest department will have supervision, issuing grazing permits and determining the number of sheep allowed in the reserves.

Growers estimate that in a few years several million sheep will graze in the mountains during the summer and be fed on the farms in the winter, thus adding largely to the live stock output of the province, in which the sheep industry antedates grain ranching in the southern districts. The Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion, is reported to be in favor of opening the forest reserves, realizing that in this way the industry will be greatly encouraged. He has taken the matter up with the Department of the Interior, which has jurisdiction over the forests.

Writing of sheep husbandry in Canada, in a bulletin issued recently by the Department of Agriculture, Mr. J. B. Spencer, B.S.A., says, among other things:—

'The sheep industry or Canada dates back almost to the beginning of her agriculture. The first settlers as early as possible established little flocks of sheep to supply food and clothing for their families. Even when bears and wolves were plentiful, sheep were kept by a much larger proportion of the farmers than at the present time.

'There is probably no country in the world better adapted than Canada to sheep raising, and no country offers greater opportunities for the development of the industry. The physical features, the soil, the climate, and the agricultural population are all favorable to the production of mutton and wool of the highest quality.

A DIMINISHING SHEEP POPULATION.

'Canada is as favorable for the raising of vigorous sheep as healthy cattle, horses and hogs, yet we find each of these latter classes of the live stock industry has been forging ahead, while the first named has been falling back in almost every province of Confederation. From 1881 to 1901 the numbers of horses, cattle and swine in all Canada increased from about 20 to about 50 percent., while during the same period the sheep decreased about 17 percent. In 1881 the total sheep population of Canada is given as 3,048,678, in 1901 2,510,239, and in 1911 2,106,000 head. With the exception of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the falling off has been uniform over the Dominion.

'Various reasons are advanced for the falling off of sheep raising. The Canadian farmer is credited with a lack of steadfastness in his business, and in this he does not differ from the farmers in many other countries. This tendency on the part of the Canadian stock grower no doubt goes a long way to explain the reduction in sheep. Mutton and wool prices fell, and sheep keeping conducted in the old haphazard way on many farms, brought very little revenue. The thorough going sheepman did not find it necessary to abandon sheep keeping, and these men have reaped the reward of good prices, and incidentally cleaner and richer farms. It is true the pestiferous dog discouraged many sheep keepers, especially near centres of population, while the substitution of the barb wire for the old rail fence drove many out of the business.

'There are other reasons why sheep keeping has not kept pace with other branches of the live stock industry that have in their turn had ups and downs. The very fact that sheep are so easily kept has caused a lack of interest in them. No end of effort has been mad eto assist the hog industry and the keeping of cattle, but sheep are so easily kept and so harmless they have been allowed to drift with the current of indifference. The very obstinacy of the hog and the narrow margin of profit possible under average treatment hav eplayed their parts in stimulating the swine raiser in his work. The never ending labor incidental to dairying has helped the cow, while the risks and slow returns in horse breeding have borne fruit for the betterment of the equine industry. The sheep that is able to return two crops in a year under semi-neglect and poor housing, has not called for a fight for its perpetuation, and has suffered in consequence.

WILL MAKE POOR COUNTRY PROFITABLE.

It is exemplified by the excellence of flocks in all parts of Canada that each and every province is adapted to sheep breeding. It is also proven by the success of flock masters that the industry may be profitably conducted in all parts of the Dominion. This is true on high priced arable land where the cow, the hog and the wheat field flourish abundantly. Here as well as in the more rugged pasture land the industry has wonderful scope for expansion. In the older provinces as well as in some of the newer ones, weeds are becoming a serious pest, and land is losing fertility from want of stock keeping. In these the keeping of sheep offers an opportunity that should not be lightly considered. In most of the provinces there are thousands upon thousands of acres of rugged country that are at present yielding practically nothing. If stocked with sheep in large bands or small flocks, many of these districts could be made to yield handsome returns.

'Owing to the improved markets, more especially for mutton, there has been in many quarters during the last few years a growing tendency to stock up and improve the flocks so that a decidedly improved state of affairs may be looked for in the years to come.'

The Third International Congress of Women Farmers' Association will be held at Ghent, on June 13th to 16th, in connection with the tenth International Congress of Agriculture. Over half a million women, many of them single-handedly, are now earning their living in Belgium through farming.

High Grade Maple Syrup

Some Points in Its Production.

I am a maple syrup maker, and aim to get the largest possible amount of the best possible quality, with the least possible expense and injury to the the trees. To do this I always have in mind that tapping the trees deadens the wood for a short distance on each side, and a greater distance up and down; hence try to avoid any great injury here.

In tapping I select a fresh place for the boring, and use a 3-8 inch bit for the first tapping. This size of hole will produce just as much sap as a larger one, and unless the tree are quite large I hang only one bucket to the tree. When the trees have begun to try up the exposed wood becomes sour, but there is still sap in the tree, and I do not want to stop it, so I bore out these old holes with a 1-2 inch bit, going in just a little deeper, so as to remove all of the seasoned and sour wood.

By doing this I have a new tapping, with everything fresh and clean and the tree uninjured in but one place. Some sugar makers freshen the trees by putting in an extra spout, leaving the old one in also, but I cannot commend this practice. The two spouts will produce very little more sap than one when freshened up. There is another side to it also, due to the fact that the old hole sends out sour sap that is certain to injure the quality of the syrup.

MUST GET GOOD SAP IN FIRST PLACE.

All this means that to get quality you must be extremely careful that you have good sap in the first place, and then that everything is kept clean and neat thereafter. Consequently, covers are essential to keep out rain water, the washings from the bark of the trees and insects. When uncovered immense numbers of insects get into the pails and are drowned. Metal covers are more or less satisfactory. Many use square pieces of boards large enough to cover the pail. These answer the purpose in every way. Tin pails are to be recommended over galvanized iron, as they are more clean, and a better quality of syrup can be produced. I find it an advantage to paint both outside and inside of the tin pails. If well painted they will last indefinitely. Nothing destroys the quality of syrup so much as sour, slimy pails.

I begin to boil the sap as soon as there is enough to justify canning and continue as rapidly as possible until the entire job is completed. It is not a good plan to boil the same material over and over. Some form of evaporator should be used which will permit the draining off of the syrup at frequent intervals. Boiling will be more rapid and the product better. If the sap is not more than an inch deep in the pans or evaporator, the quicker the sap can be taken from the trees and sealed up in the cans, and the same care that is used to keep all handling vessels clean, the better will be the quality of syrup.—F. L. Anan.

The Cream Separator

Is Useful Machine But Needs Care to Do Best Work.

The cream separator saves time, risk and money. This is considerable for one instrument to do. It is steadily gaining ground on its merits. Where it has been given adequate opportunity to become a regular factor in the everyday work of the dairy farm it has made itself indispensable.

The first essential of clean and thorough skimming is to have the machine thoroughly fastened to a level floor or platform. It is a machine that cannot do efficient work unless there is a perfect motion of the bowl and sufficient and uniform speed to create force for separating.

To secure the proper motion of the bowl the machine must be set level, kept clean and oiled liberally. The oil should be thin, or light, so that it will not gum the bearings or wearing parts. It is necessary to flush out the bearings occasionally with coal oil or something that cuts and washes out the accumulation of foreign dust and dirt that interfere with the workings of the various parts. One should have a cover for the machine to prevent dust and dirt settling on it when not in use.

No matter what kind of a machine one buys, it cannot do its most efficient work unless uniform power is obtained by turning the crank at a given speed at all times. Study the instructions in the book that comes with the machine and follow them as closely as it is possible.

The quantity of milk to run through the bowl, the degree of temperature and the manipulation of the cream screw are explained in the book of instructions. One cannot devote too much attention in keeping the machine in a clean and sanitary condition. He should not be misled by what the agent may say about his particular machine not requiring washing more than once a day. It is not enough to rinse the machine with a little warm water and let it stand until the next time, for the slime and the solid particles of unclean matter in the milk that are caught and held in the bowl are in just the right condition and temperature to decay quickly and produce enough bacteria to ruin the next batch of cream that is separated.

The machine should have a thorough cleaning after every separation. Pure cream cannot come out of a filthy separator. Particular attention should be given to the quality of the water used in washing and cleansing the separator. In many instances impure wated used in cleaning the separator has caused no end of trouble with the keeping qualities of the cream.

THE EARTH-WORM'S USE.

The earth worm is to some extent an indication of the nature of the soil. Where the land is full of heart the worms present a well grown and fleshy appearance; where the soil is poor they are small, thin and attenuated, and sometimes of a pale and greenish color. As a rule, when the worm comes to the surface it keeps its tail within the narrow opening of its burrow, so that, possessing a keen sense of hearing, it can retract its body with the greater ease. The mould left in the form of casts on the surface of the land has manurial value.

Sheep Farm Scavengers

Will Clear Weeds from Cultivated Fields.

The farm on which sheep will show up to the best advantage is one rather too hilly to permit of profitable cultivation. Sheep delight to climb over steep, rough ground and crop tufts of grass, weeds, briars and bushes that would be inaccessible or unpalatable to horses or cattle. They are particularly beneficial to cultivated fields if turned in following the harvesting of a cultivated crop, as they will go around the fences, stumps and trees where the plough, mower or reaper cannot reach, eating off the weeds and striping the leaves and young shoots from bushes, thus doing the work almost or quite as well as a man with a scythe, and at the same time convert this roughness into wool and mutton. A small flock can be maintained on an almost exclusive grain farm as scavengers to good profit.

Another strong argument in favor of sheep is that fact that the owner of a flock has two sources of revenue, the fleece in the spring and the lambs in the fall, either one of which, of itself, will pay for the keep of the flock and leave the other for profit. Still another strong point is that they require less labor and a smaller investment for shelter than most domestic animals. The labor element is getting to be quite an object, and many a farmer who sold off his sheep to engage in dairying or grain farming reverts thoughtfully to the time when his farm was stocked with sheep, and he and his boys were



Hereford Bull 'Columbus,' 1st and Champion Hereford Show, England, 1913. Bred and owned by Mr. D. A. Thomas, Llanwern Park, Newport, Mon, England.

doing the work without worry of hired men and the extra expense and not altogether satisfactory experience of providing shelter and board for them.

The cost of starting in pure bred sheep is not very great. A small flock of, say ten eyes and one buck of any popular breed can be purchased for $100.00 to $150.00. By the end of the first year the flock should almost double the number, or say increase to fifteen females, by the end of the second year to twenty-two females, by the end of the third year to thirty-three females, fourth year fifty females and fifth year seventy-five females. The buck lambs in the meantime will, if castrated and sold for mutton, return a small profit above feed and there is always a demand for good buck lambs among neighbors at a price better than mutton prices.

Take Care of the Ewes

Breeding Flock Will Readily Respond to Good Treatment.

Farmers who have small flocks can have greater success by taking better care of the breeding ewes. The ewe is a hard-working animal and she earns good care. Some men have an idea that thinness is an advantage in breeding animals, believing that it tends toward greater fecundicity. This is not the case, but neither is excessive fleshiness an advantage.

In the summer ewes will largely look out for themselves, living on many plants and prospering where cattle would starve. Grain is not an advantage to ewes on pasture. Perhaps the greatest error in the winter handling of the ewe flock is to confine them closely, so that they get little or no exercise. Plenty of exercise is of vital importance in the breeding flock. Because the ewes are usually bred when pastures are short in the fall, it pays to provide fresh feed for this time. Heavy grain feed for a few weeks is good practice, and some of the most successful shepherds, particularly those in England, advise saving a special field of rape or cowpease to turn them into. An abundant supply of food seems to have a special advantage at this time.

Ticks living all winter at the expense of the sheep, can make a large hole in the profits of the business. They can be eliminated by dipping in the fall. This should be done before the cold weather begins, or injury will result. No class of stock is so responsive to good treatment as sheep.

A double-yoked egg has been hatched out in a nincubator in Scotland. It contained two perfect chickens, very thin, but complete in every way. One was dead in shell, and the one that came out only lived four days.

Dairy Qualities Worth Money

A Point Some Farmers Overlook When Buying Cattle.

A good cow may be cheap at a high price, while a poor cow will be dear at any price over and above its value when turned over to the butcher. The importance of good buying is well handled by a writer in the 'Agricultural Gazette' of England, who says:

'I think it will be agreed that a pound or two more spent in the purchase of a known heavy milker is money well laid out. I mean a pound or two more than the value which would be fixed by an average judge upon the basis of her actual appearance. I have been repeatedly surprised



English Shorthorn Bull 'Hoar Frost' made $2,100 at Birmingham sale.

at the unwillingness of a buyer to pay a shilling more for milking pedigree, and indeed for actual milking qualification of a high order, than if the animal in question possessed neither, and I am able to recall numerous instances in point.

'In days gone by thousands were paid for cows which combined a remarkable pedigree with good looks, and, indeed, to-day breeders are willing to give a good deal more for animals of first-class blood than they would pay if the blood were an unknown quantity. When, however, we come to the dairy cow, all this is changed; and yet one would think that under existing conditions, when dairying is entirely overshadowing pedigree breeding, and is becoming more and more one of the very greatest branches of the agricultural industry, that efforts would be made on all hands to breed milkers on a milk pedigree basis, and to buy them at enhanced prices for the very reason that they return more money than the scratch cow bred without any milk behind it.

'The value of a cow for the dairy should depend chiefly upon her milking properties, the quantity and quality of the milk she yields.'

Maintaining a Farm Woodlot

Nearly every farm has at least a few acres which are of little value for growing agricultural crops. This land should be set aside for a woodlot and devoted to the production of fuel, fence posts, and timber for farm uses. Large open spaces in existing woodlots can be restocked with valuable species, thus making every part of the land productive. This is best done on lands from which the trees have recently been cut. In addition to producing wood material, the farm woodlot may, in some instances, be made to serve as a shelter belt to protect the buildings or orchards from wind or snow.

If farmers cannot see their way clear to undertake forestry as a possible means of producing saleable timber, they ought, at the least, to consider their own individual and farm needs.

Successful tree culture does not mean the introduction of new and untried species into a locality. Rather the successful maintenance of the farm woodlot calls for the common sorts that are known to be acclimated, and which will grow without unusual care or nursing.

Judgment must be used and the woodlot must get something more than the usual care. Pasturing the woodlot will do no harm if done with moderation, but pasturing as it is conceived on the average farm means the extermination of the new growth which must ultimately be depended upon to fill the places to be vacated by maturing timber.



CHAMPION PEN OF HAMPSHIRE LAMBS.

Economically Getting Humus

How can a man live on the land, support his family, pay taexs, interest, etc., and fill his soil with humus and plant food at the same time? This question was embodied in a talk by Edward Van Alstyne at a South Jersey institute meeting. The following points are worth remembering:

First, shorten the rotation so as to permit of more catch crops, and more clover. Second, grow more green crops to plow under. But in doing this start with the cheaper grains and leave expensive clovers and vetch until later.

Rye is a good crop for a starter, as it is cheap and sure. Use this for a cover crop, and plow it under early in the spring. Then, as the soil gradually improves, get in a few crops of rape, buckwheat, turnips, etc., between the regular farm crops. These will still further improve the soil. Then slowly introduce the legumes, such as vetch, cowpeas and clover. These may be used both as catch crops and as cover crops. They do not interfere with the regular system of farming. By their aid rapid progress is made in soil improvement, as has been abundantly demonstrated, and it is not so costly either.

Mr. Van Alstyne stated that he had spent a good deal of money for manure in his time, but would not spend a great deal more. He can get the humus from green crops and the plant food from chemicals much cheaper than if purchased together in the form of manure. Therefore, with him soil improvement from an economical standpoint is based upon green crops and chemicals.

QUEBEC SOCIETY FOR PLANT PROTECTION.

The fifth annual winter meeting of the Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants from Insects and Fungous Diseases was held at Macdonald College, Que., recently.

The principal of the college, Dr. F. C. Harrison, and the president of the society, Professor W. Lochhead, welcomed the visitors, who included Dr. C. G. Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist; Mr. Eastham, of the Botanical Division; Mr. Swanie, Assistant Entomologist, Ottawa, and Mr. J. C. Chapais, of St. Denis-en-Bas. Officers for the coming year were as follows: President, Prof. William Lochhead, B.A., M.Sc., professor of biology Macdonald College, Quebec); vice-president, Mr. Auguste Dupis (director of experimental fruit stations, Village des Aulnaies, Que.); secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. M. Swaine, M.Sc.A. (assistant entomologist for forest insects, Ottawa); curator and librarian, Mr. J. I. Bryce, Macdonald Colege, Que.; directors, the Rev. Dr Thos. Pyles, Hull, Que.; the Rev. Father Leopold, La Trappe, Que.; the Rev. Brother Victorin, Longueuil, Que.; Mr. A. F. Winn, Montreal, Que.; Prof. L. S. Klinck, Macdonald College, Que.; auditors, Dr. D. W. Hamilton, Macdonald College, Que.; Mr. W. P. Fraser, lecturer in biology, Macdonald College, Que.

The rest of the meeting was devoted to the reading of the following papers:

'The Control of Shade Tree Insects,' by J. M. Swaine, assistant entomologist, Ottawa; 'The Role Played by Toad-Stools in Nature,' by W. A. McCubbin, assistant botanist, C.E.F., Ottawa; 'An old Enemy of the Potato,' by J. C. Chapais, St. Denis-en-Bas; 'Slime Moulds and their Economic Importance,' by J. W. Eastham, assistant botanist, C.E.F., Ottawa; 'The Work of the Canadian Division of Entomology,' by Dr. C. G. Hewitt,' Dominion entomologist, Ottawa; 'Common Farm Weeds,' by P. I. Bryce, Macdonald College; 'The Spraying of Apple Trees, by the Rev. Father Leopold, La Trappe; 'Diseases of Forest and Shade Trees,' by W. P. Fraser, Macdonald College; 'Some Insects that Attack the Roots of Vegetables,' by Arthur Gibson, assistant entomologist, Ottawa; 'The Saw Flies of the Province of Quebec,' by the Rev. Dr. T. W. Fyles, Ottawa; 'Winter Injuries in an Orchard,' by F. M. Clement, Macdonald College; 'Report of Delegate to Meeting of the Ontario Entomology Society at Ottawa,' by A. D. Winn, Westmount; 'The Downy Mildews,' by E. M. Duporte, Macdonald College; 'The Powdery Mildews,' by J. S. Dash, Macdonald College; 'Some Troubles Experienced in Investigation Work,' by C. E. Petch, field agent, Division of Entomology, Ottawa.

Goat Breeders' Directory

During the past few months the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has been in receipt of numerous inquiries as to where it might be possible to purchase either Angora or milch goats. It would appear that in many parts of the Dominion the demand for these useful and profitable animals is rapidly developing, and that those who at present have any surplus stock, can find a ready sale for them if a channel of communication between supply and demand is established. Accordingly, as a means of starting a convenient directory of Canadian breeders of Angora goats and milch goats, the Live Stock Commissioner will be pleased to receive from such breeders information regarding their respective flocks covering the following points:

1. Kind and number of goats kept.
2. Usual number for sale each year.
3. Approximately the prices asked.
4. If possible a brief statement regarding expenses found necessary, and the returns which may be expected by one engaging in raising this class of stock.

Communications supplying the above information should be addressed to the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, Ont. Such letters do not require postage.

PREVENTION OF SCOURS IN CALVES.

To prevent scours in calves, proper care should be given to the mother while pregnant, that she may be able to give birth to a healthy calf. As scours is a germ disease, it is important that the calf be free from this disease when born. Cows afflicted with the disease of abortion convey this disease to their offspring. It is for this reason that calves so often die of scours before they have even taken nourishment.

Calves born afflicted with the germs of this disease are in a position to spread the disease to other calves that they may come in contact with in the same herd, or if shipped to other herds. This is another proof of its infectious nature. To prevent and overcome scours in calves, they should be given medicines that prevent fermentation of food to allay irritation and congestion.

MUTTON BREED FOR PROFIT.

Farmers who keep the mutton breed of sheep do not complain that sheep do not pay. It is the farmer who makes a specialty of wool, and who sends to market sheep no larger than lamps, who does not find profit in sheep. Young lambs alone give good profits and often bring more in market than the matured sheep and its wool, but such lambs are of the quick maturing and excellent mutton breeds.

Agricultural Questions

DRY FARMING.—'Anglo.'—A new term we hear, 'Dry Farming'; what is it? Ans.— West of the one hundredth degree of west longitude there is an immense extent of semi-arid country, where the annual rainfall is less than seventeen inches, consequently crops of grain cannot be raised successfully by following the ordinary system of culture practised in the East, where there is plenty of rain. In sections where the rainfall is less than seventeen inches, a crop is grown every second year. The first year the land is summer fallowed, that is, it is ploughed, and left in that state throughout the summer, and after every shower of rain the land is disced or harrowed, to break the capillary attraction, and thus retain the much-needed water in the soil. In the autumn, the seed is drilled into the soil, an early-ripening variety of wheat, oats and barley being used. This grain makes rapid growth throughout the spring and early summer, when the rains fail, and is matured before the severe summer drought checks all further growth.

NEAT'S FOOT OIL.—(Old Subscriber).—Can neat's foot harness oil be made from the hoofs and leg-bones of cattle? If so, kindly explain the process. Ans.—Leave the feet of cattle in some dry place until they begin to shrivel up, then with a heavy hammer break them up into small pieces, and boil them for about an hour. Then let the liquid stand until it is cool, when the oil will have risen to the top. Skim the oil off the top, and place it in a dish on the cook stoke, when the water will evaporate, and leave the oil pure. Be careful not to burn or damage the oil by overheating.

POTATO BOOK.—J. A. H., (Cumberland Co., N.S.)—The 'Weekly Witness' of last Sept. 24th, 1912, on the 13th or Agricultural Page, in an article entitled 'Potato Possibilities,' you refer to a book on 'The Potato' written by Eugene H. Grubb. Would you kindly inform me where I might procure that book? Ans.—We cannot say where the book you ask for can be obtained. Macdonald College Que. may be able to tell you the name of the publishers. There is an excellent book on potato culture by Samuel Fraser, which can be ordered from the Orange Judd Company, 439 Lafayette St., New York City, price 75c.

COWS AND THEIR COLORS.—H. M. W. (Sidney, B.C.).—Can you tell me what breed a cow is, that is all brown with black rings around her body? I ask everyone I know, and they say a brindle, either Holstein and Jersey, or Durham and Jersey, but no good breed. Yet everybody that has a cow like this always seem well pleased. We have had five different cows, fancy, high-priced ones, but they have not turned out as good milkers as this little cheap 'brindie' cow. What are the colors of the Durham, Holstein, Ayrshire, Shorthorn and Guernsey breeds? Ans.—The 'brindle' cow is evidently a Jersey. Jersey cattle are of various degrees of brown, yellow and black in color, some being nearly pure black, whilst others are of a dirty yellow color. The dictionary defines the meaning of the word brindle as 'spotted, variegated, with spots of different colors.' There is no distinct breed of cattle known by that name. Durham, or Shorthorn cattle are usually either red or grey, but some of them are spotted, and others are white. Ayrshire cattle were formerly nearly all red in color, with a few white spots. Latterly some of the best-bred Ayrshire cows have been nearly pure white. Guernsey cattle are usually of a light brown color, with their under parts of a dirty creamy color, and some of them have white spots.

BEES IN ALBERTA—M.A. (Pulham, Alta.) asks: Do you think it would pay to raise bees in Alberta? Can you tell me the best kind and the best time to begin? Wild flowers are very plentiful, and I think bees would profit. Ans.—We have no reliable information about bee-culture in Alberta. The fact that wild flowers are plentiful is no proof that bees would secure an abundant supply of honey, since the bees are not able to gather honey from many of the wild flowers, nor even from red clover. The absence of the blossoms of fruit trees in the spring, and of the white clover in summer, would prove a serious drawback, to bee-culture in Alberta. The Italian bees are the ones most commonly kept in Ontario, and if you desire to make the experiment, it will be as well to do so at once.

FALL RYE.—C. G. S. R. (Orillia, Ont.), asks: Would winter rye mature if sown early in the spring instead of in the fall? Ans.—Winter rye will produce a crop if sown in the spring.

FERTILIZER FOR FRUIT TREES.—Old Subscriber (Camborne, Ont.), —What commercial fertilizer to use for apple trees in place of manure. The soil is not a heavy one, neither is it sandy. Ans.—Wood ashes, wherever it can be got at reasonable rates, is the best fertilizer for all fruit trees. Muriate of potash, which usually costs about two cents per lb., is considered to be the best of the commercial fertilizers for fruit trees.

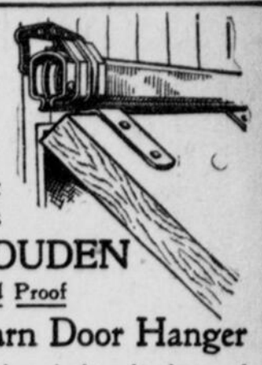


ABSORBINE

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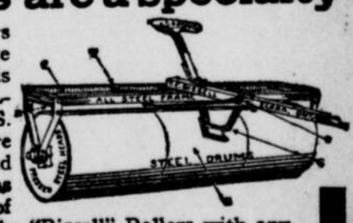
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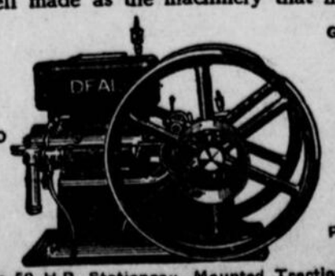
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POULTRY

New Brunswick's Poultry Supply

Farmers Not Yet Awake to Opportunities, But Educational Campaign is Doing Much.

The report of Mr. Seth Jones, poultry superintendent of New Brunswick, for the year 1912, contains some interesting observations. He says:

I am pleased to report progress in the poultry industry in this Province during the past year. It has been a record year in demands for choice poultry products of all kinds. In no year in our history have such prices been obtained for chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks. Eggs have maintained a higher price than in any previous year recorded. At the present time, November 1st, eggs are bringing fifty (50) cents per dozen in our own local markets. The strong demand and the prevailing high prices show very plainly that this Province is not producing nearly up to the demands for poultry products.

The same can be said of all Canada. Nine years ago Canada was an exporter of eggs and chickens; to-day she is an importer to the tune of 400 carloads of eggs last year from the United States alone, besides from Ireland, Denmark and Russia. The present supply of eggs in dealers' hands and in the cold storages in Montreal and Toronto in only about half of former years, which means eggs will go still higher. The chief reason for this condition is that Canada's consuming population is increasing. In fact it is increasing so much faster than the production that there will be a great shortage of eggs during the winter months. Though record prices will be offered, the supply will not be forthcoming from our own people. Millions more of eggs would be consumed if only the supply were increased. Our small farmers and poultry keepers are losing an immense amount of money on account of neglect and lack of enterprise.

THE FARMER WILL NOT BE CONVINCED.

The greatest difficulty experienced in the work of the department is to impress the average farmer with the importance of his poultry branch on his farm. He believes there might be some money in them, but he has not time to bother with them. So he does nothing in this regard, nor gives his wife and family a fair chance to do anything along this line. When he is told that every twenty-five well housed and fed hens will yield him as much profit as the average cow, he generally begins to talk about some great national problem that he thinks must be solved to save his country.

On the other hand, very many are found taking a keen interest in poultry keeping, building cheap up-to-date poultry houses and improving their stock. All such express themselves pleased with results.

Many large poultry plants are starting up, and splendid interest is manifested all over the province in a desire to better the poultry conditions. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, on their farm at Fredericton Junction, are putting up an extensive poultry plant to supply broilers and fresh eggs for their dining car service between Montreal and Halifax, and their hotel at McAdam Junction. Another large poultry plant is in course of construction at St. Mary's.

The existing poultry plants have all done record business this year. The Kinnear Poultry Company at Sussex furnished as high as 300 to 400 chickens and fowls and 1,000 eggs per week to one hotel in this province, and although they raised thousands of chickens and bought thousands, they were unable to fill all their orders during the busy season. Their output of broilers, roasters and fowls was as high as 600 per week during July and August.

The tourist travel to New Brunswick is becoming heavier every year, and this means a greater demand for broilers, roasters, fowls and fresh eggs at our summer hotels, and our people should be impressed with the importance of meeting this demand in order to kekep this trade to ourselves where it belongs.

During the past year every county in the province has been visited. The best medium for the work was the 'Better Farming Special' train that toured the province during the months of June and July. The poultry car on the 'Special' was one of the most popular and attractive feature on the train. Prof. M. A. Jull, of Macdonald College, had charge of this department. A full line of modern poultry appliances and fixtures, together with live specimens of birds most suitable for farm poultry, was carried. Thousands of farmers and poultry keepers from towns and villages visited the car, to whom was demonstrated and explained the working of the fixtures and the main essentials of practical poultry keeping.

Thousands of leaflets and poultry literature were distributed, and addresses were given in the lecture cars at all the stops. A great deal of good seed that will bear fruit in the near future was in this way undoubtedly sown. The lecture cars were well filled, and from the attention paid to the talks, and the questions asked, the information was evidently well received.

EGG CIRCLES MEAN INCREASED PRICES.

It is a pleasure to report three egg circles in active operation. The one at Sussex operated by the Kinnear Poultry Co. has paid out to the farmers on the route $2,500 in cash since the first of January last. By gathering the eggs while fresh, in a systematic way, they were able to send the eggs to the best trade, and obtained prices much above the ordinary market prices. 'The Farmers' Produce Association,' composed chiefly of farmers in Kings County, with headquarters in St. John is selling at retail prices all the eggs that their patrons are sending in. The farmers never received as satisfactory prices. The eggs are shipped along with the milk, cream, etc., in neat crates, and at headquarters they are graded and put up in cartons that hold a dozen each. They thus obtain the best prices for new laid 'henery' eggs. Each farmer is known by his number, and receives full retail price, less actual expenses. The third circle is at Upper Sackville, and is operated by C. F. Fawcett, and promises to be very successful and popular with its patrons.

To help improve the quality of the eggs trade several egg testers have been have been put in by the department for merchants. By this system a buyer can tell to a certainty the quality of eggs he is buying. With the facilities at hand there is no excuse for a merchant who handles rotten and stale eggs among the good ones. The unsatisfactory state of the average egg trade will continue as long as the merchant will give flat rates for eggs that are good, bad and indifferent. There are six of these testers in operation now, and any merchant in New Brunswick may be instructed how to install one of these simple, cheap, but effective testers for their own and their customers' protection.

It is a pleasure to report that arrangements have been completed to supply poultry to the Allan Line Winter Port passenger ships for this winter through Gunn's, Limited, at satisfactory prices. The Kinnear Poultry Company, of Sussex, are the agents. They collect chickens, fowls, ducks, geese and turkeys of the best quality from farmers all over the province, dress and case them at their plant at Sussex, and send them to cold storage in St. John. The poultry superintendent has very materially assisted in perfecting this arrangement, and is now directing his attention to bringing the producer and the agents together to supply this big demand. It is also hoped to complete similar arrangements with other steamship companies.

When the announcement was made that the Conservation Commission was to establish demonstration farms in New Brunswick, I immediately made application to the commission to have a poultry demonstration plant on each of the farms in New Brunswick. I have the assurance of a very favorable consideration.

The most important event in poultry history in Canada is 1912 was the meeting at Ottawa of the Canadian Poultry Producers' Association, June 10-12. The conventions was the best attended of any meeting in the history of the association, representatives being present from every province in Canada except Prince Edward Island. The poultry conditions in Canada were fully discussed. A strong appeal to the Dominion Government was made, asking for a substantial grant for poultry husbandry development, and to co-operate with the different Provincial Governments in extension work and in organizing egg circles and fattening stations, etc.

Insect Pests

Their Ravages Are Seldom Realized by Poultrymen.

It is generally admitted to be a most difficult matter to keep a flock of adult fowls absolutely free from body lice, but given a fair chance, hens in good health will keep them sufficiently under control to prevent their causing any serious trouble. There are several different species of lice that infest hens. Of these two are very common and are generally known as body lice. The species, Menopon pallidum, is probably the most common, and it is a rare thing to find a farm flock which is not seriously troubled with this pest. They are exceedingly active and may be found on all parts of the body. They often crawl on the hands when handling or plucking fowl. Another important species, Menopon biseriatum, is found confined to special regions of the body. Although capable of crawling, it is usual for them to remain stationary, sometimes with the head buried in the skin and the body erect. Body lice breed and spend their life on the body of the fowl. The eggs or nits are laid upon the down feathers about the vent, and can often be found there, hanging in clusters. It is estimated that the second generation from a single louse may number 2,500, and a third generation 125,000, and that all of these may be produced within eight weeks. Thus it is that a flock considered to be quite free from lice, is often found to be infested after being neglected for only a few weeks.

Exercise, proper feeding, and pure air, all help to keep the birds in a condition unfavorable to the existence of lice. Good sanitation is imperative. It is necessary to provide sunny, well-ventilated houses, in which there is no dampness and no accumulation of droppings. A suitable dust bath should be provided and placed in a sunny part of the house. In this box, earth, or sandy loam should be placed, rather than coal ashes, as the earth is beneficial to the skin of the birds in addition to ridding them of lice. A few handfuls of powdered sulphur will add to the effectiveness of the dust bath. All flocks should be carefully watched and frequently examined for lice, particularly young stock, so much of which is ruined by lice and mites.

The so-called red mite is undoubtedly the most virulent and aggressive enemy of the farm flock. The natural color of the insect is grey. It is only when gorged with blood, like the mosquito, that it becomes red.

Few farmers appear to realize the enormity of the ravages of these mites, and, having no knowledge of their life history or habits, they are ignorant of the best methods of eradication. Instances of broody hens leaving the nest due to mites are common. The investigators have frequently examined poultry houses, after being told that the flock was absolutely free from all insect pests, and discovered myriads of red mites merely by lifting a roost or nest box. At this the farmer would express the utmost surprise. Without doubt these mites are responsible for a large proportion of prevalent disease. The birds are thereby reduced to a condition which leaves them an easy prey to disease germs. Furthermore, such conditions render the fowl utterly useless as layers of winter eggs. This undoubtedly is the explanation of many flocks failing to lay, even where special efforts are made to obtain eggs during the winter season.

In a recent bulletin (1911), published by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, and edited by Messrs. Pearl, Surface, and Curtis, there is given some excellent advice upon methods of prevention and treatment for red mites. It reads as follows:—'Clean, dry, well ventilated houses which get plenty of sunlight, are seldom badly infested. The first step in eradicating or controlling the pest is thoroughly to clean the houses. Remove the droppings and all the old nesting material. Clean, and, when possible, scrub or wash with a stream from the hose, all the perches, nests, floors and walls, with a mixture composed of three parts kerosene and one part crude carbolic acid. Work th mixture into all cracks, crevices and joints of the building.

'With this spray it is necessary to make two or more applications at intervals of a few days to destroy the mites which hatch after the first application. The liquid may be put on with a hand spray pump or with a brush. Cleanliness, fresh air, and sunlight are cheap and effective preventatives.'

Another spray successfully used, and which is less expensive is kerosene emulsion. This is made up of kerosene (coal oil), 2 gallons; rain water, 1 gallon; soap, 1-2 lb. Dissolve the soap in water by slicing and boiling; take from fire, and while hot pour in kerosene and churn vigorously for five minutes. For use dilute with nine parts of water so that the above three gallons of stock emulsion will make thirty gallons of the spray mixture.

A Living in Poultry?

Answer is "Yes," But Do Not Be Too Ambitious.

Many people have started in the poultry business and have failed to make it pay, and will tell you that there is no profit in keeping poultry; but I will tell you right now that there is a good living and a good profit to be made from poultry, with eggs selling at 40 cents per dozen on the average throughout the year. The same can be produced for 15 cents per dozen, and broilers can be raised to 1 1-2 lbs. for 15 to 18 cents each from the egg, and the market is right here for all we can produce, for British Columbia is importing to the extent of 2,500,000 dollars' worth of poultry products annually. I think many failures are due to not sticking to it; many persons get disheartened and give up because they do not get the big returns at once, and you cannot expect to start any business and get a profit on the outlay right away; it will take two or more years before you can expect to get returns on the capital invested.

Poultry-farming is a business that must be developed; it cannot be built up in a month or a year; the man who starts at the bottom of the ladder and goes slow at first, will eventually get to the top. Some persons get discouraged and sell out their stock just as they are beginning to pay. They have raised their chick too late in the season, and kept their pullets all through the winter, without an egg, and just as they are beginning to lay good they give up, and say that their hens have eaten their heads off, and that there is no profit in keeping poultry, and sell out to the first person that comes along and offers any price at all. I know from experience that there is a good living to be made from poultry, not from a fancy point only, where they breed for the showroom, and get $2.50 or more per setting for eggs, and from $5 to $10 each for stock, but eggs and poultry for market alone; and I know people personally that are making from $1 to $2 per hen, clear profit, per year on every hen they keep, and every one of these people started in a small way. One started with a dozen hens, and now keeps between five and six hundred. These people are making a good living and saving money besides.

BREED UP YOUR FLOCK OF LAYERS.

I think it best to start in the poultry business on, say 5 acres of land—that is as much as one man can manage—with 500 chicks. I would prefer land that sloped to the south, dry and well drained. Build your chicken-houses on the highest point facing the south; not expensive buildings, but dry and free from draughts, with plenty of ventilation, with shed for scratching in—hens, to lay, must be kept busy. Now your stock. We will say, one dozen hens and a cock bird, of a popular variety, preferably pure-bred; then commence to breed up your flock of layers, and here is the vital point: hatch only from the heavy layers, and see that your male bird is always from a heavy laying strain. To get a good flock of winter layers the best time of the year to hatch for the heavy breeds, such as Rock, Orpingtons, and Wyandottes, is during the months of March and April, and for the lighter varieties, such as Leghorns, Minorcas, and Hamburgs, in April and May; and to have strong, vigorous chicks you must have strong, healthy, vigorous parent stock, and to have such stock there should be plenty of straw or litter for them to work in, for you must remember that activity is the life of the hen. Exercise plays an important part in the egg-production, and the number of eggs produced depends on the health of the hen, and her vigor comes from her activity to a large extent.

Every poultryman has his own way of feeding. Wheat is the safest and best grain to feed for the main ration, with oats, cracked corn, and barley for a change. Green feed they must have, and plenty of it. It is surprising how much green food a hen will eat; grass, clover, cabbage, anything that is green in winter; roots, such as beets, carrots, mangolds, plenty of grit and shell, fresh water two or three times a day in summer, and it should be put in the shade. All these little things must be attended to in order to make a living from poultry. A good thing to remember is that a laying hen is like a good milch cow, every little bit extra in the way of meat, or bone, or grain that she gets she will pay back with interest in the egg-basket, and a good cow will put every extra bit of food she gets into the milk-pail. Hens are much the same as cows. You can scarcely fatten a good milch-cow, and the same with a laying hen, she produces eggs instead of fat; a fat hen does not lay many eggs and a fat cow does not give much milk, so you see the main thing is to breed laying hens, not fat ones.

Another vital point is cleanliness. The house wants to be cleaned often, at least once a week, and coal-oil or other disinfectant put around the roosts and drop-boards. Lime is a good thing around; the runs must be kept free from vermin; you cannot have eggs and vermin.

In conclusion, I will say, attend to all the small matters, with a right start in a small way with pure-bred stock, and enlarge your plant as you succeed, and you will make a 'good living from poultry.'—F. J. Roberts, Strawberry Hill, B.C.

Egg-Layers Make Hard Fight of it.

Only One Separates First and Second Pens—6 Hens Lay 140 Eggs a Month.

In the second International Egg-Laying Contest, held under supervision of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, at the Exhibition Grounds, Victoria, the total of eggs laid from December 2, 1912, to March 2nd, 1913, was as follows:

CLASS I., Non Weight Varieties, six birds to a pen.

Pen.	Owner	Breed	No. Eggs.
1	O. P. Stamer, Cowichan	Anconas	215
2	V. Cleeves, Hagan P. O., Saanichton	W. Leghorns	234
3	R. W. Russell, P.O. Box 430, Nanaimo	W. Leghorns	212
4	A. Unsworth, Sardis	W. Leghorns	274
5	E. A. Orr, Chilliwack	W. Leghorns	180
6	V. H. Wilson, Koksilah	W. Leghorns	206
7	J. Emery, Sidney, B. C.	W. Leghorns	213
8	W. Senkbeil, Britcola P. O.	B. Minorcas	7
9	F. P. Hearns & Son, 1557 11th ave., Vancouver	Anconas	111
10	H. Nicholson, Turgoose P.O., Saanichton	W. Leghorns	160
11	C. H. Borton, Summerland	Brown Leghorns	139
12	A. H. Anderson, Laity Road, Port Hammond	S.S.Hamburgs	213
13	Mrs. Cross, 2138 Belmont avenue, Victoria	W. Leghorns	232
14	A. Easton, Duncan, B.C.	W. Leghorns	255
15	Norie Bros., Cowichan	W. Leghorns	322
16	J. Amsden, Box 1, Deerhoime, P.O.	W. Leghorns	279
17	E. Soole, Cowichan	W. Leghorns	321
18	Seymour Green, Duncan, B.C.	W. Leghorns	266
19	J. E. Baines, Saanichton	W. Leghorns	162
20	J. Allen, Box 48, Fort Langley	Buff Leghorns	209

CLASS II.—Weight Varieties, Six Birds to a pen.

21	R. Wilson, Langley Prairie	Barred Rocks	115
22	L. F. Solly, Westholme	W. Wyandottes	227
23	A. C. Lovekin, Glengarry Farm, Metchosin	Barrel Rocks	119
24	G. E. Henning, Mead, Nebraska	Black Orphans	156
25	Joseph Arnould, Sardis	W. Wyandottes	220
26	J. Wood, 1153 Caledonia avenue, Victoria	Buff Orp's	123
27	Dean Bros., Keatings	W. Wyandottes	215
28	W. Miller-Higgs, Sooke Way, near Victoria	W. Cor. Game	104
29	J. J. Dougan, Cobble Hill	S. C. Reds	224
30	F. North, Sidney, B.C.	Col. Wy's	176
31	G. Adams, Box 840, Victoria	W. Wyandottes	110
32	C. W. Robbins, Chilliwack	Buff Orp's	254
33	Ferd. Matthews, Kamloops	Barred Rocks	184
34	O. B. Ormond, R.D. No. 3, Victoria	R. C. Reds	173
35	H. E. Waby Enderby	Barred Rocks	211
36	Dr. W. H. B. Nedd, Mount Tolmie	Black Orp's	41
37	Mrs. E. McC. Mottley, Kamloops	S. C. Reds	209
38	W. H. Van Arum, Willow Park P.O., Victoria	W. Orp's	70
39	A. E. Smith, Maywood P. O. Victoria	S. C. Reds	234
40	S. D. Evans, Box 210, Pentieton	W. Orp's	74

Average price of eggs, 35c per dozen. Pen temperature, highest, 62 degrees, lowest 24; mean, 42.6. Rain fell on six days only. Snow on 2 days. Frost was registered on seventeen days, and sunshine was absent on five days.

Taking into consideration the variety of breeds and strains competing, the egg production for the month has been very satisfactory. The yield averages a little better than fifty per cent for the whole forty pens.

The outstanding feature of the month has been the performance of Pen 32 (Buff Orpingtons). It is true that several record's have been broken this month, but their yield of 140 eggs in 28 days certainly deserves special mention. Appended is their daily record for the month. 5, 4, 5, 5, 6, 5, 6, 5, 5, 3, 5, 5, 6, 6, 3, 4, 6, 6, 4, 6, 6, 5, 5, 4, 6, 5, 4, 5. Total 140 eggs. In addition to this, it might be mentioned that only two other pens in Class II. are laying larger eggs than Pen 32. The eggs average 26 1-4 ounces to the dozen from this pen. In the first contest te highest monthly yield in either class was 118 eggs for 31 days.

In Class I., Pen 15 has ousted Pen 17 from the leadership by one egg. Pen 4, with a splendid yield of 123 eggs jumps up two places. Pen 8 commenced laying on the 20th. The leading six pens in Class I. are, 15, 17, 16, 4, 18, and 14. The following pens in Class I. were the heaviest producers for last month: Pens 4, (123); 15, (114); 16 (106); 18 and 20 (102 each); 3 (101); and 17, (100) eggs.

In Class II., as mentioned above, Pen 32 especially distinguished themselves, and in doing so, move up from fifth position to first. Pen 29 move up from seventh to second place, having a record of 122 eggs for February. Pen 25 moves up one place. The leading six pens are as follows: Pens 32, 29, 22, 25, 23 and 35. Following pens were heaviest producers. 32 (122); 29, (122); 37, (113); 25 (107) and 28 (102). The last-mentioned pen, White Cornish Game, soon got into their stride, as the first egg was laid on February 1st.

At the first experimental weighing of eggs, it was found that all pens were producing eggs well above the minimum weight prescribed, 22 ozs. per dozen. Pen 37 heads the list with 27 3-4 ounces per dozen. The following pens in Class I., lay the heaviest eggs, 7, 9, and 17, (26 ounces); 2 and 3, (25 1-4 ounces), 1 and 14, (25 ounces).

Class II., 37, (27 1-4 ounces); 29, (26 1-2); 21 and 32, (26 1-4); 22, 26, 30 and 34 (26 ounces); 40, (25 3-4), 27 and 29, (25 1-2), 38 (25 1-4). Heaviest day's production, 148 eggs.



SHIPPING DAY-OLD CHICKS.

Co-operation in Marketing

Strict Attention to Quality Prevents Loss to Egg Trade.

The egg trade requires a marketing system, the working or selling principle of which is based upon quality. What is known to the trade as the 'loss off' system should be adopted in place of the 'case count' system which is now so universal. So long as the latter system prevails, proper and sanitary methods of production and care of this very perishable product will be discouraged. As a matter of fact, the present method amounts practically to the placing of a premium on careless and dilatory methods. By reason of this basis of buying eggs, educational work is rendered difficult, if not very largely fruitless. The farmer is repeatedly advised to improve the breeding of his poultry stock in order to weed out the small egg, to keep his poultry house and nests in a clean and inviting condition in order to reduce the number of stale eggs through hens stealing their nests, to gather the eggs twice daily, to keep them stored, preparatory to marketing, in a clean, cool place, and to market them more frequently.

To follow this advice is most essential if it is the desire to produce eggs of the highest quality. But it entails some little care which the poultry department of the average farm is not in the habit of receiving. Therefore, when given such advice, the farmer naturally asks this question: What are we going to get for it?' So long as the 'case count' system of marketing continues, the answer which must follow is, 'Practically nothing.' The system is at fault, therefore the system must necessarily be changed. The price paid for eggs should be based upon the quality of the product at the time of sale. Such a system would, by the encouragement of better methods of caring for, and marketing the product, very greatly assist in preventing the heavy loss which the Canadian egg trade now sustains.

The produce of all co-operative marketing associations, (which are commonly known as 'egg circles' where eggs only are handled), is sold on a quality basis. The members also are paid according to the grade of the product which they supply to the management of the association. This is one of the leading and most important features of such an organization. The success of the movement has been very largely due to the strict observance of that principle.

The organization of co-operative egg marketing associations is, therefore, one method of instituting and enforcing the system of buying eggs on a quality basis. Such an organization has also the advantage of cheaper transportation where large quantities of eggs are shipped. In some cases unnecessary middlemen may be eliminated. Such an organization also facilitates more frequent shipment and greater dispatch in placing the product upon the market. Where good management is employed, the members also derive benefit from the expert salesmanship of the manager.

Moulting Out of Season

Hen Grew New Feathers Before Shedding Old Ones.

Here is a story of an interesting hen, owned by Mr. J. A. Macfarlane, Shawville, Que. How many are there who watch their fowls as closely as does Mr. Macfarlane?

Special Report in a Macdonald College B. P. hen.—Amongst the somewhat late-hatched pullets) that I bought from Macdonald College in the autumn of 1911, there was one pullet which lost the feathers back from the top of the neck for more than an inch, giving her a little of the appearance of a vulture. This made her very easy of constant identification. As I do not trap nest my birds, I can only approximately estimate their record as layers. But last summer this bird did not moult when the others moulted. She continued laying all autumn; was apparently in perfect health; but was marked for killing as soon as she should begin to moult, as I expected her to be bare of feathers in cold weather. She showed no external signs of moulting all winter, and laid well every month.

About three weeks ago, without ever becoming short of feathers, it was manifest that she was moulting. The young feathers grew out, apparently amongst the still unshed old feathers, which then began to fall off. The young feathers also grew out on her neck. She laid right up to the middle of March, and I do not know that she is not now laying, but she is in practically full new feather. I have always kept hens, and observed them closely; but I have never seen a case of moulting at all like what this hen has exhibited. I must watch her to see whether she is still laying, as she certainly was one week ago. I though this might be interesting.

J. A. MacFARLANE.

Successful Incubation

Need of Vigorous Breeding Stock Emphasized.

Among the contributory causes to the loss of physical vigor are the following: The greatest and most cause is soil contamination, congestion and crowding of breeding stock upon limited areas, bringing with it lack of exercise; improper housing and feeding; in-and-in breeding, without selecting the most vigorous birds, the too-common use of pullets, instead of matured fowls, for breeding stock; forced egg yield by heaving feeding during the fall and winter; carelessness in keeping eggs for incubation; faulty methods of incubation; the use of poor incubators and brooders; too rapid forcing on rich, easily assimilated food, with lack of exercise; general violation of the principles of sanitation and brooding, housing and range; failure to select breeding stock of recognized superior physical vigor; the use of birds that have been hatched too early — that were stunted in growth or matched too late, and were not grown under proper conditions, and do not reach full size when the breeding season commences.

It is impossible to pass judgment on the merits of any particular variety or individuals of the breed without knowing how they have been bred and handled, but there are some physical characteristics that aid anyone in selecting breeders that are very apt to turn out to be of strong vitality and vigor, and such only should be placed in the breeding yards.

M. A. JULL.

POULTRY INDUSTRY IS FLOURISHING IN FRANCE.

While there are several points of close similarity between the French and the English poultry industry, the points of dissimilarity are still more striking (writes E. T. Brown in 'Farm and Home'). It is true that in both countries the bulk of those interested in the business are peasants and small farmers, but while in England poultry-keeping is still in its infancy in many respects, in France it has for many years past been regarded as of supreme importance among rural industries. In any country where the land is split up into a large number of small holdings there one is certain to find poultry-keeping in a flourishing condition; in a country, on the other hand, where large farms abound, the industry is almost sure to be neglected.

France is eminently a land of small holdings, farms of more than forty acres being rare, while the average size does not exceed twenty to twenty-five acres. Thousands of men and women in France to-day are supporting themselves and their families upon ten or fifteen acres, and while it is true that there is not much margin left after providing for the bare necessities of life, yet a living is being secured. A large proportion of these men and women rely largely on their fowls, although, of course, they devote themselves to other important branches.

It is desirable always to mate turkeys not akin if possible, which insures a much stronger poult. The gobbler, whether young or old, should be large in bone and frame, deep in body, with deep, round, full breast, head of good size and eye alert with bold expression. In selecting breeding stock, no matter what variety, they should be well-matured, strong, vigorous and healthy.

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.

FARM FOR SALE, 242 ACRES; 90 acres timber and wood; remainder tillage and pasture; two sugar orchards; apple orchard; fair buildings; water at house and barn; about one mile from county seat, railroad station, stores, churches, school, and creamery; situated near the head of beautiful Massawippi Lake; overlooks the same and large extent of country. D. W. MACK, Ayer's Cliff, Que.

FARMS FOR SALE. — IMPROVED FARMS in the Beautiful Section, near Stanstead, Que. Good market. Stanstead Wesleyan College here. Fine farming section. Write to E. W. HAY, Stanstead, Que.

REAL LAND BARGAINS. ALL Close to Warman. Good soil, water, shipping facilities, school; easy driving distance from City of Saskatoon; three-quarter (480 acres) of 2—39—5 W. 3rd. Considerable cultivated. Practically no stones, slues or scrub; $18.00 and $20.00 per acre in separate quarters. Worth $30.00. Two quarters in 4—39—4 W. 3rd; two miles from Warman. Nearly all cultivated. Worth $35.00, goes for $22.00. A. E. ELLIOTT, Warman, Sask.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM, NO MATTER where located. I bring buyer and seller together. I charge no commission. If you want to buy or sell, address H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadena, Sask.

PORT ALBERNI, B.C.,
AND
DISTRICT.
FOR SALE, FRUIT and POULTRY FARMS,
ranging from $25.00 to $200.00 per acre.
For full particulars, write to
HA YNE & WILKINSON,
Real Estate and Insurance. | P.O. Box 60 | Engineers and Contractors.
Reference—Royal Bank of Canada.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL LIVERPOOL
A First Class TemperanceHotel, Homelikeand 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. Briggs and Rev. Dr. Crews, of Toronto.



HERE IT IS! and only 40c
This indestructible steel mantle does the work; burns more air, consumes less oil. No smoke, no odor. Fits any ordinary lamp. Use common wick and chimney. No subsequent expense. I will send 4 for $1.00 for a limited period. AGENTS WANTED.
E. C. BRIMNER, Windsor, Ont., Can.

Owing to the High Standard maintained in the popular
TWO TIMELY TRACTS
BY A TORONTO LAYMAN:
"What is God's Purpose in Man?"
AND
"God's Trip-Up to So-Called Higher Criticism."
For Sale by The Upper Canada Tract Society, 2 Richmond St. East, Toronto, 10c per copy, or sent postpaid upon receipt of price by WILLIAM WARWICK, 8 Woodycrest Avenue, Toronto.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A GENERAL. A GOOD HOME TO reliable girl. 256 Wood avenue, Westmount, Que.

ONE MAN WANTED IN EACH TOWN and Village to start a Cut-Rate Grocery business for Large Mail Order House. No experience or capital required. Position will pay $20 weekly. Contract given. Outfit free. THE CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION, Windsor, Ont.

WANTED, YOUNG WOMAN TO ASsist with general house work on a farm, good wages; Protestant preferred; good home. Mrs. SAMUEL MEEK, Blockwood, Sask.

BUSINESS CHANCES

START A MAIL ORDER BUSINESS. The advertiser made $50,000, inside of five years. Commenced with less than $5.00. You can do the same. Send for free booklet that tells how. M. HOPE, 31 Latour street, Montreal.

PERSONALS.

ALEXANDER DUNLOP LEFT HIS home in Barrie, Ont., in 1893; last heard of was in Winnipeg. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his brother, ROBERT DUNLOP, Belevedere P.O., Alta.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM PURE BRED White Rocks; one dollar for thirteen eggs, or five dollars per hundred. WM. NICOLL, Box 55, Ayr, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, 15 PER SETting. Mottled Anconas, $2.00; Black Minorcas, $2.00; White Wyandottes, $2.00; Golden Wyandottes, $2.00; Silver Spangled Hamburgs, $2.00; Barred Rocks, $3.00. Guaranteed fertile. WM. J. JAMES, Mission City, B.C.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM BEST pure-bred stock in Barred and White Rocks, White, Silver, Golden and Partridge Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Buff, Black and White Orpingtons, White and Brown Leghorns. All bred to lay stock. Eggs, 60c per doz. in lots of 4 doz. and more. Also, pure bred day-old chicks in all the above breeds, price, 20c each up to the 15th of May; after the 15th of May, 15c each. Send for catalogue. EASTERN TOWNSHIPS POULTRY FARMS, Ltd. A. P. HILLHOUSE, Manager, Foster, P.Q.

BARRED ROCKS, ONTARIO AGRIculture College Heaviest Laying Strains; setting, dollar fifty; hundred four fifty, delivered. THOMPSON WAGAR, Enterprise, Ont.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNERS. — White and Buff Leghorns, Red Caps, Black Minorcas, Buff Rocks, $1.50 per 15; Buff Wyandottes, Buff and Black Orpingtons, $2.00 per 15; Blue Andalusians, 1st pen, $4.00; 2nd pen, $2 per 15; White Orpingtons, 1st pen, $5.00; 2nd pen, $2 per 15. My White Orpingtons won 13 specials, including a silver cup. WM. MUNROE, Grafton, Ont.

GREAT LAYING STRAIN, SINGLE-Comb White Leghorns; eggs, one dollar per fifteen; four dollars per hundred. M. L. ROBERTSON, Kent Centre, Ont.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM PRIZE WINning pens. Barred Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Blue Andalusians and Silver Grey Dorkins; $2.00 per fifteen eggs. F. W. KROUSE, Guelph, Ont.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS! — MY Birds are the Genuine Runners. Greatest Layers of Pure White Eggs; $2.00 per setting of 12, from my prize-winners. (Miss) MARY W. BERTRAM, Vinemount, Ont.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS LAY MORE eggs than hens; eggs are not strong to eat; no water required, except for drinking; also Anconas, greatest layers in poultrydom; have won many prizes at big shows. Eggs, two, three and five dollars per fifteen, guaranteed. WALTER BOWRON, Sanford Co., Hamilton, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE—AT INTERNAtional on Silver Wyandottes won 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen; 15 eggs, $3. Mrs. B. M. WEES, Sarnia, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE — AT WINTER Show, won Bank of Commerce medal on White Wyandottes, all varieties competing; 1st display, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet; 15 eggs, $3. Utility pens, 15, $1.50; 50, $3; 100, $5. BURT WEES, Sarnia, Ont.

FOR SALE, AT REASONABLE Prices, Cockerels, pairs and trios, S.C. Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Buff and Barred Rocks and Black Orpingtons. Eggs, $2 per setting, or two settings, $3. My birds were winners at London, Toronto and Guelph this winter. Please mention this paper. WM. MOORE, 19 Oxford street, London West, Ont.



OUR PRIZE WINNING COCKEREL

BARRED ROCKS
I have some of the finest males in Canada heading my pens. Every opportunity is given for you to hatch winners. Many of my customers did so last year. Our bred-to-lay Rocks lay like a galling gun. Eggs from our quality exhibition mating, $3 for 15. Selected eggs from selected pens, $4. Bred-to-lay pens $2 for 15. Get my catalogue. Wm. L. POWELL, Gibraltar Poultry Yards, Aylmer West, Ont.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

FORTY DIFFERENT CARDS, 12c; 30 Dandy Comics, 25c; 24 'Gems,' 25c. IMPERIAL CARD CO., Toronto.

POST CARDS. — RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS' High Grade Post Cards, assorted; 10c package postpaid. THE BEAVER SUPPLY CO., Dept. 4, Montreal, Que.

$100 MONTHLY, MAILING CIRCULars. Instructions, 25c. CLARENCE EDGAR, Brockville, Ontario.

NEBRASKA HOMESTEADER, THE funniest song out — just out. Describes the sod-house life of a bachelor, snakes, fleas, and all. Words and tune, ten cents. Full sheet music, fifty cents. SPECIALTY PRESS CONCERN, Regina, Canada.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

BOOKKEEPING SHORTHAND
and all essential business subjects are included in our excellent **Home Study** Commercial Courses. Many have used these courses as a means to a good salaried position. We invite you to write for particulars.
Shaw Correspondence Schools
Yonge and Gerrard Sts., Toronto.

WHY NOT
decide now to attend the reliable
BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE Limited
Up-to-date methods, individual instruction. Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriting and Penmanship a specialty.
Write for catalogue (A).
T. W. WAUCHOPE, Principal.
F. E. O'FLYNN, B.A., President,
Belleville, Ont.

The Philosopher of Folly.

(BY SHERWOOD KART.)

THE MAN FROM MISSOURI.

The Man from Missouri is anxious as fury to always get positive proof. Down there where they grow him they all have to show him the web and the warp and the woof. Though drummers may tell him the stuff they would sell him is thirty-six inches across and solid merino, yet all the time we know mere words are but folly and loss. The Man from Missouri is judge and grand jury—as such he is wary and wise; and yarns at his hearing though all-wool appearing, he often finds tissues of lies. No ornate orations or smooth dissertations can win unless founded on fact; he never will suffer a fraud or a bluffer to talk till the welkin is cracked; inordinate ranters and wordy enchanters who conjure the crows from the woods dodge the Man from Missouri, for each one is sure he will ask to look over their goods; a ton of excuses not one bit of use is if we with Missouri would trade—a very small sample is plenty and ample if true to the color and grade. The fellows who travel for paper or gravel, for dry goods or notions or pills can straddle the border and capture his order by showing him wares from their mills; but any jay hawker who's merely a talker is likely to land on a roof; the Man from Missouri is always secure, he can pick out the bunkum and proof. No brummagem dealers or shoddy-wase spielers can coax him to part with a bone No fable or fiction will carry conviction to him who demands to be shown

THE MILLINERS' STORES.

How it unsettles the masculine mind looking in milliners' stores when at this time round the windows we find ladies by dozens and scores! There in the windows are wonderful hats fresh from New York and Paree —melons and punk 'uns and turn-ups and flats—many strange bonnets we see. Yet they are nothing but ribbons and lace fixings and feathers and flowers. Why do they bring such a look to each face? What are their magical powers? Fanciful lidlets of trimmings and straw—how can they do us a harm? Oft in our musing we mutter 'Oh, pshaw! Why should we show our alarm?' Yet when we meet with this innocent sight, often we'll turn and retreat—breaking all records for speed in our flight, headlong we'll dash down the street. There is a something we cannot explain—spite of how people will talk, rather than enter we'll stand in the rain, feeling six kinds of a gawk. Nothing could force us to enter the stores where the new hats are displayed; sadly we stand at the milliners' doors watching them plying their trade. Inside they're showing the newest spring hues—auban and bulbul and torm, Turkoman yellows and Bulgarine blues; outside we stand in the storm. There at the milliner's window we stand, bowed down with worry and care, nervously clenching the bills in our hand, groaning and tearing our hair. Inside they're talking of wherefores and whys, sizes and trimmings and tones, while we stand sobbing and heaving huge sighs, saying goodbye to our bones—bidding farewell to our wad of long green, waving ta ta to our dough. Oh, it is truly a piteous scene, filling our bosoms with woe.

HANSARD.

They've talked off the mansard above Mr. Hansard, they've argued the slates from the roof; while time has been flitting the House has been sitting and putting his skill to the proof. The jaws have been wagging without any flagging, with never a letup or stop; they've kept him so busy he's groggy and dizzy and just about ready to drop; from early December each garrulous member has spouted from morning till night; from night until morning persuasion and warning Bill Hansard must sit there and write. With six-day orations and yards of quotations a ton of good paper he's spoiled; with nothing much in it, four pages a minute, for hours at a stretch he has toiled. Each question that's answered poor William B. Hansard must take down from finish to start; each answer that's doubted or openly flouted he puts at full length on his chart. The ranting and spieling that loosens the ceiling would drive many fellows to drink, but though he is weary of statement and query, each day with a bucket of ink he takes up his station and writes like 'tarnation until he has cramps in the head; while others are sleeping his vigil he's keeping, to take down whatever is said; at ninety or zero this national hero will always be found at his post; yet though he's been quoted each time we have voted from Labrador out to the Coast, we'd think it, perchance, hard to have to be Hansard and listen to talk by the mile. The job would soon bore us and make our heads porous, and fill us with malice and bile.

THE SPRING POET.

When March, at last departing, brings April to the fore, each budding bard is starting an Ode to Spring once more; each first of April morning loud ravings greet the ear— a sure and solemn warning that Spring again is here; when all is fresh and vernal, the poet feels opprest; a something most infernal is weighing on his chest; the poet's lightsome fancy to thoughts of rhyme now turns; imbued with soft romance he the midnight candle burns; on reams of foolscap paper he writes by starts and fits; then with an antic caper he tears the sheets to bits; he rouses up the neighbors with fearful sighs and groans as on and on he labors—for rhyme is in his bones. He works upon a sonnet to warm and azure skies—the same old stuff, dog-gone it! — with bees and butterflies, and brooklets gaily singing as merrily they flow, and lovely flow'rets springing where late was ice and snow; he climbs aboard Pegasus, that old and ill-used mount, and puts him through his paces until he takes the count; he tries him at the hurdles and sends him at the jumps, until the ink forms curdles as line on line he pumps. In this our generation affairs should not be thus; it stirs our indignation and makes us fume and fuss. Each springtime rhyme-dispenser upon this day and date should come before a censor appointed by the state. Half-yearly numbered permits to good ones he should grant; no other men but hermits in crippled verse should rant. To singers sweet the laurels we freely, gladly hand; but poor ones spoil the morals of this our lovely land.

BIRTHDAYS.

SUNDAY, APRIL SIX.

THE HON. FREDERICK D. MONK, late Minister of Public Works in the Borden Government, is fifty-seven years of age to-day. He was born and educated in Montreal, where he practised law for many years. He entered Parliament in 1896.

* * *

THE HON. W. R. RIDDELL, judge of the High Court of Ontario since 1906, was born in Northumberland Co., on April 6, 1852. He practised law in Cobourg and Toronto and enjoyed a large counsel practice.

* * *

MR. HENRY A. POWELL, prominent citizen of St. John, N.B., was born on April 6, 1855, and practised law successively in Sackville and St. John. He sat for Westmoreland in the local house from 1890 to 1895, and in the House of Commons from 1896 to 1900.

MONDAY, APRIL SEVENTH.

SIR R. L. WEATHERBEE, retired chief justice of Nova Scotia, is seventy-seven years of age to-day. His is a native of Bedeque, P.E.I., and was for some years editor of the Acadian 'Recorder,' Halifax. He became a barrister in 1863 and was raised to the Bench in 1878.

* * *

MR. DAVID McNICOLL, vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was born on April 7, 1852, in Abroath, Scotland. He entered railway service in England and came to Canada in 1874, where he rapidly rose to a position of responsibility on the C. P. R.

* * *

MR. WILLIAM OGILVIE, noted as astronomer, explorer and civil servant, was born on April 7, 1846, in Ottawa. He has made many important surveys for the Dominion Government, and was commissioner of the Yukon Territory from 1898 to 1901.

TUESDAY, APRIL EIGHT.

MR. G. R. PATTULO, registrar of deeds for the County of Oxford, is sixty-eight years old to-day. He was born in the Township of Caledon, Peel County, and was editor and proprietor of the Woodstock 'Sentinel' for many years. He was first secretary and general agent of the Liberal party in Ontario.

* * *

MR. JAMES E. CREIGHTON, professor of logic and metaphysics in Cornell University, was born on April 8, 1861, at West River, N.S. After a brilliant scholastic career he went to Cornell as instructor in philosophy in 1888.

* * *

MR. H. H. GAETZ, prominent citizen of Red Deer, Alta., and one of the pioneers of Western Canada, was born on this date in the year 1867, at Musquodoboit, N.S. He settled at Red Deer in 1884.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL NINE.

SIR H. N. BATE, for many years chairman of the Ottawa Improvement Commission, is eighty-four years of age to-day. He is a native of Cornwall, England, and came to Ottawa in 1853, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business.

* * *

THE RIGHT REV. C. H. BRENT, Bishop of the Philippines, was born on April 9, 1862, at Newcastle, Ont. He was for some time a member of the staff of Trinity College School, Port Hope, and then took charges in Buffalo and Boston. He went to the Philippines in 1902.

* * *

THE HON. F. X. LEMIEUX, puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Quebec since 1897, was born at Levis, on April 9, 1831. He won fame as a criminal lawyer and defended Louis Riel at Regina in 1885. He sat in both the Provincial Legislature and the House of Commons.

THURSDAY, APRIL TEN.

MR. GEORGE BURN, general manager of the Bank of Ottawa, was born on April 10, 1847, at Thurso, Scotland. He came to Canada in 1866 and entered the banking profession in Toronto. He became general manager of the Bank of Ottawa in 1880.

* * *

LIEUT.-COL. J. W. WOODS, prominent citizen of Ottawa, was born on April 10, 1863, at Kildare, Que. As a young man he entered commercial life in Montreal, going to Ottawa in 1895 to establish his own business. He has many business and social interest and is an ardent militiaman.

* * *

LIEUT.-COL. J. D. CHIPMAN, St. Stephen, N.B., was born on April 10, 1856. He has been long an active business man with many interests, and is a director of several important maritime corporations. He is prominent in the Masonic order and has also taken a deep interest in the militia.

FRIDAY, APRIL ELEVEN.

THE REV. G. B. CUTTEN, president of Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., was born on April 11, 1874, at Amherst. After a brilliant academic course, he entered the ministry of the Baptist Church in the United States. He came to Acadia as president in 1910.

* * *

THE HON. F. E. GILMAN, Legislative Councillor of the province of Quebec, was born on April 11, 1842, at Danville, Que. He has been for many years a lawyer in Montreal.

* * *

THE REV. S. D. CHOWN, D.D., associate general superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, was born on April 11, 1853, at Kingston. He entered the ministry in 1879 and has held many important charges. From 1902 to 1910 he was secretary of Temperance, Prohibition and Moral Reform for the Church.

For Two Years SUFFERED SEVERE PAIN IN THE BACK.

Many people fail to understand the significance of a lame, weak, sore or aching back.

When the back aches or becomes weak it is a warning that the kidneys are affected in some way.

Take notice to the warning and cure the backache on the first sign, for if you don't do this, serious complications are sure to arise, and perhaps develop into Dropsy, Diabetes or Bright's Disease, the three most deadly forms of kidney trouble.

Doan's Kidney Pills go right to the seat of the trouble, cure the back and prevent any further trouble from the kidneys.

Mrs. D. J. McInnis, Carleton, P.E.I., writes:—"For two years I had a severe pain in my back. I was so bad that when I would stoop down I could not straighten up for quite a time. I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and they helped me so I kept on using them until I had used three boxes, and now I am completely cured. I think they are the only remedy for disordered kidneys."

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

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

PEPPER TALKS.

By George Matthew Adams.

RESPECT.

Respect is the name of the Fellow who tends door for your Conscience. His is the most sacred Office in the gift of your Character. For, when he 'goes wrong' Conscience becomes ill unto Death.

Nothing of Winning matters with Respect gone.

Respect is your most faithful Friend, your greatest Guide, your most powerful Protector—your safest Pilot into Port.

Nothing of Winning matters with Respect gone.

And Respect is made at home. You are your own Respect. For a man can be on no better terms with anybody than his Own Self. The Man without Respect is a Make-believe, a Fraud—a Counterfeit.

Nothing of Winning matters with Respect gone.

Respect Yourself and other people will be compelled to Respect You—and you will Respect them. Respect is the beginning of Wisdom. With Respect on guard, you look people square in the Eye without wavering. With Respect, active and unafraid, you go ahead to move away Rubbish and Obstacles and pave a Path for other people to walk in from which they profit.

Nothing of Winning matters with Respect gone.

Think about this as you move about To-day. Let it keep you Strong. Let it make you indominatable. Let it lift you from your present position into one higher up. Let it make of you a Leader. For—

Nothing of Winning matters with Respect gone.

GROUCHERS.

Who is it that are the Hinderers and Obstructors of the Race—Thieves? No. Anarchists? No. Idlers? No. Grafters? No. Who then? Just these—the Men and Women with a Grouch.

Be too Busy for a Grouch.

For the Fellow with the Grouch is te Fellow with a glass of Poison in his hand who will pour it down your throat if you let him. But you will Escape him if you will only—

Be too Busy for a Grouch.

A Grouch never helped anything or anybody. And it never failed to do Harm. The Big Man with a Grouch becomes at once a Little Man. The Little Man without a Grouch immediately becomes a Big Man.

Be too Busy for a Grouch.

Suppose the Grouch does irritate you. suppose he does try to get you off your Guard, suppose he does try to make you 'Look Cheap,' suppose he does attempt to 'Get your Goat.' Look h'm in the eye. Then knock him into smithereens with a 60 h. p. City Bred Smile—and Pass On to your Work and your Business.

Be too Busy for a Grouch.

MAN-AFRAID-OF-HIS-JOB.

We are all a bunch of Job holders, no matter the name by which we are known in our work. To work is to be dignified, whether 'tis a shovel or a pen that is hitched to our Brain. There is but one worker in all the drama of work who dishonors the whole profession. He's The-Man-Afraid-Of-His-Job. Get this into your head—

You are 'The Man Higher Up!'

If you will but be this, from this minute you will grow and gather Power. For The-Man-Afraid-Of-His-Job is the man who fears somebody else above him, behind him, sidewise to him. He has no Independence for he is all Dependence.

You are 'The Man Higher Up!'

Believe it and pass on. Honor your Job—be it ever so humble—and it will Honor you. Be Positive. Cut partnership with The-Man-Afraid-Of-His-Job. Go at work with the belief that you alone know best your own work and it won't take long for others about you to realize for a fact that—

You are 'The Man Higher Up!'

ENVIRONMENT.

Environment is Self Atmosphere. Also, it's the invisible Power of Circumstance that always stays around within call. Which is to say, that Environment is the Servant of every man.

You can be Somebody right where you are.

Environment is a personal affair. So, if your present environment hinders you, walk away from it. Hunt out a new Environment. Men and Women who form the habit of getting things done, make their own Environment, hour by hour—day by day.

You can do Something right where you are.

Environment is very cheap. It is easy to make. Bunyan, in Jail, writing the immortal 'Pilgrim's Progress'; Milton, blind, penning 'Paradise Lost' John Brown, walking up the gallows, smiling, a Prophet of Freedom; Helen Kellar, blind, deaf, dumb, yet the embodiment of Sunshine and Light; these are they—Masters of Environment.

You can do Something right where you are.

People worth while to this world, make their own Environment. And they make it so attractive that it draws human beings their way. You, who Employ, surround yourself with Cheerful Workers. You, who are Employed, keep your mind saturated with Cheerful Thoughts. Your Environment is what you choose it to be. Add to your Worth Stature.

You can do Something right where you are.

WORRY.

If you realized just what Worry is you would stop using it in your business. Here's an antidote for Worry—Smile, Smile, Smile,—Smile!

For where Smiles are, Worry is not. Worry is just plain poison. It is the most treacherous of poisons, for it not only eats into the finest powers of your mind and life, but it spreads and radiates like a contagious disease. Worry can do no harm in the atmosphere of cheer, great faith, hope—Work.

Work, Work, Work,—Work.

How useless Worry is—how foolish! Realize but this and you will very soon banish it and forever abhor it. Can you think of a single instance where Worry rendered you a service? Well, then, get rid of it.

Smile, Smile, Smile,—Smile!

Worry never did and never will bring anything to pass. It never earned a cent and it never helped a human being. But if you keep busy, if you are continually seeking to render some service, you will never have time nor inclination to Worry

Work, Work, Work,—Work.

SUFFRAGETTES URGE THE U. S. TO INTERVENE

Protest Against Miss Emerson, of Detroit, Being Forcibly Fed in Jail.

London, April 1.—Beatrice Harriden has sent the following cablegram to President Woodrw Wilson:

'Having just come back from America, where I learned from all sources that there is a strong feeling against the barbarity of forcible feeding, I venture with confidence to beg you to intervene in behalf of Miss Emerson, who is being forcibly fed in Holloway jail and is in a precarious condition.'

Mr. McKenna, home secretary, questioned yesterday in the House of Commons by Mr. Kier Hardie, who urged the release of the suffragist prisoners now undergoing forcible feeding, said there were two women and one man at the present time undergoing forcible feeding, but their condition was not dangerous. One of the women he referred to must have been Miss Emerson.

Mrs. Emerson, of Detroit, Mich., yesterday received a letter from her daughter, Zelie, who is undergoing two months' imprisonment in Holloway jail for participating in a window-smashing raid by militant suffragettes. Her 'hunger strike' and forcible feeding in prison have attracted a good deal of attention.

The letter stated that Miss Emerson had just completed three days' solitary confinement for violation of the prison rules. She complained that she was feeling very sick and feared permanent impairment of her digestion.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, in a speech to-day at a music hall, praised highly the behavior of Miss Emerson, declaring her a heroine. Mrs. Pankhurst announced in this connection that the woman who tried to catch pneumonia in prison by sponging herself all over with hot water and remaining uncovered all night, as stated by the Home Secretary on March 18, was Miss Emerson.

Acting on the invitation of Mrs. Pankhurst a number of American women rose in the audience and expressed their sympathy with Miss Emerson's mother.

Baron von Horst stated that on investigation and after taking legal advice he is satisfied that forcible feeding is illegal and therefore constitutes a ground for interference by the American Government on behalf of Miss Emerson.

The Baron also said that he was working in conjunction with the leaders of the Women's Social and Political Union in the preparation of a strong protest to be resented to the American Government against the refusal of the authorities at Boston to permit Miss Florence W. Ward, of Birmingham, England, to land at that port. Miss Ward reached Boston Friday on the steamer 'Ivernia.' She admitted having served a term in jail for taking part in a window-smashing crusade in London, and for this reason she was debarred.

'If that precedent is followed,' said Baron von Horst, 'it will prevent Mrs. Pankhurst and other suffragette leaders who have been imprisoned from ever landing in the United States. Therefore all suffragists should fight tooth and nail for the revocation of the deportation order. Besides, we cannot consistently expect American intervention in behalf of Miss Emerson while, under the American law, a woman like Miss Ward is refused admission there.'

APPEALS NOW TO MR. ROOSEVELT.

London, April 1. — The campaign was continued to-day with more energy than ever before on behalf of Miss Emerson.

A cablegram was sent to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt by Beatrice Harraden, the well-known authoress and suffragette, which said: 'I cannot believe that American men, a number of whom expressed to me during my recent visit to America their horror at the system of forcible feeding, will remain indifferent when they learn that their fellow-countrywoman, Miss Zelie Emerson, is now being forcibly fed in Holloway jail, and is in a precarious condition. Surely they will wish to protest against a continuation of this barbarity.'

Following a suggestion made by Baron von Horst, of San Francisco, a number of suffragists are collecting various instruments used in the forcible feeding of prisoners. These include screws and pliers used to force the jaws apart, feeding tubes and other utensils. The collection has been lent by doctors friendly to the suffragists. It will be exhibited first in New York and then in other American cities, and will afterwards be offered as a gift to the Smithsonian Institute.

NEWFOUNDLAND PROSPERS.

St. John's, Nfld., April 1. — Newfoundland's trade for the fiscal year, 1911-12, exceeded that of the previous year by $3,500,000, making it the most prosperous in the history of the colony, according to the budget report submitted in the assembly to-day. For the fiscal year ended June, 1912, the budget showed a surplus of $212,000. The estimated surplus for the year ending next une is $150,000, in addition to a smaller amount remitted to the people by the recent reduction in taxation.

REPLENISH YOUR BLOOD IN THE SPRING

Just now you are feeling "out of sorts" — not your usual self. Quite exhausted at times and cannot devote real energy to your work. Sleep does not rest you and you wake up feeling "all tired out." Perhaps rheumatism is flying through your muscles and joints, or may be your skin is disfigured by rashes, boils or pimples. Headaches, twinges of neuralgia, fits of nervousness, irritability of temper and a disordered stomach often increase your discomfort in the spring.

The cause—winter has left its mark on you. These troubles are signs that your blood is poor and watery, that your nerves are exhausted. You must renew and enrich your blood at once and restore tone to your tired nerves, or there may be a complete breakdown. The most powerful remedy for these spring ailments in men, women and children is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, because these Pills cleanse bad blood and strengthen weak nerves.

New, rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring—is plentifully created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and with this new, pure blood in your veins you quickly regain health and increase your strength. Then your skin becomes clear, your eyes bright, your nerves strong, and you feel better, eat better, sleep better, and are able to do your work.

Begin your spring tonic treatment to-day for the blood and nerves with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills — the Pills that strengthen.

These Pills are sold by most dealers, but do not be persuaded to take "something just the same." If you can't get the genuine Pills from your dealer they will be sent you by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

COST OF LIVING EVER ADVANCES

Hon. T. W. Crothers Approves Proposed Inquiry by International Commission.

Ottawa, April 1.— That the cost of living was higher last year than at any time during the last generation is the statement made in the annual report of the Labor Department in regard to wholesale prices, which was tabled in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The report states: 'High as was the general level reached in 1911 by wholesale prices in Canada—the highest probably within the present generation—a still further and pronounced advance took place during 1912. Taking the 287 representative articles included in the record of the Department of Labor, the rise in 1912 over 1911 amounted to 6.5 percent.

'These figures probably minimize to a degree the practical bearing of the increase on the cost of living, inasmuch as they are reached by averaging all the commodities on an equal basis, whereas some of the most notable advances of the past year were in foods, fuel and other articles of great importance in domestic consumption. A calculation which assigns to the variousg roups their approximate relative weight from this standpoint shows the rise in 1912 to have been well over 9 percent. In retail prices the advance was approximately 5.8 percent.

'At no time have prices approached the level of 1911-12, save, perhaps, in 1907, when, however, the highest point was still considerably below that of 1911-1912.'

The rise in prices, it is noted, is not confined to Canada, but is noticeable in the statistical report of the United States, of the United Kingdom, of France, and of Australia and New Zealand. The Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, stated his approval of President Taft's proposal for an international commission on the high cost of living.

Commits Suicide From Aeroplane

Russian Leaves Proof That His Fall from Flying Machine Was Premeditated.

London, April 1. — Lieut. Perlovski, of the Russian army, committed suicide at Warsaw on Sunday by deliberately shutting off the motor of an aeroplane in which he was flying and dropping from a height of 600 feet to the ground, according to a Central News despatch.

The tragedy was believed to have been an accident until a letter written just before the fatal flight was opened. In it Lieut. Perlovski expressed his intention of stopping his motor in mid-air, and gave as a reason for his action that he had been the victim of many intrigues.

Is Health Only a Game of Chance?

If you are accustomed to look on health as a gamble you will probably prove a loser early in the game.

Some may hold on to health and life for considerable time and defy the laws of nature, but there are many rules of the game which are conducive to health and long life.

Take nervous diseases, for example. There are many symptoms to warn one of the approach of nervous exhaustion long before there is danger of locomotor ataxia or some dreadful form of paralysis.

But they seem such little things that their danger signal is not taken notice of. Sleeplessness, headache, indigestion, irritability, loss of vigor and energy, discouragement and dispondency, all point to low vitality and exhausted nerves.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has been wonderfully successful in the cure of nervous diseases of a serious nature, such as prostration, locomotor ataxia, and partial paralysis, but persistent treatment and considerable patience are necessary.

On this account we prefer to think of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as a preventive treatment, which overcomes these symptoms by rebuilding the feeble, wasted nerve cells and restoring vigor to mind and body.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Limited, Toronto.

UNIVERSITY MEN BRIDGE BUILDERS OF DEMOCRACY

Presidents of McGill, Toronto, and Queen's Point to Value of 'Varsity Training.

Hamilton, Ont., April 1.—The Canadian Club celebrated its twenty-first birthday last night with the largest and most successful bansuet in its history. The affair was graced by three university presidents, Dr. Falconer, Toronto; Dr. W. Peterson, McGill, and the Rev. Dr. Gordon, Queen's.

Dr. Peterson said the universities were amongst the greatest federating agencies. The attention of the universities to-day was towards sociology. Idealism was, when you get down to it, sound common sense. Canada had reason to follow Germany's example in university life. The universities could help to build up the national character. Our national character could stand a little more discipline. A young man's statement, 'I take off my hat to no man,' was not proper discipline. We could acknowledge our debt to the Mother Country. This would not have any effect in confining our Canadian nationality. The statement that the people of the Old Country would take our money and ships and not allow us any responsibility in the Empire was a libel.

The Rev. Dr. Gordon said the democratic spirit was developed in Canadian universities. Society needed some power to bridge the gap between the man of wealth and the poor, and the class to do this was the university man's. University men might be the bridge builders of democracy. No ideals were better than those of service and usefulness, which were the ideals of the universities.

Dr. Falconer, of Toronto University, stated that in proportion to the population Canadian universities were educating more than the universities of any other country. Canada's incoming population was eighty percent from northern Europe, and if this kept up this would be the most intelligent country in the world.

Dr. Proutt, of the Western University, London, and Dr. Klotz, of Ottawa, also spoke.

FLOODS UNCOVER EXPLOSIVES

Muncie, Ind., April 1.—Thirty quarts of nitro-glycerine, believed to have been buried by Ortie E. McManigal, confessed dynamiter, have been unearthed near here by the flood waters of the White River. They were found yesterday along the Boyce Road near the Lake Erie and Western Railway bridge east of the city.

Road commissioners, who were investigating the damage to the highway, noticed two or three peculiar cans in a field. They called over a well digger working near-by, and he said they contained nitro-glycerine. Eight more two-gallon cans of the explosive were recovered.

In his confession, McManigal asserted he buried the nitro-glycerine in the cinder grade of the Big Four Railway east of this city. He said that when he returned for it the stuff had disappeared, and he accused a union official of taking it.

The cans floated through the yards of the Indiana Wire & Steel Company.

NEW YORK BARS CLOSE AT 1 A.M.

New York, April 1.—Mayor Gaynor's ukase—nothing to drink after one a.m. —struck the Tenderloin on schedule time early to-day. In places where proprietors were inclined to be recalcitrant the police turned the lights out and unceremoniously forced patrons out on to the sidewalk. Only one arrest was made. The victim was an obstinate man, who insisted on finishing a lobster.

From Harlem to Park Row, with few exceptions, liquor selling ceased promptly at one a.m. Cabaret shows also stopped at that hour. A few restaurants kept on serving food after that time, but most of them closed entirely.

EARTHQUAKE KILLS OVER 100 PEOPLE.

London, April 1.— The earthquake the seismographs recorded on March 14, was on some islands to the northeastward of Celebes. In some of the villages much proverty was destroyed, and many lives lost. One hundred and seven were buried alive at Leiba alone.

CHILDREN RETURN TO THEIR MOTHER.

Toronto, April 1. — In a judgment delivered at Osgoode Hall yesterday, Mr. Justice Middleton directed the St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society to hand over to their mother, Mrs. Mary Helen Metcalf, two children, Mary and Francis Maher, aged 10 and 11 years.

The children are the offspring of Mrs. Metcalfe's first husband, Mr. Edward Maher, who died in 1907 of consumption. A month before his death he signed a document resigning all claim to his children to the St. Vincent de Paul Society. He had previously had them baptized at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church.

MR. RUTHERFORD NOMINATED.

Edmonton, Alb., April 1.—The Hon. Mr. Rutherford, ex-Premier, was nominated to-day by Edmonton South convention, and will enter the contest as an independent.

NICOTINE'S VICTORY.

Smoker's Boycott Brings Traction Company To Terms.

Berlin, April 1. — A boycott instituted by smokers has conquered the elevated and subway railways. The companies some time ago abandoned their smoking compartments, and issued an order prohibiting smoking on the ground that the trains were delayed by the smokers, who went hunting for smoking compartments. The smokers boycotted the roads, and the receipts fell to such an extent that the companies hoisted the white flag and announced that the staus quo would be resored.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

An eminent scientist, the other day, gave his opinion that the most wonderful discovery of recent years was the discovery of Zam-Buk. Just think! As soon as a single thin layer of Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or a sore, such injury is insured against blood poison! Not one species of microbe has been found that Zam-Buk does not kill!

Then again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a sore, or a cut, or to skin disease, it stops the smarting. That is why children are such friends of Zam-Buk. They care nothing for the the science of the thing. All they know is that Zam-Buk stops their pain. Mothers should never forget this.

Again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or to a diseased part, the cells beneath the skin's surface are so stimulated that new healthy tissue is quickly formed. This forming of fresh healthy tissue from below is Zam-Buk's secret of healing. The tissue thus formed is worked up to the surface and literally casts off the diseased tissue above it. This is why Zam-Buk cures are permanent.

Only the other day Mr. Marsh, of 101 Delorimier Ave., Montreal, called upon the Zam-Buk Co. and told them that for over twenty-five years he had been a martyr to eczema. His hands were at one time so covered with sores that he had to sleep in gloves. Four years ago Zam-Buk was introduced to him, and in a few months it cured him. To-day—over three years after his cure of a disease he had for twenty-five years—he is still cured, and has had no trace of any return of the eczema!

All druggists sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box, or we will send free trial box if you send this advertisement and a 1c. stamp (to pay return postage). Address Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

WHEN THE SOUTH WINDS PASS.

Awake, dear flowers, and list to the song!
In woodland haunts, where you love to hide,
The maiden spring lightly trips along,
And the star of hope is close beside.

Wake! with a kiss that the south winds bring,
A song breaks forth from the mountain stream;
And softly stirreth the breath of spring,
Where the nestlings rock, and lovers dream.

Where purling glideth the little brook,
There are eager feet and wonder eyes,
Who knows of the pussy willow's nook
This happy morn beneath smiling skies?

Who tells when the first sweet bud awakes,
And seeks a nest in the highest tree?
Who laughs when the giant branches shake,
And echoes the note of bird and bee?

Sunshine and shower play at hide and seek,
Over the path to the snowdrop's home;
To the purple violet, fair and meek,
The child of spring and the south winds come.

Jewels still gleam on each leaf and frond,
And fish in the limpid water swim;
Away to the fragrant woods I yond,
All through the ripples our bark shall skim.

While music breathes from the fairy craft,
That bears us over the silver lake,
With a low sweet swish, that soft winds waft
To the shore where joy and beauty wake.

To the woods, dear one! the days are long,
Shy sunbeams filter though boughs of pine,
And never was heard a sweeter song,
Than the south winds whisper—yours and mine.

Then linger here till a golden glow
Rests on the hills, and long shadows fall;
Our hearts shall sing when the south winds blow,
If at even song comes love's own call.

Ah, love awakes with the nesting bird,
When a tender green tints the meadow grass,
And the throb of Nature's heart is heard;
Life is so sweet when the south winds pass.

EDITH ALPORT WILSON.

Split 40 Cords At Age of 85

Thankful to the Medicine That Gave Him Ability For the Task.

A VERY INTERESTING CASE.

Few men of eighty-five years of age can boast of much else but poor health and failing strength. And such was the condition of Mr. Benj. Marsh, who is known to every soul in the neighborhood of his home at Lime Lake, Ont.

'Quite unsolicited,' writes Mr. Marsh, 'I wish to say how I have been bothered for years with stomach trouble. I tried everything I could think of without benefit. I was terribly afflicted with swelling and gas, and had much distress between meals. I tried everything I could think of, but without benefit. Then I was recommended Nerviline. My, but Nerviline did me a power of good—made a new man of me, so that within the last three weeks I have been able to split about forty cords of stove wood. I will always stick to Nerviline, and will always recommend it, and would like to meet anyone and convince them if in doubt as to what Nerviline has done for me.'

For sour stomach, nausea, belching of gas, cramps, and sudden sickness at night, nothing is more helpful in the home, nothing saves so much pain and distress as Nerviline. Large family size bottles, 50c.; small size, 25c.; at all storekeepers and druggists or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y.



A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



THE INEFFICIENT MISTRESS.

Dear Madam Editor. — Don't you think that most of the trouble with servants in this country comes from the fact that the mistresses are untrained? There are so many girls who have never thought of keeping house and making a home except as a delightful chance to have things just as they like. That means to them only the prettiest new gowns, the latest thing in furniture, and a chance to entertain and be entertained. They never think of it 'As a difficult profession to be mastered.' Their mothers wished them to be free and they really had very little time between school and college and the rush of engagements that followed their 'coming out' into society and ended in a wedding. When could they learn how to manage a house or train a servant? They marry knowing nothing and depend on their servants to run the house, which is fatal.

There is nothing that so quickly unsettles a servant who knows her business as a mistress who does not know hers. In a house where there is a settled routine and method in management a good servant will be anxious to stay.

A house where everything goes haphazard, where meals are irregular, where the butcher and baker and grocer do not receive their orders regularly, where bells ring all day long and messages have to be sent for things that have been forgotten and are suddenly wanted, demoralizes the best servants and tires out the mistress. The best of servants utterly refuse to stay. No matter what liberty they are allowed.

On the other hand the mistress who not knowing what she should require in the way of service allows the servants to became wilfully wasteful or slovenly in their work will find herself ruled by the worst of their class. They will not stay with her as she fondly hopes, because she 'is good to them,' but because she is an easy mark for exorbitant demands and impertinent is not insolent behavior, and they leave when it pleases them to do so, whether convenient to her or not.

Don't you think that girls should have a training in housekkeeping? I don't mean just a few cooking classes and a little fussing with a chafing dish, or an elab rately scientific course, in chemistry, etc., but a real business course in the management of a house.

Yours Cordially,
A Practical Housekeeper.

There is no questioning the fact that almost as much of the trouble between mistress and maid is due to the inefficiency of the mistress as to the ignorance of the maid. A mistress who knows thoroughly all the work will see that her own part of orderiag and planning is done on time and done thoroughly. She will have no hesitation as to what to expect of her servants. She will recognize waste and insist firmly on its being stopped with no fear of being thought stingy. She will pay good wages and be not only just, but generous in seeing that her servants have their own time kept free from demands upon it, but for that very reason will be able to insist firmly on her right to being served honestly and faithfully.

The great question is, how are our girls to be so trained that each one will be capable in whichever department of the home she serves whether as mistress or maid?

Ed., Home.

THE GIRL WHO INTERRUPTS.

Tell a girl it is bad form to interrupt and she will say, 'Who doesn't know that?'

Unfortunately, knowledge and practice are not one, and girls are inclined to this habit whether they realize it or not.

A visitor in a family of young people began a story three times, then gave up in despair. After lunch her hostess suddenly remembered she had not heard the end of the tale, and asked why it had not been finished.

The friend, irritated to the plain-spoken point, replied, 'Because you have never taught your children that it is ill-bred to interrupt!'

In that case, as in many others, it was less lack of training than lack of interest. The young people were self-centred and impatient of all but their own special topics. When they broke into their guests's story with information about a ball game or a joke in their set, they were unconscious of rudeness. They simply had not been listening.

Sometime this habit is acquired at home where all the family talk so much that none gets a chance as a soloist. Interruption becomes a matter of course in the home life, but strangers do not take to it so amiably, and the reputation of the fami'' for good manners suffers.

Again, one is given to breaking in on conversation because she has been closely associated with a talker who would drone on indefinitely unless some one else forcibly takes the floor. The excuse is plausible, but one doesn't excuse her when the habit follows her into other circles.

Nothing makes a young girl so unpopular as unwillingness to give another a fair show in talk. She may be a veritable chatterbox at other times, but has the art to hold her tongue when some one else is talking.

A man in commenting on a girl said, 'I like her; she always gives a fellow a chance to get in the point of his stories.'

True, there is such a thing as listening to the point of stupidity. One young girl gave as an excuse for speaking but five times in the course of a dinner that she thought people enjoyed a listener. The guests present would have thought more of her mentality if she had not been so perfect.

One need not rudely interrupt to be a curtailer of conversation. All that is needed is a wandering eye or an inane 'Is that so?' thrown in pointlessly to cause the other half in the conversation to realize she might as well save her breath.

Another unconscious interrupter is the listener who sits with a stolid face while another is telling a good story or touching on some subject of the day. She is bored and hides it not, which does not increase the fluency of the talker.

Then there is the wholesale interrupter who switches a whole group of people from an animated conversation by breaking in with some other subject which may or may not be apropos. You may much prefer to go on with the old topics, but cannot refuse to answer, and when you try to get back all the interest is gone.

Of course, you know better than to interrupt? Perhaps; but it will not hurt to do a little watching.—Philadelphia 'Public Ledger.'

Home Cookery

TEMPTING THE CONVALESCENT.

This has been an unusually trying winter for those who are not naturally robust, and with the relaxing warmth and sudden changes of temperature of the spring, appetites at no time vigorous are hard to tempt. Once past the danger point recovery in many cases becomes a question of nourishment, and to the convalescent, worn out and without his usual control of nerves and appetite, nourishment becomes a question of the attractiveness of his tray and the flavoring of the dishes served him.

Now, as to the tray, let it be light, unless your patient is able to sit up at a table, the shabbiest old tin kitchen tray, if it be covered with a fresh white napkin, is preferred to the most magnificent silver salver which weighs down like lead on the weak muscles. Then let me add the further caution, that no feeble appetite was ever tempted by food served in large quantities, or by a great variety of dishes served at one time. Even a perfectly healthy person will often turn in disgust from a heaped up plateful of food, and the speed with which one tires of restaurant or hotel fare is largely due to the fact that one sees the same great number of dishes day after day, and even though one does not eat them, the very thought of them bores one.

With an invalid or a convalescent to feed, comes your opportunity to use to the best advantage the dainty little plates and dishes, the quaint cream pitchers and the egg-shell cups you have gathered. If you have not such a supply then keep a watchful eye on bargain tables and sales of odds and ends of broken sets. You do not need to buy an expensive breakfast tray and service, for dainty bits of china in odd shapes and colors that harmonize will be more useful.

In preparing a meal, cook small amounts. Even where the invalid is have a share of the family dinner, arrange to have his portion carefully cut and daintily garnished. A slice of meat on its own small plate, nicely placed and garnished, with the vegetable in a tiny bright-colored bowl, will tempt your invalid to help himself, or allow you to help him twice, and finish it all, when the same amount sent up on a big dinner plate would be sent away hardly tasted. If he is to have a dessert, keep it hot or cold, as the case may be, until he is ready for it, and bring it up then. Don't think because your invalid makes fun of the tray, and says he is not fussy, that it is not worth while. The very one who scoffs at the 'fixings' is the one who, in his heart, appreciates them and enjoys and assimilates his food the better for them.

Don't keep your patient waiting for his food; remember that when one is weak, the time seems long, and in the long tiresome day, every little event is welcomed. For the same reason do not hurry him, let him linger over it, and count it just so much gain to have him pass the time pleasantly.

Don't ask him beforehand what he wants, and don't, if possible, let him know what is coming unless he is one of the people who enjoy choosing their own meals.

Now, as to the cooking, make whatever is special diet in small quantities, and do not let it become stale or mussy. A little ingenuity will take the place of many utensils, and with one or two of the little fire proof dishes which come now in green or brown for cooking and serving hot things, and with small cups, egg cups and small tumblers to serve, as moulds for jellies and desserts, one may work wonders.

The inevitable prune will be received more gratefully if it comes up now and then encased as a tiny mould of jelly, a result that may be attained at the expense of only a moment or two of time. Slip the stones out of your cooked prunes, and put them in a small glass. Stir a pinch of prepared gelatine into a few spoonfuls of juice, and pour over the prunes. A little gelatine and a drop of cochineal added to the juice you have stewed figs in, will make them much more attractive than the ordinary grey sloppy stewed fig.

The share of stew, fricasse or boiled fish ,which is to go to the invalid, will become a dainty, if carefully put into a small, a very small, fireproof bowl or ramekin case, and placed in the oven to keep piping hot, until the time comes to set it on a pretty saucer and send it up.

Soup and broth will be much less likely to get cold or spill over on the tray if served in a bouillon cup or a small bowl set on a plate. A little dish of nicely browned croutons, not fried, but toasted in the oven, or in a corn-popper over the fire, will be returned to you empty when a thick piece of bread will be untouched.

If you get a chicken, do not cook it all at one time, or in one way. Broil or fry half the breast one day, fricassee a wing for another meal, roast a leg with a little dressing tucked under the skin; make a tiny mould or two of jelly, and soup or broth of the rest.

Of course you will have to get orders as to diet from the physician in charge, and must follow them with the utmost care, no matter what your patient's cravings may be. But having the kind of food defined, you may use every bit of skill and cleverness you have in preparing it, and all your ingenuity in doing it, so as not to add to the work of a household already tired by the strain of a serious illness.

RECIPES.

Beef Tea Custard.— Beat the yolks of two eggs and the white of one thoroughly together, pour on to it a quarter of a pint of beef tea and season to taste. Have ready two small, well buttered cups, pour in the mixture, cover with buttered paper, and stand the cups in a pan containing a little boiling water. Steam very gently for about fifteen minutes, then turn out carefully. Serve either hot or cold or in dice, and served in broth or soup. This may be made with mutton or chicken, instead of beef tea.

Fish Soup.— Cut up bones and flesh of half a pound of cod or other white fish, place in a pan with one pint of water, one slice of carrot, half a teaspoon of onion, one small sprig of parsley, half a small blade of mace, and a little salt. Simmer gently for twenty minutes, and then strain. Melt half an ounce of butter in a pan, stir into it half an ounce of flour, add the strained stock and half a gill of milk, bring to a boil, stirring meanwhile, and simmer gently for four minutes. Beat the yolk of an egg with a teaspoonful of milk, strain into the soup and stir by the side of the fire for two or three minutes, but do not allow the soup to boil, or the egg will curdle. Add quarter of a teaspoonful of lemon juice, season to taste and serve.

Fish Pudding.— Remove bones and skin from quarter of a pound of cooked fish, and break it into fine flakes. Melt half an ounce of butter in a pan, add one ounce of mashed potatoe, the flaked fish, half a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, and the yolk of an egg beaten well with one tablespoon of milk, pepper and salt to taste. Stir the mixture over the fire for two or three minutes. Have ready a well buttered mould, pour in the mixture and bake for about quarter of an hour. Turn out, garnish with parsley and lemon and serve. Or the fish may be pounded until smooth and half an ounce of breadcrumbs substituted for the potato, and the other ingredients added, and well mixed together. Put this second mixture in a cup or mould, cover with buttered paper, and set it in a saucepan, containing boiling water. Cover closely and steam gently for about half an hour. Turn out and serve with white sauce.

Barley Cream.— Shred half a pound of raw chicken or lean veal, finely, or pass it through a mincing machine. Cover half an ounce of pearl barley with cold water, boil for two or three minutes, then strain. Replace the barley in the stew pan, add the prepared meat, half a pint of cold water, and a little salt, and cook as gently as possible, from one and three quarter to two hours. Strain , pound the meat and barley, moistening it meanwhile, with a little of the liquor, in which it was cooked, rub through a fine sieve. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Either serve cold or reheat a little as required. Add cream slightly whipped when using, about half a gill of cream to whole amount.

Milk Jelly.—Infuse one-eighth of the thinly cut rind of a lemon in half a pint of milk, for about twenty minutes, add three-quarters of an ounce of castor sugar, and quarter of an ounce of gelatine. Stir until the latter is dissolved, and take out the lemon rind. Turn the preparation into a basin and stir from time to time until it attains the consistency of thick cream. Have ready small cups or moulds rinsed with cold water; pour in the mixture, and put in a cold place to set.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT

Questions and Answers on Practical Cooking.*

Dear Madam,—Will you kindly tell me, in your cooking corner, how to make potted herring, and how to pickle fish.

MRS. H. S.

You will, I think, find the following old English recipe for potted herrings a good one. Take one dozen large fresh herrings, remove the heads and tails, wash, clean, and dry them, sprinkle inside and out with salt and pepper. Put the herrings in an earthenware dish, lay the roes beside them, and cover with about one pint of good white vinegar. Bake for two hours in a moderate oven, then take out the bones, strain off the vinegar, pound the flesh to a pulp, and rub it through a fine sieve. Press into small pots and pour clarified butter on top.

Pickled or Soused fish makes an excellent relish for luncheon, and shad, bluefish, rockfish, and many other kinds are good treated in this way. Put the fish kettle on the fire, with plenty of water to cover your fish. When boiling, throw in a cupful of salt. Lay the fish on the drainer, in the kettle, and boil about thirty minutes (according to size of fish). Take out the fish, drain it very thoroughly, and let it get cold. Meanwhile take some of the water in which the fish was boiled, add to it whole cloves, whole all-spice, whole mace, and a piece of red pepper pod, without the seeds. Boil until the water is strongly flavored with the spices. Cut the fish in large pieces; lay these in a stone crock; mix from one-third to one-half strong vinegar with the spiced liquor, and pour over the fish until it is quite covered. Lay a cloth over the mouth of the jar; put the cover on, and set it away. It will be ready for use in one or two days, and will keep in a cold place for a fortnight if the fish is kept well covered in the liquor.

Dear Madam,—I know this is a 'Home' Cooking Column, but you have answered questions about foreign words before, and I am sure will help me now. My children want to know what 'ghee' is. We see the word in Indian stories, and will you also tell us waht a 'pilau' is. The children are sure they are both something delicious, but I have my doubts.

AN IGNORANT MOTHER.

I am glad to be able to help with information whenever my knowledge makes it possible, and in this instance I do happen to know what 'ghee' and 'pilau' are. Not from any personal experience in the east, however. Like you, I have my doubts as to whether the children would enjoy either, for in the East strong flavors are used that our western palates do not as a rule appreciate. You can, however, experiment for yourself, if you care to do so. Ghee is simply the Eastern equivalent for butter, and while you will miss the flavor of buffalo's milk churned in a goat skin, you may make ghee from ordinary butter. Melt it slowly in a scrupulously clean saucepan, sprinkling it from time to time, as it boils, with cold water to prevent it frothing too much. As soon as it becomes quiet, put in the bay leaves, and a sprig of fresh mint, for every pound of butter; let it simmer a few minutes, strain, and when cold pour into jars.

A pilau, pilioff, or pilaw, as I have seen it variously named, is really meat served with rice, both boiled together and seasoned with various fruits and vegetables. Many of the recipes call for mangoes, and other things not easy to get in this country, but the following is, I believe, genuine, and is highly enough spiced to make a family dream truly Oriental dreams, if they ever got to sleep.

Ingredients, 2 1-2 lbs. lean mutton, 2 lbs. rice, 1-2 lb. onions, sliced, 1-4 lb. of ghee, 1 oz. of stoned raisins, 1 oz. almonds, blanched, 1 oz. of pistachio nuts blanched, 1 oz. dried apricots sliced, 1-2 oz. gren ginger thinly sliced, 1-4 of a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, 1-8 of a teaspoonful each of ground cloves, ground cardamoms, cumin seeds, and black pepper, 6 eggs, salt.

*Housekeepers are invited to write to the Editor of the Home Page asking for suggestions; recipes will be given on request, and we will be pleased to have favorite tried recipes sent for publication in this column.

Mince 1-4 of the meat finely, cut the rest into slices for serving. Put sliced meat in saucepan, add onions, ginger coriander and one teaspoon of salt. Cover with cold water and cook gently until the meat is tender, then strain off stock. Have rice well washed, parboiled, and drained; put it in pan with stock, and simmer until rice is tender and stock absorbed. Heat 1-3 of ghee in another pan, put in slices of meat, sprinkle over them the ground cloves, cumin seeds, and a little cinnamon and candamon, then toss over fire for a few minutes. Spread prepared rice over meat, pour on a little ghee, cover closely and cook gently for 1-2 an hour. Heat remaining ghee in another pan, put in minced mutton with a little salt, and toss until lightly browned. Add the rest of the flavoring ingredients, the raisins, almonds, pistachios, apricots and a well beaten egg, and stir by the side of a fire for a few minutes. Serve the slices of meat imbedded in the rice, spread the minced preparation on top, and garnish with remaining eggs either fried or poached.

Dear Madam,—Can I make orange pie as I make lemon pie, with cornstarch, or would the orange be insipid? This time of year there is so little to make pie with, and we get tired of the few kinds we have.

MISS M. R.

Try my recipe for orange pie, and see if you think it insipid. Many people like it better than lemon. Rub one teacup of sugar and one teaspoon of butter to a cream. Blend one heaping teaspoon of cornstarch with a little cold water, and stir it into one teacup of boiling water, which is ready in a saucepan on the fire. Stir for one minute or two. Add to this the butter and sugar, a pinch of salt, half the grated peel of an orange, and all the juice. Remove from the fire, and stir in one egg, which has been beaten smooth, with a few drops of cold water. Line a deep pie dish with flaky pie crust, and bake it. When it is firmly set, and lightly browned, pour in the custard. Return to the oven for ten or twelve minutes, until the egg sets. Beat up the white of two eggs until foamy; add gradualy two tablespoons of powdered sugar. Beat until stiff and glossy. When the pie is ready, arrange this over the top; sprinkle a little granulated sugar over all, and set in a quick oven for two minutes, until slightly browned.

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' free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it.

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 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, R. H. Morris, Manager, 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

THE GARDEN

NOTES BY A PRACTICAL MAN

THE SHADY BORDER.

In the city and suburbs there are many whose gardens are bounded by high fences or shut in by buildings, but those who are lovers of flowers need not despair of getting a fine show of bloom if they make a wise selection in planting. The same flowers that are chosen to light up the shady nooks of the big country gardens will do well in the city park. In neither case, however, should they be buried under a large dense tree, whose roots will steal the nourishment from them, while its tops keep out both moisture and sunlight. In a permanent border, where tall plants are wanted, or for a back row, the asters or michaelmas daisies, mixed with delphinium, helenium and sunflowers (Helianthus Soleil d'Or) will be found to give fine masses of color. Middle rows may contain campanulas, which do well in the shade and last longer than in the sun, with perennial phlox, peonies, pyrethrum, foxgloves, Japanese anemones and doronicum. The front row may contain pansies, violas, double daisies and dwarf irises.

Those who wish to make a bed only for this season will find the combination of fuchsias and tuberous begonias a charming one for a shady place, or a bed of phlox drummondii will do well and cost very little.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.

It is now time to sow melons and cucumbers for the main crop for outdoors. Procure as many four-inch pots as you require for your frames, that is, one to a light of three feet wide. Fill half full of soil, using clean pots and placing one crock over hole for drainage. The soil best suited for melons and cucumbers is turfy loam, not too heavy; this pulled to pieces about the size of an egg, and placed in the pots, half filling same. Put three seeds on this, a little fine soil on the seed, and place in a nice gentle heat. If soil is moist do not water until germination has taken place. If soil is dry, water with warm water about 80 degrees.

A deal more depends on the first month of culture of these plants than most people realize. Avoid draughts in giving air on fine days. On dull days, unless very warm or the bed is very hot, it is better to keep closed. Try to keep your plants growing along without a check, for there is not a fruit I know that is so easily checked as melons. When the plants have made four leaves fill up the pots to within an inch of top; this carries them along till planted out the second week in May, where they are to fruit.

When the time comes for planting out, place your frame and dig out a hole in centre of lights the whole length of frame, fill this with hot manure and cover the manure with the soil taken out.

If the soil was not manured in the fall you will require to mix short manure or rotten manure with it, as melons and cucumbers are gross feeders.

You will possibly get a little frost up to May 25, so watch for the cold nights and cover your frames with mats or straw. In giving air in the frames do not open too early in the morning, say 9 o'clock, and close at 3 in the afternoon. When the plants start to grow nicely, after planting in fruiting frames, pinch out the centre, this will give lots of shoots to fruit.

MAKE MOST OF YOUR VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Whether your vegetable garden is large or small, make the most of it by getting in your seed in good time, and also by planting it in such a way that no part of your ground will ever be idle during the season. By close cultivation one man will get a better and larger crop out of a small piece of ground than another will with much harder work on a large plot.

As soon as the ground is dry enough (and providing you get the manure dug or ploughed in last fall), get your garden raked or harrowed. It will not require much time if the fall work was well done. Then you will be able to sow at once many of your seeds.

Just as soon as you can get the ground dry for it you can put in onion seed, as a few degrees of frost or a fall of snow does no harm, provided the bed was dry when sown. Onions require a firm soil and, after you have raked and levelled the bed, cleaning it of stones and sowing the onion seed, roll it well with a garden roller, or if only a small patch, firm it thoroughly with your feet.

If you have a strawberry bed to plant it is a good plan to sow your onions in rows two feet apart, then set your strawberry plants in rows one foot from the onions. You can plant your strawberries as soon in the spring as they are fit to be moved, and will have your strawberry bed with rows two feet apart and at the same time get a crop of onions.

A sowing of early peas may be put in as soon as you can get on the ground. Draw your drills in the morning, leaving the sowing until afternoon, and so let the sun dry out and warm the soil. Radishes and lettuce may also be sown as early as possible between the rows of peas. I plant peas in rows four feet apart, and then put in between them two rows of spinach, three rows of lettuce or radishes, one row of early cabbage, or one row of early cauliflower. And these come off in time to plant a second crop of beans or a sowing of lettuce or round beets.

Parsnips should be sown as early as possible if you want to get the best results from them, and a sowing of early carrots may be made at the same time, but the main crop should be sown in May.

EARLY POTATOES.

A practice that has been carried on for a long time by the Old Country growers is to place the early potatoes in boxes or flats, as they are called, and expose them to full sunlight. To all of us who are anxious to get the early crop this practice has much to recommend it.

Take the quantity of potatoes you want to plant and place them in boxes, the eyes uppermost. Place them as close together as possible; it is surprising how many you can put in one fair-sized shallow box or flat. Place the box in full sunlight, where there is no danger of freezing. Once a week they would be the better of a sprinkling of water to prevent shrivelling.

If you have a well-lighted room to spare it would pay to spread out a quantity of potatoes on the floor. Instead of the long white sickly sprouts they will have very short plump sprouts, and will produce a great many more potatoes than if taken straight from the cellar to the field or garden. These potatoes will also stand the handling better than the ones from the cellar at planting time, and every time a sprout is broken from a potato is so much vitality gone. A cool room is better than a close, warm room for the potatoes.

Anyone who has not tried this method should give it a fair trial, and will be surprised at results obtained. It also has the advantage of keeping late potatoes in better shape for planting in June, and a great many do not plant their main crop until then. Of course this takes a little extra labor, but it will be found well spent. In boxing potatoes for sprouting, those of an average size should be chosen. Medium sized ones are best and planted whole.

If seed has any scab on them it is well to soak them in 'formalin,' using a solution of half a pint of formalin to fifteen gallons of water. The potatoes should be soaked in this for two hours, and the best time for doing it is when bringing them out of the cellar to start sprouting. The second week in May is early enough for planting these sprouted potatoes.

FATHER AND SON BOTH SPEAK OUT

Tell What Dodd's Kidney Pills Did For Them.

Old and Young Are Alike Liable to Kidney Disease, But Both Can Find New Health and Renewed Vigor in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

St. Faustin Station, Terrebonne Co., Que., April 4. (Special).— That kidney disease is liable to strike the young as well as the old and in either case is surely cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills is shown in one family resident here. The father, aged fifty-two, and the son, aged eighteen, have both made statements for publication.

Pierre Breton, the father, says: 'I suffered much from kidney disease. I urinated very little at a time, and it was very thick. I used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and they cured me.'

Eugene Breton, the son, says: 'Those who suffer from kidney disease should use Dodd's Kidney Pills, as they cured me.'

Kidney disease is not hereditary, but weak kidneys undoubtedly are. Weak kidneys are liable to break down under the constant strain put on them. To prevent a breakdown and the bad health all over the body that is sure to result, you must use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

MARY ELIZABETH.

By Harriet Crocker Le Roy, 'Union Signal.')

The hot July sun beat down upon the little prairie house with a fierceness never before known. The only breath of air stirring was like a wave of heat cast out from a mighty furnace.

Mary Elizabeth hung up her flatirons, swept the kitchen floor, and looked with tired eyes at the rows of neatly ironed, snow white garments hanging upon the line that stretched across one side of the room. Her face was flushed and hot, and the little rings of fair hair had curled more closely round her forehead. She went into the other room—the tiny, rudely built house had only two—and changed her calico dress for a faded pink lawn.

The baby was asleep under his canopy of mosquito netting, and Mary Elizabeth looked at him, her young motherhood thrilling with pride, surely there never was a lovelier baby, strong and sturdy of limb, flaxen haired, blue eyed, the very image of John.

John! Mary Elizabeth dropped into her poor little rocking chair and clasped her hands tightly. Her eyes filled with tears as she looked at the sleeping child. She was desperately homesick—homesick for the dear, far-off old New England farmhouse, with its green coolness and its old-fashioned flowers; for the bent shouldered, kind faced father and the dear little silver haired mother whose cherishing love and care she had known through all the years—till John came and wooed and won her in manly fashion and carried her away with him a thousand miles to the little rough house on his quarter section out west.

Mary Elizabeth picking up a little pink gingham dress she was making for the baby, tried to sew, but she could not. Thoughts of home kept crowding closer and closer upon her until she could scarcely keep from crying out.

The old house under the maples! The old well with its cool, green ferns clinging to the stones! The cold, delicious water that came up, pure and sparkling in the dripping bucket!

Suddenly Mary Elizabeth, the self-contained New England girl, started from her seat and walked the narrow floor. 'Oh, I must go! Let me go! O mother, dear, dear mother!—and father—and the old home!'

She leaned against the doorway and looked far out across the prairie through the shimmering waves of heat. A trouble had come to her of late which she had not dared to dwell upon too much. John had seemed so changed. He had developed a brooding habit which was so foreign to his nature that Mary Elizabeth could not account for it. He had been irritable and short in his replies to her, and only that very morning he had left her without the usual good-by kiss.

The young wife had borne this unaccountable change in silence. Was John discouraged about the hard times and the poor crops? Yes, surely, but so was every rancher within a radius of fifty miles. Money was scarce and everybody was depressed. Mary Elizabeth felt sure that this was not all. Could it be that John had taken to drinking? She thrust the dreadful suspicion from her in horror—and yet—those frequent trips to the nearest city, twenty miles away—that strange, absorbed manner upon his return. O, could it be? Mary Elizabeth shut her lips tightly and forced back the rising sobs.

There was one other thought—one which Mary Elizabeth had at first recoiled from in terror, but which had, little by little, taken possession of her. It was this—that perhaps her husband had grown indifferent—had ceased to care for her—was tired of her—and wished, perhaps, that he had never drifted into the quiet New England village that Sunday morning three years ago. This last suspicion was the bitterest of all. She tried to put it away, but unconsciously she had grown less loving towards John and more reserved and quiet in all her ways.

To-day a temptation came to her, swift and strong. At first she would not listen. Go home? Leave John? John, who had always been so good to her, so tender and kind—until these last few months?

Gradually a plan began to shape itself in her mind. She had some money of her own saved from her school-teaching days before her marriage. She had kept it, hardly knowing why, as many a woman keeps her little secret hoard against some vague but urgent time of need.

She knew there was enough to take her home. O, if she might start, at once—to-day! this very hour! In four days she could be with father and mother, and they would see the baby! How they would love the baby! In her excited fancy she saw her little mother reach up to her taller daughter and take the precious bundle to her heart. She saw the smiling old, father standing by, rubbing his hands, beaming his glad welcome upon her, and waiting for his chance at the baby—the only grandchild.

Almost before she realized what she was doing she had taken the little white garments from the line and was folding them still damp and fresh, into neat, compact shape, and next she had packed the big telescope valise with these and her own clothing.

The baby awoke and Mary Elizabeth caught him up in a passion of joy.

'Darling! darling!' she cried as she held him close, all flushed and dewy with sleep. 'We're going home to grandma and grandpa this very day!'

With feverish haste she dressed him in a fresh white gown and pulled on his tiny stockings and shoes. Then she put on his little white cap and fastened him securely in his high chair. He laughed and crowed, for he knew, by rare experience, that the little cap meant 'going'—and he had gone so little in his baby life.

Mary Elizabeth left him and went to the shed-like barn where the mustang pony was kept. The fiery little animal yielded to her familiar touch, and she harnessed him to the light cart and leg him to the side stoop, where she tied him securely to the post. Then she went inside and found a bit of paper and a pencil. Only the one strong, insatiable desire possessed her—to get away from this hateful life of hardship and poverty—to go home! There was no thought of John and his possible loneliness, no realization of the recklessness of her act, nothing but the one consuming thirst for home. The words she wrote ran thus:

Dear John:—I am going home. You will find the pony and cart at the livery stable nearest the station,

In haste,
MARY ELIZABETH.

When she reached the station, after having left the pony and cart at the livery stable, Mary Elizabeth sat down to wait the half hour before train time. The baby leaned back against her and looked up into her face with his sweet blue eyes—John's eyes. She caught her breath sharply. John's eyes! How kind and grave they were! She fell to thinking of those eyes in their varying expressions—the merry twinkle in them when he laughed; the misty tenderness in them when he had looked at his new-born child as it lay on her arm; the grave kindness in them when some forlorn tramp with his roll of blankets on his back had stopped for food. John's eyes! She recalled them as they had looked at her that first Sunday in the down-east meeting house when she stood up with the choir to sing, 'Coronation.'

Suddenly it all came over her—the thing she was about to do. A rush of shame and humiliation crimsoned her cheeks. How could she do so mean a thing! Leave poor, poor, hard working, discouraged John just when he needed her most?

She caught up the baby in her arms and left the station swiftly, carrying the heavy valise in one hand with a new strength. O, to reach home in time to burn that wretched note! To get home before John! He must never, never know, for if he should his trust in her would never be the same again.

The little mustang stopped at the side door and Mary Elizabeth got out, the sleeping baby in her arms. The door was locked and the barn was still empty. John had not come.

With trembling hands she unpacked the valise and hastily put the things away. The cruel note had been destroyed at once. The baby slept in his cradle, while Mary Elizabeth went out and stabled and fed the pony.

Then she prepared supper—an appetizing one, for John would be hungry after his long, hot ride, and she herself was hungry. She went about the little house, looking at this and that object as though seeing them for the first time. How good it was to be at home again. The humble little rooms grew suddenly very dear to her, the mustang munching in the stable, the morning glory vine over the window, her yellow canary in the shadiest window—how dear, how blessed, they had become all at once!

Then—John's voice—John's step—John's face at the door—and she was in his arms. In the midst of her happiness there was a thrill of surprise, for that one glimpse of his face had revealed to her the John of other days—the happy natured soul she had loved. What had happened? What had come to him?

'Little woman,' he was saying, 'We're in luck, great luck! Five thousand dollars!—think of that! It's all ours, and we're going back east on a visit! Sit down and I'll tell you all about it.'

And Mary Elizabeth, with wide, wondering eyes, took the newly wakened baby in her arms and sat tremulously down to listen to the strange, good news.

'You see, little woman,' said John, 'I've always had an idea in my head that I could invent a certain thing, and I've worked at it by fits and starts for years. I've kept it from you, for I didn't want you disappointed if it turned out a failure. I've been bothered about it many a time, and no doubt I've been cross and unreasonable and generally hateful when I've been thinking and studying and trying to work it out in my mind. But one day I got it done and sent it off, and these last few weeks I've been horribly down in the mouth for fear it wouldn't sell. I've been to the city over and over again to see about it. I declare I'm glad to get it off my mind! But it's a success, and I've sold it for five thousand dollars cash!'

He slapped his breast pocket, exulting like a boy. 'Little woman,' he went on, 'you needn't say a word! You needn't raise one objection! We're going back to visit your folks, so you'd better get yourself some things made if you need 'em. You've staid by me, true as steel, these three hard years, and I wouldn't wonder if you'd been homesick more than once, so we'll go back for a month or six weeks, and we'll show 'em the kind of babies they raise out west, hey, young fellow? We'll have a good drink out of that old well of yours, and buy a hammock to put out under the maples, and take your mother a new black silk dress for a present, and your father a gold headed cane, and—'

But John broke off with one of his great laughs, and caught up the baby.

'I'm hungry!' he said as he buckled the blue-eyed boy into his high chair. 'This good good luck gives a fellow an appetite! What have you got in the oven, little woman?'

'Creamed potatoes and toast,' said Mary Elizabeth, kneeling beside the oven door and looking up into John's face with a happy smile.

The supper was plain, but never was supper enjoyed more heartily, and the baby laughed and crowed between them and pounded merrily upon the table with his spoon.

WORLD'S WELFARE

FRIEND OF ALL THE WORLD

'But what do they do with all the money?' By the tone one would think the speaker was certain the Salvation Army pulled in sacks of gold every day, and that its yearly income was uncounted millions. 'What don't they do?' is the answer. Have you ever tried to spend a farthing? I have seen the Army do so.'

The farthing was given away in a street by the docks, one of those streets that make foreigners think dear, kind England has forgotten how the English children starve, and how God loves them. In the little, clean Army Hall, 48 farthings fed and cheered 48 boys and girls. They thumped on the door of the barracks at six in the morning; they waited till eight for the mug of hot cocoa and roll of bread, though the slum lasses let them in at seven to get warm. The baker, himself poor, sprinkled the rolls with currants. That breakfast was with many almost the only food for the day. Some broke their roll in half to take to 'my baby' or 'my mother.' That is how the Army spends a farthing.

In India a young white man was walking barefoot in the glaring dust, a turban on his head, a native cloth of fakir yellow swathed about his limbs. Something great woke up in his English-bound soul when he saw the massed brown thousands, and that their only hope was in idols of stone, wood, and mud. On the roads he talked to the coolies; sometimes carried part of a man's or child's burden; sat balancing with jutka and ox drivers o.. the ledge over the animals, talking of the One true God; where there was fear and sickness, there he was, striving to help, and always telling his story of Christ, 'who was born and lived in a land much like this.' Often he stopped on the step of a wayside temple, and the priest would come out to argue with him. At night he spoke in a hall, stammering, and without the eloquent appeals he made in conversation.

One evening there was a half-sovereign in the collection, 'Thank God,' said he. 'Now we can get the roof down, give Moonaswamy's family rice, get that old man up to hospital——' The half-sovereign might have been a hundred pounds. The Army collects in pice (portions of a farthing) and annas (halfpennies) in India, but it keeps at work where it is wanted — among the millions who are believed by their fellow-countrymen to be a lower caste than a horse and less valuable than a buffalo.

A blue-painted building stands at the corner of three busy roads in Colombo. Above the door in red letters in Tamil and English are the words 'Salvation Army.' All Colombo whirls or waltzes past it in rickshaw, carriage, or cart, in shoes, on soft-stepping bare feet, or, haughtily, on clattering wooden sandals. 'Good sorts,' say the young business men of the European Salvationists, and a planter often wishes the Army would convert his coolies, and so bring peace among them.

The Army taught a little cowboy. Was the teaching of use? 'He brings pure milk now,' was the answer. It was enough. No old resident in the East would doubt the sincerity of that conversion.

Behind the Queen's Palace at the Hague are the streets of poverty the kind young Queen would gladly alter if she could, into plenty and happiness. Those are things even queens cannot give, but the Army officers go daily to tell the people the King of kings will bless and guide them if they will let Him. Across a baby's coffin I saw a lassie comfort the weeping mother. 'Nobody's baby' but its mother's, the world said, yet the Salvation girl put a bunch of flowers in the tiny hands, went to the funeral, and said a beautiful prayer for the mother she took home to a new, better life.

Over the washtub outside the cottage door the captain spoke of peace to the wife worn with toil and a husband's sin and sloth. Suddenly the wrinkled, troubled face smoothed, and the wet arm came out of the tub and flung themselves round the officer's neck. 'God bless you,' said the strong Dutch voice. 'You give us bread and hope, and console us!'

East, West, North, and South, the Army's representatives are at work, preaching, teaching, feeding, nursing, visiting, praying. The great, warm German heart is beginning to expand to the Army of peace and love. France knows the work of its Salvationists and does not now refuse to believe them sane or charitable. Belgium counts the Army valuable, and the Flemish colliers find its glowing sympathy beautiful. The Scandinavian countries give missionary Salvationists to the tropics. In Japan the millions await the advance of the Army that is never conquered because God Himself leads it forward. China will be opened soon. In Iceland, orphans and lepers rise up to call the Army blessed. In Egypt they say, 'The fellah awaits the Salvationists. Then he will know he is free indeed!' The West Indies are Salvationally prospering. The United States of America recognize the Army by governmental courtesy and official posts in prison and rescue work. Canada's Salvationists steadily march onward and increase. South America says the Army is firmly established within its borders. Korea has its pioneers. In Jerusalem and Nazareth there have been passing Salvationists: some day there will be corps in those beloved places. — 'The Christian World.'

CHRISTIAN WORLD POINTER.

Chinese babies take as kindly to kindergarten methods as do little Italian, English or American folk. A recent number of 'The Missionary Voice' (Board of Missions of Methodist Episcopal Church, South), tells of the commencement exercises in Soochow Kindergarten training school, with pictures of the graduates and of some of the little people whom they taught. One of the graduates will at once open a kindergarten in Shanghai, two others go to take charge of kindergarten departments in schools already well under way. These three are already earnest Christians. A large training class comes from various provinces, one girl from Canton having her first touch with foreigners and mission schools in this class. She gets her teaching through a class-mate, as she understands neither English nor the colloquial. Two are entered and supported by the Soochow City Council on the condition that they serve in the city for three years after graduation.

CHINA'S PRESIDENT THANKS MISSIONARIES.

Very soon after President Yuan Shih Kai had made his brief speech of cordial respect for Christianity before the delegates of the national Y. M. C. A. in Pekin he had another opportunity to show his regard for missionaries when he received at the national palace seventy members of the association of medical missionaries in China. The association offered its congratulations to the president, and his reply was notable for the graciousness of him manner as much as for the substance of what he said. As reported in 'The China Press,' his remarks were as follows:

'It gives me great pleasure to receive so many members of the China medical missionary conference who have gathered in the capital from the provinces. We are very grateful for your charitable services, especially for your work in the interior, where the importance of sanitary principles is comparatively unknown. For the country to be strong and prosperous, it is essential for its citizens to be healthy. It is due to you that sanitary principles are now spreading throughout the land, and it is also due to you that poor and destitute women and children have been succored and have received the elements of enlightened education. Many of you assisted during the plague, which alarmed the whole world, while during the revolution many of you faced danger and difficulties in order to relieve sufferers. I am glad of this opportunity to tender my personal thanks and I hope that you will continue in the future as in the past, thus adding to the glory of your reputation and strengthening the bonds of friendship between your countries and ours, which I earnestly hope will be strengthened every year.'

The Supply Committee of the Labrador Medical Mission ask all contributors to send in all donations by the third week in May, addressed, care of The Sailors' Institute, 8 Place Royal, Montreal. Express charges should be prepaid as far as Montreal.

TURKS AND CHRISTIANS FRATERNIZING.

Mr. Ryan, of Caesarea, tells in the 'Missionary Herald' of a joint club of Moslems and Christians, which was started in 1908 by the Rev. Mr. Irwin, in a kahn, a Turkish inn, with four rooms. One of these is fitted up as a gymnasium, a second as a reading-room, a third for private conversation, and the fourth for night classes. On Sunday evenings the gymnasium is turned into place of meeting, with addresses, stereopticon and phonograph. These meetings are attended almost exclusively by Turks (to an average number of 250), but the addresses are in the main from American missionaries or Armenian pastors and teachers. The daily attendance at the club amounts to nearly a hundred, half of whom are Turks and the rest Christians. This enterprise has broken down prejudice, bridged the chasm between the Moslems and Christians of Caesarea, won the confidence of the Moslems for the missionaries, and been the means of awakning intelligence and an interest in the Bible.

Let Your Light so Shine

(By Frances Lockwood Green.)

There are burdened souls and weary
In the world's great thoroughfare;
Could you know how much you hinder
By the gloomy looks you wear!
While the golden sun is shining
From high heaven's empyreal blue,
In God's world are light and beauty,
Shall the darkness be—in you?

There are souls in bitter bondage
Beating 'gainst their prison bars;
Will you stretch a hand to lead them
To their freedom 'neath the stars?
Ears that catch no heaven-born music,
Hearts oppressed by doubts and fears,
Will you make your life an echo
Of the music of the spheres?

These are gifts no gold can purchase,
Gifts the poorest will not spurn,
Words of sympathy and healing,
Love which gives without return.
Will you, with your Lord and Master,
Shield the outcast, stand alone?
Or with falsity and harshness
Cast the hard, unyielding stone?

There are souls all round about you,
Drinking deep, with fevered rage,
Of the streams that thirst createth,
Yet its pangs can ne'er assuage.
Will you lead the purer fountains,
To an atmosphere more true,
By your life and conversation
Show the Christ reborn in you?

WHERE THE LIGHT IS NEEDED.

A new cult has sprung up in South America to draw Indians away from the truth of the Gospel. It is a mixture of superstition and Christianity. A small tent is used, and a voice speaks to them from within, in most part telling them where to find food, and also teaching them the commandments. They are led to believe there is no one in the tent, but that they hear the voice of God. They carry the cross, and have much singing. The help in finding food attracts many of the Indians, and even some of the Christian Indians are being drawn away by it.

BURNING LEPERS IN CHINA.

Thirty-nine lepers, men, women and children, were burned to death on Dec. 14, by order of the President and Taku, of Kwang-si province, as 'the rejected of heaven'—useless encumbrances of the earth. These unfortunate creatures were under the charge of the Catholic Mission, which had bought ground near the city of Nanking and began building a leper hospital. The plans of the Father in charge for gathering the lepers in one place for care and treatment were warmly approved by local merchants, when his priest applied to the authorities for their sanction he was curtly informed by letter, 'Forbidden to Europeans to do good here.' He learned also from a porter that the President of Kwang-si could not pay his soldiers, and the Catholic Mission had better help him instead of spending money on lepers. The officials perfidiously continued their negotiations with the devoted priest, but meanwhile, as related in the columns of the 'China Press' (Shanghai) by an eye-witness, quoted in the 'Literary Digest':

'A large pit was dug on the parade-ground, the intended use of which we never suspected.

'One morning, later on, we were startled by the report: "The leper-village was surrounded at daybreak, and all the inhabitants massacred." The details of this atrocious deed are as follows: More than a hundred soldiers surrounded the village, so that none could escape. The lepers were then driven, at the point of the bayonet, to the parade-ground—to the pit that had been so carefully prepared. A thick layer of wood covered the bottom of the said pit, into which all were obliged to descend.

'One by one the poor women, carrying their babies, descended the ladder and took their seat on the fatal pile; then the cry "Cha," "kill," burst forth, rifle-fire was opened on the poor victims, a copious supply of petrol was poured over them, and a burst of flame announced to the town the victory of the literati!

'This is not all, however. "Man-hunting" has begun: $10 is the price laid on the head of every leper—$5 for information leading to his capture, and another $5 for arresting him. This morning a young man was arrested at his home, among his family, conducted to the parade-ground, shot, and burned.'

In issuing a proclamation in which these facts were duly stated, Tsan Hao Ming, the President, concludes with the words: 'I assured myself of universal approbation.'

Such an atrocious act will have a great influence in deciding the attitude of foreign nations towards the Republic, thinks the 'North China Daily News' (Shanghai).

LABRADOR FUND.

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THE SERMON.

THE GOD OF STORM AND FLOOD.

(As preached in Zion Congregational Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Prof. Cook, Sunday, March 30th.)

Matt. xxiv., 39.—'And they knew not until the flood came and took them all away.'

During the last ten days, there have probably been at least four or five hundred lives lost, and several times that number of persons injured, bereaved, pauperized or placed in conditions of severe suffering and misery as a result of great storms of wind or floods of water in the United States or Canada.

The first reports were of thousands insteads of hundreds, and as the later more accurate statements came, and we knew that only a few hundred people had been suddenly called out from comfortable, loving homes, to disaster and death, we breathed a sigh of relief and turned over the pages of the newspaper to see what bargains the department stores were offering for the next day.

What will be the next great catastrophe, and how soon will it come? Will it be a 'Titanic' disaster on the ocean, or an earthquake on the land, or a great fire in New York or Montreal? Will the revolution break out again in Mexico? Will the Balkan war close without involving the great powers of Europe in a death-struggle. And what shall we think of God who allows such terrible and sudden destruction to come upon the just and the unjust, the innocent and the guilty, the infant and the aged?

Such sudden catastrophes as we have been considering affect certain districts, — those in which they occur,— deeply, but the rest of the world only slightly. In the last ten days, wind and flood have taken the lives of, perhaps, five hundred people, in the United States and Canada, but in that same ten days in the same countries sixty thousand people have passed away, and of these, twenty thousand between the ages of five and sixty years.

If we ask about God's valuation of life, and what he means with it, we should concern ourselves rather with such common facts which furnish no startling headlines to the newspapers, and yet affect every nation and every community, all the time. And our first conclusion will naturally be that God is not primarily concerned with the preservation of human life. That would seem to be much more of a concern of man than of God.

A second thought suggested by these facts will be, that if God has any deep interest in humanity at all, it must be in something in man which is not destroyed by storm or flood, by accident or disease—in a spiritual nature which survives the life of the flesh, and that the events of mortal life, are mainly significant as they affect this spiritual nature.

The vast majority of men have still a far greater interest in the maintenance of life, health and comfort for their bodies, than they have in the development of the spiritual powers. If death were not ever impending, — if the preservation of life and health did not require a constant struggle, we might well ask whether man would ever give any attention to the life of his soul, — the development of his character, and it may be that we shall find on careful consideration that God keeps destroying the life of the body for the sake of the life of the soul, and that great calamities, as we are likely to call them, contain great lessons which God can teach to men in no other way, than by such startling events as stir the imagination, move the heart and give new impetus to the sluggish movements of our thought.

One of the great results of sudden disaster, upon the minds of those who have learned to think a little, is to cause them to consider the forces which are active in the world about them, and which are ever preparing and constantly threatening the destruction, which to the unthinking seems to come without cause and without warning. And so, although the masses of men 'know not until the flood comes and takes them away,' a small but ever increasing number are looking forward to the floods that are most surely coming, and preparing means for the salvation of themselves and as many others as possible.

MAN-MADE
CATASTROPHES.

A very large proportion of the evils which afflict humanity are directly attributable to the action of man. Doubtless as the winds and waters were upon them, hundreds, perhaps thousands, in these last days, cried out to God to save them from the danger, — and yet the winds wrought their havoc and the floods rolled mercilessly on, and God did not stay them? Was God then without pity? Had he no love,—if not for the wicked, then at least for the many who loved and trusted him, to whom nevertheless the ruin came? Yes, he was pitiful and loving, and therefore he let the winds rage and the waters roar, for he loved not only those who were in danger, but those who were not, and he loved the souls of those whose lives were imperilled or lost, so much that he would not save their flesh. If men shall ever learn to be good, they must learn the penalty of being wicked; if they shall ever learn to be careful, they must know the consequences of carelessness; if they shall ever become loving they must not only experience the fruits of love, but also the bitter consequences of selfishness.

The floods in Ohio did not begin suddenly, a few days ago, because God sent such warm weather to melt the snows of winter. They began generations ago with the axe of the woodman as he cleared away the trees from the land which he needed for the plough, and with the saw of the lumberer as, regardless of the needs and the dangers of the future, he carelessly destroyed the great reservoirs of the waters of winter, which God had made to hold them back, and allow them only gradually to melt away and slowly fill the streams and rivers which could not carry off safe such great volumes of water as were poured into them last week. A year ago there were similar great floods along the Mississippi, and and for the same reasons, and if the Canadian forests are ruthlessly destroyed in the future as they have been in the past, Canada will also have such devastating floods, as the United States and other lands know so well. God made man to have dominion over the earth. How often instead of serving others as a true king, has he robbed and destroyed others to please himself as a despotic tyrant!

Although it is man's spirit, and not his flesh, which is of importance to himself and to God, yet are the conditions and events which concern his bodily welfare, of great significance as expressions of the spirit within him, and conditions of its happiness and development. We may find it helpful, then, to trace back the sources from which some of the great evils which have afflicted humanity, have proceeded, and learn from them to recognize the forces operating at the present time to produce similar evils in the future, unless we shall be wiser than our fathers. Many devastating floods have they averted from our generation by their foresight and self-sacrificing labor. We shall be unworthy of them if we in the larger measure of light which is given to us, do not look forward and provide against such dangers as we may see impending, lest it be said of us, too as of the people in Noah's time: 'They knew not until the flood came and took them all away.'

THE WAR TRACED TO
ITS SOURCE.

Take for example, the Balkan war, which apparently is nearing an end, and the time when the ghastly record of the dead and crippled, the orphaned and widowed, the robbed, plundered, profaned and outraged shall be completed. We rejoice that the unspeakable Turk is being driven out of Europe,—but at what a cost is it being done. How many fields will lie fallow because the accustomed ploughman lies buried in a bloody trench in a foreign land? How many a home will be reduced to penury and want, how many children will cry for bread, how many maidens weep for lovers who will never return, how many mothers slave with unwonted toil to keep the hearth-fire burning, because the husband and father has fallen before Adrianople or Constantinople! And if among the allied nations there will be such suffering and tears for a generation, what of the Turks? They, too, have had pleasant homes. They have minds to think and hearts to suffer like ourselves, and they believe in one God, as we do. Not only bereaved, but conquered; not only made fatherless, but driven from the land which for centuries has been their home; and the home of their fathers— who shall comfort them?

Why did the Turks come into Europe five centuries ago? Because the Christians, instead of asking themselves, 'How can we love God with all our powers, and our neighbors as ourselves?'—'How can we obey that command which our master said summed up the whole teaching of the Scriptures?' were quarrelling about which among them should be chief, what day Easter should be celebrated, whether the Holy Spirit proceeded from the Father and the Son or only from the Father, and whether the Son was of the same substance as the Father or of like substance; because the rulers of Christendom were seeking each to perpetuate the power of his family, each to extend the borders of the country from which he might collect taxes?

And once in Europe, why did the Turk remain a Mohammedan, and why was he allowed before the eyes of powerful nations to torture, and massacre the peoples he had conquered? Even because the 'Christian' nations continued to be the pagans they had been before he entered Europe, and were more anxious lest one should obtain an advantage in power or wealth over another, than that peace and justice should be preserved in territory they might easily have dominated. And so it was no wonder that the Moslem should refuse to accept the 'religion of love,' which loved money and trusted in the sword just as basely as he did himself, and when the measure of his iniquity was filled, because he 'knew not,' and the nations about him 'knew not,' 'the flood came and took them all away,'—thousands and thousands, both of Mohammedans and Christians in one terrible tidal wave of blood.

PREPARING
FOR WAR.

And 'Christian Europe' even 'Protestant Christian Europe,' is preparing for war. England, sooner than yield some portion of the territory which she has taken from weaker peoples, to the control of Germany, is ready to bankrupt both herself and Germany, and pour out the best blood of the manhood of both countries, as an offering, to what? To her wealthy merchants in their ambition to acquire yet greater wealth,— nothing more nor less than this. Although some missionaries have gone with her merchants, and some Bibles with her beer, it was not for the sake of the welfare of China that Britain compelled her to prostitute herself to her opium traffic, nor for the welfare of India that she supported the East India Company with her bayonets. It is this same love of money, I say, that threatens the peace of Europe, in England and in Germany, and it is the experience of the selfishness and deceit and treachery of the past that makes the powers of Europe unwilling —nay, unable to trust each other in proposals of peace, naval holidays or limitations of armament to-day.

The time of the possibility of a European war, however, is rapidly passing away. Partly from the spread of real Christian principle, partly from the self-interest of the masses who have to pay the taxes, furnish the armies and man the navies, the present intolerable situation in Europe will become an impossible one, and nations will at last discover as individuals have, milleniums ago, that they can gain a thousand times as much by helping each other, as by robbing each other. But, alas,that does not mean that peace and goodwill shall then prevail on earth.

RICH AND
POOR.

The floods that are most threatening for the future, are those of the opposing interests of the rich and the poor. The struggles between the wealthy few and the masses of the poor are by no means new in the world. They were not new in the times of Amos and Isaiah. They were ancient history in the time of Caesar and Christ. But the poor are no longer in the same helpless condition that they have been in since the world began until now. Their masters put guns in their hands, that they might the better fight for them. Now they are in danger of turning against their masters and fighting for themselves. Their masters have given them bibles to tell them not to kill and steal, and to comfort them for the misery of earth with the promise of Heaven. But they find in the bible curses upon the rich who grind the faces of the poor, and like their masters, they are more inclined to apply the injunctions to refrain from injustice and robbery to those who oppress them than to themselves. And so one by one they have acquired, individually or collectively, the powers of money, of the ballot and share in the government, of physical force, and of knowledge which before have belonged only to the rich, and when their misery and discontent has swollen high enough, then let the rich beware lest the dykes of law and order, weakened by their own selfishness and neglect, shall break, and it shall be said of them too than 'they knew not until the flood came, and took them all away.' It is not right, nor ever has been, nor ever will be, that men shall be enjoying automobiles and motor yachts, royal palaces, lordly estates and all the luxuries which highly-paid experts can devise, and paying for them by the earnings of thousands of men and women and children, housed in swarming, disease-breeding tenements, and working for barely enough to support life for a few years, until other wretches come to take their places. Whatever be the cause of the yielding of young women shop-girls and factory operatives, to temptations to vice, it is not because they have too many opportunitieh for education, recreation, proper social pleasures, and too high wages. The masses of men, in whose hands the power is rapidly coming to rest, are realizing more and more the injustice of these conditions, and they will not long endure them. The flood is rising. Great strikes are not becoming less frequent where these conditions are worst. It is not a cheering sign that the president of the Iron Workers' Union, after being convicted of a large share in the dynamiting of bridges, and the destruction of life as well as property, should have been re-elected to his office by the members of his union, nor that the Industrial Workers of the World, advocating the injury of the employers and their property by the workers, in every possible way, grow rapidly in numbers whereven their leaders go.

ANOTHER
DANGER.

Let us look once more into the future to see another danger threatening sometime to overflow and wreak havoc with our civilization. Through the herculean labors of a thousand years, forms of free government have been wrought out for society, attaining their fullest development among the Anglo-Saxon and Protestant-Christian nations of the world. So successful have the nations been in increasing the welfare and prosperity of their citizens, under such forms of government, that all the rest of the world has looked on with envious eyes, and striven to appropriate to itself the same forms of government, hoping for the same happy results. But the character of the rulers of a nation will always determine how the nation is ruled, whether those rulers shall include but a single emperor, or the whole population of the country as voting citizens. If Anglo-Saxon nations have made a success of popular government it is because through long generations, and by many stern methods, the people had been trained so that they were able to rule themselves. If the Spanish-American nations have not made a success of popular government, it is because the people were not prepared to rule themselves, and thus could not use such government, no matter how good its form. The conclusion is simple. Foreigners are swarming into our country and on to our continent by tens of thonsands. Within a few short years they ascend the throne of citizenship, and take their place with those who have been trained to citizenship from childhood, by fathers and grandfathers who have bought their freedom by sweat and blood. How will they rule? According to their character and their training or lack thereof. And how will the descendants of those who have attained freedom use their heritage? Also according to their character and their training. If their training has been more in sport than in economics and civics, they may make good umpires, but they will make tyrannical kings. For every citizen is a tyrant who takes his part in the government in ignorance and self-interest. If then, in our haste to attain population, we allow great waves of uneducated foreigners to sweep from Europe and Asia over our borders, and then admit them to their part in ruling our country without training them in the language, and the moral and political principles which are absolutely essential to its success, and if we allow the worship of pleasure and money to absorb the interest of our native-born sons and daughters, there will be no machinery of government which will be effectual to control the rising perils, and the history of ancient Greece and Rome will be repeated, with our free people and institutions and it will be said again: 'They knew not until the flood came and took them all away.'

THE PREVENTION
OF FLOODS.

When the river is nearing the top of the embankments, and the spring torrents are pouring themselves tumultuously into it, and the dykes are begining to wash away,—then it is too late to prevent a flood. Then there is nothing to do but find boats or rafts, or flee to the hills, abandon home and property, and seek shelter and safety wherever it can be found. The time to prevent floods is many years before they come, by the planting or protection of forests, the establishment of controlling gates and the erection of embankments and dykes of such strength as to give a faithful promise of security for the future.

There is only one way, finally, to prevent the horrors of war between nations or between classes, and that is to teach people to love one another, and agree to work together for the common interest, instead of each injuring the other with all his might. So long as people as individuals or as groups are willing to gain for themselves by robbing others, they will strive to do so, and there will be war. The poorer classes in Europe, when their eyes are a little wider open, will refuse to fight the battles of the rich and aristocratic, but, if their motives remain selfish, they will not hesitate to fight against the upper classes, when they are a little better organized and armed, even though they thus destroy themselves. For selfishness always involves self-destruction, and has since the world began.

THE
ONLY WAY.

And the only way to save one's life is to lose it (that is use it for others), as a certain Galilean peasant said, nineteen hundred years ago. There are various programmes for the equalization of the burdens and privileges of society by the adoption of new laws or forms of law,—or the abolition of all law. The most popular of these programmes at the present time is known as 'Socialism.' Socialism is to bring the condition where not only all men share equally in making the laws for the general welfare, but when all men are the directors of industry and owners of property, in equal measure. As popular government is that in which every man is at the same time subject and king, so Socialism is that industrial system where every man is at the same time laborer and employer, servant and master, tenant and owner. But, as surely as the nature of the government depends on the character of the rulers, so surely will the success of the industry depend on the character of the employers and workers. A government of tyrants will be tyranny, whether the rulers be one or many, and an industrial system carried on by selfish men will be slavery, whether the masters be few or many, rich or poor. There is no political system or industrial system which man or God can devise, which will make angels out of beasts. Angels can be made out of human apes and tigers, but not by acts of parliament.

There is only one way to prevent strife among men, and that is to teach men to love each other. And further, there is only one way by which the masses of men may be persuaded to love each other, and that is by convincing them that the power that determines the destinies of all men, and the forces of the universe, is a righteous, loving power, requiring of all men love for Himself and for His children. This the world does not understand, or it would sweep into the Church for instruction and assistance. This the Church does not understand, or it would forget its quarrels about the things that do not matter, unite its warring members, and go forth to save the world from the storms and floods, which only its faith can prevent.

But the Church is coming to understand—the evidence is unmistakable,—the sky is brightening. And the God who teaches men by the ruin of the storm and the devastation of the flood, to accept from Him the wisdom and the strength which shall prevent their violence in the coming years, is revealing Himself to the Church and the world more clearly than ever before. His kingdom come!

Sunday School Lesson

(By Dr. G. Campbell Morgan.)

GOD'S COVENANT WITH ABRAHAM.

April 20, 1913.

Lesson—Genesis xxxii., 3; xxxiii., 17.

Golden Text—Ephesians iv., 32.

'Be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving each other, even as God also in Christ forgave you.'

THE STORY.

Twenty-six years had passed since the time when God had appeared to Jacob in the firststage of his exile from home. During that time he had been living in contact with a man very much of his own keen and scheming nature. They had played off their personal wits against each other in the most remarkable way for one-and-twenty years. Laban had set himself, with all the astuteness of which he was capable, to make as much as he could out of Jacob for as little return as it was possible for him to give. Jacob had set himself with equal astuteness to get all he could out of Laban, but in return for absolute fidelity to his work, and to the covenant he had made with him. In this contrast Jacob is again seen as the better man. He was at least true to Laban as he made most clear by his solemn declaration to him in their last conversation.

During this period he had married Leah and Rachel; eleven sons had been born to them, and he had gathered great wealth. Now, in obedience to the distinct Divine command, he had set his face homeward, and immediately was confronted mentally by the phantoms of his past deceits. As with his wives and children, and wealth, he turned homeward, his one fear was that of his brother Esau.

In this lesson we have an account of the arrangements made for his coming again into possession in Canaan; first those which he made himself, and secondly, those which God made for him.

Those which he made for himself were characterized by great cleverness, and remarkable astuteness. He set apart a certain portion of his wealth as a present in order to appease Esau, so arranging it that if not necessary, nothing need be given to him; and that if necessary, no more than would produce the effect he desired. A touch of the home love of the man is revealed in the story, as he set the women and children carefully apart, and in the place of least danger; and moreover, his underlying faith in God is revealed in that when he had made all the arrangements of which he could think, he went apart in the silence of the night, evidently for the purpose of prayer.

The main burden of the story, however, is that of the Divine arrangements for this man's return, and these were all impulsed by the larger purposes of God. Jacob was once again surprised, not exactly as he had been at Bethel, by the discovery that God was in the place; and by the strange method adopted, in that the supernatural visitor wrestled with him as though he would have harmed him. The struggle was prolonged through the hours of the night, and ended in the dawning of the morning by the collapse of the strength of Jacob, and the cry which escaped him in sobs, 'I will not let thee go except thou bless me. Then his name was changed from Jacob, the heel-catcher, to Israel, ruled by God. This matter being settled, the difficulty with Esau was dealt with by the Divine interference, as his attitude toward his brother was made compassionate, and full of tenderness.

THE TEACHING.

The great revelation of this story is that the matter of supreme importance in the life of any man who is called to be an instrument of Divine service is that of what he is in himself. Jacob, returning to the land from which he had been exiled, was anxious about Esau. If we may make use of language which is not in some senses absolutely accurate, but which does, nevertheless, convey the idea, we should say that God was concerned, not about Esau, but about Jacob.

How constantly the men of faith are busily occupied endeavoring to arrange circumstances, and to manipulate men in the interest of the Divine economy, when the only hindrance to the Divine progress is in themselves. If we could but completely submit ourselves to Him, and learn the fundamental lesson that He is able to accomplish all His purposes through submitted souls, then He would arrange the circumstances, and deal with the men whom we fear. The story of the meeting of Esau and Jacob is a remarkable exposition of the truth expressed by a servant of the Most High in later times when he said: 'When a man's ways please the Lord, He maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him.'

Then, again, the story teaches us that when God has won His victory over us, not only does He change the attitude of our enemies toward us, He creates within us the ability to be compassionate and tender-hearted toward them. He creates this capacity, whether their attitude toward us is changed or not, and, because He does so, it is our duty to act in that way toward them. It is interesting to notice the declaration which Jacob made to Esau as to the meaning of the presents which he had sent to meet him. When Esau asked him, he frankly declared that he had sent them 'to find grace in the sight of my lord.' Then when Esau declined them because he had enough, Jacob pressed them upon him, no longer in order to appease Esau, but, as he said, 'Because God has dealt graciously with me, and because I have enough.'

THE GOLDEN TEXT.

The Golden Text which has been chosen for this lesson emphasizes the last thought of the teaching, that of our true attitude toward each other, and its true inspiration. Indeed, the only inspiration which is equal to enabling us to fulfil this apostolic injunction is that of an abiding recognition of the exceeding grace of God, as manifested in His forgiveness of us in Christ Jesus.

G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D.

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SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

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

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April 20, 1913.

Jacob's Meeting With Esau. Gen. xxxii., 3—xxxiii., 17.

Golden Text—Be ye kind one to another, tender hearted, forgiving each other ,even as God also in Christ forgave you. Eph. iv., 32.

(1.) Verses 3-5—What were the circumstances in connection with Jacob's leaving his father's home some twenty-one year's previous?

(2.) What are the possibilities of a guilty conscience in inflicting punishment?

(3.) Verses 6-8—In view of God's forgiveness and his promise to protect him why was Jacob afraid?

(4.) Verses 9-12—When we are in fear what is the best thing to do?

(5.) What are the elements of true prayer, taking this prayer of Jacob as a model?

(6.) To what extent is material prosperity a sign of God's special favor?

(7.) In what way have God's promises to Jacob been fulfilled?

(8.) Verses 13-23—If Jacob had not injured Esau in the past and therefore were not now afraid of him would he have made him such valuable gifts? Why?

(9.) What would be the probable and natural effect upon Esau in seeing this vast number of animals coming to him at intervals as presents?

(10.) What would be the probable value of these animals which Jacob sent as presents to Esau to-day?

(11.) Show the skill and tact which Jacob displays in this incident and say what suggestion there is in it for us.

(12.) Verses 24-31—It would appear that the man who wrote this narrative thought of God as a physical being, but was Jacob's wrestle with God physical or spiritual? Why? (See Eph. vi., 12.)

(13.) What takes place when a man wrestles with God?

(14.) In this spiritual contest how did Jacob know when he had prevailed?

(15.) If we are sufficiently in earnest to take every grave problem or serious difficulty to God and wrestle with him until we get the answer, may we be sure of victory? Why?

(16.) Chap. xxxiii., 1-7—Would you say that Esau displayed this affection for Jacob from his own original choice, or had he been influenced by God and the presents? Why?

(17.) Did Jacob even now show that he had absolute confidence in God's answer to his prayer?

(18.) Is there such a thing as absolute confidence at the time of a dangerous crisis until it is over?

(19.) Verses 8-11—Was Esau's display of unwillingness to take the presents real?

(20.) Verses 12-17—Which gives us the more trouble, anticipated or realized calamity? (This is one of the questions which may be answered by writing by members of the class.)

Lesson for Sunday, April 27, 1913. Joseph Sold Into Egypt. Gen. xxxvii.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM INDIANA

By BOOTH TARKINGTON, Author of 'Monsieur Beaucaire' and 'The Two Vanrevels.'

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SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

A young journalist from the East comes to the small town of Plattville, Indiana, to edit the local paper, which he has purchased. He finds the journal in a moribund condition, but by the improvements he makes in it, and by defeating the candidature of Rodney McCune, a local political 'boss,' he establishes it on a firm foundation. He engages on his staff, Frisbee, a man of education, who had lost his position as principal of the High School. One evening he takes the chair at a lecture given by 'Kedge' Halloway, the county representative. The visit of a strang lady to Judge Briscoe has aroused speculation in the town, and her presence at the lecture causes excitement, as also does her evident previous acquaintance with Frisbee.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

The Hon. Mr. Halloway reached a logical conclusion which convinced even the combative and unwilling that the present depends largely upon the past, while the future will be determined, for the most part, by the conditions of the present. 'The future,' he cried, leaning forward with an expression of solemn warning, 'The future is in our own hands, ladies and gentlemen of the city of Plattville. Is it not so? We will find it so. Turn it over in your minds.' He leaned backward and folded his hands benevolently on his stomach and said in a searching whisper: 'Ponder it.' He waited for them to ponder it, and little Mr. Swanter, the druggist and bookseller, who prided himself on his politeness and who was seated directly in front, scratched his head and knit his brows to show that he was pondering it. The stillness was intense; the fans ceased to beat; Mr. Snoddy could be heard breathing dangerously. Mr. Swanter was considering the advisability of drawing a pencil from his pocket and figuring on it upon his cuff, when suddenly, with the energy of a whirlwind, the lecturer threw out his arms to their fullest extent and roared: 'It is a fact! It is carven on stone in the gloomy caverns of time. It is writ in fire on the imperishable walls of Fate!'

After the outburst, his voice sank with startling rapidity to a tone of honeyed confidence, and he wagged an inviting forefinger at Mr. Snoddy, who opened his mouth. 'Shall we take an example? Not from the marvellous, my friends; let us seek an illustration from the ordinary. Is that not better? One familiar to the humblest of us. One we can all comprehend. One from our every-day life. One which will interest even the young. Yes. The common house-fly. On a window-sill we place a bit of fly-paper, and contiguous to it, a flower upon which the happy insect likes to feed and rest. The little fly approaches. See, he hovers between the two. One is a fatal trap, an ambuscade, and the other a safe harbor and an innocuous haven. But mystery allures him. He poises undecided. That is the present. That, my friends, is the Present! What will he do? What will he do? What will he do? Memories of the past are whispering to him: 'Choose the flower. Light on the posy.' Here we clearly see the influence of the past upon the present. But, to employ a figure of speech, the fly-paper beckons to the insect toothsomely, and, thinks he: "Shall I give it a try? Shall I? Shall I give it a try?" The future is in his own hands to make or unmake. The past, the voice of Providence, has counselled him: "Leave it alone, leave it alone, little fly. Go away from there." Does he heed the warning? Does he heed it, ladies and gentlemen? Does he? Ah, no! He springs into the air, decides between the two attractions, one of them so deadly to his interests and—drops upon the fly-paper to perish miserably! The future is in his hands no longer. We must lie upon the bed that we have made, nor can Providence change its unalterable decrees.'

After the tragedy, the orator took a swallow of water, mopped his brow with the figured handkerchief and announced that a new point herewith presented itself for consideration. The audience sank back with a gasp of release from the strain of attention. Minnie Briscoe, leaning back, breathless like the others, became conscious that a tremor agitated her visitor. Miss Sherwood had bent her head behind the shelter of the judge's broad shoulders; was shaking slightly and had covered her face with her hands.

'What is it, Helen?' whispered Miss Briscoe, anxiously. 'What is it? Is something the matter?'

'Nothing. Nothing, dear.' She dropped her hands from her face. Her cheeks were deep crimson, and she bit her lip with determination.

'Oh, but there is! Why, you've tears in your eyes. Are you faint? What is it?'

'It is only—only—' Miss Sherwood choked, then cast a swift glance at the profile of the melancholy young man. The perfectly dismal decorum of this gentleman seemed to inspire her to maintain her own gravity. 'It is only that it seemed such a pity about that fly,' she explained. From where they sat the journalistic silhouette was plainly visible, and both Fisbee and Miss Sherwood looked toward it often, the former with the wistful, apologetic fidelity one sees in the eyes of an old setter watching his master.

When the lecture was over many of the audience pressed forward to shake the Hon. Mr. Halloway's hand. Tom Martin hooked his arm in that of the sallow gentleman and passed out with him.

'Mighty humanizin' view Kedge took o' that there insect,' remarked Mr. Martin. 'I don't recollect I ever heard of no mournfuller error than that'n. I noticed you spoke of Halloway as a "thinker," without mentioning what kind. I didn't know, before, that you were as cautious a man as that.'

'Does your satire find nothing sacred, Martin?' returned the other, 'not even the Honorable Kedge Halloway?'

'I wouldn't presume,' replied old Tom, 'to make light of the catastrophe that overtook the heedless fly. When Halloway went on to other subjects I was so busy picturin' the last moments of that closin' life, stuck there in the fly-paper, I couldn't listen to him. But there's no use dwellin' on a sorrow we can't help. Look at the moon; it's full enough to cheer us up. They had emerged from the court house and paused on the streets as the stream of townsfolk divided and passed by them to take different routes leading from the square. Not far away, some people were getting into a buckboard. Fisbee and Miss Sherwood were already on the rear seat.

'Who's with him, to-night, Mr. Fisbee?' asked Judge Briscoe in a low voice.

'No one. He is going directly to the office. To-morrow is Thursday, one of our days of publication.'

'Oh, then it's all right. Climb in, Minnie, we're waiting for you.' The judge offered his hand to his daughter.

'In a moment, father,' she answered. 'I'm going to ask him to call,' she said to the other girl.

'But won't he——'

Miss Briscoe laughed. 'He never comes to see me!' She walked over to where Martin and the young man were looking up at the moon, and addressed the journalist.

'I've been trying to get a chance to speak to you, for a week,' she said, offering him her hand; 'I wanted to tell you I had a friend coming to visit me. Won't you come to see us? She's here.'

The young man bowed. 'Thank you,' he answered. 'Thank you, very much. I shall be very glad.' His tone had the meaningless quality of perfunctory courtesy; Miss Briscoe detected only the courtesy; but the strange lady marked the lack of intention in his words.

'Don't you include me, Minnie?' inquired Mr. Martin, plaintively. 'I'll try not to be too fascinatin', so as to give our young friend a show. It was love at first sight with me. I give Miss Seliny warning soon as your folks come in and I got a good look at the lady.'

As the buckboard drove away, Miss Sherwood, who had been gazing steadfastly at the two figures still standing in the street, the tall ungainly old one, and the taller, loosely-held young one (he had not turned to look at her) withdrew her eyes from them, bent them seriously upon Fisbee, and asked: 'What did you mean when you said no one was with him to-night?'

'That no one was with him,' he answered.

'Watching him? I don't understand.'

'Yes; he has been shot at from the woods at night and——'

The girl shivered. 'But who watches him?'

'The young men of the town. He has a habit of taking long walks after dark, and he is heedless of all remonstrance. He laughs at the idea of curtailing the limit of his strolls or keeping within the town when night has fallen; so the young men have organized a guard for him, and every evening one of them follows him until he goes to the office to work for the night. It is a different young man every evening, and the watcher follows at a distance so that he does not suspect.'

'But how many people know of this arrangement?'

'Nearly every one in the county except the Cross-Roads people, though it is not improbable that they have discovered it.'

'And has no one told him?'

'No; it would annoy him; he would not allow it to continue. He will not even arm himself.'

'They follow and watch him night after night, and every one knows and no one tells him? Oh, I must say,' cried the girl, 'I think these are good people.'

The stalwart old man on the front seat shook out the reins and whined the whip over his roans' backs. 'They are the people of your State and mine, Miss Sherwood,' he said in his hearty voice, 'the best people in God's world—and I'm not running for Congress, either!'

'But how about the Six-Cross-Roads people, father?' asked Minnie.

'We'll wipe them clean out some day,' answered her father — 'possibly judicially, possibly——'

'Surely judiciously?' suggested Miss Sherwood.

'If you care to see what a bad settlement looks like, we'll drive through there to-morrow—by daylight,' said Briscoe. 'Even the doctor doesn't insist on being in that neighborhood after dark. They are trying their best to get Harkless, and if they do——'

'If they do!' repeated Miss Sherwood. She clasped Fisbee's hand gently. His eyes shone and he touched her fingers with a strange, shy reverence.

'You will meet him to-morrow,' he said.

She laughed and pressed his hand. 'I'm afraid not. He wasn't even interested enough to look at me.'

CHAPTER III.

LONESOMENESS.

When the rusty hands of the office clock marked half-past four, the editor-in-chief of the 'Carlow County Herald' took his hand out of his hair, wiped his pen on his last notice from the White-Caps, put on his coat, swept out the close little entry, and left the sanctum for the bright June afternoon.

He chose the way to the west, strolling thoughtfully out of town by the white, hot, deserted Main Street, and thence onward by the country road into which its proud half-mile of old brick store buildings, tumble-down frame shops and thinly painted cottages degenerated. The sun was in his face, where the road ran between the summer fields, lying waveless, low, gracious in promise; but, coming to a wood of hickory and beech and walnut that stood beyond, he might turn his down-bent hat-brim up and hold his head erect. Here the shade fell deep and cool on the green tangle of rag and iron weed and long grass in the corners of the snake fence, although the sun beat upon the road so close beside. There was no movement in the crisp young leaves overhead; high in the boughs there was a quick flirt of crimson where two robins hopped noiselessly. No insect raised resentment of the lonesomeness; the late afternoon, when the air is quite still, had come; yet there rested—somewhere—on the quiet day, a faint, pleasant, woody smell. It came to the editor of the 'Herald' as he climbed to the top rail of the fence for a seat, and he drew a long, deep breath to get the elusive odor more luxuriously—and then it was gone altogether.

'A habit of delicacies,' he said aloud, addressing the wide silence complainingly. He drew a faded tobacco-bag and a brier pipe from his coat pocket and filled and lit the pipe. 'One taste—and they quit,' he finished, gazing solemnly upon the shining little town down the road. He twirled the pouch mechanically about his finger, and then, suddenly regarding it, patted it caressingly. It had been a giddy little bag, long ago, satin, and gay with embroidery in the colors of the editor's university; and although now it was frayed to the verge of tatters, it still bore an air of pristine jauntiness, an air of which its owner in no wise partook. He looked from it over the fields toward the town in the clear distance and sighed softly as he put the pouch back in his pocket, and, resting his arm on his knee and his chin in his hand, sat blowing clouds of smoke out of the shade into the sunshine, absently watching the ghostly shadows dance on the white dust of the road.

A little garter snake crept under the fence beneath him and disappeared in the underbrush; a rabbit progressing timidly on his travels by a series of brilliant dashes and terror-smitten halts, came within a few yards of him, sat up with quivering nose and eyes alight with fearful imaginings—vanished, a flash of fluffy brown and white. Shadows grew longer; the brier pipe sputtered feebly in depletion and was refilled. A cricket chirped and heard answer; there was a woodland stir of breezes; and the pair of robins left the branches overhead in eager flight, vacating before the arrival of a great flock of blackbirds hastening thither ere the eventide should be upon them. The blackbirds came, chattered, gossiped, quarrelled, and beat each other with their wings above the smoker sitting on the top fence rail.

But he had remembered—it was Commencement. To-day, a thousand miles to the east, a company of grave young gentlemen sat in semi-circular rows before a central altar, while above them rose many tiers of mothers and sisters and sweethearts, listening to the final word. He could see it all very clearly: the lines of freshly-shaven, boyish faces, the dainty gowns, the flowers and bright eyes above, and the light that filtered in through stained glass to fall softly

BESIDE A GREENING MOUND.

Beside a greening mound I stood in thought,
Where, in the earth's embrace, there sleeps a boy
These twice ten years. Ah! Death, what lightsome joy
Was quenched that day. No spring its balm has brought
To heal that wound; and though to me were nought
Save age and name revealed, who could deny
A tear, for Grief I knew was somewhere nigh;
And here but late her tender hand had wrought.

Dear little lad! Some home's bright light went out
That sweet May day they left thee there alone;
And empty hands still deck thy bed about,
As though at night thy cot they smoothed again;
And while thy playmates are to manhood grown,
The same dear boy thou ever dost remain

ALEXANDER LOUIS FRASER.

over them all, with, here and there, a vivid splash of color, Gothic shaped. He could see the throngs of white-clad loungers under the elms without, under-classmen, bored by the Latin addresses and escaped to the sward and breeze of the campus; there were the troops of roistering graduates trotting about arm in arm, and singing; he heard the mandolins on the little balconies play an old refrain and the university cheering afterward; saw the old professor he had cared for most of all, with the thin white hair straggling over his silken hood, following the band in the sparse ranks of his class. And he saw his own Commencement Day—and the station at the junction where he stood the morning after, looking across the valley at the old towers for the last time; saw the broken groups of his class, standing upon the platform on the other side of the tracks, waiting for the south-bound train as he and others waited for the north-bound—and they all sang 'Should auld acquaintance be forgot;' and, while they looked across at each other, singing, the shining rails between them wavered and blurred as the engine rushed in and separated them and their lives thenceforth. He filled his pipe again and spoke to the phantoms gliding over the dust—'Seven years!' He was occupied with the realization that there had been a man in his class whose ambition needed no restraint, his promise was so complete—in the strong belief of the university, a belief he could not help knowing—and that seven years to a day from his Commencement this man was sitting on a fence rail in Indiana.

Down the road a buggy came creaking toward him, gray with dust, the top canted permanently to one side, old and frayed, like the fat, shaggy, gray mare that drew it; her unchecked, despondent head lowering before her, while her incongruous tail waved incessantly, like the banner of a storming party. The editor did not hear the flop of the mare's feet nor the sound of the wheels, so deep was his reverie, till the vehicle was nearly opposite him. The red-faced and perspiring driver drew rein, and the journalist looked up and waved a long white hand to him in greeting.

'Howdy' do, Mr. Harkless?' called the man in the buggy. 'Soakin' in the weather?' He spoke in shouts, though neither was hard of hearing.

'Yes; just soaking,' answered Harkless; it's such a gypsy day. How is Mr. Bowlder?'

'I'm givin' good satisfaction, thankye, and all at home. She's in town; goin' in after her now.'

'Give Mrs. Bowlder my regards,' said the journalist, comprehending the symbolism. 'How is Hartley?'

The farmer's honest face shaded over, a second. 'He's be'n steady ever sence the night you brought him out home; six weeks straight. I'm kind of bothered about to-morrow—it's show-day and he wants to come in town with us, and seems if I hadn't any call to say no. I reckon he'll have to take his chances—and us, too.' He raised the reins and clucked to the gray mare: 'Well, she'll be mad I ain't there long ago. Ride in with me?'

'No, I thank you. I'll walk in for the sake of my appetite.'

'Wouldn't encourage it too much—'livin' at the Palace Hotel,' observed Bowlder. 'Sorry ye won't ride.' He gathered the loose ends of the reins in his hands, leaned far over the dashboard and struck the mare a hearty thwack; the tattered banner of tail jerked indignantly, but she consented to move down the road. Bowlder thrust his big head through the sun-curtain behind him and continued the conversation: 'See the White-Caps ain't got ye yet.'

'No, not yet.' Harkless laughed.

'Reckon the boys 'druther ye stayed in town after dark,' the other called back; then, as the mare stumbled into a trot, 'Well, come out and see us—if ye kin spare time from the jedge's.' The latter clause seemed to be an afterthought intended with humor, for Bowlder accompanied it with the loud laughter of sylvan timidity, risking a joke. Harkless nodded without the least apprehension of his meaning, and waved farewell as Bowlder finally turned his attention to the mare. When the flop, flop of her hoofs had died out, the journalist realized that the day was silent no longer; it was verging into evening.

He dropped from the fence and turned his face toward town and supper. He felt the light and life about him; heard the clatter of the blackbirds above him; heard the booming bees hum by, and saw the vista of white road and level landscape, framed on two sides by the branches of the grove, a vista of infinitely stretching fields of green, lined here and there with woodlands and flat to the horizon line, the village lying in their lap. No roll of meadow, no rise of pasture land, relieved their serenity nor shouldered up from them to be called a hill. A second great flock of blackbirds was settling down over the Plattville maples. As they hung in the fair dome of the sky below the few white clouds, it occurred to Harkless that some supping god had inadvertently peppered his custard, and now inverted and emptied his gigantic blue dish upon the earth, the innumerable little black dots seeming to poise for a moment, then floating slowly down from the heights.

A farm-bell rang in the distance, a tinkling coming small and mellow from far away, and at the lonesomeness of that sound he heaved a long, mournful sigh. The next instant he broke into laughter, for another bell rang over the fields, the court house bell in the square. The first four strokes were given with mechanical regularity, the pride of the custodian who operated the bell being to produce the effect of a clock-work bell such as he had once heard in the court house at Rouen; but the fifth and sixth strokes were halting achievements, as, after four o'clock, he often lost count in the strain of the effort for precise imitation. There was a pause after the sixth, then a dubious and reluctant stroke seven—a longer pause, followed by a final ring with desperate decision—eight! Harkless looked at his watch; it was twenty minutes of six.

As he crossed the court house yard to the Palace Hotel, he stopped to exchange a word with the bell-ringer, who, seated on the steps, was mopping his brow with an air of hard-earned satisfaction.

'Good evening, Schofields',' he said. 'You came in strong on the last stroke, to-night.'

'What we need here,' responded the bell-ringer, 'is more public-spirited men. I ain't kickin' on you, Mr. Harkless, no sir; but we want more men like they got in Rouen; we want men that'll git Main street paved with block or asphalt; men that'll put in factories, men that'll act and not set round like that ole fool Martin and laugh and polly-woggle and make fun of public sperrit, day in and day out. I reckon I do my best for the city.'

'Oh, nobody minds Tom Martin,' answered Harkless. 'It's only half the time he means anything by what he says.'

'That's jest what I hate about him,' returned the bell-ringer in a tone of high complaint; 'you can't never tell which half it is. Look at him now!' Over in front of the hotel Martin was standing, talking to the row of coatless loungers who sat with their chairs tilted back against the props of the wooden awning that projected over the sidewalk. Their faces were turned toward the court house, and even those lost in meditative whittling had looked up to laugh. Martin, his hands in the pockets of his alpaca coat, his rusty silk hat tilted forward till the wide brim rested almost on the bridge of his nose, was addressing them in his one-keyed voice, the melancholy whine of which, though not the words, penetrated to the court house steps.

The bell-ringer, whose name was Henry Schofield, but who was known as Schofield's Henry (popularly abbreviated to Schofields') was moved to indignation. 'Look at him,' he cried. 'Look at him! Everlastingly goin' on about my bell! Let him talk, jest let him talk.' The supper gong boomed inside the hotel and Harkless bade the bell-ringer good-night. As he moved away the latter called after him: 'He don't disturb nobody. Let him talk. Who pays any 'tention to him I'd like to know?' There was a burst of laughter from the whittlers. Schofields' sat in patient silence for a full minute, as one who knew that no official is too lofty to escape the anathemas of envy. Then he sprang to his feet and shook his fist at Martin, who was disappearing within the door of the hotel. 'Go to Halifax!' he shouted.

The dining-room of the Palace Hotel was a large, airy apartment, rustling with artistically perforated and slashed pink paper that hung everywhere, at this season of the year, to lend festal effect as well as to palliate the scourge of flies. There were six or seven large tables, all vacant except that at which Columbus Landis, the landlord, sat with his guests, while his wife and children ate in the kitchen by their own preference. Transient trade was light in Plattville; nobody ever came there, except occasional commercial travellers, who got out of town the instant it was possible, and who said awful things if, by the exigencies of the railway time-table, they were left over night.

Behind the host's chair stood a red-haired girl in a blue cotton gown; and in her hand she languidly waved a long instrument made of clustered strips of green and white and yellow tissue paper fastened to a wooden wand; with this she amiably amused the flies except at such times as the conversation proved too interesting, when she was apt to rest it on the shoulder of one of the guests. This happened each time the editor of the 'Herald' joined in the talk. As the men seated themselves they all nodded to her and said, 'Good evening, Cynthy.' Harkless always called her Charmion; no one knew why. When he came in she moved around the table to a chair directly opposite him and held that station throughout the meal, with her eyes fixed on his face. Mr. Martin noted this manœuvre—it occurred regularly twice a day—with a stealthy smile at the girl, and her light skin flushed while her lip curled shrewishly at the old gentleman. 'Oh, all right, Cynthy,' he whispered to her and chuckled aloud at her angry toss of the head.

'Schofields' seemed to be kind of put out with me this evening,' he remarked, addressing hire if to the company. 'He's the most ungratefullest feller I ever come up with. I was only oratin' on how proud the city ought to be of him. He fairly keeps Plattville's spirtin' spirit on the go; die out, wasn't for him. There's be'n more money laid on him whether he'll strike over and above the hour, or under and below, or whether he'll strike fifteen minutes before time, or twenty after, than—well, sir, we'd all forgit the language if it wasn't for Schofields' bell to keep us talkin'; that's my claim. Dull days, think of the talk he furnishes all over town. Think what he's done to promote conversation. Now, for instance, Anna Belle Bardlock's got a beau, they say'—here old Tom tilted back in his chair and turned an innocent eye upon a youth across the table, young William Todd, who was blushing over his griddle-cakes—'and I hear he's a good deal scared of Anna Belle and not just what you might call brash with her. They say every Sunday night he'll go up to Bardlocks' and call on Anna Belle from half-past six till nine, and when he's got into his chair he sets and looks at the floor and the crayon portraits till about seven; then he opens his tremblin' lips and says, "Reckon Schofields' must be on his way to the court-house by this time." And about an hour later, when Schofields' hits four or five, he'll speak up again. "Say, I reckon he means eight." 'Long towards nine o'clock, they say he skews around in his chair and says, "Wonder if he'll strike before time or after," and Anna Belle answers out loud, "I hope after," for politeness; but in her soul she says, "I pray before;" and then Schofields' hits her up for eighteen or twenty, and Anna Belle's company reaches for his hat. Three Sundays ago he turned around before he went out and said, "Do you like apple-butter?" but never waited to find out. It's the same programme every Sunday evening, and I'm Bardlock says Anna Belle's so worn out you wouldn't hardly know her for the blithe creature she was last year—the excitement's be'n too much for her!'

Poor William Todd bent his fiery face over the table and suffered the general snicker in helpless silence. Then there was quiet for a space, broken only by the click of knives against the heavy china and the indolent rustle of Cynthia's fly-brush.

'Town so still,' observed the landlord, finally, with a complacent glance at the dessert course of prunes to which his guests were helping themselves from a central reservoir, 'Town so still, hardly seems like show-day's come round again. Yet there's be'n some shore signs lately; when my shavers come honeyin' up with, "Say, pa, ain't they no urrands I can go for ye, pa? I like to run 'em fer you, pa," —'relse, "Oh, pa, ain't they no water I can haul, or nothin', pa?"—'relse, as little Rosina T. says, this morning, "Pa, I always pray fer you, pa," and pa this and pa that—you can rely either Christmas or show-day's mighty close.'

William Todd, taking occasion to prove himself recovered from confusion, remarked casually that there was another token of th near approach of the circus, as ole Wilkerson was drunk again.

'There's a man!' exclaimed Mr. Martin with enthusiasm. 'There's the feller for my money! He does his duty as a citizen more discriminatin'ly on public occasions than any man I ever see. There's Wilkerson's celebration when there's a funeral; look at the difference between it and on Fourth of July. Why, sir, it's as melancholy as a hearse-plume, and sympathy ain't the word for it when he looks at the remains, no sir; preacher nor undertaker, either, ain't half as blue and respectful. Then take his circus spree. He come into the store this afternoon, head up, marchin' like a grenadier and shootin' his hand out before his face and drawin' it back again, and hollering out, "Ta, ta, tara-ta, ta, ta-ta-ra"—why, the dumbest man ever lived could see in a minute show's 'comin' to-morrow and Wilkerson's playin' the trombone. Then he'd snort and goggle like an elephant. Got the biggest sense of appropriateness of any man in the country, Wilkerson has. Folks don't half appreciate him.'

As each boarder finished his meal he raided the glass of wooden toothpicks and went away with no standing on the order of his going; but Martin waited for Harkless, who, not having attended to business so concisely as the others, was the last to leave the table, and they stood for a moment under the awning outside, lighting their cigars.

'Call on the judge, to-night?' asked Martin.

'No,' said Harkless. 'Why?'

'Didn't you see the lady with Minnie and the judge at the lecture?'

'I caught a glimpse of her. That's what Bowlder meant, then.'

'I don't know what Bowlder meant, but I guess you better go out there, young man. She might not stay here long.'

(To be continued.)

'OCEAN LETTERS'—A MARCONI INNOVATION.

(From the 'Marconigraph.')

The 'Ocean Letter' which came into being on March 1st, is the latest addition to our many forms of correspondence. It is a wireless message which reaches its destination by registered post.

The combination has been designed by the Marconi International Marine Communication Company to meet the demand of many travellers who desire to transmit inexpensive messages when they are beyond the range of direct communication with land stations. By this innovation it is now possible to send a wireless message from one ship to another ship going in an opposite direction for delivery by registered post from the first port of call of the latter vessel. Where registration cannot be effected the 'Ocean Letter' will be forwarded by ordinary letter post.

The cost of such messages, which will only be transmitted when both vessels are beyond the range of communication with a shore station, is $1.50 for the first thirty words, including postage and registration fee, and one penny per word thereafter up to a maximum of 100 words, international counting.

The messages can only be transmitted between ship and ship, and between ships going in opposite directions. The sender of an 'Ocean Letter' is not free to choose a ship to which the message shall be sent. Its disposal will depend entirely on local conditions.

'Ocean Letters' will rank in priority after fully paid and franked messages, and will only be despatched after radiotelegrams accepted under the provisions of the International Convention, and after ordinary traffic. Special forms and envelopes for this new class of traffic have been issued.

Until further notice 'Ocean Letters' will only be transmitted to ship stations controlled by the undermentioned, and under no conditions whatever will they be sent to a coast station for delivery by post:

The Marconi International Marine Communication Co., Ltd., Marconi House, Strand, London, W.C.

La Compagnie Franaise Maritime et Coloniale de Telegraphie sans Fil, 35 Boulevard des Capuines, Paris.

L a Compagnie de Telegraphie sans Fil, Rue Brederode, No. 13, Brussels.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Ltd., 86 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, Lords Court Building, 27 William Street New York.

Marquis L. Solari, Via del Collegio Romano, No. 15, Rome.

The new service is already assured an extensive popularity with travellers, particularly commercial travellers and other business men, and when the facilities it affords re better appreciated the service will undoubtedly command an extremely large circle of users. Nearly two weeks in some cases will be saved by those who use 'Ocean Letters' as a means of communication. A business man leaving Southampton for New York on a Saturday will probably find his vessel out of range of coast wireless stations on the following Tuesday. Should he then desire to communicate with a friend in England he would have in the ordinary way to wait until he reached New York to post his letter. By means of the 'Ocean Letter' he can now at very slight expense have a letter transmitted to a vessel approaching Queenstown which will be put in the registered post on arrival in that port and delivered in London or Edinburgh next morning.

A JAPANESE WHALE HUNT.

While engaged in scientific research along the coast of Japan for the American Museum of Natural History, Mr. Roy C. Andrews, curator of mammals in that institution, accepted an invitation to make a trip on one of the small whaling steamers which hunt the Sei and blue whale of the Pacific. Here is an extract from his story of the hunt as told in the April 'Outing':

'I was clinging to a rope behind him trying to focus the camera, but the flying spray and rain made it well nigh impossible. Suddenly I saw the Captain's muscles tighten as the tip of the harpoon dropped an inch or two, and I caught a glimpse of the gigantic, phantom shape rushing upward through the swirling green water. Almost on the instant a cloud of white vapor shot into our very faces and a great, dripping body rounded out under the ship's bow. The click of the cafera was followed by the deafening roar of the gun and I saw the ponderous flukes whirl upward, pause an instant, and fall in one tremendous, smashing blow upon the water. There was a moment's stillness as the giant figure quivered, straightened out, then righting itself with another crashing blow of the flukes swung about and dashed away tearing through the water partly on the surface, partly below it.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WOLFGANG MOZART'S PRAYER.

Many years ago, in Salzburg, Austria, two little children lived in a cot surrounded by vines, near a pleasant river. They both loved music, and when only six years of age Frederica could play well on the harpsichord. But her little brother produced such strains of melody as were never before heard from so young a child. Their father was a teacher of music, and his own children were his best pupils.

There came times so hard that these children had scarcely enough to eat; but they loved each other, and were happy in the simple enjoyment that fell to their lot.

One pleasant day they said, 'Let us take a walk in the woods. How sweetly the birds sing, and the sound of the river as it flows is like music.'

So they went. As they were sitting in a shadow of a tree the boy said, 'Sister, what a beautiful place this would be to pray.'

rederica asked, wonderingly, 'What shall we pray for?'

'Why, for papa and mamma,' said her brother. 'You see how sad they look. Poor mamma hardly ever smiles now, and I know it must be because she has not always bread enough for us. Let us ask God to help us.'

'Yes,' said Frederica, 'we will.'

So these two children knelt down and prayed, asking the heavenly Father to bless their parents and make them a help to them.

'But how can we help papa and mamma?' asked Frederica.

'Why, don't you know?' replied Wolfgang. 'By and by I shall play before great people, and they will give me plenty of money, and I will give it to our parents, and we'll live in a fine house and be happy.'

At this a loud laugh astonished the boy, who did not know that anyone was near them. Turning, he saw a fine gentleman on horseback. The stranger made inquiries, which the little girl answered, telling him, 'Wolfgang means to be a great musician; he thinks he can earn money, so we shall no longer be poor.'

'He may do that when he has learned to play well enough,' replied the stranger.

Frederica answered, 'He is only six years old, but plays beautifully, and can compose pieces.'

'That cannot be,' replied the gentleman.

'Come to see us,' said the boy, 'and I will play for you.'

'I will go this evening,' answered the stranger.

The children went home and told their story to their parents, who were much pleased and astonished.

Soon a loud knock was heard at the door, and on opening it the little family were surprised to see men bringing in baskets of food in variety and abundance. They had an ample feast that evening.

Thus God answered the children's prayer. Soon after, while Wolfgang was playing a sonata which he had composed, the stranger entered and stood astonished at the wondrous melody. The father recognized in his guest Francis I., the Emperor of Germany.

Not long after the family were invited by the Emperor to Vienna, where Wolfgang astonished the royal family by his wonderful powers.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

owe their singular effectiveness in curing Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica to their power of stimulating and strengthening the kidneys. They enable these organs to thoroughly filter from the blood the uric acid (the product of waste matter) which gets into the joints and muscles and causes these painful diseases. Over half a century of constant use has proved conclusively that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills strengthen weak kidneys and 41

Cure Rheumatism

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England
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JOHN DOUGALL AND SON, ... 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

New Treatment Now Advocated For Bronchitis

Is Having Wonderful Success and is Making Most Remarkable Cures.

For bronchitis a different form of treatment is now advocated. It consists of a scientifically devised vapor that penetrates to the uttermost recesses of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Every spot that is sore, every surface that is irritated is at once bathed with soothing balsams and healing essences that make chronic bronchitis an impossibility.

This treatment now so universally employed in bronchitis, throat troubles, colds, etc., is called CATARRHOZONE. It acts just as air of the pine woods acts, as a healing antiseptic remedy for all diseases of the breathing organs.

Just think of it—a remedy that can be carried with the very air you breathe to the seat of bronchial or catarrhal inflammation. A remedy powerful enough to kill germ life and yet so healing that disease flees before it. Catarrhozone is truly a wonderful remedy. In many lands it has won its way, and is affording grand results to sufferers from colds, catarrh, throat weakness, asthma and bronchitis. There is no sufferer from a grippy cold or any winter ill, that won't find a cure in Catarrhozone, which is employed by physicians, ministers, lawyers and public men throughout many foreign lands. Large size lasts two months and costs $1.00, and is guaranteed; small size 50c., sample size, 25c., all storekeepers and druggists, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

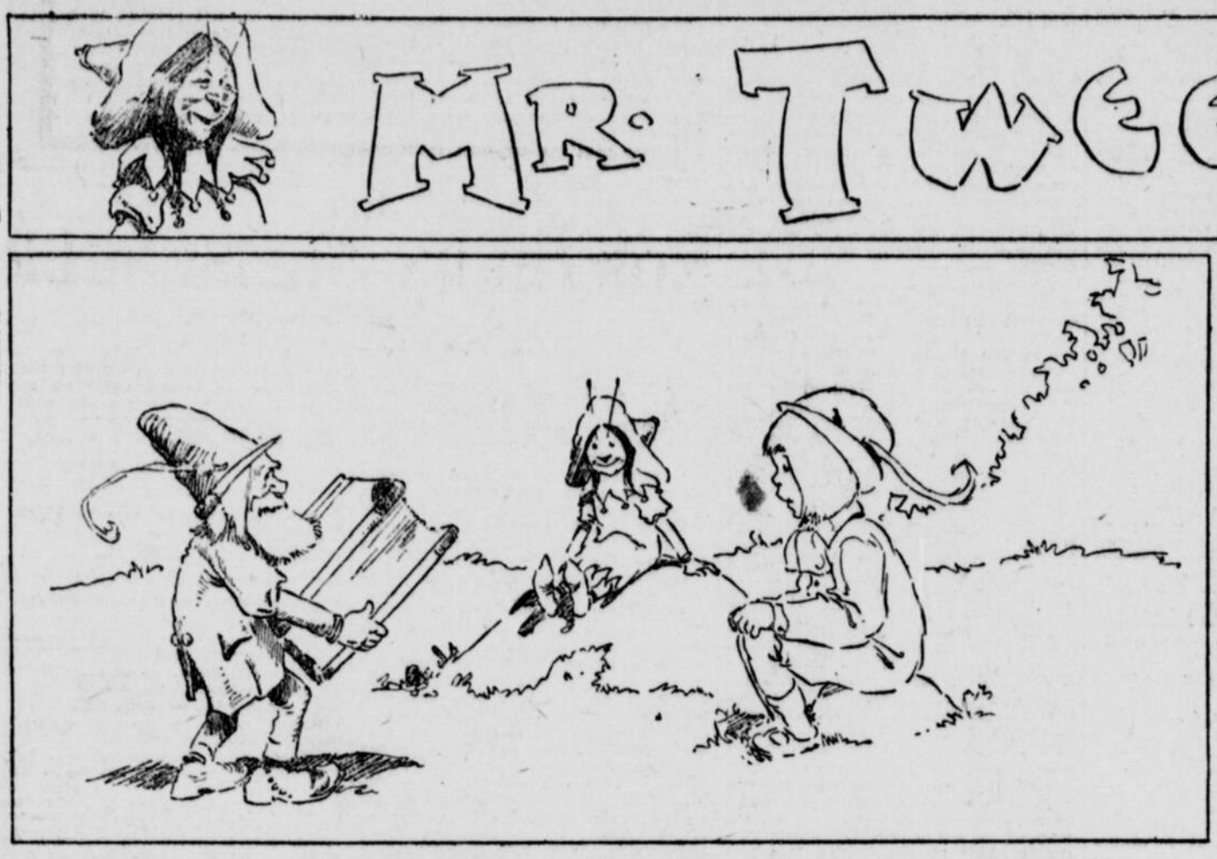


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OUR WEEKLY PAGE OF FUNNY PICTURES

MR. TWEE DEEDLE



No. 1—Mr. Twee Deedle introduces Dickie to the little old librarian of the forests, who writes down all the fairy tales as they happen into big books.



No. 2—He brings one of the big books so that Dickie may see how the books are made. Instead of having to read the stories you just open the book and the characters come out and react the story.



No. 3—The little person who first makes his appearance is Jack the Giant Killer, the little old man tells Dickie. Jack is followed by one of the many giants, who is in such a hurry to get out of the book he pushes Jack 'way up in the air.



No. 4—The giant is armed with three balloons tied to a stick, and with these he belabors Jack. Of course, it does not hurt Jack at all, but it upsets him, and the balloons pop and crack when the giant hits him.



No. 5—The giant hits Jack so much that Dickie decides the story is not going just as he had always heard it, so he thinks it time to interfere. The little old man catches another giant just as he comes from the book and—



No. 6—Pushes him back into the page. Dickie catches the first giant by one of his ears and returns him to the book.



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No. 7—Dickie and Mr. Twee Deedle press the giant into the book while the little old man tries to catch Jack.



No. 8—The little old man finally catches Jack and puts him in the book and closes the cover. Dickie wonders why the story is so different from the way he has usually heard it told, and the little old man tells him that it was because he opened the book at the back instead of the front, so that the characters acted just backward from what they would if the book were opened from the front.

LETTERS FROM READERS

MR. BORDEN AND THE CANADIAN NAVAL SERVICE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir, — In his recent 'Statement' or 'Manifesto,' Mr. Borden makes a gratifying admission that sheds some needed light on his permanent naval policy —if, indeed, he has one. He says:

'In case it should then be the will of the Canadian people to recall these ships and make them part of a proposed Canadian naval service, it will be perfectly feasible to follow that course.'

The Canadian people, it is true, are supreme, but it is hard to conceive how such a course can be followed unless Mr. Borden gives way to the present Opposition, or adopts the Laurier naval policy, which he and his followers have so vigorously condemned. If these ships are to form part of 'a proposed Canadian naval service,' that service should be organized and developed at once. Every day's delay adds to our disgrace, and Mr. Borden has allowed eighteen months to pass with nothing done towards the organization of a force to man these ships when they are brought back to Canada.

A FINAL GIFT.

The one outstanding feature of Mr. Borden's proposal is that the gift of $35,000,000 to the imperial navy is to be final, the only act of participation on the part of Canada in Imperial naval defence. He has already condemned in striking and eloquent phrases any policy of annual or periodic contributions, and has been careful during the present debate to point out that this proposal has nothing in common, and must not be confounded with, such an unconstitutional system.

It is, therefore, clear that this gift is not to be followed by other gifts; that the proposed Dreadnoughts are not to be replaced by other Dreadnoughts, or supplemented by cruisers or smaller vessels.

This, so long as Mr. Borden remains in power, is to be the first, last, and only step on the loyal road of Imperial naval defence.

He has equally condemned the policy of a Canadian navy, and has declared in a manner that leaves room for no misunderstanding that Canada will take no part in naval defence unless she is given an 'adequate voice in the policy that shapes the issues of war or peace.' 'Canada does not propose to be merely an adjunct of the British Empire.'

SUPREME CONTROL CANNOT BE SHARED.

All the leading statesmen in England intimate that it is impossible even to consider the sharing of supreme control. To quote Mr. Asquith, 'in regard to the conduct of foreign policy, the declaration and maintenance of peace or the declaration of war, the authority of the Government of the United Kingdom must not be impaired. . . . That authority cannot be shared . . . to share it would be absolutely fatal to our present system of responsible government.'

Since Mr. Borden has made Canadian participation in Imperial naval defence conditional on the sharing of responsibilities which will never be shared, unless the Imperial constitution is thrown into the melting pot, it necessarily follows that, so far as the present Government is concerned, Canada will do nothing further, all our protestations of loyalty, all our proud boasts are to end in a mere gift of money. For Canadians there are to be no bursts of enthusiasm, no chanting of our fathers' songs, for us no poet will ever cry:

'The spirit of your fathers
Shall start from every wave,
For the deck it was their field of fame,
And ocean was their grave.
Where Blake and mighty Nelson fell
Your manly hearts shall glow,
As ye sweep through the deep
While the stormy winds do blow.'

Mr. Foster, with his customary incisive eloquence, said of this mercenary policy—and it is to be regretted that he has not been present during the present debate to repeat his patriotic words: 'In Canada there will be no roots struck, there will be no preparation of the soil, or beginning of the growth of the product of defence. Yet, somehow or other, no one can doubt that with resources and with a population constantly increasing, we must, and will have, in this country a naval force of our own for our coast and home defence.'

BORDEN AND LAURIER OFFERS.

Mr. Borden offers to the Mother Country that which she least requires, and for which, as a proud nation, she would never ask—money. Sir Wilfrid Laurier offers that which does honor alike to Canada who gives and Britain who takes, — co-operation, the blood and brawn, the sympathy and enthusiasm of sons as devoted, as valiant and as fearless as those who fought with Blake and Nelson.

The beginnings may be small, but let the first step be taken. That first step has already been taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it remains only for Mr. Borden to proceed along the path so clearly indicated.

Let Mr. Borden, therefore, candidly admit that, as a permanent policy, no course is so proper, so loyal, so worthy of a young and vigorous people as the creation of a Canadian navy, to cooperate in times of stress with the mistress of the seas; and let him give effect to the Naval Service Act, which, in spite of valiant criticism, has never been repealed, but remains a dead letter because of the pusillanimity of the present Government. Then, when the time comes to bring back to Canadian waters our vaunted Dreadnoughts, we shall have trained officers and men, true Canadians, loyal and stout-hearted, ready to take their places in the conning-tower, turret and barbette, to fight and cheer for Britannia and the Empire.

A REAL CANADIAN NAVY.

Why should we haggle over questions of representation, why should we wait until some future statesman rewrites the Imperial constitution, whose chief glory is that it has never been written? A Canadian navy, controlled, directed, manned and fought by Canadians, but ready to join forces with the British fleet when a real emergency arises, preserves our autonomy, maintains our dignity, and will develop our manhood as no mere gift of money can ever do.

A. RIVES HALL.

These Would Be Waste.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—If war breaks out before the ships are ready, the money is useless as help. If war is postponed till ships are out of date, the money is useless as help, and wasted. If the improvement of airships renders the type of ships built useless, the money is wasted. Hold the money until war is declared, then help by giving it for current expenses, which will be a very real help in trouble.

CAPEL B. ST. GEORGE.

Tramore, Ont., March 24, 1913.

What a Foreign Warship Could Do.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I see an editorial in the 'Witness' of April 1st. It treats of protective fleets. In former wars, hostile fleets seem to have no trouble in getting as far as Quebec city. Quebec city may be properly defended for all I know. But I do know that the C. N. R., the C. P. R., and the G. T. P. Transcontinental Railway are within easy reach of gun-fire from war ships. For thirty miles westward of Quebec city, these railways parallel the St. Lawrence River. In the event of the passage of a hostile warship above Quebec, these three railways could easily be destroyed. The city would have no railway communication except by the Lake St. John Railway. All supplies would come only by circuitous routes

JOHN FORD.

Portneuf, April 2, 1913.

A Norwegian View.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read your paper for two years, and, passing over your Boy Scout page, the 'Witness' taken all in all is certainly an excellent paper. I read your editorials first, as I used to in the Old Country, where an editor's opinion is not for sale either for cash or party favor. We farmers of the West are organizing for the purpose of electing our best members to Parliament and the Legislature. We know from experience that attorneys are looking out for their own retainer. The United States is a good illustration, Canada the same. The natural resources of the country is given away to a few millionnaires and paupers are the result. It is a wonder to me that Englishmen as a rule have so little confidence and use for those that till the soil when the history of every country shows that it is the farmer that must save the country in peace and war. The farmers of Norway have governed the land for forty years and look at the results. Railway, telegraph, telephone, mines and partly waterfalls, owned and operated by the government to the satisfaction of everybody. A government bank that controls and issues money. A hypothek bank that loans money on farm security at 3 1-2 percent maintained and operated by the government. Besides this a network of corporation banks all over the country where 4 percent is paid on deposit and 5 percent on loans, and I never heard of a failure yet. The farmer starting gave women the franchise years ago. In 1905 they settled up the business with the King and Sweden, and there is not a Norwegian living anywhere that is ashamed of that settlement. I hope you will recommend in the 'Witness' that farmers vote for farmers and laboring men vote for laboring men to our parliament. Col. Sam Hughes said some time ago that the farmers out west were blacksmithshop politicians. Very well, when we farmers learn to stand together we will send farmers down to Ottawa that can teach this semi-military militia colonel modern military tactics. England and Canada are sadly behind in that respect. Englishmen must not forget that a non-responsible House of Lords blocking progress is a luxury that no modern country can maintain without being left behind.

Coming back to Canada, the naval question is now the cunning one. Permit me to point out one result, that you and all empire-minded men may have overlooked in recommending the $35,000,000 contribution to England. There are large numbers of people in Canada that did not come from England. You vote the millions and you have a Republican party in Canada at once. Canada is already a big and strong nation. Half the independent countries of the world are smaller. No king will ever be permitted to reside on this continent; in 15 to 25 years Canada will have a population of 50 millions. What do we care about the Monroe doctrine, whether it floats on the British navy or not. How can Canada, settled by different nations, take part in British foreign policies? We, like the United States, will soon have the children of every European country residing here. Could a Canadian Minister recommend an alliance with Japan — Russia — Turkey against Germany? Hardly. I believe that four in five all honest Englishmen would vote against such alliances themselves if they had the opportunity. A Laurier navy is the only one that every citizen of Canada can support. We have settled down here to stay, and anything that will help to make Canada strong and independent against the world will have the will and support of every honest foreigner regardless of where his cradle stood.

T. K. ROGNE.

Millet, Alberta, March, 1913.

An Imperial Policy.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir.—To the best of my recollection, you allowed me space in your columns to appeal to your readers in May, 1906, by a letter in which occurs the following: 'The time has now arrived for 'the Colonies to petition the King for 'a measure of right and justice—a direct voice in the Councils of the Crown '—a responsible share in directing Imperial policy. Conferences of Premiers will not suffice; for they cannot 'constitutionally represent the views 'of their electors on matters with 'which their Parliaments are not competent to deal. An Imperial Council, 'consulted but not responsible, would 'only accentuate the anomaly of the 'existing situation.' The letter outlined a scheme by which the desired result could be achieved. The subject has been more fully dealt with in 'An Imperial Policy' (published November, 1910) by the Musson Book Company, Wilton avenue, Toronto.

Events have moved rapidly since 1906, and the present discussion in your Dominion Parliament has fully justified my former letter.

There are many who think that a self-governing dominion can remain a part of the Empire and remain neutral in the event of war. That belief is a vain delusion, for by the practice of all civilized communities, and therefore the rules of International law, all subjects of a Sovereign who is at war, are each and all in a state of war, with every subject of a Sovereign enemy, or if the enemy be a Republic, with every citizen thereof. No matter how willing our King and the Imperial Government may be that a dominion be neutral the decision will not lie with them or you, but with the power with which we would be at war. In spite of all arrangements between the Constitutional States of the Empire, a war between the United Kingdom and a European Power would expose to attack every part of the Empire and its commerce—a state or dominion so threatened with attack must defend itself by joining in the war, or secede from the Empire. There is no middle way. Neutrality is an impossibility; it leads only to separation.

The other course is to draw closer to the Motherland and demand your full share in the Imperial Councils, accepting your share of responsibility. If this be done by the overseas dominions we should be strong enough, aided by the friendship and benevolent neutrality of the great republic on your south, to maintain peace and uphold the political liberty we have hitherto enjoyed.

For centuries the existence of the Motherland has been maintained by the equipoise of forces on the Continent, or a struggle for sea power (essential to her existence) now with one state and then with another. In spite of the growth of armaments on the Continent of Europe, independent security can still be maintained if we can substitute for foreign alliances the united support of the daughter states of the Empire—united in purpose—in policy—in control; each having her full share in Imperial government, and her statesmen as advisers of the King.

JAMES ROBERTS.

3 Temple Garden, London, E.C.

Imaginary Versus Real Enemies.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir, — May I ask for space in the 'Witness' for a suggestion regarding the disposal of that much talked of $35,000,000. Why should so much money be wasted to ward off imaginary foes, and they only in the dim distance; altogether too doubtful to demand any consideration whatever. More especially when right in our midst, and everywhere about us, always present, are so many real enemies, very subtle, and unceasingly active; bringing about the most dire destruction of life and property, worse than the combined forces of 'war, pestilence and famine.'

Why not use this money for the overthrow, discomfiture, and utter annihilation of these enemies, and give our own people a chance to live. So calamitous and so continuous has this destruction been, no let-up by day or by night, year in and year out, that we wonder how the race can endure it and continue to exist.

There is the traffic in alcoholic drinks, that sends its yearly quota of 5,000 victims to their death. Why not expend some of the money the Government is planning to throw into the sea, to save these men, for the most part our own Canadian people, to the country, and to their families? Would it not be much more statesmanlike and patriotic, not to mention the humane aspect of the question? Then there is the ever-growing, ever-presen' tobacco evil, by which human beings are slowly, but none the less surely, dragged down to death, and worse still, the life blood of coming generations is poisoned at its very source by it. Not long ago when the prospective navy was under discussion, we were told over and over again in the public prints that seventy-five percent of the men who applied for positions in connection therewith were rejected because of 'tobacco heart and moving picture eye'; too much shattered physically by the enemies within our borders to be of any use outside. It is a question whether men who are not fit to become seamen, soldiers, or loafers, are fit to become the fathers of a strong and virile people such as this country needs. If there must be men to kill and be killed, why not select the inferior sort first.

We have seen it stated recently that the deadly absinthe is coming into our country in increasing quantities, still further to demoralize and destroy our people. From this evil thing, as well as from the liquor traffic and tobacco trade, the Government gets a revenue. Money is paid into our national exchequer for permission to damn the deathless souls of men, as well as to kill the life of the body. The present and the future are both set at naught.

Then it is an appalling fact that thousands of our girls, the daughters of Canadian homes, are annually whisked away in the most diabolical manner to a life of infamous suffering, ending in the darkest, direst agonies that death can hold.

We wonder sometimes as these terrible tragedies are unfolded whether it can be possible that the men who control the law and its administration care a whit, when so far only the most desultory effort has been made to save these enslaved creatures from the unspeakable horrors into which they are plunged.

In view of all this, one would like to suggest that the revenue accruing from liquor, tobacco, absinthe, etc., be deducted from the aforesaid $35,000,000, and the balance be spent in driving from our land all the death-dealing agencies mentioned. Banish entirely all these sources of contamination that ends in death, and give men and women a chance to live as God meant they should live. Take away, root and branch, the distilleries, breweries and liquor stores, the bar-rooms and saloons, the tobacco factories and shops, and all places where the weed is sold. Do away with the whole miserable business and all the paraphernalia pertaining thereto.

Give the people instead, educational institutions, lecture halls, churches, and the chance to have comfortable homes. Give the little children a chance to come into the world without a heritage of iniquity, and a chance to grow up free from the contagion of vicious surroundings.

If this were done we should never need Dreadnoughts or navies, or military accoutrements of any kind. The God of Heaven protects any nation in just the measure that it fulfils His purpose in allowing it to come into existence. When any nation fails to fulfil His purpose for it, no power on earth can save it from going the way so many of the nations of earth have gone, down to desuetude and decay. All the navies and standing armies that ever existed couldn't have saved Sodom, or Jericho, or Babylon, or Jerusalem itself, and they can't save Canada either if we allow iniquity to overrun the land. One righteous man, the prophet Elisha, was a greater protection to Israel than all her 'chariots and horsemen.'

If our leaders and law-makers, instead of sitting up nights to quarrel over how they should throw away money, would take counsel together as to how they could best bring in a reign of righteousness and justice; how to secure an intelligent citizenship, sober, industrious and peaceful, capable of serving God and their fellow-men acceptably, with an environment of comfort everywhere, how long would it be before Canada would attain a proud pre-eminence among the nations of the earth, for then the God of Heaven would rain His choicest blessings on us as a people, and protect us always.

C. B. B.

Aultsville March 28.

OBSTRUCTION IN PARLIAMENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—This is just a note to thank you for your editorial 'Obstruction' in a recent 'Witness'.

The threat of closure ought to stir people, irrespective of party, and the discussion on it may teach many the value of discussion in Parliament, and may possibly lead Parliament to establish more firmly its dignity.

We should not forget that the government of the day often 'obstructs' in a way more detrimental to the country's interest than an obstruction that would lead to an appeal to the country, e.g., it was charged (with reason, I believe) that the Laurier government burked thorough inquiry by Parliament on more than one occasion and if I mistake not the same was charged against the Macknaild government, and Liberals now say they do not get fair play in the Public Accounts Committee.

The Coderre affair was a bad mess whatever view we take of it, and the Government 'obstructed' a Parliamentary investigation, and the member making the charges offered to forfeit his seat if he could not prove his charges.

It would be a very serious thing if, in this young country, there were no way to bring the government before the people before the end of a term. We are in a formative period, and great questions that have no precedent may arise, or questions of far-reaching importance, upon which the people have never pronounced. Any opposition that forced a dissolution on anything but a great question would likely be annihilated; in fact an Opposition would not do so unless it felt the people were behind it. The case is far different in the old land. A few M. P.'s there resolved to make Parliamentary working impossible, to have no such group. Then in the old land, parliamentary work is congested (no provincial legislatures), public opinion can much more readily make itself felt owing to frequent by-elections, smallness of area with large cities, whose opinion is much more readily crystallized than in a vast country; and in the old land great masses are not so rigidly bound to a party as here. Besides all this, freedom of speech has been won by long successive steps and the spirit of freedom seems to be as an inspiration.

Some amendment to our rules here may be necessary, but should only be made after a thorough and non-partisan discussion throughout the country, and in no case should we allow, if possible to prevent, rules that would make it impossible for His Majesty's loyal Opposition to force an appeal.

If any such attempt is made, I trust public meetings all over the country will be held to protest, I would be willing to speak publicly on that.

It should not be forgotten that the Government of the day can generally appeal to the country within its term at a time that seems most favorable to it by bringing in some measure and professing to want the voice of the people. In this country, in my opinion, there is much greater damage to the country and to any party, in its remaining in power too long, than there is in more frequent changes, and the question of 'closure' is one more for the great masses to protest against than it is even for the Opposition of the day.

A READER.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Vote Necessary to Balance Things.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Years ago, when much of this county of Huron was a wilderness, a young couple joined hands and started life together here. Pioneer life in those days was full of hardship and privation, and the young wife besides doing her housework helped her husband to clear, log, and burn off the land — in fact, assisted him at everything. Babies came to them, and many a time this faithful help-meet left her darling snugly fenced in by high cradle-knolls while she toiled with her husband.

Yet, in spite of the fact that she did a man's work for many years. I do not know a more womanly woman. Possessing strength and ruggedness of character, yet she is the soul of gentleness and tenderness, beloved by all who know her. Her children call her blessed. The home life was ideal. Yet, sad to say, the temptations of life were too much for one son as he went out into the world for himself. Intoxicating liquor for many years was his master, and kept him from being a good citizen as he might have been. Is it right that this woman should be denied the power, which the ballot gives, to help to remove the great temptation to which her son was subjected? Leaving her son out of the question, she felt strongly on the subject of temperance because of others who were the victims of strong drink, and like all true women her motherliness is broad enough and deep and tender enough to embrace all human kind to protect and save them from evil were it in her power.

A true woman is always womanly, no matter what her work is, and she will be revered and respectfully treated even upon the floor of the House of Commons.

Did you ever hear of a man becoming womanly because he did housework? Can any of the many bachelor's shacks in our great West be called a home, even though they may be kept spotlessly clean? No. They lack a woman's touch. God made woman to be a help-meet to man. Home and social life is incomplete without woman's influence. God did not place any restriction upon woman's sphere of influence. He endowed her with intellect and mental capabilities equal to that of man, and with that higher quality — womanliness. Do the anti-suffragists think that quality so weak or so composed of negative virtues that public life will obliterate it? A family of children, boys and girls grow up in one home together, go to school, study and play with other children of both sexes, go out into the world to earn their living, yet the girls of that family develop womanliness and the boys manliness.

Would not the presence of woman have a purifying influence upon national and political life as it has in home and social life. Men in national and political life have neglected many things that are essential — the comfort and well-being of the nation, just as they would and do in home life where they have not the help of women. It seems to me that to balance things in both home and national and political life he needs the help of woman.

WILL B. CANNY.

Huron Coounty, Ont.

A Western Voice Heard.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—One notes with pleasure the generous amount of space given weekly in your columns to the topic of Woman Suffrage. But yet it is inadequate. Perhaps bye and bye we shall have a whole page. Let us hope so. What a regrettable—not to use a stronger term—occurrence was that which took place in the streets of Washington upon the recent inauguration day, when the Suffrage Pageant met with such treatment at the hands of men! Contrast it with he decorum and respect which was accorded the West Point Cadets in their march on the same streets. Yet both bodies were peaceful. Why could the police not have cleared the broad avenue and kept back the crowds from the marchers as well in the case of the women as the men? The answer would be an interesting one.

The latest English papers contain accounts—meant, we presume, to be comic—of the manner in which a Suffrage meeting was broken up last week. Non-sympathizers at the rear of the audience and in the aisles threw missiles at the speakers—ancient eggs, over-ripe fruit, vegetables, etc.,—one large tomato hitting Mrs. Drummond. I believe it was—though of this I am not quite certain, but at any rate, it was a woman speaker—squarely in the mouth. But she was clear grit—went right on with her discourse, until the howls and cat-calls forced the meeting to a conclusion. If a Suffragette rises in another meeting, and calls out, 'What about votes for women?' she is summarily ejected. Why was the tomato thrower not put out, likewise? Because he was a man. I wonder if that is the reply we should elicit from Mrs. Fessenden and your correspondent of the name of Wilson, from B.C. These anti-suffragists' arguments swing about on a narrow swivel, and cannot seem to reach further than the old, old point, 'Woman's place is the home.' That is the sum and substance of all that they say. Assuredly woman's place is the home, if she is fortunate enough to have one, but that does not mean that she should enclose herself within its four walls, and see not, hear not, anything which goes on without.

But the point, after all, is the progress of the movement in our own country. In my last letter, I told of our hopes in the West—hopes which are slowly resolving themselves into a certainty. The women of Saskatchewan are the most hopeful of all, for they, of all the West, have been given the greatest encouragement. It only remains for them to waken up and 'get together.' In Alberta, another province under broad-minded government, the chance is equaly good. But when one realizes that almost the same number of people that are crowded within the city of Toronto are sprinkled over the large tract of land called Alberta, then it is seen why difficulty of organization is met with. Now, we can hold out less hope for darkened Manitoba, but another election will mend matters, we have no doubt. When the two flickering beacons — Roblin and Rogers—have been extinguished, then all ships will sail by the clear light of a Liberal sun, and there will be less running on the rocks, less mutiny on board, and quicker and safer time from port to port.

That the militant tactics of the English suffragettes are to be deplored goes without saying, but we are scarcely in a position to judge. The stubbornness of the British lion has brought the trouble upon his own head. The British lioness is equally determined. It took centuries of browbeating and trampling upon to awaken her. 'Ladies!' cry the anti-suffragists, and throw up their hands. Yes, but before they are ladies, they are first women, which is by far the more human word. And women, too, have rights. And when women get the vote, then the children shall be protected. No more sixteen-hours-per-day for ten-year-olds in the factories; no more White Slave traffic, no more booze sold over the bar; better school boards, fewer slums, improved housing conditions, and cleaner elections. All of these, Mr. Editor and readers!

It is gratifying to read the letters full of cheery optimism on this question which reach my desk every week. I should like to quote from some, but space is valuable in the 'Witness.' One, however, from a Canadian girl travelling with her mother in Europe, says in part:—

'All over this vast continent the women are waking up to the need of reform which can only be brought to pass by the vote, for in every country which we have visited we have met scores of eager suffragists. And the men are giving their support generously. We have been to such interesting lectures on this subject. Of course, European needs vary from ours, but the basis is the same. It all spells reform.'

I should like an answer to that tomato question. Those who are against this movement do not, I am sure, wish to be placed beside Mr. McArthur's Irish judge, who said: 'Hearing both sides of the question has a tindincy to confuse the coort.'

EDITH G. BAYNE.

Carberry, Man., March 22.

Note.—We congratulate our correspondent on hopeful conditions in the West. Success lies in the way of capturing one province after another. The cause of woman suffrage would make much more rapid progress among men if some of its leading promoters could exercise this faculty of seeing both sides of a question. Lawless riot is barbarous on whichever side it is committed. But assuming the facts alleged to be facts, and not exaggerations of a frantic propaganda, the beginning and the end of the above letter admit that the writer sees no difference between rioters organized to render popular government impossible by preventing ministers charged with public affairs explaining those affairs to the people, and angry people who, after all possible irritation, break up a gathering of professed outlaws met to encourage each other in the basest of mischief. The West Point Cadets needed no protection from the Washington police. The failure of the police to protect the women marchers was a melancholy evidence of the insufficiency though not of any ill-intent of that body, but when they failed the militia was called out. Such misjudgments do not help the best of causes; nor does the persecution of women—the hardest thing for a man to endure, the more if the women are ladies—of the warmest friends of the suffrage cause, help those men in the advocacy of that cause. The whole conduct of the movement in Great Britain has been unfair. There was no interference with the Tory Government during its long and unwarranted reactionary career. But the moment the party that contained all the friends, from whom they could hope for anything, came to power, overloaded with questions which were ripe for settlement, they set themselves to obstruct it in every possible way, because it would not adopt a cause that would certainly have smashed it. And, ever since, the more any public man or party has favored their cause, the more they have persecuted him or it. These are the things that fail to commend the woman suffrage to people who were otherwise favorable to it. As to all the good that the woman vote is going to accomplish, it remains to be proved. One result would almost necessarily follow. Questions of social morals would not get the go by as they have done in men's parliaments. No one would ever run for parliament without offering the women something in the way of social amelioration. The assumption that women, if they had the vote, would take a new grasp of public affairs generally is at least measurably well founded. The fears that many have of evil results, are, to say the least, as exaggerated as the hopes which its advocates have for it. Certainly we have never seen women associated with men in the shop or in the school without advantage to both. We are inclined to think that had there been two or three women members in the present Parliament, the House of Commons would have behaved better than it has done. We have seen a whole car full of half drunk men who were making the atmosphere blue with their improper talk, suddenly reduced to propriety by the appearance of one woman in the car.

CANADA'S TREATMENT OF THE HINDU.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—This evening's mail has brought a letter from Victoria, B.C. This is written by one who is heart and soul in sympathy with the cause of our Hindustani brothers. The letter contained several clippings from recent issues of the Victoria 'Times.' The facts contained therein may be as fresh to others of your readers as they are to me, and certainly they provide food for thought, possibly also a motive for action.

The first item is from the 'Times' of March 14.— 'In December, reference was made to the effort which had been made to bring in a Christian Sikh to this country to engage in the work of a Catechist among the Hindu residents here. It was explained at that time that the transportation authorities refused to issue a ticket to this country, and correspondence was being made to reach a settlement. Information has now come to hand from India that the unfortunate man, who was waiting in Calcutta for his ticket, has died, and that the regulations prevent any similar passage of a man to this country under corresponding desires.'

Do we realize fully the iniquity of our present immigration regulations? A Christian Sikh wishing to help his fellow countrymen now living in Canada, to know Jesus Christ, was refused passage because of the 'continuous passage' regulation. While aimless discussion took place about it, the opportunity passed, and the willing missionary was called home. Upon Canada rests the responsibility of shutting out this servant of Christ, and preventing the help he might have been able to give his brothers.

Is this a free Christian land? Is this, in the eyes of the Ministerial Associations who vote to exclude the Sikh, a direct result, which is to the glory of God?

The 'Times' of May 13 reports the case of a well-known Hindu travelling with his wife, who was prevented from landing for a few hours from a steamer bound for Seattle. 'Mr. and Mrs. Ram Chaudra Bhardwaj arrived yesterday on board the 'Nippon Yusen Kaisha.' Mr. Bhardwaj is a well-known merchant, and was the editor of the Hindu newspaper "Akash," at Delhi, India. He has been travelling leisurely in the Far East, and has for some time lived in Japan, studying the conditions in that country. He asked the captain, on arrival here, for permission to go ashore.

'The captain requested the immigration officer to let him land and see this city (Victoria.) Although Mr. and Mrs. Bhardwaj travelled first class, the immigration officer would not permit them to land, although other foreigners were allowed to do so.

'Mr. Ram Bhardwaj bitterly complained before leaving for Seattle at being refused permission to see the city while the vessel was in port, and at finding himself, when travelling with a servant, refused courtesies accorded to steerage passengers, because they did not happen to belong to the great Indian Empire.'

How long are politicians to be allowed to make Canada the object of ridicule by such indiscriminate attacks upon our Indian fellow subjects? How can we expect this man to return to India with an ardor for British dominion when he has suffered such a humiliating proof that Canada values not his birthright, and uses the Imperial relationship only to heap on additional insults.

One such incident may do more to destroy the Empire than ten Dreadnoughts could do to uphold it.

ELIZABETH ROSS GRACE.

Strassburg, Sask., March 25, 1913.

SPURIOUS TAX REFORM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness:')

Sir,—In yours of a recent issue is a letter from D. Currie, under the above heading, in which he states that protection and single tax are two methods of confiscation by the State, and that the only difference is that protection robs the many to enrich a few, while single tax robs the few to enrich the many.

The writer, being a single taxer, would like a few words in reply to Mr. Currie's statement. On one point we are both agreed, and that is, that it is taxation that distributes the wealth, making some rich and others poor. He thinks that protective tariff taxation robs the masses to enrich a few. Agreed! And if what he states is true, that single tax would rob the few to enrich the many should not the masses have a spell of that kind of taxation for a while, seeing that we have had the other kind, protection, in operation for several years? Is not 'turn about fair play?'

But, seriously, Mr. Currie has a wrong impression about single tax. And that is not to be wondered at, since so many good people and able scholars have fallen into the very same error. To understand single tax correctly one should carefully read, 'Progress and Poverty; Increase of Want with the increase of Wealth and the Remedy,' by Henry George. In this work, Henry George anticipates the very objections that Mr. Currie raises, and answers these objections. In fact, there have never been any objections urged against the single tax idea that have not already been answered, years ago, in the book referred to. Beside me is an article by Mr. Bryan, now Secretary of State in President Wilson's Cabinet, in which he states that single taxers are opposed to the private ownership of land. But that is a misrepresentation on the part of Mr. Bryan? Henry George explicitly stated that he did not believe in the State ownership of land or land nationalization, as some advocate. He emphasized the statement that existing titles to land need not be disturbed. So it is easy for people like Mr. Currie to get a wrong idea of the single tax.

The single tax is not a tax on land, but on the value of land. Some land has no value, and some land is worth a million dollars an acre. (By land is meant the bare earth, exclusive of improvements). The value of land is not wealth, like houses, or goods, or crops, etc., but is the result of the industrial activity of all the people. Read the real estate ads. and then we get an idea of how land gets a value. Now Henry George proposed, 'We would take for the community what belongs to the community, the value that attaches to land by the growth and industry of the community—leave sacred to the individual all that belongs to the individual.'

In that statement Henry George shows what rightfully belongs to individual and what justly belongs to the community. He draws the line between public rights and private rights. He defines human rights and property rights. Wealth is the result of the labor of the individual. The value of land is not wealth, but is power in the hands of the holder of the title deed, to take wealth produced by labor from others without giving back an equivalent in return. Farm land has very little or no value. Town site or city site land, has an enormous value, and is a growing public debt on the people, and the bondholders are the holders of the title deeds.

Protection is a tax on wealth, the product of labor, but single tax is not a tax on wealth, but on land value. In fact, single tax is not a tax at all. It is ground rent for public revenues.

Henry George continually urged students of economics to be careful not to use the term wealth when land value was what they meant, and not to use the term capital when they really meant special privilege, and it is no doubt a misunderstanding of term that has let Mr. Currie into the belief that single tax proposes to rob anybody. It aims to secure justice to those whose industry produces wealth.

WESTERN READER.

Note—Single tax theorists only defeat their own object by dwelling on transcendental definitions. When men say they do not propose to tax land, only the value of land, the person to be taxed is neither relieved nor edified. The statement that land is not wealth, which our correspondent seems to think throws a flood of light on his position, simply confuses and therefore irritates. The statement that the nation's exacting the whole ground rent is not nationalization seems to have been too much for so radical and receptive a reformer as Mr. Bryan. Refinements of that sort only confuse people and make what is above spoken of as 'a wrong impression' altogether excusable. These are just ways of speaking, and to the ordinary unphilosophized person they sound foolish. When you propose to tax a man on the score that he has something that he has no right to, the thing is to convince him if you can in his own language that he has no right to it.

MR. PEARSON'S FRESH AIR FUND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Once again I would ask you to be so good as to allow me to place before your readers the claims of the Fresh Air Fund. I do so with the more assurance since the experience of past years has convinced me of the ready sympathy and generosity of the people of Canada. There is, indeed, no more encouraging feature of our work among the children of the slums than the warm-hearted help of friends overseas who, by their letters and by their practical assistance, show that they do not forget the neglected little ones at home.

It is difficult, perhaps, for those who dwell in sunny climes, in spacious cities, where destitution is practically unknown, to picture to themselves the distressing poverty of the slums of the United Kingdom. An urgent cry wells up from many a dreary court and squalid tenement; it is the cry of the prisoners of the slums who long for a sight of the sun and a breath of pure air. It is our task to see that this cry reaches the ears of these good-hearted folk who, if they hear it, would gladly make an effort to send joy where joy is so little known.

The Fresh Air Fund exists to carry out such charitable impulses. It lifts the poor town children out of their sordid environment, and gives them a day's holiday in the fresh air among green fields and forest glades, or by the sea.

Even those who have no children can recollect something of their own youthful feeling for Santa Claus. Well, the F.A.F. is the father Christmas of the slums—but he comes in the summer, when the crowded alleys are hot and stifling, and when the need for relief is most urgent.

ONE BLESED DAY FOR THEM.

When you are only ten or eleven years old, and when out of 365 days there is only one that is rose-colored, you don't lose your hold of that so easily. You long for it to come, you look at it very often.

Thousands of these children have known what it was for one day to be contented, and to have their fill of food and play, laughter and merriment—to enter into their heritage of nature. All through the long winter months they have been cheered by the hope that another rose-colored day awaits them this summer. And there are many thousands more who have never even had one such day, and who plead that they may be taken too. None of your readers, I feel sure, would like to think that some waif had been left behind weeping out of its little heart because they had forgotten to send the trifling sum that will mean so much to it.

Some of these children are so ailing, stunted physically and morally, that a day in the country would be of little use. As many of these as possible are sent away by the Fresh Air Fund for a fortnight to the country or seaside. They are tenderly cared for, they play or bask in the sun all day, and at night they sleep in clean white beds.

To them the country is a paradise—an almost incredible fairy-land. The benefit of the change to their health is only surpassed by the impression made on their characters. They gain ideals. Many of them experience for the first time the joys, the comforts and the refining influence of home. Most of them have never before realized the meaning of the word 'country.' They feel for the first time the thrill of boundless sea and fields and sky. The flowers, the trees and animals, the hundred familiar objects of the countryside which we scarcely notice appeal to them with the magic interest of the unknown.

A PATHETIC INCIDENT.

There occurs to me in this connection a story recently told me by one of our helpers. A little crippled girl who had never been away from slumland was sent for a fortnight last summer to a country farm. She was very shy and bewildered on her arrival, and it was some time before she thawed under the influence of the motherly farmer's wife. But as the novelty of her surroundings passed away, she attached herself with dog like devotion to her new friend.

The little cripple was specially interested on her first day by the chicken-run, as she had not previously met a live fowl. In the evening the farmer's wife was sitting in the rose-covered porch of the farmhouse plucking a chicken, the little girl sat by her side, watching her intently with evident surprise. At last her curiosity overcame her shyness.

'Please, lady,' she stammered, blushing, 'Please, lady, do you take their clothes off every night?'

There are many thousands of little boys and girls who might well be excused for asking the same question. What can you expect? The slum, where the sun beats down on grimy pavements and drags up the stench from airless courts, is the only playground that they know. And at night they lie sweltering in their rags three, four, a dozen in a room, huddled together on sacking or bare boards their uneasy sleep broken by the sound of angry blows and foul language.

For the little sum of ninepence you can give one of these prisoners a day's freedom. £8 2s. will provide a holiday for two hundred children, with the necessary attendants—and that day may be called by any name desired. The cost of a fortnight's holiday for one child is 10s.

The outstanding feature of the Fresh Air Fund is that every penny received in subscriptions is spent on the children. There are no expenses.

of management, no rents of offices, no salaries, these are paid by the promoters. There are no distinctions of creed. Poverty is the passport to the F. A. F. country.

THE KING AND QUEEN WITH THE CHILDREN.

The King is patron of the Fund, and a generous annual subscriber. Four years ago His Majesty, with Queen Mary, spent an afternoon among 1,000 F. A. F. children in Epping Forest.

This year the F. A. F. enters on the 22nd year of its work. We hope to send 250,000 children to the country for a day, and at least 5,000 for a fortnight. The F. A. F. has never looked back. Each year we progress, and we shall not rest content until every deserving child in the kingdom can be sent for a fortnight's holiday.

There is need, therefore, for every penny: and what better reward could any man or woman ask than to know that at least one child has not been left behind?

Subscriptions should be made payable to the Fresh Air Fund, and addressed to the Hon. Secretary at 23 St. Bride street, London, E.C., England.

C. ARTHUR PEARSON.

London, March 20, 1913.

DROWNING--RESUSCITATION

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We are coming to the season of the small boy's first aquatic ventures, and consequently to the time of drownings.

It might be well, therefore, if the school commissioners could arrange to give all their pupils—girls as well as boys—a practical demonstration of how to rescue and resuscitate comrades so unfortunate as to lose themselves in the water.

Merely to give out instructions, though they be amply illustrated, would be a good thing to do. But to see the process performed, calmly, confidently, is a far more effective method of teaching how to do it.

Many a hero has at great risk to himself, plunged into the water after a drowning person, and brought him joyfully to the shore, only to find that the heroism and hope were doomed to bitter disappointment through ignorance of what to do to restore respiration. Or if by chance some one has read, but has never seen the rules put into practice, he is apt to go through the process at such frantic speed as to flout success.

A few hints to aquatically-minded children as to how not to get drowned would also be in order. The punting around 'near the shore' on boy-made rafts or boats by those who do not know how to swim or the attempt to swim too soon after a meal, or after being overheated, thus inducing cramps, are more dangerous than many people realize. Not to scare children from the water, but to give them the reasonable confidence of the duckling should be the aim. First teach them to swim, then let them be. A little remark on cool-headedness would also be in place in this connection.

After the demonstration the pupils might be required to write an essay on 'How I could rescue and resuscitate a drowning comrade.' And after the essays were written it would be well to issue to each pupil, girls as well as boys, illustrated leaflets describing the process of rescue and resuscitation, with instructions that the leaflets be taken home to the parents for immediate study and future reference in case of need. Every parent would appreciate this forethought, and many lives might be saved as a result. Possibly the Scout Movement would provide well drilled boys to demonstrate the process of resuscitation.

AQUATIC.

LITERARY REVIEW

VICTORIANS.

'Memories,' by the Hon. Stephen Coleridge (Lane, 7s. 6d. net). Mr. Coleridge, born into one of the most distinguished of English families and living the busy life of a man with a mission, is one of those people whom fate had pre-destined to write a book of reminiscences. His book is not an ambitious autobiography. It is not a record even of the indefatigable labors which he has devoted to the cause of humanitarianism. It is simply a collection of portraits and anecdotes—portraits and anecdotes of some of the great Victorians with whom he and his father have been friends.

One of his chapters is, naturally enough, devoted to Lord Coleridge himself, and gives some striking examples of the latter's wit and fastidiousness. Concerning him Mr. Coleridge relates an incident which seems to suggest that a man who took his daily bath was regarded as an eccentric person in the days of our grandfathers:

'He felt no sympathy for Bohemia, however brilliant. He had an inveterate antipathy for 'down-at-heel' life, for beards, and for tobacco smoke. My grandfather, from his habit of taking a bath every morning at Oxford, earned the nickname there of tub-Coleridge'; and my father was not less scrupulous in his person and habits.'

Of the great men of whom we have stories in the book, the most interesting are, perhaps, Gladstone, Tennyson, Browning, Irving, Jowett, and Whistler. To our mind, the account of Browning's conversation with women is more interesting than convincing:

'He almost always talked down to ladies, and discoursed to them about bonnets and clothes; this not seldom filled clever women with annoyance. It is legitimate to suspect exaggeration there.

WHISTLER'S WAY.

The story of Whistler's method of getting a certain atmosphere into some of his pictures, too, may lead the unsophisticated into an exaggerated idea of the eccentricities of that most conscientious painter:

'Many of Whistler's pictures were somewhat indebted to the climate of London as well as to the brush of the artist for their ultimate effect. Painted originally on rough unprepared canvas, they were placed round the back garden at the White House on a slope, face upwards, on days when London fog and smoke were combined with a drizzling rain. By this device the steady fall of smuts was affixed by the drizzle uniformly over the picture, imparting to it that familiar dark and obscure finish so precious to the admirers of the master's work.'

Whistler's great friend, Labouchere, is the subject of one of the neatest anecdotes in the book:

'He was a nephew of Lord Taunton, and some bore who imagined that he was Lord Taunton's son, came up to him in the Lobby of the House of Commons, and said, "I have just been listening to an interesting speech by your father in the House of Lords." "Dear me," said Labouchere, "I lost my father many years ago, and I never knew what had become of him!"'

Another great cynic, Disraeli, appears in the following characteristic story:

'Lord Rosslyn, who is a man of strong words and strange oaths, had discussed a matter with Dizzy differing from him with a warmth that showed signs of increasing, whereupon Dizzy taking him by the arm said, "My dear friend, if you go on like this I shall have to think you are in earnest—like Gladstone."'

Of Tennyson we get a rather droll picture:

'When Tennyson came to be made a peer, he asked my father to lend him his robes in which to take his seat in the House of Lords; as my father was six feet two, the robes proved rather long for the bard, but it was better than if they had been too short.'

Mr. Coleridge is by no means a blind idolator of the great men he has met.

THE CHILL OF LOWELL.

He complains, for instance, of the rather frigid and calculated manner of men otherwise so unlike as Lowell and Goldwin Smith. Lowell would occasionally chill the spirits of a party by his critical coldness, as in the following instance:

'I have observed in Lowell an extreme criticalness in the matter of what the world accepts as good sayings. The other night a story having been told of some one having said of Dizzy that "his wheat was worthless, but his chaff the best in the world," and everybody else having enjoyed the wit of the remark, Lowell objected to it as "too good."

'This extreme fastidiousness of taste in Lowell rather damps the general geniality of the company. He seems hardly to be amused by what provokes hilarity in the rest of us.'

Of Jowett the author seems to have had no very high opinion, but, to compensate for this, he has a very entertaining anecdote concerning him:

'My father told the following diverting tale about him, that an undergraduate at Balliol fell ill not long ago and his sister came up and nursed him. The Master was very kind, and was constant in his visits to the young man's rooms.

'The youth recovered, and the sister was preparing to depart when Jowett came to bid her good-bye. She thanked him warmly for his constant kindness to her brother, and concluded by saying that she had a great favor to ask of him. 'Would he mind marrying her?' Jowett, with great agitation, seized his cap and rushed from the room, exclaiming, "My dear young lady, it would be utter misery to both of us!" Needless to say the young lady had refer only to the performance of the ceremony, she having very naturally formed an attachment to one of her brother's young friends.'

But one need not go on quoting indefinitely to show the quality of Mr. Coleridge's bright and agreeable book. One or two of the stories in it are not quite new, but the book, as a whole, is fresh.

The author's criticism of Gladstone on the ground that he was not sufficiently susceptible to the wrongs of women and children raises an interesting problem in psychology. His quotation of letters from Meredith, Watts, and others in regard to his crusade against vivisection adds greatly to the interest of the book.—The 'Daily News and Leader.'

TRAINING THE BOY.

While the author of this book says little that is new on the topic, of vital and perennial interest, he deals with it simply, sincerely, fairly and directly, arresting and holding the interest of

The boy of the book in the common ten in behalf of the city boy to supplement 'Farm Boys and Girls,' by the same author.

The boy of the book is the common boy, for Prof. McKeever holds the ordinary boy has in him all that is necessary for developing him into a citizen of great worth. 'A noble citizenship does not call for brilliancy in men so much as it calls for honest self-support, cleanness of the daily life, courageous action in the face of trying circumstances, cordial sympathy, and helpfulness in all dealings with others and a sane disposition toward the Ruler of All Life.' Train the whole boy and not merely a part of him is the book's motto. In the five sections of the volume this boy trainer discusses and gives wise counsel regarding industrial training, social training, habit training, vocational training and service training. He has a word of deserved reproach for a state so short-sighted and lacking in its sense of values that it will appropriate $200,000 to be used in fighting a fruit-tree blight, while paying not the slightest heed to the fact that the cigarette blight is withering up 200,000 of its boys.

The need of constant vigilance in those who have the care of the boy is emphasized again and again. It is not enough to preach habits of industry and honest work. The parent must see that these principles are carried into practice. The training must be constantly and steadily followed up. Another principle that must be borne continually in mind is that the work of the small boy and his industrial output are solely for the development of the boy and not for increasing income. This industrial training should begin almost in babyhood when the little toddler wants to 'help,' but should always during the period of growth be carefully adjusted to his physical and mental powers. In this section the writer devotes a very pertinent chapter to the question of vacation employment. In our cities and towns for fully a quarter of the year, there is a vast army of growing boys running at large without any helpful employment; a period in which many of them unlearn the best moral lessons acquired in the school, to take up habits of shiftlessness, and to fall into evil and criminal companionships.'

The social training of the boy deals chiefly with his outdoor and indoor recreations and is full of practical suggestion.

Habit forming. — This is one of the best sections of the book and here again the need of constant kindly watchfulness and wise firm action is emphasized. The close relation between a healthy condition of mind is clearly shown while the evils of the liquor and tobacco habits are set forth in plain, strong terms. Of those in the grip of the deadly cigarette, he writes, that, 'Only those who get the confidential confession of these boys can fully realize the horrible condition of mind and body under which they are suffering.'

The use of cigarettes is increasing in the United States at the rate of over four hundred millions each year. 'It is difficult,' writes our author, 'to imagine what future generations will be if this craze for cigarettes continues. But so long as men indulge in smoking it will be hard to convince the boys of its evil effects.' The sex evil is plainly and sanely treated. While acknowledging the wide extent of the social evil and its tremendous menace to the well-being of society. Prof. McKeever believes that the inherent qualities of humankind are in the main good and sound, and that if the social environment were cleaned up there would emerge a splendid crop of men and women, sound in body and sane in mind.

The book advocates strongly the vocational training school, its author believing it to be the solution of many a problem in boy training. The boy must be trained at the proper time for parenthood, he must be educated in what makes for good citizenship. When so many writers confine themselves to the half-working of the moral law, the love of one's neighbor, this author does not ignore the other half, the religious instinct, the worship and boy love of the creator. In this he needs instruction and guidance. 'His instruction in mathematics, in language, in physiology, was nowise more important than his religious teaching, and none of these branches more insistently demanded an able teacher.' Reference is made in the preface to the cordial reception accorded 'Farm Boys and Girls.' We feel sure that an equally cordial reception awaits 'Training the Boy,' by William A. McKeever, (The Macmillan Company, N.Y.)

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Fitness of the Environment,' by Lawrence J. Henderson; 'Portraits and Speculations,' by Arthur Ransome; 'Comrade Yetta,' by Albert Edwards; 'American Syndicalism,' by John Graham Brooks; 'Edward Fairlie Frankfort,' by Sir Henry Wrixon, K.C.; 'Development and Purpose,' by L. T. Hobhouse (The Macmillan Co., Toronto); 'Songs of the Dead End,' by Patrick MacGill (The Year Book Press, London, W. C.); 'The Frontiers of the Heart,' by Victor Margueritte; 'Bobbie, General Manager,' by Olive Higgins Prouty (Henry Prowde, Toronto); 'The Children's Home-Finder,' by Lilian M. Birt (James Nisbet and Co., Ltd., London, Eng.); 'The Amateur Gentleman,' by Jeffery Farnol; 'The Mating of Lydia,' by Mrs. Humphr. Ward (The Musson Book Co., Toronto); 'Imperial Defence and Closer Union,' by Howard D'Egville; 'National Life and National Training,' by General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B. (P. S. King and Son, London, Eng.). 'Suggestions for the Spiritual Life,' by George Lansing Raymond, (Funk and Wagnall's Co., New York); 'Report on the Bahamas for 1911-12' (Darling and Son, Ltd., London, Eng.); 'Lyrics and Poems,' by A. R. Michie (William Briggs, Toronto); 'The Judgment House,' by Gilbert Parker, (The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd., Toronto).

Literary Notes

The Tolstoy Museum, which has charge of Tolstoy's literary remains, has promised to publish in one of the Russian magazines during the current year a vast correspondence between Tolstoy and N. N. Strachov, which comprises two hundred and sixty-eight letters, extending over almost a quarter of a century (1870-1894). Nicholas N. Strachov, born the same year as Tolstoy (died 1896), was the son of a high priest, studied mathematics and natural sciences in St. Petersburg, and intended to become a professor of zoology, when his innate love of journalism forced him to give up his pedagogical plans and devote himself to critical work. Though in possession of wide erudition, enthusiastic love of literature, coupled with an aesthetically developed critical faculty, he never became a great critic, because he never allied himself to any school of thought. He was always shifting his point of view, never holding to one opinion, lacking straightforwardness and clearness. He always took care not to make any practical inferences from the theories he advocated. He tried to keep away from the joys and sorrows of actual life, and only a little while before his death admitted in his letters to Tolstoy how sorry he was that he had missed the real life while sitting in his study.

Tolstoy was almost in love with Strachov. He was jealous when the latter delayed his correspondence; he continually demanded letters from Strachov. For example, he writes on November 16, 1880: 'Do not write for magazines, and do not speak to anybody; only write to me and speak to me; that is what I should like to tell you.' He yearned for 'long, circumstantial letters'; he felt 'lonesome' without them. 'Whenever I wake up my first desire is to communicate with you,' he writes to Strachov on November 23, 1878. Their correspondence touched on all the topics of the day, but was chiefly concerned with the problems of literature, philosophy, and religion, which were so important to Tolstoy. He was so fond of Strachov, because he trusted his critical appreciation and sincerity. Though Tolstoy has many times expressed a dislike of criticism, he repeatedly asked Strachov's criticism while writing 'Anna Karenina' and other books. Tolstoy especially valued the correspondence during his spiritual struggle in the eighties. He appointed Strachov his literary executor in his first will, written in his diary on March 27, 1895, in which he says. 'The diaries of my bachelor life I ask you to destroy, not because I wish to conceal from people my wicked life—for my life was the usual gross life of unprincipled young people—but because my diaries, in which I expressed only the torments caused by the consciousness of my sins, produce a mistaken one-sided impression, and . . . No; after all, leave my diaries just as they are. One sees in them at least that in spite of the baseness and wickedness of my youth, I was not forsaken by God, and that at least when I grew older, I began to understand and love Him a bit.'

Sir Sidney Lee explains in the 'Cornhill Magazine' for March, the vogue which was responsible for the figure of Shakespeare's Caliban. 'Columbus and his colleagues, on their return to Spain from their voyages across the Atlantic, were always accompanied by a few 'West Indian' natives. Kings welcomed these prodigies as eagerly as their subjects.' Trinculo in 'The Tempest,' is said to be laughing at the royal taste when he remarks of Caliban: 'If I can recover him, and keep him tame, and get to Naples with him, he's a present for any Emperor that ever trod on neat's leather.' In the reign of James I. the interest in the American aborigines was intense. In 1605, Capt. Weymouth, at the desire of Shakespeare's patron, the Earl of Southampton, brought five Indians to England. This small band of redskins was closely followed by another, and at least one of the visitors was 'showed up and down London for money as a wonder.' Sir Sidney Lee thinks there can be no doubt that he was 'the strange Indian' of large proportions who is mentioned in 'Henry VIII.' as having fascinated a crowd of London women. Shakespeare, the author thinks, did not attempt to portray in Caliban, 'an identifiable native American,' but 'to reduce to one common denominator the aboriginal types, many of whom had wandered about London streets in his day.' Caliban's name is taken to be a modification of Cariban or Caribbean, 'the designation of the first American race which set eyes on Europeans.' It is not without significance that Shakespeare departs from Montaigne's notion that 'American Indians were living witnesses to the Utopian life of which a decadent Europe had lost the key.'

'Gutter Babies.' By Dorothea Slade. Heinemann, London. Some of the chapters of the present book have appeared in the 'Westminster Gazette' and the 'Atlantic Monthly,' but, put together, they form a pretty complete history of the London slum child, from the moment when he is plumped down by his mother on the door-step while she goes to her work at the wash-tub until he is driven to school or institution, or, like Ern, the Romancer, whose gift for lying struck amazement even into his friends, slips out of all the institutions designed for him in this world to fnd, it may be hoped, better chances elsewhere. 'Gawd only knows where they come from, and Gawd only knows what will become of them,' observes the mother of some of these gutter-babies. The most prominent figure in Miss Slade's story is 'Special Johnny,' who had 'an arrest of intellectual finish somewhere that won him a seat in the department of the local County Council School reserved for psychic curiosities.'

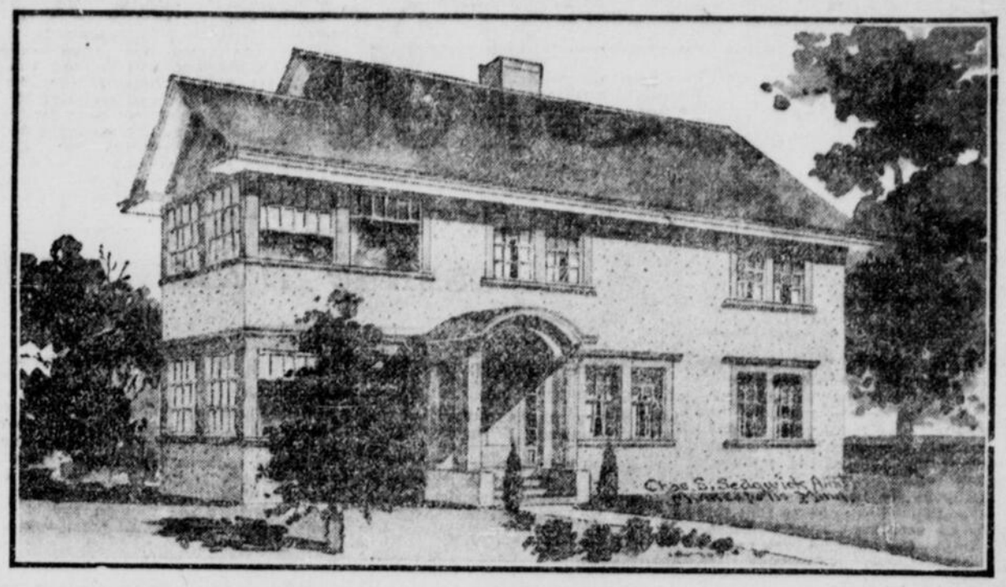
Latest among the host of Balkan war correspondents to deliver his message to the world is Cyril Campbell, the representative of the London 'Times,' whose book, 'The Balkan War Drama,' will be published on the first of the next month.

The authenticity of the following anecdote is not vouched for. It is reported that as Orson Lowell was at work on the frontispiece to Alexander Black's new adventure novel, 'Thorney,' he was beset with sudden doubt. He rushed to the telephone, and called up the author. 'Mr. Black,' he said, 'I've read your romance all the way through, and I'm in trouble. Your hero was cast away on a desert island. Now, here's the point: A month or so has passed, and I've simply got to put a beard on that hero, unless you prove that he has a razor.' Mr. Black, then busy with his page proofs of the story, was equal to the emergency. 'Isn't that odd?' came the answer. 'I just found that razor in his kit!'

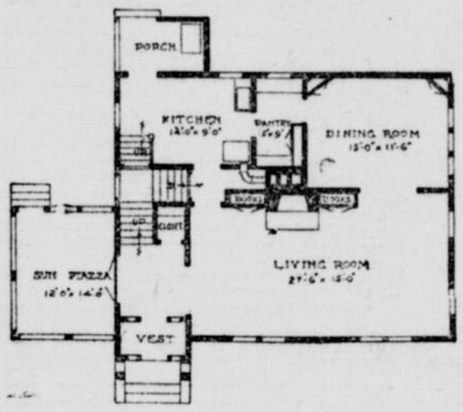
The Love Pirate. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson. Methuen, London. 6s. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have evidently been travelling lately in California, and have written a long romance, called 'The Love Pirate,' about that country, and have included some excellent photographs in their book.

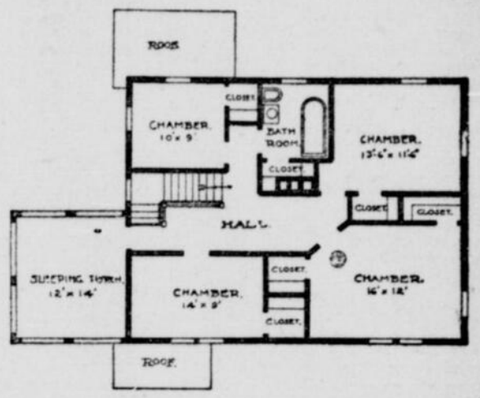
Mrs. Macaulay, widow of Lord Macaulay's youngest brother, has died at Bath, aged 92.

A Plain Colonial Cement House



This house is planned with a wide front, the main house being 36 feet and the piazza at the side 12 feet, making 48 feet width by depth of 28 feet, and estimated to build for $3,500. It sets low to the grade, and the stories are 8 ft. 6 in. and 8 ft. in height, with the roof cornice brought down close over the second story windows. It is a sunny and pleasantly arranged house with a large living room across the main front and a porch and vestibule entrance at the left. In the centre of the living room is a wide fireplace with recessed book shelves on either side, and at the right a wide opening into the living room. At the rear is the kitchen with a convenient pantry connecting with the dining room. The stairs are liberal in size, and on the combination order with grade entrance to the basement underneath and short section of stairs from the kitchen connecting with the main platform. The piazza or sun room at the left is connected with the living room by wide French windows, and is 12 ft. in width by 14 ft. in depth, enclosed with glazed windows and screened. The second floor has three large bedrooms and one small bedroom, each provided with ample clothes closets. A large bathroom is provided and stairs leading to the attic, which is used for storage purposes. There is in addition a sleeping porch above the main sun room connecting with the main hall. There is a good basement under the entire house with laundry, heating rooms, etc. The main floor is designed to be finished in mission oak or fir, and the second floor in birch. The exterior walls are cemented with a 'pebble dash' finish, and all of the trimmings stained dark brown and the roof the same.





Furnishing To-day's House

A beautiful long living room is always a source of delight to a woman for its possibilities of attractiveness are great, and such good effects can be attained with comparatively small output.

The walls all downstairs in to-day's house and the hall of the second floor, we will paper a light pinkish tan, the rugs of both living and dining room to be of a much darker tan.

In the centre of the living room we will place a long rather narrow table, between the two front windows a low broad couch, and between the two side windows a desk. In one corner of the room there will be a great wing chair, while near the fireplace will be drawn two deep easy chairs. Near another window will be a small stiff upright chair, while temptingly near we will place a small sewing table. The top of this can be conveniently used for magazines and books. In the space near the entrance into the hall, a tall clock would add much to the cheerfulness of the room.

For the upholstering of the large pieces of furniture, we will select a linen tapestry of tan background as near as possible the shade of the walls. This should be well covered, and we will select one which has great dull blue passion flowers with many shades of green leaves with touches of dull browns and a very soft old rose. The blue of the passion flowers we will take as the key-note of the room, upholstering the stiff chairs in the same shade of blue, and make dozens of sofa cushions all of solid dull blue. For the windows use a fish net bordered with a simple lace, and over these hang soft silk curtains of the dull blue. Now for the note of contrast you can use either a dull yellow or dull pink. These shades can be given by flowers in the window boxes, lamp shades and pieces of pottery. Have old brass andirons and fire set for the chimney place, and, if possible, a brass club fender upholstered in dull blue leather.

The dining-room we will do the same as the living room. But the sun piazza would be your joy. Under each window fit boxes of green wicker and fill with ferns; have great wicker chairs and tables; a lounge with cushions galore; a wicker desk and sewing table; little low wicker rockers, all overloaded with fat cretonne covered cushions, and here will always be a place to drop down and get new strength for the day's work. Through the winter a softening touch can be given by curtains of the same flowered cretonne as covers the chairs and cushions, and, if lined with a soft old rose, or other color if preferred, would diffuse a soft light over all.

One of the bedrooms would be attractive done in a tan cretonne with great peacocks perched on great rose bushes, which are covered with deep red roses and green leaves. The couch and chair coverings could be of solid green, while the curtains and cushions have the peacocks. The rug had best be a very deep tan or dull green. The little touches in the room could be of red.

Another room of grey wall paper and rug could have curtains and furniture covering of blue, with the inner curtains of soft white marquisette.

In the third room we will use pink; the paper grey, the rug a soft grey green; the inner curtains the same white marquisette, the outer ones of white covered with great trailing sprays of pink wisteria. The couch and the easy chairs we will do the same, with the cushions for the couch done in all pink, and the chair at the dressing table we will cover with the grey green of the rug.

For the last bedroom, again we will use the grey rug and grey walls, and the same marquisette curtains. As this room is too small for large pieces of furniture, we will cover the small chairs in green, while at the windows we will hang the long soft poplin, in a sunlight yellow. These two colors give the feeling of space more than do most others, and so are always good selections for such rooms.

LOUISE GOODLOE FALCONER.

NERVE-STRAIN OF MODERN LIFE ---AN ILLUSION

Simple Life Lived Too Dully as Fatal as the Complex Life Lived Too Quickly.

WORLD NEVER AS HEALTHY OR HAPPY AS TO-DAY

The Man of Forty is as Youthful as the Man of Twenty-five Was a Generation Ago.

(In the 'Daily Mail,' London).

Every day we are told that we are all ruining our bodies and minds with the rush of nerve-strain of modern life of work and the life of play alike. Even the advocates of the slower pace cannot get any rest themselves for worrying about the unrest of others.

It is very remarkable, in a flippant and sceptical age, how much more than ever we love to be preached at. Anyone living an ordinary useful life—strenuous in play as well as in work, for the two are interdependent—has only got to listen to each new Jeremiah to convince himself that he and all his friends are on the borderline of apoplexy, paralysis, dementia senile decay, and sudden death.

Not long ago I read an alarming forecast by a well known scientist. He proved, by simple mathematics, that in so many years the insane will outnumber the sane, and shut up the minority in asylums. This was not his deduction, but if we are to accept his prophecy it is a logical deduction. He frightened me so that I took pencil and paper to calculate, for I was just about to rent a house in Surrey, and only a lunatic would do that, when that charming county has free asylums awaiting the tenancy of the sane. But though I found that a middleaged hustler of this generation has at least an actuarial chance of dying out of a strait-jacket, I none the less gloomily pictured the last of my posterity, tied to a bed-post, certified by an insane faculty to be 'hopelessly sane,' waiting in the bosom of an insane family the insane myrmidons of an insane law that are to carry him off to Bedlam. Only the pencil of a Heath Robinson could do justice to that tragedy!

AN OLD STORY.

All this sort of things are as old as the hills. Every generation of mankind thinks that it has topped the climax of man's energies or audacity—every quickening, material and mental, is a violation of Nature's immutable ordinances. The first men who stood upright were decried by their brethern who still kept safely on all fours, as lunatic adventurers. The first man who ventured to deep waters on a floating log was bidden farewell as a suicide. The first nomads who ever crossed a desert with merchandise were looked on as feverish hustlers. In the memory of old people today the railway train was declared a certain destruction of the nerves and sanity of the fools who travelled in it. Within the recollection of the middleaged the cycle was regarded as an invention of the diabolic. Quite young men of to-day will remember in years to come that the aeroplane was indicted first as an impossibility and next as a dare-devil flight in the eye of Providence.

Sixteen years ago only the young, the adventurous, the mechanical, and the sporting set out in the pioneer motor-cars. To-day not only ladies but old ladies could drive, unnoticed, a touring car from London to Edinburgh. None but a humorist would dare the prophecy; but it is at least possible that twenty years hence John, the coachman (turned again from John the chauffeur to John the airman) will bring out the biplane, from two until four, for the afternoon airing of prim old maids.

NERVE-STRAINS NOW LONDON OLD TIMES.

Wherein is the nerve strain of to-day greater than the nerve strain of the past? What of the constant tension and terrors of ancient man? Our worst uncertainty is our hold on our rung on the social and financial ladder; his hourly uncertainty was the hold on his life. However we fail or fall we are saved by this net of society from cardinal want or peril. There is no human being—no flotsam or jetsam of all this roaring competition—who cannot claim and be given at least nightly shelter and food. The security of life is our common and absolute security; the peril of life was the common and haunting dread of all mankind—death from the elements, from starvation, from man, beast, and reptile, from his own kindred when he ailed or aged. What of the nerve strain of this?

'Merrie England' must surely have known something of it. The citizen of to-day may be hustled by fear of the landlord distraining for his rent; the man of feudal England never knew when his landlord or his landlord's unfriendly neighbor might destrain on his life. If big men quarrelled of old it was the little man in the hut under the hill whose head got broken; yet we are told those were placid days.

Which is the greater nerve strain—the roar of cities, the rush of the tubes, the jangle of the typewriter and the telephone the stir and thrill of print and news, the quick pulse of steam, petrol, and electricity, the glitter of traffic lights, and a thousand distraction, the gladiatorship of men's brains in the great Coliseum of Competition, the flights of human intelligence in this safe vacuum whence we have swept all the savage and preventable physical perils—or the 'good old times, when on Monday you could dream in the lazy sunlight, and on Tuesday the spears were at your door and the flame in your thatch; or your young wife was taken—stunned and roped to a horse's back—or the plague of typhus had got you on your kith in its grip; or the King's men or the baron's men, or your own brute boredom, were bidding you forth to slay and be slain?

ONE CAUSE OF NERVES.

Boredom is at least as responsible for mental and nervous breakdowns as the most strenuous toil. The simple life lived too dully makes as many tragedies as the complex life lived too quickly—but we hear nothing about them. The man who retires in full vigor often signs his own death warrant when he signs his last business letter. The most strenuous and exacting occupations beget old bones—the Minister of State, the judge, the scientist, the inventor, the financier the captain of industries.

The essence of all life is its fulness: 'We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; in feelings not in figures on a dial.' This wicked world of over-work and over-play has, after all, never been so healthy and happy as to-day. We not only live longer, which is scarcely consistent with increased nerve-strain, but we are younger far longer, which is less consistent still.

The man of forty is as youthful as the man of twenty-five was a generation ago; it is a real and not an assumed youthfulness—of appearance, activity, and outlook. The girl or woman of to-day is a final and crushing argument against the nerve-strain of the modern life. It is only within recent times that women went into the arena of men's work and sports; they are almost everywhere in that arena to-day—sharing the same exactions, braving the same brunt. Yet who hears to-day of the megrims and maisises, and the vapors and swoonings of the Mid-Victorian woman? It is recognized, even by the pessimists, that the English woman is evolving a new and almost Grecian type of physical and mental beauty.

The real truth of it is that modern life—our life of sane work and sane pleasures alike—leaves us no time to brood upon ourselves, no time for the sapping and enverating indulgences of old. The end of it is that we are finding it better to die of 'nerve-strain' at eighty than of ennui, the dinner-table, and the tankard at fifty-five.



The BOY SCOUTS

Is Sea Scouting Possible in Montreal?

Opportunities Lacking—Something for the Older Boy.

Some time ago the Chief Scout, Sir R. Baden-Powell, introduced sea scouting, as an official part of the programme for boy scouts, and when doing so he appealed to the many yachtsmen in the Old Country to lend a hand in pushing this part of the organization forward.

Recently advice has come from the Dominion Council suggesting that this branch of scouting should be developed in Canada, and the matter has received the earnest consideration of several of Montreal's S.M.'s, who go in for yachting on Lake St. Louis. And a number of yachtsmen have been approached and asked if they would support the scheme, and practically all of them were like Barkis, 'Willing.' Nothing further has been done, however.

THE FIRST STEPS.

The first step in forming sea scouts is to find your water, then your boat, and then the men to give the necessary instruction.

The instructors, we happen to know, are ready, and there is no difficulty about the boat, but we have yet to 'catch' the water.

The nearest available sheet of water to the city is Lake St. Louis, but it would not give scope for a boy to take his Watchman's, Pilot's, or Sea Fisherman's badges, without which he could not become a Sea King's Scout.

SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

Granted that Lake St. Louis is the nearest available spot, the transportation charges would have to be met, and these would be serious in the case of troops who are not particularly well off.

Again, another obstacle would be in the short season when sea scouting would be possible in Montreal. June is the earliest month when one can sleep out in comfort, and July is spent up at camp, and many troops disband during the summer. That would leave June and September for sea scouting.

Would it be worth while?

Many of us think not, and for that reason sea scouts have not been organized in Montreal.

NEW BADGES NECESSARY.

Many of the badges connected with



LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.
Cheif Sea Scout.

this branch, would have to be altered to suit local conditions, and the sanction of the Dominion Council would be necessary before any alterations could be made. Such alterations should, however, be done at once, as there are many places in Canada where sea scouts could be effectively organizd, and quite a few places where it has already been taken up (for instance, Victoria, B.C., and Toronto).

If the boys are to earn badges for efficiency, the standard must suit local conditions.

SEA SCOUTING AND THE OLDER BOY.

Will sea scouting hold the older boy? One of the Chief's objects in instituting sea scouting was to add something to the work that might appeal to and hold the boy of 17 to 18 years, who usually feels himself a man, and no longer takes interest in what interests the younger fellows. This feeling is natural to the boy, and the difficultiny of holding him when he reaches that age has to be faced by all of our organizations.

Does sea scouting overcome this difficulty.

SEPARATE TROOP OR COMPANY.

We have no experience to go upon, but if the boy scout organization is to hold the older boy there must be an entirely separate troop, or company, call it what you will, to which the older fellows can belong, and feel that by doing so they are associating with men and doing men's work.

Some such branch has had the careful consideration of several of our men who have been associated with the movement since its organization, and in a few weeks it is possible a plan for the enrolling of the older boy will be put forward.

As many of the men may not agree with the writer's remarks, it would be interesting to have discussion along these lines.—Ed.)

Scouts and Bible Study

(Editor of the Scout Page.)

Dear Sir, — The article which was reprinted from the 'Headquarters' Gazette' in last week's page entitled 'Scouts and Bible Study,' seems to me to contain some matter which is of very great importance to our movement. It deals with a side of Scouting which most of us find difficulty in expressing, though we all realize its importance.

The suggestion of forming Troop Bible Classes for Scouts seems to be practically impossible for most of the troops which are definitely connected with Sunday Schools where the boys are already divided up in classes. The ideal arrangement would be to have each patrol form a Sunday School Class, such classes to be taught by the Scoutmaster and Assistants, but it would be almost impossible to secure a rearrangement of the Sunday Schools in this way.

The rules of the league given in last Saturday's article seem to me to be important enough to be adopted as part of the definite policy of the movement everywhere. I do not see why it is necessary to have any league or organization among the Scouts to carry out these rules, as it was surely intended by our founder that every troop should do its best to carry them out. For the sake of reference I give these rules again, leaving out the section which deals with Troop Bible classes:

1. To make it understood that members of the Troop are expected to attend a Bible Class or Sunday School.
2. To encourage the regular daily reading of a small portion of the Bible which Scouts should be taught to regard as containing their standing orders.
3. To foster regular attendance of the Scouts at a place of worship.
4. To emphasize the importance and value of prayer.
5. To make clear to Scouts that the Scout Law throughout, and the Scout's promise, are founded upon God's Law, duty to God and one's neighbor.
6. To direct the Scout's attention to his obligation in all things to put 'God First.'

The second rule given above seems to me to be one of the most important and I have a definite suggestion to make to help in carrying it out. I believe that most of our Bible reading is done in a very haphazard way and without much system. There are few Sunday School classes which even suggest definite courses of reading to the boys. Much of our reading also is done in sections of the Bible which have not very much interest for younger fellows. My suggestion is that we secure someone in the city to outline a course of short daily readings specially, for the Scouts, and that these be either published in the weekly page or distributed among the troops in pamphlet form. A course of readings on the lives of Old Testament Heroes would include a large number of scouting stories which I think we would find as interesting as any of the scout literature which is published nowadays. It is surprising how many of the Old Testament characters illustrate the different points of our Scout Law.

If such a course were issued very soon to cover the months up to September the readings could be used for morning prayers at camp and the fellows who are not at the camp could feel that in this way they still had some touch with what was going on at Tamaracouta. It is a great thing to feel that there are a thousand other fellows who are reading the same passage each day as you are.

Something like the above scheme was tried out by one of the Troops in Montreal last fall with good success so that it is not an impossible thing to do. I should like to see a discussion of this scheme in your columns and also any other suggestions which the men have to make along the same line.

Thanking you for your space.

Yours sincerely,

E. R. P.

Dear Sir,—I was pleased to see the article on Scouts and Bible Study in last week's issue. We need to place more emphasis on just this side of our work, and something along the lines suggested in the article should be adopted by every troop.

Your wise old bird, 'The Owl,' makes frequent reference to our obligation to do good turns. There are countless opportunities every day for all of us to do good turns, and most scouts are prepared to do them—that is, they could do them if they would. The difficulty is there is often lacking the desire to exert oneself and the opportunity passes. What we need to create in each one is the desire, the readiness, the willingness to do our good turns as opportunities present themselves, and there is no better source of inspiration than the Bible. It is a veritable treasure house of inspiration and information. To study its pages is to gain strength and willingness to do the right thing at the right time.

To have a Scout Bible Class in the Sunday-school would be a very difficult thing in most of our troops, owing to the great diversity in the ages of our boys who make up our troops, and also to the fact that the majority of troops are composed of boys from different churches, with different forms of religious beliefs and practices. To take the boys away from their own Sunday-school would be a fatal mistake. What might be done would be for each troop to have as one of its officers an ernest Christian man, who would come in regularly each week to give a practical talk to the boys on some Bible subject already studied by the boys at home. There are men who cannot be secured as scout masters, but who are eminently capable of leading in Bible study. These men owe something to the boys of this generation, and I think scoutmasters would welcome any offer to help the boys to grow up into strong, robust Christian manhood.

The whole question might be profitably discussed.

I am, sir, yours truly,

R. GORDON ASCAH.

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

The opportunities afforded in this city for sea scouting seem rather small, according to an article appearing on this page.

Perhaps Lachine could raise a good troop as they are on the water's edge.

It is a pity that possibilities along this line are so few. Otherwise there might have been a chance of getting a few recruits for the Niobe or Rainbow.

Last Saturday, the M.A.A.A. had their boxing and wrestling championship matches.

And one could not help admiring the clean sportsmanship displayed.

Every fellow played the game.

Among our scout lodges we have the Master-at-Arms for fellows who are keen on boxing, wrestling, single stick, etc.

Why shouldn't the scouts of Montreal have a master-at-arms assault and show the world that the scout is taught how to protect himself and others?

And that he can take a beating or a victory in the proper manner.

There is no sport better than boxing for training a fellow to control his temper.

There was considerable opposition when local associations for the city were first proposed, but notwithstanding they increase and multiply.

Another has been formed. This time in Westmount, which will be our fourth district.

When these districts get their committees elected and working they should be of immense advantage to the organization.

The preparations for the officers to devour 'roast beef au jus' together are in good hands.

The feed takes place on Saturday, April 26.

Officers are asked to be kind enough not to train for this event, as the cafe has given a cut price and we have no wish to see the proprietors go under.

Scoutmasters might hammer home the fact that good turns done in the family circle are worth more than those done in public.

Of course there are no brass bands in the home.

THE OWL.

A LETTER TO THE OWL.

Editor Boy Scout Page:

As the 'Owl' is more or less anonymous, the writer chooses to be the same.

I have noticed lately that the 'Owl' has been rapping the militia in his columns. If I mistake not he (the 'Owl') makes out that the scouts are superior to the militia.

Does not the 'Owl' remember that the contingent from Canada (mainly militiamen) was loudly praised by Lord Roberts for their fine work at Paardeberg?

Does not the 'Owl' remember that the Chief Scout for Canada is a soldier?

In last week's page there is an article praising the late Viscount Wolseley and holding him up as an example to scouts.

Does not the 'Owl' remember that the Montreal scouts owe much—almost all—of their present prosperity to a militiaman—the late Col. Whitehead?

Lastly, does not the 'Owl' remember that the founder and chief scout is a soldier.

The writer does not agree with joining the scouts and cadets, but does not like the 'Owl' rapping and knocking the militia unnecessarily.

Thanking you for your valuable space, I remain, truly yours,

AN A.S.M.

BOYS' IMPERIAL RIFLE BRIGADE

With the approval of the War Office and under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, England, Colonel R. W. Schumacher arranged some years ago to give certain trophies to be shot for annually throughout the Empire.

These competitions are open to boys, to be shot for with the Miniature .22 rifle, on any day, except Sundays, between 1st May and the 30th June, 1913, inclusive, and on any range in any part of the British Empire. The teams in each of the competitions must have a minimum strength of eight, and the number has to increase according to the size of the unit from which the teams are drawn, so that big units cannot swamp little ones. The winning score is that which gives the highest score per boy. Last year about 400 teams competed, equivalent to, say, 4,000 boys.

The Minister for Defence for Canada, to whom entries should be sent, has received full particulars of the competitions through the High Commissioner in London, and on application to him, he will be able to forward extra copies of the conditions, register cards and targets, if required.



Personals

Scoutmasters' warrants have been issued to the following.—
R. McLaughlin, 13th Montreal.
Rev. H. F. Hallett, Rock Island.
M. S. Haselton, Beebe.
H. D. Wells, Waterloo.
S. F. Kneeland, Sherbrooke.
T. C. Wilson, Sherbrooke.
S. S. Bailey, 28th Montreal.

The following have received warrants as Assistant Scoutmasters:—
G. E. Hughes, 40th Montreal.
D. L. England, 12th Montreal.
B. W. Seton, 11th Montreal.

Applications for warrants as Assistant Scoutmasters have been received from Mr. Alfred Taylor, of the 39th Troop, and Mr. J. R. Houghton, of the 40th.

Our congratulations to Mr. Scraefield, ex-S.M. of the 5th, on his becoming a benedict. Several of the other S.M.'s appear to be sitting up and taking notice.

Our old friend E. G. H. Forman, Esq., showed his beaming countenance to a few of his friends in the city last Sunday. He expects to return to live in Montreal about October.

We regret that 'Bill' Smart, one of the first Scouts in Montreal, has been forced to sever his connection with the Scouts owing to other 'engagements.' (Ask the Bethlehem Troop what this means).

Mr. W. G. Marshall is back in the city, helping with the 26th (St. Edward's) Troop. Mr. Marshall was in charge of this Troop a couple of years ago, until he moved to Hudson, where he has kept up his Scouting activities with some of the local boys. We welcome him 'back to Montreal.'

Many Scouts will be interested to know that Bill Cunningham was married the beginnig of this week. Do not look askance, as it is not Seasick, but only his namesake, of the Montreal Baseball team.

What is there a Scout cannot do? Our friend James Mackay White, of Camp fame, has turned into a maker of Maple Syrup. For samples apply in Camp next summer.

The A. S. M.'s of the St. George's Troop Don't like washing dishes, but they Do like escorting fair ladies home. Actions speak louder than words.

A VISIT TO MOUNT ST. HILAIRE.

On a recent Saturday, two adventurous officers of the 1st Westmount Troop, braving the inclemencies of the weather, caught an early morning train from Bonaventure 'en route' for St. Hilaire.

About a three-mile walk from St. Hilaire station brought us to the lake, which is entirely surrounded by mountains. The local Frenchmen, we learned, believe it to be bottomless, and are very canny about venturing out on it.

We did not stop to test it, but continued our climb to the summit



AT THE SUMMIT—Taken by means of a piece of string in left of picture

Reaching the highest rock, we gazed all around us, and considered the view certainly worth the climb.

After cooking our lunch of cocoa, bacon and eggs, we adjusted the camera on a rock, and by the aid of a piece of cord (patent applied for) succeeded in taking our picture.

We then started on our return journey well satisfied with the result of our day's outing.

St. Hilaire certainly has some fine spots where a troop might camp for a week-end.

G. R. M.

SIGNS OF SPRING.

ANSWERS.

1. Spring, Sunshine, Rain, Fine Weather.
2. Our first bird visitors.
3. What the policemen have to wear in wet weather. Rubber boots.
4. Out with bat and ball, or
5. Bicycles.
6. Storekeepers put up their awnings.
7. New spring styles. Latest from Paris.
8. Sleighs go away for another six months.
9. March 21. First day of spring.

COURAGE.

(By Mary Wells.)

As soldiers in life's battle, Lord,
Grant me that courage high
That dares, if need be, fail,
But dares not fail to try.

—S. S. 'Times'.

THE GOLDEN QUEEN.

(By Frank Lillie Pollock.)

When Fred Lenox arrived at his apiary in the Northern woods, he found the bees storing honey fast. It was the middle of June, and acres of wild raspberries were covered with bloom. The open slope, on which stood the eighty white-painted hives, roared with wings. Clouds of bees, laden with honey and mad for more, hurried into the hives. They came by thousands, too fast to count.

With exultation Fred saw that the prospect was good for a thousand-dollar crop if he could only keep down swarming.

With his brother, he had established this bee-yard in the Ontario woods three years before. It was ninety miles from home, and not far south of the Algonquin National Park. Every fortnight during the summer the boys took turns visiting the yard. At the season for extracting the honey, they camped there together for a week or more. During the three years since they had established the apiary it had showed an average yearly profit of $600.

It was a wild, rough country, twelve miles from the railway and almost unsettled. Game overflowed from the strictly preserved National Park, and was plentiful. Beaver dammed the streams; the boys saw deer almost daily, and traces of moose were abundant. But an apiarist in the busy season has no time for sport, and Fred seldom had a chance to hunt.

On this occasion his work was to check swarming. He unlocked the 'extracting shanty,' got out his tools, lighted his smoker, and set to work.

The hive that he always examined first was one that contained Cyprian bees. These are particularly valued. Cyprians are of a beautiful golden-yellow, and are remarkably energetic workers, but they are so savage in temper that few bee-keepers care to have them. They have such excellent qualities, however, that the boys had planned to breed a strain of their blood into the apiary, and had paid eight dollars for an imported Cyprian queen.

Fred pried off the upper story of the Cyprians' hive, and found the box almost full of honey. He drove the surging bees down with a blast of smoke, and from the lower story took out two or three frames of comb covered with a yellow layer of excited bees.

They swarmed up against his veil; they stung his bare hands; but, in spite of their protest he saw what he had feared he would find—a cluster of peanut-shaped queen-cells, each with a young embryo queen coiled at the bottom. The appearance of the cells showed that the colony was on the point of swarming.

Fred proceeded to cut out the cells. Usually, cutting out the cells delays swarming, and sometimes prevents it altogether. At times, however, it seems to have no effect, and the swarm issues just as if the queen-cells had not been destroyed. It may happen that a cell is so hidden that the bee-keeper fails to see it, and the result of leaving a single cell is the same as if all the cells had been left.

After cutting out the cells, Fred went on to the other hives. In almost all he found symptoms of the swarming fever, and he worked all the morning, destroying queen-cells and giving empty combs for storage room.

After a late and hasty luncheon, he started to work again, when, with a loud roar, a volley of bees issued from one of the hives. For several minutes the cloud of insects swirled wildly in the air; then it concentrated round the nearest tree, and finally formed a brown cluster on one of the lower branches.

Almost before this swarm had settled, another, with a roar, emerged from a second hive, eddied about, and also began to cluster. And then a third colony swarmed.

When bees are in the mood for it, the flying of a single swarm will sometimes set up a riot of swarming throughout an apiary, even in colonies that otherwise would not have swarmed so soon. This third swarm was followed by a fourth, then by a fifth; the last two joined, and clustered together in an enormous bunch. Another swarm came out. Bees darkened the air, and the sound was like that of a tornado.

With empty hives Fred hived some of the swarms that he could reach easily, and dashed water on hives that looked threatening.

He was surprised to see very few bees flying at the entrance of the Cyprians' hive. It flashed upon his mind that the colony had swarmed, and, moreover, that they had swarmed so long ago that the excitement had subsided. Eagerly he searched the trees, in the hope of finding the swarm still clustered, and of being able to hive it. When at last he did find it, the bees were not clustered quietly, but were in a state of excitement. Fred wondered whether the swarm had not yet fully settled, or whether it had been clustered a long time, and was now preparing to leave. He hastily started to hive it, but before he had time to do so, the cluster suddenly transformed itself into a swirling cloud of bees. For a few moments the swarm circled about; then off it started.

Fred tore off his veil and rushed in pursuit; the eight-dollar queen was with that swarm.

The runaways did not travel fast, and Fred could see the swarm gyrating and drifting like a cloud of smoke. But it moved too fast for him to keep pace with it over that rough ground. He held it in sight for nearly a quarter of a mile, and then it faded like mist on the sky.

Probably the bees had already selected some hollow tree for their new home. Fred determined to search the woods thoroughly the next day, and to find the swarm if it was within two miles.

He went back to the apiary and spent the rest of the day in restoring order there. That night he slept in the extracting-house, and early the next morning he was out on the trail of his Cyprians.

His outfit consisted of a pair of climbing-irons, a sack, a veil, a smoker, and a small field-glass. He also carried a compass, and with this instrument he carefully sighted the 'bee-line' that the swarm had taken.

Along this line he advanced slowly, examining with his glass the tops of all the trees, and especially the tops of those that looked as if they were hollow. But for all his vigilance, he saw no sign of the golden Cyprians.

He was more than a mile from the apiary, stumbling along with his eyes on the tree-tops, when he was stopped by a sound like a savage, guttural grunt, apparently close by. It seemed to have come from a dense clump of willows and alders that fringed a small stream. As he gazed, he thought he saw in the thicket the form of a tall, dark animal—apparently a deer.

His course lay through the willows, and he advanced, eager to get a look at the animal. He parted the branches, took a step or two, and had a clear glimpse of a bull moose standing in the shallow water, and glaring at him with lowered head. The next moment the animal charged.

At the same moment Fred jumped back, found himself beside a low-branched cedar, and scrambled up it. He drew his legs out of reach just as the moose crashed into the tree with a force that jarred it to the roots.

When Fred recovered his breath, he was amazed at this unprovoked attack. Bull moose, although sometimes dangerous in the autumn are usually timid in the spring, and the new antlers of this one had not even outgrown the 'velvet.'

The animal was hardly in fighting trim, but he was clearly in a murderous temper. He stamped, tore up the earth and bushes about the cedar, gritted his teeth, and cocked his eye up at the unlucky apiarist with a baleful glare. Then, all at once, Fred saw what was the matter.

The lower part of the bull's right shoulder was mangled and torn with wounds that were evidently not more than a day or two old. They might have been made by the claws of a bear or panther, or by a load of buckshot. Obviously, they were enough to account for a good deal of bad temper.

The bulls hostility did not last long. Fred had turned to look up at the branches above; when he again looked down, the space beneath him was empty. The moose had slipped silently away into the woods.

Whether he had gone far, or was merely hiding in a nearby thicket, Fred could not tell. He hesitated to come down, and for some moments he sat in the tree-top looking about dubiously. Then something caught his eye, and gave him a joyful surprise.

About twenty yards away there was a great brownish lump clustered at the tip of a low maple sapling, which bent slightly under its weight. Fred took out his glass. The lump was a swarm of bees, and the insects showed a bright golden yellow where the sunlight struck them.

They looked like his Cyprians, but he could hardly believe that they were the absconding swarm. It is rare for such a swarm to remain clustered in the open over-night at such a distance from its home. However, bees do not always follow fixed rules, and Fred had seen too much unexpected behaviour on their part to be greatly surprised.

The bees, however, were not likely to stay clustered much longer, and he was eager to secure them. After waiting several minutes, during which he neither saw nor heard anything of his enemy, he slid to the ground and hastened to the maple sapling.

The bees were, indeed, his golden Cyprians; they made a faint musical murmur as they clung together. The tree on which they had clustered was several yards on one side of the bee-line, and Fred would probably not have seen them if it had not been for his elevated position. He had the moose to thank for that.

They were out of reach, but it was easy to bend the sapling. Fred held the mouth of the sack under the swarm then shook the tree sharply. There was a sudden roar as a heavy weight dropped into the sack. He had secured the whole swarm—all except a few hundred bees, some of which dashed against his face and tried to sting him.

With great elation, Fred gathered up the rest of his outfit and turned back toward the apiary. The sack over his shoulder hummed and stirred with the efforts of the angry insects to get out.

He had gone hardly ten yards when something moved in the underbrush. He stopped, startled. The next instant a fearful bellow filled the woods, and the wounded bull burst through a curtain of low evergreens.

Fred turned, and still clinging to the sack, ran as fast as he could. Fortunately the bull was lame from its wound—a circumstance that somewhat affected its speed. As it was Fred was almost run down; he saved himself only by leaping to one side and changing his direction. All the time he kept on the look-out for a tree that he could climb and he held fast to the sack; he was determined not to drop it except as a last resort, for the mouth was not tied, and if he should let go of it, the bees would at once escape.

The hoofs of the bull clattered behind him. Fred dodged wildly again, swerved behind a tree, and caught sight of a dead hemlock trunk that was spiked with short branches, and leaned at a decided angle.

It was almost as easy to climb as a ladder, and Fred scrambled up it with his swarm to safety.

The bull's fury was uncontrollable. He roared terrifically; his black mane stood stiffly on end, and he gritted and gnashed his teeth. He reared up with his fore-feet against the trunk; then he withdrew a few yards, and charged into it with such force that, to Fred's horror, it gave slightly, and leaned even farther over than before. Evidently the roots were rotten, and held insecurely. It was no place of safety, after all.

Again the bull crashed into the trunk, and this time, with an ominous creaking, it sagged still more.

The result seemed to encourage the bull, and he rammed his head against the trunk and pushed hard. Fred heard the rotten roots snapping. Pausing now and again to glance up with what appeared to be a gleam of savage triumph in his eye, the bull continued to butt and push.

While Fred's support swayed momentarily farther and farther, he clung to it panic-stricken; in a few seconds he would be hurled under the brute's hoofs. Then it flashed upon him that he had one weapon left, and a terrible one. He disliked to use it, even to save his life, but another charge of the bull, and a heavy lurch of the almost uprooted tree, convinced him that he must not hesitate.

He held the sack directly over the bull's head, and shook out the swarm. At the same time he drew his coat over his head and face.

There was a hissing roar, like that from a burst steam-pipe, and he felt a dozen burning stings on his hands. At the same moment, he heard a sudden, astonished snort from the bull, and then a sound of furious trampling.

Fred ventured to peep through an opening in his coat. The air round him was full of bees, and the bull's whole face and head appeared covered by an undulating yellow mask. Hundreds of bees were clinging to it and stinging pitilessly, while the animal rushed about, fiercely shaking its head, and bellowing with pain and fury.

The moose started to run blindly, and collided with a tree. Then he made a fresh start, and this time splashed into the brook, where it was evident from the sounds that he was rolling in the water. Probably he thus freed himself from some of his tormentors, but certainly not from all. He dashed out of the water, bolted past Fred's tree with knots of bees still clinging to his wet hair, and crashed through the underbrush into the woods. Fred could still hear him when he was fully half a mile away.

Fred, who was badly stung himself, lost no time in slipping down, and climbing into a safer tree at a distance from the cloud of bees that still hovered about. He remained there for half an hour or more before he finally ventured to start hime.

He picked up the sack where he had dropped it, and was surprised and overjoyed to find on the tip of a cedar twig close by a little cluster of bees among which he detected the long, golden body of his imported queen. There was scarcely a handful of bees left in the swarm, but since he had the queen, he was content.

He carried the swarm home in his handkerchief. The golden queen he put back in her own hive again, and eventually he succeeded in breeding several excellent queens from her eggs. The savage temper of the golden bees never again seemed objectionable to him.—'Youth's Companion.'



20TH MONTREAL.

The Victoria (B. C.), Boy Scouts' exhibition in Scoutcraft was held at St. John's hall, Herald street, when an interesting display of carpentry work, modelling in clay, model bridges, maps, model aeroplanes, collections of flowers, collections of photographs, cooking, etc. was shown to the visitors.



KORP AND KELL, OR THE LONE PATROL



ENGLISH

Death at Ball Game.

While watching the Football Cup-tie between Newcastle United and Sunderland at St. James's Park, Newcastle, James Murray dropped dead.

Queen's Handiwork Sold.

Two children's petticoats, which were knitted by the Queen while driving, were among the articles sold at the sale of work in aid of the Leicester Ragged School Mission.

Bad Eggs by the Ton.

According to the report of the Bermondsey Public Health Committee, one of the council's inspectors destroyed more than four and a half tons of bad eggs during a fortnight.

$2,000 Worth of Plants Destroyed.

At Norwich Cubitt Augustus Hall, forty-four, a city laborer, was sent to jail with six months' hard labor for damaging at a local nursery growing tomato and cucumber plants valued at between $2,000 and $2,500.

Rat Catcher Resigns.

Because the Colchester Corporation has decided to reduce the price on the head of each rat from an average of 3d. to 2d., the Borough ratcatcher has resigned. In five weeks he killed 599 rats.

When the Pole Broke.

Four men were at work at the top of a 30ft. telephone pole in Blackpool when it broke at the base and fell. Two of the men were seriously injured and taken to hospital. A man who was strapped to the pole was the least hurt.

Well-Known Cricketer is Dead.

William Chatterton, a former Derby County and All-England cricketer, has died at Floweryfield, Hyde, Cheshire. He played many years with Derbyshire, and achieved great success with the England team in South Africa.

Nest in a Grave.

During the absence of the grave diggers for a couple of hours a pair of robins practically completed the building of a nest in the side of a newly dug grave in Narborough (Norfolk) churchyard.

Was the 'Last Straw.'

Burglars who ransacked a shop in Granville Mansions, Shepherd's Bush, London, stole the occupier's burglary insurance policy as well as goods worth $1,000 and the contents of the slot gas meter.

Set Songbirds Free.

A cat that made a hole in the wire netting of an open air aviary at Peterborough is responsible for the extraordinary sight of bright plumaged canaries enjoying freedom in the hedgerows on Peterborough Common.

Was Otherwise Able-Bodied.

A Londoner charged at Norwich with travelling from London without paying his fare, said he suffered from paralysis of his left side, was deaf in his right ear, lame in his left leg, and blind in his left eye. He was searching for work.

Could Deliver the Goods.

During the past twelve months Frederick Hull, a glass packer employed by Messrs. Wilkin & Sons, jam preservers, of Tiptree, Essex, has packed 17,700 cases of glass with only ten breakages. The firm has granted him a bonus in recognition of his remarkable feat.

Fell 80 Feet—Was Uninjured.

Whilst picking flowers near the edge of the cliff facing the military hospital at Dover, Lily Keys, the daughter of Band Corporal Keys, Lancashire Fusiliers, lost her balance and fell down a distance of 80 feet. Beyond a few cuts and bruises, she was uninjured.

Lady's Gift to Hospital.

At the annual meeting of the governors, donors, and subscribers of the London Homeopathic Hospital, it was announced that a lady who wished to remain anonymous had sent a cheque for £10,000 for a bed to benefit gentlewomen of small means in the free wards.

Good Time For Donkeys.

There is to be no more donkey riding for adults at Torquay (Devonshire), and Llandudno (Wales). The town authorities state they will give licenses for donkeys on the seashore only on the understanding that riders are not over 16.

A Record in Energy.

Mr. Edmund Lee Barber, who has just died at Whittlesey, near Peterborough, at the age of 95, was a life abstainer and is said never to have taken a bottle of medicine. As a Wesleyan local preacher he sometimes walked over twenty miles a day, but that did not prevent him from getting up at four o'clock on Monday morning for the day's labors. He never used glasses, and he had read the Bible through six times.

Mystery Solved.

The body of John Leaning, captain of one of the North-Eastern Railway Company's dredgers, was recovered from the Victoria Dock, Hull. Leaning disappeared from his home over a month before, and was not again seen alive.

Scalded by Molten Steel.

George Herbert Webster, of Wadsley Bridge, sustained terrible injuries from which he died, at Messrs. Hadfields, Tinsley Works, Sheffield. While landing molten steel from a furnace Webster slipped and fell. The metal splashed over him, and burst into flames. The man was badly scalded, and he died in great pain.

Twice-Caught Fish.

While fishing in the River Nene, between Peterborough and Castor, Mr. George Ward, of New Fletton, caught a 12 lb. pike twice. The fish broke away with the hook and tackle in its gills, where they were found when it was caught a second time.

Sermons and Beer Were Mixed.

The Rev. S. S. Allsop, the oldest active preacher in the Baptist ministry, has died at Nottingham in his ninetieth year. Mr. Allsop was formerly at Burton-on-Trent, where, owing to a confusion of names, he received orders for beer while the noted brewery received orders for sermons.

Theatre Stall For a Cat.

Among those attending the opening of the new West-End Picture Hall in Coventry street, London, was a lady carrying a large, black cat, respiendent in crimson bows. A stall had been reserved for pussy, and, judging from his exemplary behavior, the performance met with his approval.

Three Days Without Food.

At an inquest held at Leeds concerning the death of Mary Ann Hart, sixty-six, widow, of no fixed abode, who died in the workhouse, a police constable said she had no friends or money. She had walked from her native place, Hull, to Leeds, three days before, and had had no food for three days.

Slaughter-House Tragedy.

Whilst a bullock was being slaughtered on the premises of Mrs. Thomson, butcher, Silver street Bedford, a shocking accident occurred. A humane instrument killer was being used, and the cap, falling on the ground, exploded. The charge entered the body of a boy named Mills, who was instantly killed.

Doctor Asked To Resign.

The Bradford Corporation Health Committee at a meeting, decided to request the medical officer of health, Dr. W. Arnold Evans, to send in his resignation. The matter will come before the City Council in due course. The salary is £700 a year. Dr. Evans has held the position for over twenty years.

Co-partnership for Farm Workers.

Lord Rayleigh, who employs 250 men on his Essex farms, some time ago introduced a bonus system to encourage his employees to invest their savings in the farms. The sum of £3,700 now stands to their credit, and the amount for the year just closed to be paid in bonuses, profits, and interest came to £1,000.

Farmer Watered Milk.

Edward Johnson, a Bucknall farmer, was fined £50 and costs by the Potteries stipendiary magistrate for selling milk adulterated with eight percent of added water. Four previous convictions were proved against Johnson, who on the last occasion was fined two sums of £40 and costs.

70-Year-Old Message.

On the inside of a cistern lid taken to a Hitchin (Herts.) contractor for repairs a plumber had written: 'When you find this I shall be done up tight. Good-bye.' It transpired that the plumber worked for the firm, which has been established 185 years, over 70 years ago.

The Time of Their Lives.

On the authority of Mr. D. Maitland, J.P., chairman of the Isle of Man Bank and Railway, and Speaker in the House of Keys, Manx farmers and dealers in grain and farm produce have been having the time of their lives. Never in history has there been in one year such an export trade of agricultural produce.

Where He Had Been.

A madman, scantily attired, and holding a Bible in one hand and a fancy table cloth in the other, startled a Burton-on-Trent railway signalman on night duty. Asked why he was there, the intruder said he had been to a reception held by the Chinese Emperor and other microbes. When the signalman asked what he was doing with the Bible, the man indignantly retorted that it was not a pineapple.

Will Fine Vivisectors.

The vivisection of dogs, with or without anaesthetics, is prohibited by a bill of which Sir Frederick Banbury has given notice. The penalties proposed run to a $50 fine for a first offence, a fine of $250 or three months' imprisonment for a second, and for any subsequent offence a $500 fine or imprisonment for a year.

Woman Gains Scientific Honor.

For the first time the Royal Geographical Society's Gill Memorial medal for geographical and archaeological exploration has been awarded to a woman, Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell, daughter of Sir Hugh Bell, and one of the newly elected women Fellows of the society.

Won't Wear Black Ties.

On the Midland Railway there is a revival of trouble over the action of some of the officials in stipulating that men employed under them shall wear black ties or otherwise conform to certain sartorial standards. The men employed at Keighley have met this demand by passing the following resolution, which has been communicated to the company: 'That we decline to wear black ties unless provided by the Company as uniform.'

Swept Down a Culvert.

An alarming experience befel a five-year-old boy, William George, of Blaenavon, Monmouthshire. The child was playing with companions when he fell into a stream which passes underneath the town in a bricked culvert. He was carried off by the force of the current to the extreme end of the culvert, a distance of 400 to 500 yards. The boy was recovered unconscious, and rather badly injured.

Thatcher's Gift.

Mr. Richard Stanbrook, an octogenarian thatcher, who, fifty years ago, received a blanket from Whidmore's Charity, has given £100 to be invested by the Longparish Parish Council for the purchase of blankets for the poor of the village. Since 1895, when the income of Whidmore's blanket charity fell owing to depreciation of investments, the difference has been made up by Mr. Stanbrook, thus enabling the trustees to maintain the number of blankets distributed. In the parish council elections he was returned at the top of the poll.

Imprisoned in a Mill-Sluice.

A Cheshire farmer, Mr. Reginald Dutton, of Austerson, near Nantwich, has had a narrow escape from death in a remarkable adventure. When crossing the river Weaver at Batherton Mill by the mill road, he made a false step in the darkness and fell into the water. He was carried by the stream into the sluice which passes under the mill. A branch of a tree which had been brought down by the flood and had become wedged across the centre of the sluice saved him. He managed to grasp this as he was being borne along by the torrent and hung on to it, shouting loudly for help. For eight hours he maintained his perilous position, until the miller heard his cries, and he was hauled up safely.

Double Tragedy on Poultry Farm.

A double tragedy was discovered at a poultry farm at Lightwater, between Camberley and Bagshot, Surrey. The victims were Mrs. Harris, of Heatherview Cottage, and a young man named Skelton, who lodged there, and was believed to have been her nephew. The woman's husband, Frederick Harris, aged about forty, was found wandering on the railway near New Malden, Surrey, and made rambling statements which caused the police to visit his poultry farm. They could get no answer to their knocking, and, forcing an entrance, found on the floor of one of the bedrooms the dead body of Mrs. Harris. Her head had been battered in with a hammer, and she had been shot. In a chicken house in the yard Skelton was found dead, shot, and with his throat cut. Recently it became known that Harris was in financial difficulties, and, it is stated, a county court writ was served on him. This seemed to prey upon his mind. Near where the police met Harris on the railway a revolver was subsequently found. After the tragic discovery Harris was arrested by the Surrey police.

SCOTTISH

Horses are Deaf.

Many horses in Irvine are suffering from deafness as the result of the recent terrible explosion at Messrs. Nobel's dynamite factory.

Higher Wages for Farm Servants.

Owing to the emigration movement to Canada, farm servants are scarce at the spring hiring fairs, and farmers have had to pay higher wages.

Famous Golfer is Dead.

One of Scotland's most famous golfers, Mr. John Williamson, has just died at Musselburgh. He was twice runner up in the Irish amateur championship, and was the winner of scores of trophies.

A Centenarian.

The death has occurred of Mrs. Lucy Blyth, Holm street, Moffat, who on May 10 next, would have celebrated her 101st birthday. She had resided in Moffat for 67 years. She was predeceased by her husband 24 years ago, and had a family of eight sons, seven of whom are alive.

Naval Man's Fine Effort.

Stoker Thomas McConnell, of the battleship 'Agamemnon,' was drowned in Berehaven harbor. He went out on the boom amidships, and while descending a swinging rope ladder to a boat fell into the water. A leading seaman dived from the deck and kept McConnell afloat until the arrival of the picket boat, but MacConnell died soon after being rescued.

Was Oldest Church Treasurer.

Mr. Robert Smellie, the world's oldest church treasurer, has died at Langholm in his ninty-fourth year. He had been treasurer of Langholm Free Church since the Disruption in 1843, and had collected money for the Free Church cause before the Disruption. He had been treasurer of the church for seventy years.

Barmaid Burnt To Death.

Miss Katie Gunn, a young Highland barmaid, died in the Northern Infirmary, Inverness, from the effects of a terrible burning accident. She was employed in a hotel in Beauly, and while lighting the fire her apron came in contact with the flames. Before assistance could be obtained her clothes were completely burned off, and she sustained terrible injuries.

Skipper Washed Overboard.

A narrow escape from drowning befell David Borthwick, the skipper of the Berwick fishing boat 'Nellie.' While three miles off Berwick a heavy sea struck the boat and the resulting lurch sent Borthwick overboard. Fortunately he managed to get hold of the gunwale of the boat and retained his grip until the crew, who were forward hoisting the sail, came to his assistance. Borthwick was attired in oilskins and heavy sea boots, and a heavy sea was running at the time.

Rose From the Ranks.

The death has occurred of Major Young, recruiting staff officer at Dundee. The deceased, who was a native of Kinclaven, Perthshire, enlisted in the Black Watch in 1869, and saw active service in the Ashanti war and Egyptian campaign. He was promoted to a lieutenancy for service in the field. Major Young, who was afterwards connected with the Worcestershire Regiment, was promoted captain in 1895, and major eight years later. He went to Dundee eight years ago.

Pedlar's Death in Storm.

From Ballater the death is announced of Michael Brady, better known locally as 'Irish Mike.' Brady, who was 75 years of age, hailed from Londonderry. He arrived in the Deeside district twenty years ago, and worked as a navvy. Five years later he gave up navvying to follow the more romantic life of a pedlar. Mike was on the road in all weathers, and was very popular on his rounds. A few weeks ago the storm was too much for him, and he was found dead four miles up Gairnside.

Life's Savings Lost.

The story of how a Perth man lost his savings in Glasgow was related at the Police Court, when the man appeared on a charge of drunkenness. The fiscal said the man was until lately a railway employee at Perth. On the previous day he lifted his life savings, over £61, from the bank, with the intention of starting business as a dealer. He came to Glasgow intending to proceed to Londonderry, but before joining the steamer he decided to visit Glasgow Cattle Market. His recollection of what transpired after that was not clear, and when found drunk and incapable at Clyde Place Quay, he had only a single £1 note in his possession, and the remainder of his money, about £60, was missing. The magistrate dismissed the man with an admonition.

HE NOW BELIEVES IN "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Because He No Longer Suffers With Headaches

TAYLORVILLE, ONT.

'I was a sufferer from Fearful Headaches for over two years. Sometimes, they were so bad that I was unable to work for days at a time. I took all kinds of medicine, was treated by physicians, but yet the Headaches persisted.

A short time ago, I was advised to try 'Fruit-a-tives,' and I did so, with I must confess, very little faith. But after I had taken them for three days, my Headaches were easier and in a week they left me.

After I had taken a box of these tablets, my headaches were quite cured. My appetite was always poor and my stomach bad—and now my appetite is splendid and my digestion excellent.

I had become thin and weak from the constant Headaches, but now not only have I been cured of all these awful Headaches, but my strength is growing up once more and I feel like a new man.'

BERT CORNEIL.

Take 'Fruit-a-tives,' 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50—trial size 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

IRISH

Was 114 Years Old.

The death has occurred of Mr. Bryan O'Donnell, farmer, Inver, co. Donegal, at the age of 114. Deceased, whose faculties remained unimpaired to the last, could speak Irish only.

Turf and Teeth.

While approaching one of the greens on County Kildare golf links (says the 'Irish Times') a lady who cut into the turf with her club unearthed a set of false teeth.

Swam in River of Beer.

A vat having a capacity of 560 barrels of 36 gallons each of porter burst at the Ladyswell Brewery, Cork, and the contents rushed like a flood through the brewery yard and into the cellars. One of the workmen had a narrow escape and had to swim his way through the escaping fluid.

Time Limit for Marriage.

In connection with an order made by the Clones Rural District Council that a laborer should leave his cottage if he did not marry within a month, an amusing letter was read at the last meeting protesting that it was not possible to find a suitable partner within the time limit, and asking how many of the Board, 'young or antique,' made up their minds to marry in a month.

Parade of Girl Strikers.

A curious scene was witnessed in Londonderry when a large crowd of factory girls on strike marched to a 'penny bazaar,' where they bought penny trumpets, bicycle bugles, and motor horns. At the dinner hour they formed in procession and marched from the Labor rooms in Orchard street to the factory, blowing the trumpets and hooters, and altogether making a deafening noise.

Old Man's Awful Fate.

A shocking burning fatality occurred at Runnamoata, near Castlerea. Patrick Connolly, aged seventy-one, was left by his wife sitting alone at the fire, and on her return after a brief absence she found him lying with his head in the fire. On dragging him out she found his face totally burned away, life being extinct. The deceased had been in the Connaught Rangers, and was drawing an old age pension. It is supposed that in a weak fit he toppled into the fire.

Tragedy of Old Age.

Relieving Officer Finegan reported to the Ardee Guardians that an aged brother and sister named M'Kenna, occupying a farm of about seven acres at Whiteriver, were in a horrible state of misery and would have been starved only for the neighbors, who had also provided a coffin when another sister had died a week previously. The remaining sister was lying unconscious in the kitchen, and was without even a blanket until a neighbor brought one. Dr. Keelan said the house was in an unfit state for human habitation.

'Save the Language.'

The Gaelic League has issued its annual appeal for aid in the work of supporting the Irish language to which it has set itself, and for which it has already done so much. The recent census, it is pointed out, reveals that while Irish shows a uniform advance in prosperous parts of the country, Ulster and Leinster having converted a former loss of 2,000 speakers a year into a now continuous gain of 1,400 a year, yet these gains are not enough to compensate for the continuing drain from the more Irish-speaking districts.



It's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOME DYE, one can buy--Why you don't even have to know what KIND of Cloth your Goods are made of.--No Mistakes are Impossible.

Send for Free Color Card, Story Booklet, and Booklet giving results of Dyeing over other colors.

The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited, Montreal, Canada.

Skin Diseases

ARE PAINFUL AND UNSIGHTLY.

Among the most prevalent are Salt Rheum, Eczema, Tetter, Rash, Boils, Pimples and Itching Skin Eruptions.

These troubles always arise from the blood being in a bad condition and it is absolutely impossible to eradicate them from the system unless you put your blood into good shape. This you can do without the slightest trouble by using Burdock Blood Bitters.

It drives out all the humor from the blood, and makes it pure and rich. Thousands of people have used it during the last thirty-five years and have been cured.

Mr. Robert Gamble, Jones Falls, Ont., says:—"I write with the greatest of pleasure to recommend your great blood purifier, Burdock Blood Bitters. My wife and I had itching sores on our face and ears, and tried everything to help them, but found no relief. We saw your B.B.B. advertised and got a bottle, and before it was half gone we both were getting better, and when it was all gone we were cured."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

'To save the language,' the appeal says, the efforts of the league 'must be redoubled—probably quadrupled.'

He Was an Acquisition.

An amusing letter was read at Roscommon Guardians' meeting, in which a laborer asked to be supplied with 'a partner for life,' stating that he had 'suffered thirty-five winters single.' 'I could do with any of the girls in the "House,"' continued the missive, 'a wardsmaid, cook, nurse, or anything, and if you grant my request I will save the ratepayers hundreds of pounds. I will go in and live in the "House" and make myself generally useful by keeping the bottles all empty and well washed. You will want no more contracts for potatoes, as I will till the master's flower garden. I could also act in the capacity of schoolmaster, and give the guardians that come in at eleven o'clock instruction in etymology, prosody, syntax, and verbosity, so as to help the reporters.'

WELSH

Was Chief Bard.

Mr. John Thomson, known as Pencerdd Gwalia, chief bard of Wales, died at his country residence at New Barnet (Herts.). Deceased was harpist to Queen Victoria and King Edward.

Why He Resigned.

Because he is opposed by three Labor candidates in Swansea Board of Guardians' election, Dr. Gomer Lewis, a Baptist preacher, has resigned after 23 years as a guardian.

Burglars' Daring.

The grocery shop kept by Mr. Pearce, Daniel street, Cadoxton, has been visited during the night-time by burglars, and various articles were stolen, including a silver watch which was taken from under Mr. Pearce's head in bed while he lay asleep.

Ex-Mayor Found Dead.

Mr. Russel Thomas, an ex-Mayor of Neath, was found dead in his bedroom at Sunnybank, near Aberdulais. He was subpoenaed as a witness at Cardiff Assizes in a libel action. The supposition is that death was due to gas poisoning, as there was a considerable escape of gas in the room.

Robbed Offertory Boxes.

The Carnarvonshire police are endeavoring to discover the perpetrator of two audacious thefts which have been committed at the Conway Parish Church and Old Colwyn Church. At Conway four of the offertory boxes were prised open, and the contents were missing. It is assumed that a man entered the church, making his escape when the coast was clear. The thief then appears to have proceeded to Old Colwyn, where one box, which was for a new tower fund, and which probably contained several pounds, was forced open, apparently by gunpowder, and another box by means of a two-pronged instrument.



Cat Cut off City's Light.

At a meeting of the electric lighting committee of the Cardiff Council the engineer reported that the reason for the city being plunged into darkness one night was that the works cat found its was to the high tension gear, and walked across the cables. The cat was killed, copper wires were burned, and the connections cut. On a previous occasion a similar accident occurred because of a mouse getting in the gear.

'Flower Sunday.'

The pretty custom of placing flowers on graves on Palm Sunday — known as 'Flower Sunday' — was again generally observed in South Wales, and many of the cemeteries presented striking scenes notwithstanding that bad weather somewhat marred the proceedings. At Cardiff New Cemetery one of the most touching sights was a little bunch of daffodils placed on a nameless mound with the simple inscription, 'To Mary.'

Not too Old at Eighty.

The Carmarthenshire County Council have unanimously appointed Mr. David Davies, of Cilrhedyn, Llandebie, a veteran over eighty years of age, as chairman for the ensuing year. Mr. Davies is the 'father' of the Council. He has been a member of the County Council for fifteen years, and has regularly attended the Old Age Pensions Committee, School Managers, and the Health Insurance Committees. He has consistently worked for the Liberal party.

Garden City for Miners.

How the garden city idea can be applied to a colliery district is being shown at Gilfach Goch, South Wales. A plot of seventy acres has been marked off by Mr. D. A. Thomas and his co-directors of the Britannic Merthyr Colliery for an extensive housing scheme, and the laying of the foundation stone marked the commencement of the building of the first 500 houses. The dwellings are to be semi-detached, fifteen to the acre, the rents ranging from $1.50 to $2 per week. Mr. D. A. Thomas spoke of the colliery developments at Gilfach providing work for 2,000 to 3,000 more people in the future.

NATIONAL SPECIALTIES.

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

If Austria goes to war with Servia, or even gets as far as a full mobilization, most of the German theatres will probably have to close for a reorganization of casts. For about three-quarters of the actors on the German stage are Austrians, and a large proportion of them would be called to the colors. In Berlin alone about 600 Austrian subjects are employed on and about the stage as actors, singers, instrumentalists, scene painters and so on. They are not all of an age for military service, but even if only 20 percent are called up it will dislocate theatrical business for the time being, especially as many of them are 'stars.'

Another rather curious case of a national specialty in business is that of Servian barbers in Austria. In Vienna they say that Servians are much the most skilful shavers. It is quite a pleasure to be shaved by them. The Servians have what the Austrians call 'soft hands,' that is, finely sensitive hands, and that makes them skilful at horsemanship as well as at shaving.

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.



9543.—A POPULAR STYLE OF BLOUSE.

This model shows one of the new features in sleeves. It has a long shoulder, that forms the upper part of the sleeve, which is lengthened by a close fitting lower part. The waist arranged in deep box plaits over the front, and is made with a collarless neck. Tiny lapels or revers finish the neck opening in front. The design is suitable for linen, gingham, crepe, lawn, chambray, voile corduroy, or silk. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size.



9518.—A PRACTICAL ONE-PIECE APRON.

This model affords protection and covering to the dress and is comfortable and neat in appearance. It is fitted by a dart under the arms, and chambray, percale, lawn, cambric, muslin, alpaca or denim may be used for this design. It is easy to make, and may be trimmed with edging, or the free edges may be scalloped and embroidered. The pattern is cut in three sizes: small, medium, and large. It requires 3 1-4 years of 27 inch material for the medium size.



9524. — A GRACEFUL AND BECOMING GOWN.

For misses and small women, with or without chemisette, and in raised or normal waistline. Blue linen, with fancy braided bands and buttons for decoration, was used to make this chic model. The design would look equally well in figurt or plain silk, with trimming to match. The sleeve is finished with a shaped trimming band to correspond with waist and skirt trimming. The waist and skirt close in front, and may be finished in raised or normal waist-line. Panama, voile, serge, cashmere, cordeline, corduroy, and other seasonable materials, may be used for this design. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 5 yards of 44 inch material for an 18 year size.



9534.—GIRLS' DRESS WITH LONG OR SHORTER SLEEVE.

Brown cashmere with trimming of brown and white dotted silk and fancy buttons for decoration is here shown. The design is also suitable for challis, galatea, gingham, chambray, silk, lawn, corduroy, or linen. The front of the skirt and waist are shaped in deep notches. The sleeve may be finished in full length, with a band cuff, or in elbow length with a shaped cuff. The skirt is a four-gore model. The neck is cut low, making a cool sumer frock. The pattern, cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years, requires 3 yards of 40 inch material for a 10-year size.



9542. — A BECOMING STYLE FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

This pretty design was developed in white lawn. The plastron is of eyelet embroidery. This may be omitted, and the fronts embroidered in white scallops on the free edges of yoke, front and cuffs would be pleasing. The design closes at the back. A deep square yoke trims the upper part of the waist. The model is sitable for linen, chambray, marquisette, voile, gingham, cashmere or challis. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes, 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. It requires 4 1-4 yards of 36 inch material for an 8 year size.

'Weekly Witness' Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
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for which I enclose.....cents.

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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.

STREET RAILWAY STRIKE HAS A SERIOUS OUTLOOK

Services on City and Inter-Urban Lines at Buffalo Are Crippled

OVER TWELVE HUNDRED MEN QUIT WORK.

Increased Pay, Changed Working Hours and Union Recognition Demanded.

Buffalo, April 7.—Following a complete tie-up of over seven hours, the International Railway to-day restored a partial service on the principal city and inter-urban car lines, and it was announced that a determined effort will be made to break the strike of motormen and conductors declared on Sunday morning.

Lockport and Niagara Falls cars were sent away on scheduled time, and it was stated that the service to all nearby towns would be unimpaired.

Large details of police were stationed at the six car barns of the company in the city, and all cars started out early to-day with uniformed policemen on board. Cold weather and snow storm discouraged the gathering of crowds in the early morning, and the police had little difficulty in any section of the city.

No effort was made to run cross-town lines, and service was not resumed on some of the east side lines, where the most serious demonstrations occurred last night. Thousands of people, uncertain of what street car service to expect, walked down town to their work, or paid fancy prices for the privilege of riding in motor trucks and carry-alls.

Officers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America to-day claimed that over 1,200 of the 1,700 carmen involved are out.

Officials of the company declined to give any figures.

MOB ATTACKS MAIL CAR.

A mob attacked a Main street car at Humboldt Park-way this morning derailing the car and driving out the passengers.

Every window in the car was broken, but no one was injured. The car bore a United States mail sign, and is the first mail car to be attacked. A riot call was sent in, and the police scattered the rioters. No arrests were made.

Service on the Lockport-Buffalo line came to a standstill this morning when the suburban employees joined the strikers.

Although the chief of police expressed his belief that the police will be able to cope with the situation, commanders of the 74th and 65th regiments, National Guard, have taken steps to assemble the militia on short notice. Approximately 2,000 militiamen are immediately available.

STRIKE DEMANDS.

The men demand an increase in wages of from five to seven cents an hour, a re-arrangement of working hours, and recognition of their union.

Following a mass meeting of the men a statement was given out declaring that the conditions under which the men worked are bad; that the wages are the smallest paid in New York state, and that the men have begun a struggle for the right of organization, for the reinstatement of the men dismissed since the work of organizing them began, and for a written agreement covering the following conditions:

'Seventy-five percent of all runs on the schedules to be known as 'earlies' and 'lates,' and that they shall be completed with eleven consecutive hours.

All runs working less than nine hours to pay nine hours' time.

'Time and one-half for all time worked over the daily schedules.

'A flat rate of wages of 32 cents per hour.

'The right to have grievances presented to the company by a committee of the men's organization.'

FRANCE GIVES AWAY ZEPPELIN SECRETS.

Paris, April 7.—Minute descriptions of the aerial cruiser Zeppelin IV., which landed at Luneville, and was captured by the French, are already appearing in the French newspapers. These descriptions, which are written by experts, describe the interior of the airship in detail, and show that the fears of German army officers and newspapers that the French had discovered some valuable secrets are well founded. Many photographs of the Zeppelin IV. were made while she was in the hands of the French officers. The experts differ as to whether she is really such a terrible engine of war, and it is evident that there will be a long technical controversy on this subject.

BIG LOSS THROUGH FLOOD.

Railway in Ohio Compute Their Damages at $20,000,000.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 7.—On his arrival here to-day after an inspection tour of the flood districts of Ohio, President Daniel Willard, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, said he estimated the loss by flood to his railway at between two and a half and three million dollars. The loss to all railways in the State will reach $20,000,000, he said, and added that 'they will be lucky if they get off with that much.'

At Hamilton and Dayton, he said, where the entire railway yards were swept away, there was the greatest damage done to railway property.

THIRTY-THREE KILLED, 70 INJURED IN TRAIN CRASH

Budapest, April 7.— Thirty-three passengers and railway men are reported to have been killed and seventy others injured in a head-on collision between an express train and a freight train near Karlstadt, Croatia, in the course of last night. The engineers and firemen of both trains were killed.

The sleeping car attached to the passenger train was telescoped. It was travelling from Budapest to Fiume.

WOMEN CARRY ON CAMPAIGN OF INCENDIARISM

Violent Outrages Continue to Be Committed by Angry British Suffragettes.

MRS. PANKHURST IS REPORTED VERY ILL

French Reformer Says Women's Vote Would Wipe Out Drink Evil.

London, April 7. — Militant suffragette incendiaries set fire to and destroyed a large modern mansion in the suburbs of Norwich on Sunday evening.

The house was not occupied at the time.

The perpetrators of the outrage escaped.

Other outrages have been committed during the past forty-eight hours. These included the complete destruction of the grand-stand of the Ayr race course in Scotland, where the principal Scottish meetings are held, the damage being estimated at $15,000, and an attempt to burn the new grand-stand of the Kelso race course, also in Scotland. Two women were caught red-handed after they had ignited oil-soaked rags which they had placed beneath the Kelso stand.

Many shop windows were smashed in Glasgow, including those of the Labor Exchange; telephones wires were cut at Llantarnam, in Monmouthshire; letter boxes were damaged at Liverpool; the flower-beds in the public park at Newcastle were torn up, and letter-boxes were burned or damaged in London.

MRS. PANKHURST REPORTED ILL.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who is on hunger strike in Holloway jail, has been forcibly fed, according to the 'Daily Express,' and is in a state of comatose.

Her condition is considered serious. She refused food, and resisted all efforts to feed her.

WOMEN'S VOTE ONE SALVATION.

Paris, April 7. — Women's suffrage is absolutely necessary in this country if the drink evil is ever to be overcome, according to M. Joseph Reinach, the well-known deputy and leading temperance reformer in the country.

'Real universal suffrage, including women,' he says, 'will one day be the result of our campaign against the national peril—alcoholism. It was to wipe out this scourge that the Scandinavian countries gave the vote to women. Men have but one way of keeping back the apparently inevitable invasion of women, first in municipal, and then in national political life, and this is to vote without delay anti-alcoholic laws limiting licenses, prohibiting absinthe, and suppressing distillers' privileges'.

The Duke May be Chief Boy Scout

Governor-General's Enthusiasm for Movement May Bring Further Royal Favor.

London, April 7.— It is expected that King George will shortly sign a commission making the Duke of Connaught chief of the Boy Scouts. It is understood that this is in accordance with the Duke's own ideas, as he returned from Canada enthusiastic over the work of the Boy Scouts in the Dominion. The Boy Scouts in England are organized under a Royal charter, and therefore it is necessary to have a King's commission so far as the members of the organization are concerned, although they are all loyal to the founder, General Baden-Powell.

The tactfulness of the Duke of Connaught in regard to the smallest details which was illustrated in his treatment of the Boy Scouts in Canada may have caused considerable heartburnings among the English Boy Scouts, since they learned that the Duke had personally signed every Boy Scout's commission in Canada, in spite of the labor entailed. For this reason there arose the criticism: 'Imagine the Duke of Connaught, the uncle of the King, signing every commission in Canada with his own hand, while General Baden-Powell uses a rubber stamp on our commissions with a facsimile signature.'

TORONTO MEDICAL JOURNAL CRITICISES DR. FRIEDMANN

Toronto, April 7.—That Dr. F. F. Friedmann is concerned alone with the financial and commercial aspects of his tuberculosis serum seems to be a feeling in medical circles owing to his secrecy, and with this spirit comes a spirit of disbelief in the efficacy of the 'cure.' Several medical journal's articles and editorials are appearing questioning Dr. Friedmann's seeming desire for exploitation only.

'Our provincial university aids in exploiting a secret remedy in violation of the rules of medical ethics generally accepted in all parts of the civilized world,' reads an editorial in the April number of the 'Canadian Practitioner and Review.' 'We are told that Dr. Friedmann is a charming person, whose chief aim is to help the sick and afflicted. In the interests of suffering humanity we sincerely hope that good will result from his efforts, which many think are not quite unselfish. In the meantime we must acknowledge that he is in some respects a very superior person, and we believe that so far as his own interests (both commercial and otherwise) are concerned, he is the best advertiser the medical world has ever known.'

DR. FRIEDMANN TREATS MORE PATIENTS.

New York, April 7. — Dr. Friedrich F. Friedmann resumed treatments with his anti-tuberculosis vaccine on Sunday, after a week's interval, inoculating sixteen patients at Seton Hospital, in the presence of the Government physicians supervising the series of tests now in progress. All the patients were sufferers from pulmonary tuberculosis and in an advanced stage of the disease. His supply of vaccine became exhausted when he treated his sixteenth patient.

WOULD PAY BANK INSPECTION CHAIRMAN $25,000 A YEAR

Parliamentary Committee Gasps as Mr. McLeod Urges the Worth of the Examination He Advocates--It Would Have Prevented the Farmers Bank and Other Failures, He Says.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence)

Ottawa, April 3.—Mr. H. C. McLeod continued his evidence before the Banking Committee to-day by enlarging on his advocacy of a rigid and thorough inspection of Canadian banks.

Mr. McLeod's suggestion is that a board of inspectors should be nominated by the directors of the banks to be approved by the Government, or by the Finance Minister.

He said he thought that a board of twenty would be sufficient to provide a complete and adequate inspection of all the banks in the Dominion at least once a year. Only the head offices would require, or demand, inspection, although in some cases, he thought, it might be necessary to inspect some of the larger branches.

Mr. McLeod added that he would pay these inspectors ample salaries. The chairman, he thought, should receive no less than $25,000 a year.

This particular suggestion was received with a gasp of astonishment by the members of the committee.

'Why, that is more than a Cabinet Minister gets,' exclaimed the Hon. Mr. White.

Continuing Mr. McLeod outlined what in his opinion would be the duties of inspectors. Briefly, they should ascertain that the administration of a bank was being conducted within the scope of the law, and along well defined lines of safety. If the administration was found to be ineffective the board of inspectors should do all in their power to institute reforms, and, failing to do this, should appeal to the Minister of Finance whose duty in turn it would be to take such action as to guarantee from losses the depositors and others interested in the bank.

Major Sam Sharpe asked if Bank inspection would absolutely do away with bank failures.

Mr. McLeod replied that it would not but he added that in his opinion the recent failure of the Farmers' Bank and other institutions could not possibly have occurred with a proper system of government inspection.

'Would not the bank inspection lull the people into a false sense of security,' asked Mr. Cockshutt.

'I do not see any reason why it should,' replied Mr. McLeod.

'Would not the failure of a bank under a system of inspection lead people to think that they had a grievance against the government,' insisted Mr. Cockshutt,

'Again, I cannot see why this should be if the government has done its duty. I think they have far more reason to complain if the government provided no means of protection at all,'

Mr. McLeod said he was not very much in favor of the British system of auditing. It had done much good but was not perfect. The system of bank inspection in the United States was very incomplete, but even their unscientific and incomplete system of national inspection had saved that country from financial ruin. The appointments in the United States were largely political.

Mr. McLeod said further, that the board of inspectors he suggested, in his opinion, would not pass on all loans but would act in advisory capacity, and would report in the general policies of the banks; if a bank had a wrong policy, they would report to the Bankers' Association, or the Finance Minister.

He was asked what power he would place in the hands of the Finance Minister. Mr. McLeod thought that if the minister warned the bank, it would be sufficient.

The Hon. T. W. White.—'I understand the Bankers' Association had a plan for inspection. You, I understand, do not think this would be advisable?'

'It would be very unadvisable,' replied Mr. McLeod. 'I hold very strong views on this subject.'

U.S. Will Remove all Tariff From Raw Wool

Agricultural Duties Cut by Fifty Percent, Sugar May Go on the Free List and Then —the Income Tax.

Washington, April 3.—Removal of all tariff from raw wool has been agreed upon between President Wilson and members of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

The present plan which will have the unanimous endorsement of the democratic members of the committee, provides that wool shall be placed on the free list, an end for which the free wool Democrats of the House have fought for two years.

The committee has cut the agricultural duties over 50 per cent in the new bill.

While President Wilson is understood to favor a further cut in some of them, members of the committee declare that a complete agreement will be reached with the President, without difficulty.

The President leans strongly to revision by a single bill. He thinks the income tax question can only be decided after an agreement has been made upon tariff rates. He believes that sugar should go on the free list, but is open to conviction on that point, and is studying it further.

JUMPED TO HIS DEATH FROM THE PRISON ROOF

Lacombe, the French Anarchist Bandit and Confessed Murderer, Commits Suicide.

Paris, April 7. — Lacombe, the Anarchist bandit, committed suicide on Saturday in the prison de la Sante under dramatic circumstances, and with anarchical expressions mingled with an appeal for his mother on his lips.

He was awaiting trial on the charge of assassinating M. Ducret, editor of the anarchist newspaper 'l'Idee Libre,' and of murdering several other people in various parts of France.

Lacombe had been arrested in Paris on March 11 after the police throughout France had sought him for several months. When taken into custody he was carrying in his pockets a small dynamite bomb, two dynamite cartridges, two automatic pistols, and a supply of ammunition. The mob tried to lynch him while he was on the way to the police station.

He was known as one of the most desperate criminals in the country, and, during his incarceration, confessed to the murder of Ducret, admitting he killed a postmaster at Bezons and a railroad employee at Les Aubrais, near Orleans. A special guard was kept on him in jail, and even during his daily hour of exercise he was closely watched.

Saturday morning, while Lacombe was talking with his lawyer in an enclosed ccurtyard inside the prison, his guards stood a few yards off. Suddenly Lacombe, who was an all-round athlete and a professional performer of feats of strength at country fairs, sprang forward and grasped the lower rungs of an iron ladder leading to the upper part of the building. He had clambered past tier after tier of cells and had mounted swiftly to the roof before the guards recovered from their astonishment.

A dozen wardens passed through the prison and on to the roof by trap-doors, gradually surrounding him on three sides. He threatened to throw himself down, and the guards hesitated to approach.

A singular conversation then took place between Lacombe, the examining magistrate, M. Drioux, and the prosecuting attorney, M. Lescouve, who had been tiephoned for.

Lacombe's lawyer, Georges Boucheron, and others meanwhile gathered on a balcony overlooking the part of the roof where Lacombe was standing.

Magistrate Drioux called on Lacombe to surrender.

'It is too late. I have finished. I killed Ducret because he was a spy. I was at Bezons and shot the postmaster in self-defence, but I am innocent of any other murder.'

Lacombe then complained of the food provided for him and of the lack of heat in his cell. The prison warden shouted to him that he himself would see that better meals and more heat were provided.

'Too late,' replied Lacombe. 'It is finished.'

He then said he would like to talk to M. Boucheron, who thereupon climbed down, approached Lacomba, shook hands with him, and talked with him for half an hour.

Now and then wiping tears from his eyes Lacombe begged M. Boucheron to look after his mother and grandmother. Trembling with excitement he continued talking, saying:

'I began to beg when I was seven years old. I tried to work, but fate followed me.'

Many firemen and policemen meanwhile had gathered on the roof of the prison, preparing to capture Lacombe, who still stood on the edge of the roof. Two hours had passed since he clambered up and during his talk with his lawyer other prisoners in adjacent cells overhearing scraps of the conversation, shouted to him and cried, 'Hurrah for anarchy!'

M. Boucheron renewed his arguments to Lacombe to be reasonable, but the Anarchist glancing at a clock in a church steeple near the prison which pointed to 11.28, said:

'At half-past eleven all will be finished,' and at that moment, raising his hand to his forehead in salute, shouted:

'It is the moment. Tell my mother that my last thought was of her. Farewell!'

He then jumped like a diver to the stone courtyard far below, where he was dashed to death.

SAYS TYRANNY REIGNS SUPREME IN PORTUGAL

Duchess of Bedford Writes a Sensational Story of Conditions Under Republic.

London, April 7—The Daily Mail gives prominence to an article by Adeline Duchess, of Bedford, widow of the tenth Duke, based on her personal observations and investigations in Portugal. She alleges that Portugal is groaning under terrorism which recalls the conditions in Naples and Sicily in the worst days of Bomba.

The Duchess says: 'No tyrant could devise a more infamous system of terrorism than that which is being carried on by Carbarine, the sections of the Republican party now in power which, headed by Premier Coats, imposes its iron hand on the people of Portugal. There are spies in every household.

Referring to the suppression of the Church, the Duchess says, 'The name of God is forbidden in the Republic. The republic has definitely undertaken the extinction of the Christian faith. The children in the schools are decorated with little badges bearing the words: "No God; no religion."

The crosses in the cemeteries have been torn down and recently the remains of some nuns were violated and cast into a pit.

A LOSS TO QUEEN'S.

Kingston, Ont., April 5.—Prof. A. C. Covington, of the faculty of science at Queen's University, has resigned. He is leaving for Nashville, Tenn., to go into business.

Twice a Mother in Six Weeks

Insurance Act Commissioners Must Decide if the Babies Are Twins.

London, April 5. —The commissioners who are carrying out the provisions of the Natural Insurance Act, have a delicate problem to solve. The wife of a Lancashire workman gave birth to a son on Feb. 24, and obtained the government maternity grant of thirty shillings under the law. On April 1 she gave birth to a girl. The question is, can the mother claim another thirty shillings. She can if the new baby is regarded as a separate child, but if it is held that the second baby is a twin, it will have to be thrown into the first bargain, as twins count as one for insurance purposes. The doctors say there is no doubt that the second baby is a twin, although the lapse of six weeks in such cases is extremely rare.

MISSING RELATIVES.

Information concerning the following inquiries from friends may be sent to the Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal:—

Ball, Amelia), went to Canada with her husband, 1906; was living Nanaimo, B.C., two years ago. Sister Rose asks.

Bennett (Charles Frederick), left England and went to Paris, Ontario, six years ago. Daughters Daisy and Martha ask.

Berglund (Johan Fridolf), a Swede, was last heard of San Francisco 20 years ago. Nephew Askar asks.

Cain (Benjamin), was last heard of Smith's Falls, Ontario, six years ago. Brother James asks.

Carter (John H.), a blacksmith, was living Watertown, New York, 1897. Sister Jennie asks.

Chapman (Edwin) was last heard of in Canada, 1911. Sister asks.

Dodd (William Deighton), a compositor, late of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was last heard of at Staten Island, New Jersey, eight years ago. Sister Cissy asks.

McDonald (James, William and Anastasia) left Wallsend for America 30 years ago. Niece asks.

Morris (George), a telegraph outfitter's laborer, was living at Alexandra Ave., Winnipeg, two years ago. Father asks.

Stewart (Julia), was last heard of U. S. A., 10 years ago. Mother and sister Mary ask.

Fader: Alexander Fader would be glad to hare from his brother, John Faber, formerly of Nova Scotia, who has not been heard of for 14 years.

Adams, Thomas, was last heard of Town Hall, East Newark, N. J., 10 years ago. Brother Harry asks.

Daley, Arthur Charles.—wrote from North Bend, B.C., 12 months ago. Sister asks.

Frew, Mary, nee Douglas, formerly of Uewcastle, was living Stratford Ont., 1908. Daughter Mary asks.

Hamilton, James, was donkeyman on board a New York liner two years ago. Brother William asks.

Jones, Rosetta Elizabeth Jane Corby, went to Toronto when a child in 1900; is still believed to be living in Canada. Father asks.

Kavannah, Julia, nee Browne, left Dublin for Windsor, Ontario, 30 years ago. Sister Agnes asks

Lewis, Albert Edward, left Rugby for New York 15 years ago. Father asks.

Lovelock, William J., was living on Davie street, Vancouver, two years ago. Mother asks.

Morrison, John, left Quarries Home, N. B., for Caanda, 30 years ago. Niece Annie asks.

O'Connell, John A., was living on Griswold street, Detroit, 1880. Brother Charles asks.

O'Neil, Cornelius, was last heard of when he paid a visit to Manchester two or three uears ago; is thought to have returned to Philadelphia. Nephew Horatio asks.

Pearce, Christabel Eugenie, nee Morant, formerly of Croydon, was living on Clementine stret, San Francisco, 7 years ago. Mother asks.

Quinton, Henry, was living in Massena, Ohio, 1889. Sister Louisa asks.

Smith, Charls eWilliam, was living in West street, New York, 10 years ago. Father and sister Mary Ann ask.

Stapleton, Joseph, a blacksmith, was last seen in Bethnal Green 36 years ago; was then about to go to Colonies. Daughter Jane asks.

MEDICAL.

(Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor,' 'Witness' Montreal. Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

SORE FOOT.

Mrs. J.E.H. has a daughter, ten years old, who has always been healthy and active. About two years ago she hurt her right foot in jumping down from a window. She suffered quite a little at the time, having to be kept away from school for some days. Several times she has had sore heels from ill-fitting or tight shoes. Lately, she has complained a good deal of her right heel. The shoes and stockings have been changed under the impression that it was the old trouble again, but the complaints continue. There is no discoloration or irritation of the skin visible. She has been much in her bare feet in summer, and this winter may have had her feet wet. Ans.—It may be the pressure of a tight boot, or she may have given herself a knock. You had better look at her feet when she is standing in her bare feet on a hard floor. She may have a flat foot; this would cause pain similar to what she complains of. If her instep is the least bit down, take her to your doctor. She would then need some kind of a support. If it is not that, have her bathe the foot once daily in hot water, and let her wear comfortable, low shoes with a broad heel.

MORPHINE.

'Witness' Reader' has noticed some references to the campaign that has been going on against morphine and cocaine. Wishes to know if morphine is no longer to be made. Ans.—According to the new law on the subject, druggists are prohibited from selling morphine, except under a doctor's prescription. They are also prohibited from repeating such prescriptions without a new order being given by the doctor on each occasion. This is to prevent old prescriptions from being refilled repeatedly. The idea is, of course, to prevent self-drugging, and to make the obtaining of all such poisons increasingly difficult.

ARTHRITIS.

'Subscriber' asks if there is any preventive for arthritis, and what kind of a diet is required. Ans.—It is difficult to answer your questions precisely, as there are more kinds of arthritis than one. Acute arthritis may be rheumatic, septic, or due to injury, or, again, may follow some infective fever. The treatment will differ according to the cause. If you mean the chronic form, rheumatoid arthritis, there is unfortunately no preventive. In such cases the diet should be abundant, and as nutritious as possible. No special article of food need be prohibited. Massage, exercise, warm baths, and an open air life in a warm climate are beneficial.

NEURALGIA OF THE STOMACH.

M.M.L. asks what neuralgia of the stomach is: its symptoms and cure. He has been treated for indigestion. The condition was called neuralgia. He has been told by one doctor that there is no disease properly called neuralgia of the stomach. Inquirer suffers considerable pain, especially after eating, and is run down and weak. Ans.—Neuralgia of the stomach, that is to say, cramp in the stomach, is a symptom, not a disease, so far as I can learn. It is always symptomatic of some other disease, with the possible exception of those cases attributed to fear of worry. Even here, it is not unlikely that the secreting power of the stomach is interfered with as well. The causes of pain in the stomach are: exposure to cold, worry, hysteria, neurasthenia, ulceration, hyperacidity, locomotor ataxia, acute indigestion, irritation of the gastric nerves. Thus, you see it is difficult to designate the cure without knowing a great deal more about your case. It is usually desirable to have a special meal given, and the digestive power of the stomach tested by chemical means in all obstinate cases.

HAIR TURNING WHITE.

Subscriber,' Cornwall, asks what is the remedy for hair turning white. The scalp is often itchy, and the hair falls a little. There is some dandruff, but the scalp is not very dry. Ans.—You should first ascertain the cause and remove it. Then strive to get the scalp in healthy condition, and stimulate it to more vigorous action. Hair will turn grey from local disease of the scalp, neuralgia, severe and persistent headaches, worry, fright, severe fevers, many constitutional diseases and poor nutrition. Lastly, some cases are hereditary. These you cannot cure. In your case, it is probably the scalp that is at fault. I should advise you to wash the head once a fortnight with hot water and tar soap. Use vigorous rubbing. Dry gently before a fire. Massage the scalp twice daily. For this purpose, place the flats of the finger-tips at the roots of the hair and move the scalp backwards and forwards in different directions over the bone. Do not rub the hair, or you may rub it out. Once daily use the following tonic: Resorcin, three drachms; salicylic acid, twenty grains; castor oil, two drachms; bay rum, one ounce; rectified spirits to make eight ounces.

FRECKLES.

J.H.L. asks what it is that causes a person's face to break out in blotches and freckles, which slowly disappear, and then return. Ans.—This is a hard question. Such blotches are sometimes attributed to a sluggish lives. A blue pill (5 grains) at bedtime for a few nights, followed by a Seidlitz powder in the morning would be beneficial here. In women, uterine or ovarian trouble is responsible in some cases. In all, there is probably some change in the skin due to disturbance of what is known as 'internal secretion.' Fair people are apt to suffer in this way. The cause is often unknown.

BOILS.

Mrs. C. R. has a baby four months old, who has been troubled from birth with pimples which look like boils or ulcers. She had one on the breast, which gathered and broke. Others come to a yellowish head. She has one on the chin, which is deep seated. She has a cough, and wheezes a good deal. At birth she weighed five pounds; now is twelve. She sleeps and eats well, and is bright. She is fed on a mixture of patent barley, groats, lime water and milk. Two other children are entirely free from this trouble. Ans.—I would suggest giving her in addition two or three teaspoonfuls of orange juice daily. Put the white of one raw egg into her feeding bottle once daily. Every second day, give her a teaspoonful of the expressed juice of raw beefsteak. She needs more variety in the food than she is getting. You will find it very helpful to give her a little yeast until the boils cease to form. Take a cake of Fleischmann's compressed yeast. Take one sixteenth part of this, rub into a thin paste with a little water and give her the dose three times daily after she has had her bottle. You will need to persist in this for about six weeks. If it does not upset her stomach, it is likely to cure her. If not well borne, give less.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

INTERFERING MOTHER-IN-LAW.

J.R. has been married going on three years, and has two children; during this time there has been considerable trouble and interference between man and wife, caused by my mother-in-law. I might say there is a difference of creed. 1. Can I eject her from my house, and forbid her entering it; also her family? 2. Can I take the children, a boy and girl, or being the father, what does the law allow me in any case? Ans.—You do not state whom you wish to eject, or under what circumstances you wish to take the children.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

J.H.C.—I have been the lessee of a certain house for the past 14 years. But this house has been sold since the 1st of March. The new landlord has accepted all the leases that were signed before the sale took place, but requests that we pay him each month our rent in advance, which has never been requested in the past. 1. Can I be legally compelled to pay him as he requests, when I always pay on the 15th of each month? 2. Can he come into my house with two witnesses and give me 24 hours' notice, which ends at 10 o'clock on Good Friday, which is a legal holiday, that if my rent is not paid by that time, he will make me leave the house? 3. Can he cancel my lease, seeing that I have been advised by the former landlord's agent that the same was acceptable to the new owner? Ans.—1. No, unless lease calls for payment in advance. 2. No. 3. No.

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.

ALDERSON — On March 9, 1913, at Hill Crest, Pinewood-road, Bromley, Kent, England, the wife of A. E. Alderson, of a son.

BAKER — At River Beaudette, P.Q., on April 2, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Baker, a daughter.

CHURCH — On March 31, 1913, at 116 Carling avenue, Ottawa, to Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Church, a daughter.

CRONK — At Maternity Hospital, Ottawa, on April 1, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Cronk, of Hudson, Que., a son. Both well.

DUNN — On March 29, 1913, at Maritana, to Mr. and Mrs. Willard A. Dunn, a son.

HURLBUT—On March 30, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Hurlbut (nee Gertrude Ritchie), a daughter.

JOYCE — At Buckingham, Que., on March 25, 1913, a daughter to the Rev. E. L. and Mrs. Joyce, of Poltimore, Que.

NOBLE— On March 18, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Noble, Greenfield Park, a daughter.

PADDON — On March 28, 1913, at 287 Albert street, Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Paddon, a daughter.

ROWAT — On March 28, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rowat, Somerset, Man., a son.

MARRIED.

BATEMAN — EMMERSON—On March 24, 1913, at St. Luke's Church, Red Deer, Alta., by the Rev. W. G. A. Moore, rector, John T. Bateman, eldest son of the late John Bateman, Clapham, Lancaster, England, and Mary Isabel Emmerson (Bollie), second daughter of the late George Emmerson, Brandon, Durham, England.

APRIL SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked April, are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing I sever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. A word to the wise, elsewhere in this issue, or write for particulars.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Block, Montreal.

BENNING — FINDLAY — At 198 St. James street, Ottawa, on April 2, 1913, Isabel Jean Findlay to James Benning, Williamstown, Ont., by the Rev. D. Findlay, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Mr. McIntyre, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

CLEMENTS — HANLEY — At 8 Prevost avenue, on April 1, 1913, by the Rev. R. L. Ballantyne, pastor of Maisonneuve Presbyterian Church, Mr. James Clements, of Montreal, to Elizabeth A. Hanley, of Glengarry County.

GARDNER — SMYTHE — By the Rev. Walter M. Loucks, at St. Matthew's Church, Ottawa, on April 3, 1913, Lillian, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Smythe, to Robert Lorne Gardner, M.D., both of Ottawa.

LOVEDAY — LAWSON — At Almonte, Ont., on April 2, 1913, Linda Gould Lawson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lawson, to George Bannard Loveday, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Loveday, of Ottawa.

STAINER — ELPHICK — On March 22, 1913, by the Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.D., Paul Stainer, of Ansonia, Conn., to Alice Letitia, youngest daughter of Mrs. Margaret Elphick, of Montreal.

Ottawa papers please copy.

WEBBER — ROBERTSON — On April 3, 1913, by the Rev. Herbert Moule, Helen, daughter of Mr. Charles Robertson, to James Webber, elder son of the late John Webber.

DIED.

BROWN — At the Parsonage, on the evening of March 31st, 1913, Dorothy Pearl, aged 1 year, 9 months and days, youngest and dearly beloved daughter of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Brown, pastor of the East End Methodist Church.

'Safe in the arms of Jesus.'

COULTER — At the residence of his brother-in-law, Boyd Settlement, on March 27, 1913, John James Coulter, of Anderson's Corners, aged 46 years.

Peterborough and Lindsay papers please copy.

CRAIK — At Allan's Corner, Que., Ellen Ewart, widow of the late Alex. Craik, of Allan's Corner.

CUDA — At the Grace Dart Home Hospital, on April 5, 1913, Giuseppe Cuda, of San Miasti, Italy, aged 24 years.

DUFTY — On April 2, 1913, at No. 18 Calumet avenue, John Dufty.

Troy papers please copy.

DUNHAM — At Carleton Place, Ont., on March 28, 1913, W. M. Dunham, son of the late Dr. Dunham, Newboro.

FORTIER — On April 4, 1913, at his residence, 51 Esplanade, Quebec, at the age of 74 years and 5 months, Dr. J. E. Fortier, in his lifetime Collector of Provincial Revenue.

HENDERSON — On April 4, 1913, at his late residence, 631 Belmont avenue, Westmount, Montreal, Alexander Henderson, in his 83rd year.

HOOPER — At St. Lambert, on April 5, 1913, W. H. V. Hooper.

HOSSACK — On March 27, 1913, at her late residence, 73 Annabella St., Winnipeg, Joanna, widow of the late William Chisholm Hossack (who died on Thursday, March 20, 1913), aged 63 years and 5 months.

LAMBTON — On April 6, 1913, Robert Henry Lambton, aged 65 years.

Quebec papers please copy.

MACDUFF — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, Que., on March 19, 1913, Joseph Alfred Macduff, of Point Fortune, Que., aged 55 years.

MacFARLANE — At Ottawa, on April 4, 1913, Albert George MacFarlane, in his 53rd year.

MacKERACHER — In Montreal, on Sunday, April 6, 1913, at the age of 41 years, W. M. MacKeracher, B.A. (401 Durocher, Outremont).

McCUAIG — On Saturday, April 5, 1913, Wilhelmina Silver, beloved wife of Peter G. McCuaig.

McLEAN — At Hammond, Ont., on April 1, 1913, Maria James, widow of the late John McLean.

MUNRO — Thomas Munro, native of Cromarty, Scotland, at Montreal, Canada, on March 27, 1913, aged 63 years.

Inverness papers please copy.

PADUCHI — At the Grace Dart Home Hospital, of tuberculosis, on March 29, 1913, Toni Paduchi, aged 54 years, late of Italy.

PALMER — On March 19, 1913, at Evansville, Indiana, George Palmer, barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Venerable Arthur Palmer, Archdeacon of Toronto.

PATTERSON — In Kingston, Ont., on April 3, 1913, Capt. Matthew Patterson, in his 81st year.

PURDY — In Kingston, Ont., on April 2, 1913, Elijah B. Purdy, aged 83 years.

ROBINSON — At Waterloo, P.Q., on April 2, 1913, entered into rest, Emma Jane Dampier, widow of the late J. Robinson, in her 86th year.

SHIRREFF — On March 27, 1913, at the residence of her brother, W. A. Shirreff, Fitzroy Harbor, Jane W. Shirreff, aged 75 years.

SIMS — At Ottawa General Hospital, on March 27, 1913, Joanna McKay, beloved wife of Wm. J. Sims, 581 McLaren street.

SPARKS — At Ottawa, on March 27, 1913, George A. Sparks, of Royal Observatory, Ottawa, in his 55th year.

TAYLOR — At Poughkeepsie, N.Y., on March 26, 1913, A. G. D. Taylor, I.S.O., late Clerk of English Journals, in the House of Commons, Ottawa, in his 82rd year.

WILSON — Suddenly, at Kingston, Ont., on April 1, 1913, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. H. Birkett, Bagot street, Mrs. James Wilson, in her 86th year.

WRIGHT — On April 4, 1913, at 299 Bay street, Ottawa, Emma Watt, relict of the late J. N. Wright, of Aylmer, Que.

BUTTERCUPS:—EGGS FROM THIS wonderful egg-producing breed. My strain first in Canada; new blood imported each year; $2 per 15. J. J. DEAN, Winona, Ont.

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INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, 1st Prize winners, 13 eggs, $1.50; also Great Laying Strain, S. C. White Leghorns, won 1st prize at Granby; 15 eggs, $1. J. WRIGHT IRWIN, Granby, Que.

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