Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

VOLUME 71, NUMBER 40. MONTREAL, *The People's Paper.* OCTOBER 3, 1916 $1.00 POST-PAID; 4c A COPY.

The Week's Outlook

The Witness Founded in 1846.

Published by John Dougall & Son, at the 'Witness' Block, Montreal, Canada. John Redpath Dougall, Editor.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1916.

Further Gains

In the early part of the week the British forces which had pushed their way far to the north of the town of Combles, and the French forces that had pushed their way far to the east of it, leaving it as a salient at the apex of a right angle, made an encircling movement and quickly captured this stronghold of the German position, taking a few thousand prisoners, with a good deal of booty. On the same day the British took Thiepval, another great German stronghold that has held their line back since the beginning of the July offensive. This was probably the most thoroughly fortified point for many miles along the line. The ground here was undermined with a network of tunnels and living rooms that made it impossible for any artillery attack to touch the Germans holding it. They simply went down into their warrens until the artillery attack was over, and the moment it ceased and a British advance started they came up out of their holes like gophers, and, mounting their machine guns, held the enemy off. Thiepval was taken not by direct attack, but by a surrounding movement, the British getting in behind the German positions. These were the two most sucessful events on the Somme front during the week. But the British artillery has not been idle for a moment, nor has the French. They have been pounding away at the German defenders in the shallow entrenchments of their new lines. After a week's bombardment of the northern line of the Somme salient the British on Sunday made an advance into the German front trenches on a front a mile and a half long.

A Matter of Endurance

Count von Wiegand, who is the German correspondent for the New York "World," closes his description of the fighting on the Somme with the following sentence: "It resolves itself largely into whether the Allies can at the rate of the last three months keep up their offensive tactics longer than the resistance." The answer to that question depends on whether the two sides are now fighting on anything like equal terms, as the Count seems to imply that they are. If in the warfare on the Somme the German losses are as great as those of the Allies, and if the expenditure of ammunition by which their successes are gained is not too far in excess of that used by Germany for the defence, the Allies can maintain their attack until something decisive is accomplished. Unfortunately the movement is so slow that the German forces concentrated for the support, far back of the lines, have probably been able to construct a new network of trenches somewhat comparable in strength to the line which the British and French first broke through, and when the Germans are driven back to this new line in their rear the amount of heavy artillery needed to move them out of it may be so great as to cause a long pause. However, there is no sign yet of a let up in this strenuous fighting, and so long as the Allies can continue it Germany has to hold her main force of reserves in the vicinity of the Somme. The British losses were over a hundred thousand during September. The losses of the Germans facing them were probably considerably heavier. The French have carried on just as strenuous an offensive as the British, so that the German losses during September on the western front must have been at least a quarter of a million. That is a rate that must soon tell.

In the Balkans

On the Balkan front there has been no change of position during the week except that the Serbs, just at the end of the week, captured the Kaimakalan Heights, and assert that they caused frightful havoc to the Bulgars. The whole interest in the south Balkans this week has centred in the diplomatic struggle that is going on in Greece. Vehizelos, the former Greek Premier, took ship from Athens for Crete, where he was acclaimed the head of a new government, and in the succeeding days, all the important islands of the Greek Archipelago determined to follow the revolutionary party. The King is still obdurate, and will not lead the Greek people to war. He may, however, at any moment be forced to change his decision. Indeed reports have been very emphatic for the last two or three days that he will change immediately. It is difficult for the Allies to go wholeheartedly into war with the Bulgars from their Salonica base until Greece has been settled with. The north side of the Balkans is shrouded in mystery. Neither Berlin nor Rumania are giving any reports of what is going on in the Dobrudja. Far to the west of this, at Hermannstadt, Austrian forces, said to be under command of von Falkenhayn, entirely surrounded the Rumanian forces stationed in the region of Hermannstadt. The Rumanians were, however, able to cut their way through to safety, though they lost some three thousand of their number in prisoners.

Russia Strikes Again

Along the Russian front it was unusually quiet all week, but just at the end of the week the army of General Brusiloff delivered another of those smashing blows for which it has become famous, and pushed the Austrian line back in two places in Galicia. They gained ground along the railway from Brody to Lemberg at a point northeast of Lemberg, and also gained ground in the neighborhood of Brzezany to the southeast of Lemberg. In the two attacks they captured four thousand prisoners. General Brusiloff is evidently seeing to it that Austro-German forces are not withdrawn from this front to strengthen the line in Transylvania or to help the Bulgars further south. While we hear little of the Dobrudja front it is practically certain that Russia is piling up there as large a force as she can get arms and ammunition for. In the Caucasus the Russian and Turkish forces are marking time and no word comes from the fighting lines in Persia.

Warning to Neutrals

All experts look for a continuation of the war through 1917. Under present conditions it would be wrong to assume anything else if we do not wish, in that case, to be caught unprepared. Recruiting must go on as though it was going to take as long to beat the Kaiser as it took to beat Bonaparte, and that was twenty years. The preparation of munitions must go on even though mountains of them should be happily rendered useless by an earlier peace. In answer to a question how long the war would last, Mr. Lloyd George said there are neither clocks nor calendars in the British army to-day. The war would go on until those responsible for it were beaten. Any proposal of intervention by neutrals on behalf of peace could only be taken as unfriendly towards the Allies. The nations that did not flinch when, on account of their utter unpreparedness they were retreating for two years on every front; that did not requite foul play on the part of the enemy, but simply fought on; that made no appeal to neutrals for aid when thus fighting the world's battle at a terrible disadvantage, and were offered none, were not going, now that the tables were turned, and the Allies outnumbered their enemies in men and excelled them in preparedness, to sacrifice what they had fought for at any one's request, namely, the rendering impossibles of any recurrence of such an assault on the peace and liberties of the world. This is common sense. To consent, after so much carnage, to any state of things that would mean a renewed period of mutual hatred and fear, and of ever-increasing burdens of preparedness for a still more terrible conflict, certain to ensue, would be inhuman, and to urge it is silly.

Punishment

Mr. Lloyd George went on to say that "this ghastliness must never be re-"enacted on this earth, and one method "at least of answering that end is the "infliction of such punishment upon the "perpetrators of this outrage against "humanity that the temptation to emu-"late their exploits will be eliminated "from the hearts of the evil-minded "amongst the rulers of men." That may be one way, but is not a very promising way. We are pleased to gather that the people to be punished are the rulers of men. The War Minister does not propose to make the punishment fall on the nations, which, however strong their sympathy with a bad cause, however docile their brutality as agents of a fiendish power, have been after all merely passive tools of governments that befooled them. Two things seem pretty well assured with regard to these misled peoples. One is that before they come to their knees their punishment will have pretty well befitted their crimes, and the other is that they will be reduced beyond the power of bearing much more punishment of any sort. Another thing we hope and look for is that they will be so repentant that punishment, as punishment, would be inapplicable, whatever fruits mete for repentance in the way of such restitution as might be possible to them they might be expected to bring forth. But when it comes to the punishment of the rulers of men we naturally ask how it is to be done. If there are murderers and raveners and ravishers in the world, the rulers of the Central nations are ten thousand times guilty. Are they to be shot? That would be such a miserably weak retribution as to be futile, and we have never heard even that to be seriously recommended by anybody. One has to go back to the barbarous times of the prophet Samuel to find parallels for such treatment. Perhaps in the past kings have spared kings' lives on the principle that hawks do not pick out hawks' eyes. But there is still a divinity that hedges a king, and still a mysterious tradition that kings can do no wrong.

Deposing Kings

Then there is still the treatment accorded by Timur the Tartar to Bayazid the Turk, of putting the conquered enemy in a cage and exhibiting him. The practice of the early Romans was to exhibit the conquered kings in a triumphal procession through Rome. This would be a more fitting as well as more severe punishment than death. Nothing could be more horrible to those proud men than to be treated like wild beasts in a menagerie to be mocked at by mankind. Still the punishment of the pillory has long been discarded. Whatever its effect on the culprit—and that was probably only bad—or as a preventive of crime, which was perhaps less than nil, its effect on the people generally was abominable. The fact is that, when it comes to apportioning punishment, or measuring its moral qualities, one is lost in its futility. It does not deter from crime. We do not believe that, had Bonaparte been shot or pilloried, or put in a dungeon, it would have made a hair's breadth of difference to the course of William the Second. Reference to punishment, either of the nation by commercial ostracism, or of the rulers by vengeance of any sort, is always the weak point of any eschatology of the war. It is the lame and impotent conclusion of much virtuous eloquence and noble resolve. The proper treatment of the robber clans of the Ottomans, of the Hapsburgs and of the Hohenzollerns is, what the Greeks are at present threatening to do with their shilly-shally king, their deposition at the hands of their people, and the final consignment of long generations of all sorts of crime against humanity to the contempt of history, the burial forever of the dishonored and degrading principle of autocracy, and the rebirth of the peoples whose real manhood autocracy has atrophied. The only successful ending to the war will be when the German people revolt against their nation's iniquity and range themselves with the Allies against the powers of brute force. To this end the light, which their rulers and teachers and preachers have successfully shut out, must be let in upon them; and it seems as though this was not going to be done otherwise than by the complete breaking down of the "arm of flesh" wherein they have been taught to put their trust. How soon this reaction will come it is not for war ministers to declare or consider. Their business is to bring the war to success.

Concerning Mr. Rogers

No case; abuse plaintiff's attorney. The discredited party in Manitoba has gone one better. With them it is: No case; abuse the court. The lawyer for the government explained that he was so taken by surprise by the ruffianism of the so-called honorable Robert Rogers that he had not found words to express his astonishment, the lawyer of the contrary part concurring in this rebuke. The country as a whole felt very little astonishment at any outrage upon decency on the part of the honorable Robert Rogers. When the government of which he had been a member and the department which he had administered was under investigation for alleged graft, what could he do but accuse the Royal Commission of grafting, giving as a reason that the commissioner was a judge and was to receive a fee. We have no knowledge as to whether the law of a judge's position was better understood by the Honorable Robert Rogers or by the many respected judges who have accepted the King's commission to make investigations into alleged evils. What we do know is that judges are the proper persons to conduct such inquiries. Indeed this is a case which eminently proves this. Had the commissioner been a layman, Mr. Rogers would easily have found other methods of abuse, and where would the layman have been in the presence of such insolence toward a royal commission? We do not undertake to decide whether a royal commission has the prerogatives of a court or not. That is a question on which judges differ and which will yet be referred to the highest authority. What is plain is that it needs to have power to defend its dignity in the same way that courts have. We are not forestalling the finding of the Galt commission with regard to alleged graft in connection with the Agricultural College, only passing the judgment which the dispassionate part of the public will pass on such tactics as those of Mr. Rogers and his following.

Reverence for the Bench

The Honorable Robert Rogers when interviewed as to his outbreak said that it had only been a curtain raiser, an eminently true remark, as there immediately appeared on the stage a chorus exaggerating his indecencies against the ermine. It may be that the writers who took up this ribaldry were more moved by a desire for advertisement than concerned to raise smoke to hide the doings of the Roblin government. One of them said he had no objection to spending a month in jail. He need not. While there, he was the hero of an admiring crowd who brought him nice things. The imprisoned ones boasted of the good time they had had with the conviot Kelly, the tool of the Roblin government for robbing the province through the Parliament House contract. There is a common opinion in the western states that judges who act contrary to the likings of the common people are proper objects of abuse. Mr. Roosevelt sought presidential election as an advocate of giving the people power to dismiss judges that offend them. This is perhaps a natural result of the custom there prevailing of electing politicians as judges for a term of years, and then referring their tenure of office to the people again, but it would be the substitution of popular and party passions for law and justice. Under our government the judicial function is sacred, and that dignity is guarded in every way possible. To abuse a judge, on the bench is altogether unlawful, and to allow a judge to be publicly abused is altogether intolerable.

Judges on Royal Commissions

The point which the press made was that the appointment of judges to royal commissions was degrading the bench by mixing up politics with the judicial function. This would apply in the very least degree to the present case, as the party being investigated is a Conservative government and Judge Galt, the commissioner, is a Conservative. Judges are indeed but men, and generally have been party men. If it were possible to invoke a heavenly order of beings, there might be question about employing them. As it is, we have seen no cause to question the impartiality of the commission tribunals for which there has been unfortunately so much call. The Davidson commission and the Meredith-Duff commission were appointed by the government of which Mr. Rogers is a member. To account for that, Mr. Rogers said that that government had first taken powers from Parliament to make such appointment. How that could affect the question of judicial corruption as alleged he did not point out. The commission which indicted Kelly and the Roblin government was appointed by the government which it morally convicted. With regard to the rightness of sending journalists to jail for denouncing judges while engaged on judicial duty, we are only at liberty to say, while the matter is before the courts, in the words of a minister who was assailed in a hotel elevator, we are sorry things have gone so far. But journalists were always under that liability. We need hardly add that the Honorable Robert Rogers is an unsuitable person to be a minister of the Crown, and that the ministry as a whole is responsible for his behavior. It has generally been understood that objectionable as he is he holds office by virtue of his ability to manage elections. This is a poor compliment to the electorate.

National Registration

As one watches the recently enlisted regiments passing along the streets in Montreal, the band and colonel have hardly passed before the eye is caught by the sight of an old man in the ranks. The attention once having been drawn to this feature, the eye travels from group to group as the fours pass along, and in almost every group of four one finds another white haired man, sometimes two and sometimes even three, white-haired men in a group. And as the regiment marches quickly by with its drum beating, one is impressed with the bravery with which these men of from fifty to sixty hold up their heads and try to step out as if they had the spring of youth. But it is painfully evident they have not. From the expression on their faces and the stiffness with which they walk it is clear that they are under severe strain to keep up, and as one watches to the very end of the file of the thousand men as they tramp along, the feeling of pity for these men, who are so gloriously trying to be young and do their share, gradually changes into a feeling that some new way must be got to fill the ranks of Canada's battalions. The time has not come when we need to call on our old men to go and do our fighting. It is wonderfully courageous of them to volunteer, but we must not let them make the sacrifice simply because such a large number of our younger men do not take the war seriously. We do not want to impress into the ranks "cold feets," as a servant girl was heard to call out the other day after a man passing, who, however, had already done his bit and had just returned from the front; there are lots of men still left in the country who are not of the "cold feets" variety, and who must in some way be brought to see the need and induced or shamed into putting on the uniform. Mr. Rainville, member for Vercheres, the other day, in addressing a French-Canadian gathering, warned his audience that if Quebec does not do better than it has been doing in the recruiting line he would become an advocate of conscription. The National Service, of which Sir Thomas Tait has been created head, is expected to do something to relieve the situation; but if it is not quickly successful national registration will be the next legal step.

Not All Bad!

The "Tribune," a New York Republican paper, very pro-Ally in sentiment, stated a few weeks ago that there is no element of the United States population of any political weight that desires to see even benevolent neutrality. This statement coming from a paper which is altogether friendly to our cause, came as a surprise and a shock. But the "Tribune" is, after all, a political paper, and intensely interested in winning a victory for its political champion, Mr. Hughes. If to do this it is necessary for it to do things that slightly militate against the chances of the Allies it probably would not hesitate being firmly convinced that the Allies are going to win anyway. For this reason the statement of the "Tribune" is possibly not to be taken at face value, but a discount to be made for political bias. Whatever the "Tribune" may think on this matter there is no doubt what the most important papers of the Democratic party, both in New York and Philadelphia, think, and their view is very different to that of the "Tribune." They are making the primary issue of their whole campaign for Mr. Wilson the fact that the German-Americans are supporting Hughes. These papers are not politically blind, and they would not be doing this if they were not certain that there is a very large section of the American population that is intensely interested in the war and pro-Ally in opinion. It may not be argued that these papers are making anti-Germanism their principal political cry because it is the only fault they have to find with Mr. Hughes, for they have never had a better chance to lay emphasis on the danger of a new Republican tariff revision, or to lay stress on the weakness of the arguments of the Republican candidate. Mr. Hughes is not showing up as a deep or ingenious thinker. He criticises Mr. Wilson as a politician of the opposite party would be expected to without revealing any power of constructive statesmanship.

Pro-German Votes

While both in New York and Philadelphia the principal Democratic papers are showing, by their use of anti-Germanism as the chief plank in their platform, that they believe in the existence of a very strong and influential pro-Ally feeling, it must be admitted that, so far as it is possible to analyze the votes cast at the primaries, both in New York and New Jersey, the pro-German vote is able to swing the electorate. The New Jersey primaries were a victory for the pro-Germans not only in the Republican party, but in the Democratic party as well. Senator Martine, who, though a Democrat, has always opposed Mr. Wilson, secured the Democratic nomination over his opponent who supported Mr. Wilson, while in the Republican party two pronounced pro-Germans were nominated for governor and for senator. In New York, Mr. Bacon, formerly United States Ambassador to France, a strong pro-Ally, ran for nomination for senator in opposition to Mr. Calder, a party politician of the most ordinary type, whose chief ability as representative of the Williamsburg district of Brooklyn has been to secure grants for naval construction in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where a very large number of his constituents are employed. He was defeated. Party politics is naturally the real passion of the country at election time in the United States as elsewnere, and the vast majority of people will divide on the issue according to whether their forebears were Republican or Democratic. But all who have the remotest connection with Germany find this relationship such a compelling force as to override other political feelings. It is possible that there are, as it is supposed that there are by the Democratic papers, a very much larger number who are pro-Ally, but it may easily be doubted, as the "Tribune" doubts, that these are enthusiastically enough pro-Ally to vote against the party that it has been their lifelong custom to support.

Make It Of Use

When postoffice banks were opened by the Canadian government, depositors were limited in many directions, avowedly for the purpose of not making the Dominion Savings Banks so efficient as to attract business from the other savings banks. Why the government should run a business in a poor way is not plain. They have limited the amount that may be put in the postoffice banks, limited the amount that may be put in at one time, and made rules regarding withdrawals. All these are useless restrictions. The Canadian postoffice, which has an office in every little hamlet throughout the country, could make of itself the finest possible savings bank, and by so doing it would provide the government with a large part of the means to finance the war It is not too late for it to take a lesson from the United States, which country has just removed some of these restrictions by raising the maximum amount allowed a single depositor from five hundred to a thousand dollars, and has put no limit on the amount that may be deposited at one time other than that the account must not exceed a thousand dollars. By removing these restrictions the deposits in the postoffice savings bank in the United States, which, by the way, do not pay as much interest as the other savings banks of the country, are now growing at the rate of a million dollars a month. Should the Canadian government make its postoffice savings banks as easy to do business with as are the other savings banks, it would be paying three percent instead of five and a half percent for a large part of its war loan. Why not? Has the postoffice got to protect the savings banks as it protected the express companies when it made a bluff at undertaking the parcel postage business, but made the conditions so unsatisfactory as to leave nearly the whole business in the hands of the express companies for the sole purpose, as Mr. Pelletier stated, of not injuring the express companies? Possibly there are those at Ottawa who think that the postoffice and the postoffice savings bank are run in the interest and by the permission of the express companies and banks. If so, it is time they learnt that the people of Canada expect them to be run for them, and to be made as useful as possible.

Land Taxes

The Dominion Government is being appealed to by companies holding large tracts of land in the west, particularly American companies, to put a stop to the taxation of their unused lands by provincial and municipal authorities. They complain that the general tax, hail tax, gopher tax, school tax and wild land tax, are endangering their interests. Possibly they are, and so much the better if they are. It is greatly to the interests of the provinces and municipalities to have all land under occupation. Land that is held out of occupation by speculators is a burden to the communities around it. However, the municipal and provincial governments will, for their own good, not tax wild land to such a height that nobody will desire to hold it. They will, for their own benefit, tax the land lighty enough to leave a speculative margin of profit to the holder, as otherwise the government will have the land thrown back on its hands and get no taxes at all. The Dominion Government has replied to their request, quite properly, that it has no power to interfere with local taxation.

A Good Thing Over done

An eight foot ballot is to be given to the militia, from the State of New York, who are stationed on the Mexican border, on which to mark their votes. This eight foot ballot is believed to be the largest ever printed. Not that it is made for the purpose of being large, as it is as compact as possible, but the requirements are tremendous. When it is said that this ballot is eight feet long, that does not mean that it is a narrow strip eight feet long. It is a strip of paper about as wide as a page of the "Witness," and eight feet long. That is to say, the New York ballot for its militia is about the size of the first eight pages of this "Witness." As a piece of voting paper it is brobdingnagian. On it there appear no names of candidates at all, only the names of the vacant offices to be voted for. Along with this ballot each soldier is given a pamphlet of many pages telling him of the various candidates that have been named at the State Primaries for each of the half dozen parties, Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists, Socialists and others—for every office that appears on the ballot, from that of governor of the state to that of coroner of his home town, reeve or councillor of his municipality. It would be quite amusing to watch these soldiers going into the polling booth with their yards of paper and their pamphlet, and starting in to pick out the names from the pamphlet of the men whom they want to elect, and writing them on the big paper. Each battalion headquarters is to be a polling booth, and as it will take each individual who votes for all the officers that it is permitted him to vote for, from ten to twenty minutes, rows of screened off places will have to be arranged at each booth, so that many can vote at a time. Otherwise the day would not be long enough to register the thousand votes of the battalion. The freedom to vote is, in this case, being so overdone, as to constitute a danger for much of the voting will be but blind guesswork.

War Costs

Before the war broke out publicists kept saying that a world war could not last long, because the finances of Germany, Great Britain and France would break down. Then came the war, and these predictions were much repeated. But the war kept on and on until these financiers saw that they were wrong, and that a great nation can finance a war practically as long as its people put full confidence in their Government, and are willing to support it by taxes and loans. The surprise has been in the elasticity of present civilized conditions. The enormous customary expenditure of time and money on things that can be done without creates, as it were, a cushion to break the impact of the sudden war waste. Britain could soon pay her war waste out of her liquor bill. In Germany, in spite of her very exceptional preparedness, the strain has reached a point at which the nation is forced to spare itself some things, especially in the way of food, that she cannot profitably do without. Economies, often imperceptible in expenditure, and in the application of wasted time to production, have gone a surprising length in meeting war waste, enormous as it is. Then there is always a lot of reserve capital that can be called forth, and an infinite amount of credit to draw upon when it is the whole future resources of a whole people that are being put in pledge.

Growing Budgets

A considerable part of the new expenditures of the Central Governments is not waste at all, but simply the passing of some of the necessary expenditure of the people through Government channels. Take the item of potatoes. The German Government buys up the potatoes of the country, and millions of marks are spent in the transaction. It buys these with money collected from the people in taxes or loans, and then distributes the potatoes among the people. In that way millions of small cash transactions of people buying a sack of potatoes here and a peck there are superseded by the wholesale transaction of the State for them. The same with meats and grains. For this reason a large fraction of the immense German budget represents merely a change from private to government housekeeping. This change in the form of national housekeeping, although in this case an incident of the war, does not properly come under war cost. It is an illustration of what is going on in all countries, tending to the increase of national budgets without loss to the nations. A less direct example is found in our highways. It used to be that any person who took up a farm at any distance from a highway had to cut a road for himself to his farm. To-day such roads are all built by the provincial governments or municipalities. Then, again, it used to be that many farmers had to haul their truck a two or three day journey to town to sell it. There was a time when a settler within a hundred miles of Montreal had to carry his wheat to some distant mill on

WOULD YOU BE A SLAVE?

Against publishers who stoop to make money by using the influence of their papers in the interest of their own pockets regardless of the public weal, reliable publishers can only compete if the people realize that sincerity in the news and editorial columns is of the utmost importance to the readers. Unless each individual reader so values sincerity that he will support it by an adequate subscription rate he cannot expect to have a strong, healthy, reliable paper to read.

Great will be the slavery of the reader to the unscrupulous editor if he permits reliable journalism to die for lack of his support.

his back, and carry it back when ground. Instead of doing that today the people have contributed money to the government with which to finance railways that pass within ten miles of almost any farm. These are co-operative expenditures by the people of the country on a commercial basis for their own benefit, but because they are done through the government, they continually increase national budgets and give the government the appearance of being ever more extravagant.

To Use the Land

Plans are laid down in this year's New Zealand budget for the expenditure of twenty-five million dollars to buy land for returned soldiers. Some of our Canadian provinces are going to do as well. The need of this in New Zealand arises from the fact that this land which originally belonged to the government was given out in too large blocks to settlers, and was given on terms which did not secure its proper settlement. New Zealand has brought such land largely into the market or acquired it for Government by a tax which prevented its being held for speculation. The New Zealand government now knows, as does the British Columbia government, that a far better use can be made of land if it is divided into smaller blocks, and those who are put on it organized into co-operative societies for the purchase of their necessities and for the sale of their crops, each co-operative region to be centred around a demonstration farm, which will be its guide, counsellor, and friend, showing how it is possible for every farmer in the group by following its example to make a good living.

Protection of Labor

By a majority of a million votes, a congress, representing two and a half million organized workers, passed a resolution asking for "the adoption of methods for restricting or preventing the importation of cheap manufactured goods produced at lower rates of wages and under worse labor conditions than prevail in this country." The congress showed its fair mindedness and loyalty to what it considered a right principle by cheering a Canadian delegate who declared that English goods should not be imported into Canada until as good wages were paid in England as in Canada. That would, of course, apply also in the United States. It is generally considered by the workers that if a large number of them are engaged, say, in the simple work of tending cotton spinning and weaving machines, and desire to better their condition by securing laws restricting the hours of labor or preventing the employment of children under fourteen, so that their children may get at least a primary schooling, they are prevented in such action by the failure of other nations to make similar restrictions; for if such measures are passed in one country and not in another country the country not passing them is able to manufacture more cheaply, and so takes away the business of the country that has adopted them. This has been the reason that the doctrine of protection has found such strong support among the working men of the United States, and it was President Taft's strongest argument for reciprocity between the United States and Canada that wages in Canada had climbed to equality with wages in the United States, and there was, therefore, no longer any need to protect American workingmen from Canadian competition.

Limitations

It is a simple matter to protect the British workman in the enjoyment of longer hours, of leisure, better education for his children, more sanitary factory conditions, old age and accident pensions, etc. If the British worker worked exclusively for the British people it would be possible to make a law whereby the operatives in the cotton mills would be paid a minimum wage. It would be possible by a protective tariff to prevent the importation of cotton goods into England from any country in which the workers do not receive as high wages, and in which they are not as well guarded by other beneficent laws. But the English workers do not manufacture cotton for England alone, but for the world at large—for the overseas dominions, for large areas of Africa, for India and China, for Russia, and even in certain grades for Germany. Now while the protective law might secure to English manufactures the home market, it cannot secure to them the foreign market, and to the extent that legislation is adopted in England which makes it more expensive to manufacture cotton, England's foreign markets will be taken over by some other country, so depriving England of an essential industry. But even were this not so, even were it possible that by the fulfilment of such a dream as that of the Paris Conference a tariff wall raised around the territory of all the Allies against the goods of Austria and Germany to secure to Great Britain her cotton markets, even though the price of cotton throughout the world could be so raised that the workers in cotton might live more comfortably, the security would be but temporary unless other laws were made prohibiting migration to England. For to the country in which labor conditions are best is certain to flow the current of labor looking for work; from Russia, from Italy, from Greece they would come, and by their desire to get such nice employment pull down the scaffold on which conditions were built by offering to work more intensely to secure it. It is desperately hard, as the labor leaders in England well realize, to interfere for more than brief moments with the laws of competition and of supply and demand.

Cheap and Poor

Even if it were thinkable that the Allies could agree on a tariff union and put up a wall against the manufactures of all the rest of the world, one section of which would be a high tariff on cotton, the operatives of England would still be in open competition with the possibilities of cotton manufacturing in Russia and India. It was thought that India, in which the inhabitants live on a few cents a day, and where salaries are very low indeed, would take the cotton spinning and weaving trades from Manchester if machinery was installed there and large factories started. But the machinery was imported and the factories opened, and still Manchester's cotton trade with India grew, for the Indian manufacture was not a marked success. In the same way it was thought that it was really useless to transport the cotton grown in the Southern States to New England, to be there spun and woven, and then to transport it in the form of cloth back for sale to the Southern States, when there were millions of negroes in the Southern States willing to work for small wages. The result was the construction of some cotton mills in the Southern States, but as was the case with India, the great success expected did not materialize. Cotton is spun and woven in Manchester and New England because the operatives in these two places can and do work more efficiently for the money they get than the operatives in climes where labor is cheaper. But will that hold if conditions should be disturbed by paternal legislation? If, in any way, such legislation can increase efficiency then it can increase wages, but only if it can. The one best chance for the British workman to benefit himself is to increase his worth to the community and that of his children by insisting on better education of mind and hand in grammar and technical schools.

Naturalization

At the Business Conference held in London it was proposed to make it necessary for a foreigner, coming from one of the nations with which we are at present at war into one of the Allied countries, to reside there for twenty years before being admitted to citizenship. The Montreal representatives at the Conference objected to this on the ground that it would build up within the colonies considerable sections of people over whom the colonies would not have full control, and who would with reason hold on to their allegiance to their native state. This objection was well taken. If a man cannot become a true citizen in three years there is no proof that six years or ten years would make him one. There are foreigners who could come among us and live here for twenty years and then become naturalized citizens, and still be no more Canadian at heart or in mode of thought than they were when they left their own country. It is not hard to find examples of people born in Canada of foreign parentage who have lived in Canada long enough to become voters who are in heart and thought more closely allied to the land of their ancestors than they are to Canada. No mere naturalization can turn people who are willing to swear falsely allegiance to Canada and the British Crown. They are a dishonorable, traitorous people that must be looked on as evil exceptions. The conclusion of the war is likely to convert many of them, but some will always be aliens. Our naturalization laws cannot be drawn up with regard to this as the ruling class of emigrant. We have far more emigrants from Austria than from Germany, and of the Austro-Hungarians who have become naturalized there is comparatively little complaint. It is certain that for years after the conclusion of the war no German or Austrian who is a national of the Prussian order will desire to migrate to any of the countries of the Allies. If they are allowed to migrate at all, which is extremely doubtful, they will go to the United States, Mexico or South America, and it is these countries which will have to consider the problem of a hyphenated vote. Such Austrians and Germans as desire to come to Canada, and secure from their government permission to do so, will be of a type which have not approved the war and desire to flee from any possibility of being forced into another such contest. Let it be remembered that one of the reasons Britain gave for going to war with the South African republics was that they changed the terms of enfranchisement, so as to make them more difficult, demanding an eight years residence prior to securing full citizenship.

Index Expurgatorius

The Federated Catholic Societies in the United States have been in conference at Boston. One proposition put forward by them was that the Post-Office of the United States should suppress all violent anti-Catholic literature. Cardinal O'Connel declared that it was not liberty when Catholics were "insulted, scurrilously maligned, and openly "vilified in filthy journals, and nasty, "indecent literature, through your very "mails, which we pay for." There are, to be sure, many things said about the Roman Catholic Church which are not true, and some of the journals which devote themselves to saying disagreeable things about the Catholic Church go far beyond the limits of reputable argument. Some Protestants would be inclined to agree with Cardinal O'Connel that a mail censorship might do something to check religious slander. Such a law would at once be invoked against some Roman Catholic maligners. But when we find these objectors speaking of the "Voltaires and the Vivians (?), the "Haeckels and the Nietzsches, the Tolstoys and the Huxleys, and the Kants, "and all the rest of that monstrous "brood," we see what a holy inquisition we should have, had the Church power over the mails. Reversion to a mediæval restriction of thought is impossible. It is indeed a shock to be brought to the knowledge that a large section of our nation are forced by their religion to submit to have their mental outlook so cramped.

Chemical Frauds

Household ammonia, while no one family spends a great deal on it, costs the people in the aggregate, a lot of money. The Inland Revenue Department has just been making an investigation of the ammonia sold throughout the country, the results of which will surprise housekeepers who suppose ammonia—hartshorn as it used to be called—to be a staple article with a fixed quality. Household ammonia is water with some ammonia added to it. Take, for example, the brand put up and sold under the name of Bull Dog. In this brand the water is not one-half of the mixture, nor is it nine-tenths of the mixture, but it is actually over ninety-eight hundredths of the mixture. The same is true of some bottles sold as Bee Brand, and Star. In each of these brands bottles were found containing one and seven-tenths percent of ammonia. To take a more extreme case, an ammonia called Entente is sold which contains only 1.29 percent, the rest being all water. Of the hundred and sixty samples collected and analyzed the average amount of ammonia contained is somewhere in the neighborhood of five percent. Some run as high as ten and eleven, while three samples purchased in the city of Quebec contained nearly twenty-five percent. All these different brands are selling in competition with each other, the majority of them selling at ten or fifteen cents the twelve ounce bottle, and the consumer has no means of telling which is strong and which is weak. He may pay thirty cents a bottle and get a mixture that is only five percent ammonia, or he may pay ten cents a bottle and get a mixture that has six and a half percent of ammonia. In many cases it depends on the conscience of the chemist who puts up his own drugs. Where this is so, the result is likely to be more satisfactory than when the mixture is put up by a large factory, for the ammonia sold under brand names contains on the average a lower percentage than that locally put up by the chemist for his customer. Some people pay ten times as much as others for their ammonia, and it is just a matter of chance who gets the true stuff and who gets the bad. Under these circumstances it is the advice of the government that those using much ammonia should buy commercially concentrated ammonia and add the water for themselves. As this is not easily obtained in small amounts they can more easily protect themselves by buying what is called pure ammonia from their druggist which sells at thirty-five cents for twelve ounces, and contains twenty-two percent of ammonia, and dilute this for themselves by the addition of soft water. It will be seen that from one such thirty-five cent bottle a dozen bottles as strong as those above mentioned of the Star, Bee or Entente brands, could be made, and as these dozen bottles sell for ten cents a piece, this would be a saving of eighty-five cents.

Poland Under Prussians

Facts regarding the German occupation of Poland continue to show the cold-blooded and calculating brutality with which that unfortunate country is administered. The German Import Company which has been given the monopoly for trading in grain fleeces the people unmercifully. Last year, for instance, the Company was buying rye at about three dollars and seventy-five cents per hundred weight, and selling "war flour" at about eleven dollars and fifty cents per bag containing less than forty percent of the hundred weight of rye. When one of the Town Councillors of Lodz complained of this the senior burgomaster, an appointee of the Germans, admitted that it was unfair; but said that he could do nothing as both buying and selling prices had been fixed by Marshal von Hindenburg. The grain is taken into Germany to be ground into flour. Some of the German papers have stated that this is because of the backward condition of Polish railways and mills, and claim that the flour is all sent back to Poland. Unfortunately for this assertion there came the statement of the Prussian Deputy Minister of War, General von Wandel, in the Reichstag last January, to the effect that "large "stocks, which have made it easier for "us to feed our people, have been "brought from the occupied territories "into Germany." The officers who co-operated in this work, he added, "had "rendered a great service to the Fatherland." Crippling Polish industry has been reduced to a science. Sixteen million dollars worth of machinery and raw materials have been taken from Lodz alone. Czestochowa has been similarly robbed to the tune of some $9,000,000. Irreplaceable forests have been cut down and inconceivable devastation wrought in the country. In November, 1914, the Russian Government, on account of the general distress, suspended the exaction of certain taxes. The German authorities not only re-introduced this taxation, some of it at increased rates, but have had the impudence to demand the payment of arrears. They also added some entirely new taxes.

In spite of ruined industries, supplies, lodgings, etc., are exacted from many towns for the German Army and Government authorities. For these purposes Warsaw has been obliged to expend from $180,000 to over $250,000 per month and Lodz about $125,000 per month. To feed their own starving populations they have had to raise heavy loans from German banks. It was calculated by the "Times" last May—and the situation has probably become worse by this time—that the Germans were drawing from the ravaged half of Russian Poland which they occupy, approximately the same income as the Russian Government used to derive in peace from the entire country. From the beginning of the war to the end of last year that part of Poland which is under German, as distinct from Austrian, occupation has been obliged to pay to its new masters from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 in taxation and monopolistic concessions. Polish workmen who have been induced to go into Germany for work find themselves in a state of indentured slavery. We sometimes hear people who ought to know better say that Canada would not find much difference between German and British rule. The fate of Poland should be sufficient to do away once and for all with this foolish illusion. Poland has suffered many sorrows and many wrongs during her chequered history, but never has she suffered as in these days under the iron heel of Kultured Germany.

Dream No. 1

There is perhaps nothing more amazing in the world than to read what eminent Germans are writing these days. Professor Hugo Munsterberg writes of the war that is to follow this war. He says that with this war at an end there will be three great powers in Europe: Britain, Germany and Russia. That as a result there will develop inevitably a contest between Russia and Great Britain, and the future will depend on which side Germany takes. He says that if Germany sides with Russia the war will be far greater than the present war; that on the side of Russia and Germany will come in all the Asiatic race, while on the side of Great Britain will come in the American continent. He believes, however, that Germany will not side with Russia, but will become the ally of Great Britain to hold Russia in check, and that the other powers of the Allies will cluster around the British-German alliance. It is not to be denied that such a dream might find fulfilment if the world is German led and bent on evil. Not being German we have a better hope for the future.

Dream No. 2

Doctor Rohrbach, who is the author of a pamphlet called "The German War," states that England is responsible for the war, as had England told Russia she must not mobilize her armies there would have been no war. It is true that had Britain taken this action the war would probably have been limited to a fight with Serbia. Austrian armies would have overrun, conquered and annexed Serbia, so gaining to the Teutonic powers another considerable piece of Europe with a strong fighting population that would have put them so much nearer Constantinople as to aggravate their dream of conquest into a passionate ambition brooking little delay for its fulfilment. The writer considers that all England wishes to destroy is German competition in trade and the German fleet, mercantile and naval. That England wishes to leave Germany a strong military power to help her cope with France or Russia should these powers rise again and assert themselves. He says it would have been wiser for England had she arranged to accept German victory as inevitable and secure for herself the future. He shows some gleam of sense when he says the British now form the backbone of the enemies' resistance.

Dream No. 3

A third German writer, Doctor Paul Leutwein, desires that German writers should not lay so much emphasis on a future commercial union of Central Europe, and by Central Europe he means Germany, Austria-Hungary, Serbia and the whole Turkish Empire, as it is distressing to Germany's Allies. Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria are all frankly afraid of a commercial union in which Germany would be the dominant factor and the centre of manufacture, drawing the wealth from the other parts. He considers the most effective way to allay such apprehensions is to quit talking of a close commercial state composed of the nations fighting with Germany, and to place emphasis on the creation of a Central African feeder for German manufacture. He sees in Central Africa a part of the world that Germany must secure and develop, while she firmly but very gently manages an economic development of Turkey, or, rather, sees that Turkey work out her own salvation by the employment of capable brains and capital from Central Europe. He is very emphatic that Germany's allies should have no share in the great state of Central Africa, which Germany is to build up to supply the raw materials for her manufactures.

Vassals

It will be noticed that in these ravings of the German mind the Germans all take for granted with a supreme confidence that their nation is going to win in such a manner as to be able to impose what terms it likes on the Allies. Not content with robbing the Belgians of their country and national existence, the Germans intend to rob them also of the Congo Free State, their one valuable colony. What do Bulgaria and Turkey think of such writings as these? There are lots among the Bulgars and Turks who are able to read German. Will they not be amused, angered and somewhat frightened to see in German papers that they are to be cudgelled into a state of subserviency, that at the end of the war the German generals who have used their armies as pawns in the world war, will lay down their marshal's batons and withdraw with their hosts of subordinates only to be replaced immediately by a set of German captains of industry who will rule them for the rest of time with the same harshness and effectiveness as they have been ruled in war. They will be charmed to hear that Germany intends to fatten on the spoils of Central Africa, while they get no colonies. Possibly these dreams of Germans will help to open the eyes of the Hungarians, the Bulgars and the Turks to the fact that it will be much better for them to lose the war than to win it, as while in the former case they will each lose considerable sections of their territory, in the latter case they will be forever the vassals of a military country, chained to its chariot wheels.

Building Restriction

For years the "Witness" advocated the protection of the residential districts of Montreal from the encroachment of commercial establishments, for it was very distressing to have a small shop opened on a splendid residential street, destroying its character and depreciating the value of the property for blocks on either side of it. But the Montreal City Council was hard to move and little was done. New York, from which one would last have expected restrictive legislation of this sort, has passed a by-law of a sweeping character. This by-law divides the city into zones of three sorts, residential, business and unrestricted. In the residential districts only buildings for human habitation can be erected in future, and none of these may be taller than the breadth of the street on which it faces. In this they have copied the long-established law governing London. Also in the business zones where trade and commerce is permitted, buildings are not to rise higher than the streets on which they front. In the down-town districts a limit of two and a half times the height of the street has been created. These restrictions will enormously change the values of property in certain places. For instance on Nassau street, which is very narrow, and on Wall street, which is but little wider, and which possessed fabulous value because it might be used to support a sky-scraper, is now limited to buildings of fifteen stories or less. These restrictions on the down-town area, which are only given here in rough outline, have become imperative because the sidewalks and streets were becoming so congested as to be impassable. Had the construction of sky-scrapers in the down-town section continued unimpeded, decked streets would have had to be constructed. The lesson which New York has learned so late many a town and city in Canada will do well to take note of while it is still small and uninjured by the spread of its industrial section.

A Growing Demand

A little while ago comment was made on the awakening demand for prohibition in Great Britain. At that time it seemed that Ireland, torn and tormented by political dissensions, had been able to give but little thought to this vitally important matter. It is now evident that a considerable proportion of Irish men and women have come to the conclusion that the great enemy to that country of many afflictions is the drink traffic. Recently a petition, signed throughout the length and breadth of the United Kingdom praying for prohibition during the term of the war and for six months afterwards, was presented to Parliament. It contained more than two million signatures, the vast majority being those of working men. Belfast and the surrounding districts contributed no less than 115,110 signatures, there being 70,476 from the city itself. It is calculated that there are about a quarter of a million persons over sixteen years of age in Belfast, so this means that in this very active industrial and political centre more than one-fourth of the adult population desire prohibition, at any rate during the war. But Belfast has not been content simply to send the petition and then to let the matter rest. Her people, under the leadership of the Irish Temperance League, have held a great series of meetings outside the City Hall. Addresses were delivered by representatives of all the Protestant churches of Belfast and a vigorous resolution was adopted. This resolution reminded the government of the statement of the National War Saving Committee that it was estimated that £182,000,000 a year was spent on alcoholic liquors in the United Kingdom, and of the appeal of the committee for a substantial reduction in this year's expenditure. It applied this text by calling on the government to give immediate attention to the great prohibition memorial.

The Irish Temperance League has also sent out a call for a "closer "and more perfect organization of all "the scattered and unrelated temper-"ance forces in Ireland." It seeks the formation of some central representative body which would possess an authoritative and distinct voice to speak of temperance issues in Ireland. This appeal of the League has been sent to all the Protestant churches and has had a very encouraging reception. The demand for prohibition has evidently caught the enthusiastic support of a considerable section of the people, especially in the North. Belfast, though cursed with the handicap of twelve hundred licensed drink shops of one sort or another, has for years been one of the great head centres in the United Kingdom for organized temperance effort. We hope that political and sectarian differences may be bridged in this noble war for the freedom of Roman Catholic and Protestant from a common foe and oppressor. If Roman Catholic and Protestant could get to work together as they are working in our province of Quebec they would have a much greater chance of success, and this co-operation would also tend to allay much of the sectarian and political rancor in Ireland. When the issue was up in the British Parliament Mr. Redmond said that prohibition would be ruinous to Ireland as the brewing and distilling industries employed such countless thousands of men. As a matter of fact, however, brewing, malting and distilling in Ireland only employ some nine thousand persons, and the money sunk in the business would, if invested in other industries, employ many thousands more. If the Irish people take up the prohibition cause with their characteristic zeal and energy nothing can stop them. Prohibitionists all over the world will wish them "more power to their elbow."

SOWING THE IRON HAIL.

"Be wise now, ... O ye kings; be instructed, ye judges of the earth."—Psal. ii., 10.

O the rain of shot and shell
Makes of earth a fiery hell:
Yet the battle must go on
Till the victory is won!
We are at it yet a while,
Till we rend the German soil,
Just as they have done in France
By opposing our advance.

So on we go the hail to sow,
And scatter grief and sorrow:
To-day we must harass the foe—
The same again to-morrow;

Shall a tyrant rule the world,
While the British flag is furled,
If the British have the power
To prevent the evil hour?
With Canadians at rest,
Having never done their best
To prevent the iron rule
Of the tyrant or the fool.

No! on we go the hail to sow, etc.

Can the world e'er be at peace
While the cruel deeds increase,
Of a fiendish anti-christ
Who would Satan's banner hoist
Over Freedom's awful wreck;
After wading to the neck
In the blood of better men
Who can die and live again?

No! on we go the hail to sow, etc.

JAMES C. WHYTE.
33 Eversfield Road, Earlscourt, Toronto.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN POLITICAL VETERAN DEAD IN OTTAWA

Senator the Hon. John Costigan died at Ottawa on Sept. 29th after a long term of illness, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Walter Armstrong. He was in his eighty-second year.

ENGLISH JOURNALISM.

(From the New York "Advertising News.")

There was a time in the history of journalism when it was a crime to be wrong, writes Hilaire Belloc in "The Man and His Work." For "wrong" modern journalism has substituted "dull." In recent years competition among newspaper proprietors and editors of newspapers has not been, as in times past, for the most reliable news or the most trustworthy views on important events, but for the latest news and the brightest "stories." The reputation for a newspaper which has been looked upon as pre-eminently desirable is not that it should be regarded by the public as well informed or as expressing a sound judgment, but as pithy and interesting. The inevitable consequence of this tendency is that the great mass of English daily newspapers have lost their former high place in the estimation of the public as serious and necessary institutions, and have descended to the level of an amusement. The only exceptions that can be made from this sweeping condemnation are the "Daily Telegraph," the "Morning Post," the "Manchester Guardian," and the "Westminster Gazette." Of the rest, some are of a higher, some of a lower type, but all are virtually forms of amusement and of distraction rather than of learning and instruction. What differences exist between them are differences of degree, not differences of kind. Some of them may be compared to a good comedy; others to those musical plays which are less plays than exercises in the production of plays; many rank no higher than the picture palace. The most base of all, though they rank as distractions, can scarcely be classed as amusements. They are patent medicines. It has been well said that the "Daily Mail" has achieved what no other daily paper has ever achieved, in enabling some millions of the English proletariat to be whisked from the breakfast to the office table every day of the week and to forget in the process the discomfort they undergo.

Viewed from the other side, the existence of this state of affairs argues a curious temper of mind in the public, which permitted and assisted, even if it did not always quite approve, of its continuance. That is to say, English people bought and read the papers which were pithy and interesting, but did not imagine that they were learned or instructive, and when, by chance, they sought some statement on which they could place reliance, they realized that it could not be found in the newspapers. This strange development in the attitude of the public towards newspapers in general, real as it is, is hard to follow and difficult to define. It was due in great measure to the fact that the public in ever-increasing numbers was gradually ceasing to regard as real what the newspapers regarded as real. The chief realities for the newspapers remained the various aspects of capitalism and party politics, when to the public eye other things already appeared more real. The whole effect of this development may best be summed up, perhaps, in the expression, half of annoyance, half of resignation, so usual on the lips of newspaper readers: "It says so in the paper, but who knows how much to believe."

THE OTHER SIDE.

What should newspaper readers expect of their editors and publishers? What do they get?

The answer to these questions is—just as much as the readers deserve.

Readers who choose a paper because it amuses them most of the time cannot count greatly on their editor's judgment when it comes to crucial questions. Readers who demand and choose a paper for its mere bulk cannot expect great quality. Readers who object to pay a self-sustaining rate of subscription have no ground for complaint if their publisher turns around and literally sells them and their wives and children to a certain class of wolfish advertisers, or else use the influence of their news and editorial columns to bolster up schemes that will bring wealth to the publisher regardless of the effect on the newspaper's own readers.

Publishers as a rule are not running papers for their amusement or for their health. If the individual subscriber won't voluntarily stand his due share of publishing a newspaper the publisher is apt to find secret ways of making him stand more than his due share. There are very few publishers who will or can continue to publish at a loss, and those who cannot find support for their reliable newspapers and will not demean themselves or their publications by some of the modern methods of "grafting" an existence, must sooner or later go to the wall. And the country becomes the poorer—terribly poorer—poorer to the extent of slavery to the unscrupulous press its people unconsciously developed. Newspaper readers who want reliability and sincerity first and foremost should wake up to the fact that unless they do a little more than renew their own meagre subscription, such papers will be far to find, and when found will be too puny to serve their country as they alone could, in times of national emergency—if they were maintained by a large clientele.

It would count for much if each of our readers would plainly mark the following advantageous offer and post this issue to a more or less distant friend.

If each friend passing on this copy would write a line saying what he or she thought of the "Witness" it would interest the friend still more. The "personal factor" is the important thing.

The relationship between editor and reader should be a very sacred matter. Sincerity and courage should be the first demand of the subscriber of his editor.

Readers who believe in the "Witness" kind of journalism will be glad of this opportunity of introducing it to their more or less distant friends throughout Canada. They will do it for their friends' own sake as well as to increase the scope and influence of their paper.

[It is a very simple matter to fold the "Witness" up, tie it with a string, put a one cent stamp on it, write the name and address of your friend on the white margin, and put it in the post. For this purpose it is best to fold the "Witness" with the front page in so that it will not be again rubbed in the mail bags. By folding the front page in your own address tag will not catch the eye of the post office but will at once identify the sender to your friend. If the front page were folded outwards the address tag should be crossed out so that the postmaster will not send it back to the original subscriber.]

THE MONTREAL WITNESS

Canada's Old Reliable National Newspaper

Loved by Scores of Thousands from the Atlantic to the Pacific

If the Montreal "Witness" has not been taken in your home of late years and if you send your subscription at once before the price goes up, you can have the "Witness"

On Trial

for the whole of next year at one dollar. And by remitting at once you will also get the REMAINDER of this year FREE.

"WITNESS" TRIAL COUPON

John Dougall & Son,
Publishers, Montreal "Witness,"

Please send me the "Witness" from now to end of next year. I enclose money order for $1.00. I am a new subscriber.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

October 3rd 1916

ALLIED LOSS LESS THAN WAS EXPECTED IN BIG SOMME DRIVE

This is Due to Perfect Co-operation and Supremacy of the Air Between Gunners and Infantry

The official report from British headquarters in France stating that "the preparation and execution of the attack by the artillery and infantry and the co-operation between them were in all respects admirable," testifies to the British commanders' recognition of the advance made toward a final solution of a long-standing problem.

The British and French losses in the Somme operations which began July 1, have been below the calculations made in advance by the General Staffs of the price that would have to be paid for a highly desirable result, which could only be obtained by a thoroughly effective use of artillery.

British official despatches have shown several instances in the past where the artillery co-operation with infantry was faulty, and French experts like Captain Pierre Mille, himself a gunner, have admitted that during the earlier stages of the war even the highly trained French artillery was unable to cope with all the difficulties presented.

"All of us," recently wrote Captain Mille, who spent the first twenty months at the front, "know that even as late as September, 1915, although we had many heavy guns and shells, the connection between infantry and artillery proved very imperfect, and was responsible for many losses."

According to the same authority, the average casualties of the French army are fewer than half what they were last year. The whole secret consists in establishing a close and almost mathematical connection between the work done by the artillery and the movements of the attacking troops. Such a difficult problem was not easy to solve. The French authorities make no difficulty about confessing that it took them a long time to find out exactly how to proceed. It was only by hard experience that the best methods of dealing with the German barbed wire defences and entrenchments showed that two separate kinds of artillery preparation were required.

MATHEMATICAL PRECISION.

It has been worked out with mathematical precision how many shells are required per yard of wire entanglements. When it comes to the destruction of ground defensive works, experience has shown that the best way to deal with front line trenches, especially when they are not easy to observe, is to use exclusively against them an enormous number of trench mortars of all sizes. Howitzers are only used at present against second and third lines, and all works behind the first line trenches. As it is their task is already a sufficiently heavy one, and it is assumed that every inch of ground must be plastered with shells.

Once this work of preparation is over the great problem was to safeguard the attacking troops, as they moved forward, by a protective curtain of shells, which had to be lifted ahead in accordance with the ground gained. Here, owing to the difficulty of keeping artillery exactly informed as to movements of infantry, the only solution which was found for a long time was to regulate exactly beforehand the movements of the attacking troops and lengthening the artillery range by a clockwork schedule. This left a considerable margin for mistakes, and miscalculations as the advance of the infantry was not always according to schedule.

With the aerial supremacy, obtained by the Allies on the Somme front, came the best solution of the problem.

Communication between the advancing infantry and the artillery is maintained by aeroplanes, Captain Mille says. Each French division is now provided with a number of so-called infantry aeroplanes, whose task it is to follow closely the advancing line, not in order to fire on the enemy, but simply to report to the gunners and let them know exactly what is going on. As soon as the infantry have reached a given point, the gunners are informed that they must lengthen their range beyond it so as not to hit their own men. Information is similarly given if the infantry happens to be held up by any unsuspected obstacle or if a German counter-attack is seen coming up from the rear.

WORKING IS MARVELLOUS.

The way in which this new device is worked on the Somme is marvellous. It is mainly due to the scientific system that the troops have been able to advance under a curtain of shells which moved continuously ahead of them at a distance of 200 or 300 yards.

These points explain why the French losses have been reduced so materially in spite of the almost continuous offensive. The main handicap, which the French are still contending with, arises from the fact that they have not been able to smash the deadly German long-range guns. With respect to this point both the French and the British headquarters bulletins have recently referred frequently to the successful work accomplished by their heavies in demolishing the German long range batteries, and the prediction is made by Captain Mille that "means whereby the last difficulty—that of making it impossible for the Germans to delay the Allied advance by their curtain of fire of big guns—will be met as successfully as the other ones have been," is echoed in many quarters here.

That the Allied offensive on the Somme is far from having been stopped, as the Germans asserted, and has not even reached its maximum, is believed here to be the fact. Color is apparently lent to this belief by the reports that the artillery preparation, which for three days preceded the last Franco-British advance, was the greatest the war has ever yet known.

ZEPPELIN CREWS IN LONG FLIGHTS GET HALF FROZEN

Another Zeppelin Raid on England by Eight Zeppelins Does Little Damage.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—"On the night of Sept. 23 and 24," says an official bulletin issued to-day, "several squadrons of naval airships extensively bombarded London and places of military importance on the Humber and in the middle counties of England, among which were Nottingham and Sheffield.

"Success everywhere was visible from the heavy conflagrations which could be seen for a long time. The airships when approaching England and before crossing the English coast were shelled by patrol boats, and during the attack by defensive batteries, which used incendiary projectiles.

"The airships silenced some batteries by well directed volleys. Two airships fell victims to the defensive fire around London. All the others returned undamaged."

Another official War Office bulletin to-day says one child was killed by bombs dropped from an aeroplane near Essen, and others were wounded, but the material damage done was unimportant. (Essen, home of the great Krupp works, was raided by French aviators on Sunday.)

The Berlin newspapers and public appear to accept philosophically the loss of two Zeppelins in the raid on England.

The "Kreuzzeitung" discusses briefly the possibility that the British might be able to copy the Zeppelins from the airship they brought down, which was not completely destroyed. It discusses this, however, in view of the fact that France, which has long had possession of a captured Zeppelin, has never been able to duplicate it.

DID NO MILITARY DAMAGE.

London, Sept. 25.—No military damage of any kind was done by the Zeppelin raiders on Saturday night. To-day's official comment on the German claims of damage says that in addition to the fact that "no anti-aircraft defenses or places of military importance were damaged, this account is full of the usual misstatements."

CREWS OF ZEPPS ICE CLAD.

London, Sept. 25. — The "Morning Post" publishes a despatch from Budapest, Sept. 18, which quotes an interview had by a Hungarian correspondent with one of the Zeppelin commanders, who attempted a raid on London on Sept. 2. He says the commander spoke indignantly about the "jammer" of the German people and press regarding the inactivity of the Zeppelins, and remarked that those who wish for more activity on the part of the airships should be put in a Zeppelin on a raid and let them see how they like it.

He complained of immense difficulties the crews of Zeppelins have encountered in all night flights at a tremendous height, and of the exhausted condition they are in when they reach their base.

"At great altitudes," he continued, "the cold is so severe that the men are covered with icicles by the time they reach home, and their clothes have to be cleared of ice before they can take them off.

"The rarity of the air causes it to penetrate into the gasholders, the consequence of which is that from the mixture of hydrogen and oxygen a certain combustible gas develops which catches fire at the least spark. For this reason the men have to wear felt boots as nailed boots might draw a spark by touching some metal.

"It is almost impossible to send the same crew two successive days on an expedition of several hundred miles, for their nerves will not stand it."

MEN WHO FIGHT WILL RULE EMPIRE

Stirring Recruiting Address by Sir Hamar Greenwood at the Dominion Square

"After this greatest of all wars is over, all men, creeds and nationalities will be judged according to their contributions to the Empire in its life struggle," said Sir Hamar Greenwood when headdressed a large gathering for the Irish-Canadian Rangers. "The British people are going on with the work with a quiet, grim determination, which means that the monster of German militarism must be thoroughly defeated. Canada has not yet done nearly what it can do, but it will undoubtedly do its share. If you cannot fill your brigades and divisions at the front, the British people will fill them for you, but it will be an everlasting humiliation for Canada if that has to be done.

"There is just one thing to do today for the Empire, and that is to fight for it," continued Sir Hamar. "Those men who go out to fight have a right, not to our charity or generosity, but to a place in our hearts no one else can possibly deserve. And these men will be the arbiters of the Empire's destiny in the years to come. I know in England when that great army of five millions return they will control the destinies of the country, because the Empire primarily belongs to those who can and will fight for it." (Applause.)

This was the central declaration of an eloquent recruiting speech by Sir Hamar Greenwood, which marked the return to the city of the Irish-Canadian Rangers. There was an audience of fully 2,500 people at Dominion Square, while the brass band of the Rangers gave a number of selections.

CANADA'S REPUTATION.

When a Canadian soldier was charged in Bow Street Police Court recently with being an absentee, the magistrate said he would discharge him, although an escort was present. "Canada has done so splendidly that I feel I cannot take the usual course," said the magistrate. The absentee accordingly returned to his depot, but not as a prisoner.

WAR FINANCE FIGURES.

Total Receipts of British Treasury Are $9,843,435,425.

Interesting war finance figures are contained in the treasury statement issued recently, covering the six months of the fiscal year ended October 1. The exchequer balance sheet of that period shows.

Total receipts £1,968,687,085; total issues out of the exchequer, £1,942,038,803, an increase of nearly £1,000,000,000 over the corresponding six months of last year.

Of the total receipts only £163,922,899 came from revenue, £1,043,000,000 being money raised by the creation of a debt and nearly £432,000,000 on credit of ways and means.

Revenue receipts show increases of £61,000,000 over the same period last year, nearly £19,000,000 of this being from property and income tax, and more than £31,000,000 from duty on excess profits. The postal service showed an increase of £2,000,000, the customs an increase of £7,000,000.

BRITISH SHELLS PROPERLY ADDRESSED



These huge British shells on the western front are inscribed and ready for delivery to the Germans. The message they bear is "To Capt. Fryatt's murderers." The execution of Capt. Fryatt, a merchant seaman, by the Germans, aroused almost as much bitter feeling in Britain as did the judicial murder of Nurse Cavell.

NOT SEEKING A COMMAND.

London "Daily Mail" Understands Sir Sam Hughes Will Not Go To the Front.

The "Daily Mail," in a leading editorial, says:

"The Canadian press, reflecting the views of Canadian soldiers who have endured actual warfare in France, is anxious lest, in gratitude for his zeal in raising men, Sir Sam Hughes shall be given a command at the front. Early in the war certain political soldiers received unwise commands, but as the sanguinary nature of the struggle developed it became obvious that the front is no place for politicians, however eloquent, active and astute.

"The Canadian press and the Canadian soldiers need, therefore, have no anxiety. It is understood Sir Sam now quite appreciates the situation and is not seeking active service.

"We are glad to record the fact, for we agree with our Canadian contemporaries that political appointment might bring about disaster of the first magnitude to the Canadian army. Sir Sam is doing good work here in keeping the Dominion in the limelight, and we are glad to have him among us."

SWISS-GERMAN PACT.

Surplus Products and Goods May Now Be Exchanged.

The trade agreement between Germany and Switzerland, according to a Berlin telegram received at Amsterdam, says a Reuter despatch, stipulates that each country's own products and goods, so far as they are not necessary for home consumption, may be exchanged. Germany is said to have pledged supplies of 253,000 tons of coal a month, as well as quantities of iron and steel, which Switzerland wants to meet her own needs. Both parties have agreed to a speedy settlement of the question of export permits.

Regarding German goods stored in Switzerland, for which no export permit can be granted at present, the Swiss Government has agreed to refrain from seizure or destruction and has promised to release them at the cessation of hostilities. Requests for exportations of war materials manufactured in Switzerland from raw material obtained in Germany will be submitted to the examination of a special Swiss export committee. The agreement, the despatch says, will expire at the end of April, 1917.

THANK YOU, CANADA.

Replying to a message from Premier Hearst on behalf of the Province of Ontario, congratulating the Canadian units on the recent engagements, General Sir Julian Byng has cabled to Mr. Hearst, who is now in London, this message:

"Will you convey to the Government and people of Ontario the sincere thanks of the men of the Canadian corps for your very encouraging message. Will you also express to them, especially to the relatives of those gallant men who have fallen, our determined purpose to continue our efforts until a complete and honorable victory is assured."

WANT TO KEEP FINES.

Mayor Bowlby, of Brantford, wrote Mr. F. S. Spence, of Toronto, secretary of the Ontario Municipal Association, accepting his invitation for Brantford to be represented among the delegates who, in the near future, will wait upon the Ontario Government, demanding that no police court fines be taken by the government, but be retained by the municipalities, all of which have to maintain their police departments themselves.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Sir George Perley, Acting Hight Commissioner, after a two months' visit in Canada, has left for England. It is expected he will remain in the office of High Commissioner at least until the close of the war.

BRUSILOFF AND HINDENBURG IN RACE FOR TIME

German Commander is Planning Great Offensive to Recover Some Lost Ground Before Winter—Fighting is Intense

Although the official communications have shed little light on recent developments in the war situation, it is learned from staff officers that, after a long lull, the battles at all important points on General Brusiloff's front are again assuming the intensity which characterized the first period of his advance. The principal centres of action are the districts near Vladimir-Volynski and west of Lutsk, the Halicz region and the Carpathians, and in each of these territories there has been a general resumption of the fighting, which has spread to adjacent sectors, and on the whole south-western war theatre from the Pripet marshes to the Danube may be said to be again in action. The nature of this action, however, has undergone a conspicuous change since the first smashing blows in Brusiloff's campaign.

Although the Russians still claim the initiative, it is evident that the German counter-attacks are becoming constantly more frequent and more vigorous, and in the large numbers of reinforcements sent to these regions from other fronts, as well as the character of the German fighting, there are signs that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the new commander-in-chief, is planning a new campaign to recover the old positions before winter sets in. To meet this, the Russians have already begun a fresh offensive, the details of which have not yet been announced, but which has been undertaken on a large scale with the object of making a desperate effort to pierce the Austro-German fronts before the fall campaign is over.

THIEPVAL AND COMBLES TAKEN BY THE ALLIES

British Also Captured High Thiepval Ridge, Strongly Fortified Positions, and Gueudecourt—Total Prisoners, 2,700

Combles, the pivotal point in the German line guarding the approach to Bapaume, on the north, the Peronne, on the south of the Somme front, has fallen before the terrific attacks of the French and British, the Germans fighting to the death or surrendering when there was no longer hope.

French and British troops swept in from three sides after their capture of Morval and Fregicourt, broke through the German defences, overran the town and carried all before them. This place, with its marvellous subterranean passages and powerful fortifications had been caught in the grip of the Allies who, coming from the north and the south, had already advanced far beyond it and cut off communication with the rear except a narrow strip, which was covered by the allied guns.

At the end of the fighting the town was filled with the bodies of Germans who had fallen fighting, the French official statement says.

Prior to the loss of Combles, the effect of the victories of the French and British armies, in the capture of important strategic points on the previous day, was reflected in the official communication issued by the German War Office which, after describing briefly the great artillery bombardment of the Entente Allies, lasting four days, and the attack between the Ancre and the Somme, admits that "the conquest of the villages on the line of Gueudecourt must be recognized," and adds "but before all we must think of our heroic troops who faced the united Anglo-French principal forces and the massed employment of material of the whole world's war industry, prepared during many months."

THIEPVAL CAPTURED.

Both Thiepval, at the northwestern end of the British line, and the fortified town of Gueudecourt, northwest of Lesboeufs, have also fallen into the hands of the British. Around the former place many hard battles have been fought since the inception of the great Entente offensive on July 1. General Sir Douglas Haig's men, after capturing Thiepval, drove on eastward and took the Zollern redoubt, a strongly fortified position which lies between Thiepval and the bend in the British line at Courcellet. The French, likewise, advanced beyond Fregicourt and captured the wood between that village and Morval and the greater part of the German fortified positions lying between this wood eastward across the Bethune road to the western portion of the German line of communication to the south from Baupaume.

The German casualties in the fighting are declared by Paris to have been heavy, and, in adition, during the two days' fighting more than 1,200 Germans were made prisoners by the French while the British took in excess of 1,500. Large quantities of booty, including machine guns, were taken by the Entente Allies.

Do it now, — or at least — do not blame anyone else if you miss the advantage of the "Economy Coupon" on page 8

3 AEROS IN 150 SECONDS

Frenchman Makes a Record Bag of Germans

Three German aeroplanes brought down in two minutes and thirty seconds by a stop watch is the latest exploit of Second Lieut. Georges Guynemer. Incidentally Lieut. Guynemer, who is known as "King of the Air," fell 10,000 feet, but escaped unhurt.

Guynemer went up to the assistance of a comrade who was hard pressed by five German machines. He brought down two of them within thirty seconds, and then, rising, overtook a third, which he shot down two minutes later.

He was looking for the remaining two German machines, when a shell burst beneath him and stripped the left wing of his aeroplane of every stitch of its covering. He plunged earthward.

COULD NOT MOVE LEVERS.

"I gave myself up for lost," he said, "but after falling 5,000 feet I thought I would struggle all the same. The wind blew me over our lines, and like a flash I had a picture of my funeral and all my good friends following the coffin.

"I continued to fall and the levers would not budge. In vain I pushed and pulled to right and left. I made a last desperate effort, all to no purpose, and then I saw the field toward which I was dashing down.

"Suddenly something happened and my speed diminished. Then there was a resounding crash and a violent shock. When I recovered my wits I was in the midst of the fragments of my machine, and practically uninjured.

"How am I still alive?" I asked myself.

"I believe it was the straps which held me to my seat which saved me."

On Sept. 16, Lieut. Guynemer was credited with his sixteenth enemy aeroplane. A week later he was reported to have brought down his seventeenth and eighteenth. He was wounded in a fight in the air last March, and in a subsequent flight was forced to descend between the French and German trenches, but escaped.

MUST HAVE MEN OR CONSCRIPTION

Spirited Address by Mr. Jos. Rainville, M.P., Calling on the French-Canadians

A strongly patriotic speech was made at St. Lambert by Mr. Jos. Rainville, M.P. for Chambly-Vercheres, in the course of which he said:—

"I have toured the Province of Quebec and have explained this great war in an endeavor to induce my French-Canadian compatriots to go to war, and I am not going to them as a man who is afraid to talk to them; I am going straight to them and tell them, as I have been telling them, that if they don't go I will welcome to the full extent and vote for conscription. Even at the cost of my seat in the House of Commons I will stand by what I say. (Applause.)

CRETANS DISOWN THE GREEK KING

Eleventh Revolution Within a Century Accomplished Fact

Within less than a century Crete has accomplished its eleventh revolution. The only resistance was met at Heraklion, not from the King's soldiers, but from anti-Venizelos inhabitants. A few were killed in the fighting, which lasted more than two days.

In this town the Fourteenth Infantry of 2,450 men were quartered, and half of the officers and all the men but nineteen joined the revolutionaries. The Royalists, surrounded in the officers' quarters, telephoned to the British and French Consuls for the protection of the allies. This was accorded them, and they are now awaiting deportation at Suda Bay.

At a meeting on the drill ground Former Premier Venizelos and Admiral Coundouriotis were present, together with 6,000 of the townspeople and 3,000 armed Cretans. Military honors were bestowed on Venizelos and Coundouriotis while a band played the national anthem.

A local leader of the revolution stigmatized the policy of King Constantine as unconstitutional and unnational.

Amid wild cheers the following resolution was passed:

"This armed meeting of the Cretan people forms a provisional Government, composed of M. Venizelos, Admiral Coundouriotis and a third member of their choice. In this Government is vested full authority to organize the forces of the country, with the object of joining the Entente allies and fighting by their side."

Accepting the mission M. Venizelos said:

"We express the wish that the Crown may, even at the last moment, accede to the will of the nation, so that it may enter the struggle united."

The majority of the Cretans have ceased to consider Constantine their King, and all his portraits which were on the walls of public buildings, cafes and shops have been pulled down. The Cretans consider him a foreigner, with an alien nation's aspirations and ideals.

After the open-air meeting the new Government held a reception, among the first arrivals being the Consuls of the four great allied powers, who arrived in a body.

FAMOUS WINTGENS KILLED.

Next to Captain Boelke He Was Germany's Aerial Hero.

Lieut. Wintgens, who next to Captain Boelke, was German's most famous fighting aviator, has been killed in an engagement with Entente allied aviators. He was buried, according to his own wish, on the spot where he fell.

Lieut. Wintgens, according to a report received from Berlin on Sept. 16, had shot down his fourteenth Entente aeroplane on the Somme front. In June last Wintgens was awarded the Order of Merit by Emperor William for the aerial services he had performed.

CO-ORDINATION OF TRAINING.

Co-ordination of the training of Canadian forces in England with the training subsequently given in France has engaged the attention of the Minister of Militia. The matter is being discussed with the Army Council and Canadian Corps Commanders. Brigadier-General Leckie is to be appointed Chief of Staff training in England, which will necessitate frequent journeys to France by himself and subordinates, as features of trench warfare and modern open warfare are found to change almost from week to week.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN REPORTED WRECKED

London, Sept. 25.—A despatch from Tilbury reports that debris of a third Zeppelin has been picked up in the North Sea.

Danish fishermen report having observed four Zeppelin airships yesterday travelling in a southeasterly direction, says a despatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. One of the Zeppelins was in a damaged condition, and was being accompanied by torpedo-boat destroyers. Berlin admits loss of two Zepps in Saturday night's raid on London, but says nothing of a third.

MUST NOT SERVE BREAD IN AUSTRIAN HOTELS

Press despatches from Vienna say there has been a bread famine there for several days, owing to transportation difficulties. An official decree has been published forbidding hotels and restaurants of Vienna and lower Austria to supply bread to guests, who must bring their own. Railway service has been greatly dislocated since Roumania entered the war.

ON McGILL'S CAMPUS.

The Duke of Connaught, during his visit to Montreal, reviewed a number of the battalions stationed in the city on the McGill campus, a ground that has been made famous as the central training field of the city, and more particularly as the parade ground of all the Universities' companies, of which the Princess Patricias are now made up, of the McGill Siege Battery, and other units that have been more or less closely connected with McGill. His Royal Highness had a special word of praise for the Jewish company, expressing his pleasure that the Jewish community were taking such an active part.

THE DUKE'S PICTURE.

A portrait of the Duke of Connaught, painted by Miss Gertrude Des Clayes, was presented to the Montreal Art Association by the Municipal and Primary Chapters of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, and was unveiled by Princess Patricia. Sir Vincent Meredith, president of the Bank of Montreal, made a speech thanking the donors.

"BREMEN" LIFEBUOY FOUND.

Oil Stained Preserver Picked Up Off Portland.

A life preserver market "Bremen" the name of the German submarine freighter, which has been generally expected to arrive at some Atlantic coast port for the past week or more, was picked up on the ocean side of Cape Elizabeth.

The name "Bremen" was stencilled in black letters two inches high on both sides of the buoy. On one side of the canvas covering was printed a small crown. Over this mark were the words "Shutz-Markle" meaning patented or track mark. Beneath were the words "Vepping-Hoven, Wilhelmshaven." This indicated, apparently the name of the maker.

The preserver seemed to be new and apparently had not been in the water a great length of time. It was stained with oil. An officer of the coast guard cutter service who examined the buoy said that if the preserver had been thrown overboard by some who thought to play a practical joke, he had done a very good job. The preserver was well made, and the lettering and the ink were of the best quality.

NOT ONE DRUNK ARRESTED.

The tremendous effect that prohibition has had in Toronto in the way of reducing the number of drunks becomes more marked day by day. Yesterday not a drunk was arrested, and in most cases the cells at the sub-stations were empty.

"I CAN WAIT NO LONGER."

Venizelos Acting in Response to Call of Countrymen.

Venizelos, the former premier of Greece, in an interview given before sailing for Crete, said: "I am absolutely convinced those who now really control the Greek policy do not honestly intend to arm the country and drive out the invading Bulgarians."

M. Venizelos says he advised from the beginning of the war intervention by Greece on the side of the entente allies, and that subsequent events proved the wisdom of his policy.

"I can wait no longer," said M. Venizelos. "I am not heading a revolution, in the ordinary sense of the word. The movement is not directed against the King or his dynasty. It is the last effort we can make to induce the King to come forth and follow the path of duty in the protection of his subjects. As soon as he takes this course we shall follow his flag as loyal citizens, and be led by him against our country's foe."

GERMAN FLEET REPAIRED.

Kaiser Thanks Shipyards for Completing Work So Soon.

The Emperor has issued a circular letter of thanks to the German shipyards which have already completed repairs on the ships damaged in the Jutland battle. In his letter the Emperor says:

"In a surprisingly short time the armor has been repaired, new guns have been mounted and apparatus and instruments have been supplemented so that the fleet was already able weeks ago again to undertake battle."

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER CRISIS

The newspaper crisis in the United States is of course closely akin to the crisis in Canada. We cull from one recent issue the following paragraphs showing the scarcity of white paper and the rapidly rising prices. And this is not the last or the worst of the trouble, according to the paper mills. Some papers are fortunately still being supplied by the mills on unexpired contracts, at the old normal rates. But sooner or later every paper will have to increase, possibly double its rates if it is to be able to continue publication unless relief comes from some other direction.

PAPER FAMINE AND PRICES

The "Manufacturers' Record," of Baltimore, one of the foremost trades publications of the country, thus comments on the paper famine which is threatening the newspapers of the land with bankruptcy in the year to come:

The price of paper, which has advanced from 100 to 200 percent or more over prices prevailing a year ago, seriously threatens the life of a large number of publications throughout the country and greatly lessens the profits of others. It is doubtful if any other large industry in the United States has had to face so serious a situation, because when prices of raw materials have advanced the manufacturers of the finished products have advanced their prices and thus thrown the burden on the ultimate consumer. In the newspaper business this has not yet been done. The newspapers, from the largest dailies to the smallest weeklies, have been bearing the burden which to many publications will mean complete destruction and to many others the wiping out of all profit. Had the newspapers of the country been as prompt to defend their own interests as they have the interests of others, they, too, would before this have undertaken to save themselves by an advance in subscription price.

The reluctance of the newspaper publisher to advance prices is not hard to explain. It is not that he did not foresee the very condition he now faces. He did foresee it and has striven to meet it in a hundred ways. But as to increasing subscription rates, he has refrained from that for the very reason that the modern newspaper is the apostle of low prices. The newspaper publisher has fought high prices at every turn. He has done more in that direction than any other force in the land. He not only has sold newspapers below their actual cost of production, depending for his profits, often meagre, upon his advertising columns, but he has shouldered increased cost due to the war.

The laborer, the mechanic, the farmer and many lines of business, despite higher costs of raw and finished materials, are learning more than ever in the history of the country. But the newspapers are going constantly backward. How long they will be able to stand the pressure and live is a problem that only the future can solve.

PAPER COSTS AND PAPER CONTENTS.

The following letter from the New York "Sun" touches a point newspaper men have talked over, on which some of them have agreed but on which no one man wants to jump first:

"I was going round to the back porch for the can when I heard the woman of the house talking, so I stopped under the window to listen.

"Look here," said she, "the "Sun" says print paper is scarce and unless waste is stopped our newspapers will be in the bread line."

"Well," answered her husband, "that suggests what I have often started to recommend, but the what's the use feeling has always halted me. I believe I will write to the "Sun" right away. Newspapers now have the chance of their lives not only to reduce their expenses but to benefit the world. All they need to do is to cut out the slush—details of crime, criminal trials, divorce suits, pictures and gossip of society dames, actresses, show dogs and prize fighters; then the papermakers will come running, begging for orders at any price; and what a gain to refined humanity! It may be right and proper," he went on, "that Pinhead the polo player, Sal Acious and Pru Rient, Gus the gossop and Ted the tattler should be entertained and served with pabulum suited to their mental tastes and digestions, but, oh! what a vocation filling the trough for 'em!"

HIGH PRICES OF PRINT PAPER.

President Marsden G. Scott, of the International Typographical Union, in session in Baltimore, sounded a note of warning when he said in his annual report that "if the price of paper is not kept down there will be a falling away in printed matter. Mr. Scott declared that something more substantial than a perfunctory investigation of the increased cost of white paper was needed to cope with the alarming situation which now confronts the peopel of the whole country.

PAPER COSTS HITS CANDIDATES.

The high price of paper has hit candidates for county offices. The fancy placards and cards so evident around voting time in former years are a scarcity this year. The advance of from 50 to 100 percent in the cost of paper has caused candidates to spend their money with caution, as regards printed matter. The scarcity of dyes has cut down the number of colored cards.

CALLS ON POSTMASTERS FOR PAPER.

The shortage in paper throughout the United States is now being felt by Uncle Sam. Postmasters have received notice from the post-office heads at Washington directing them to go over all old records and files in the local post-office, and, if of no official value, to turn them over to the government printing offices for use in providing the government with paper pulp materials.

HOTELS TO REDUCE SIZE OF MENUS.

On account of the increasing cost of paper, Minneapolis hotels will reduce the size of menus used after the present stock is exhausted.

PEACE UNTHINKABLE UNTI L MILIT ARISM ENTIRELY CRUSHED

Britain When Losing Did Not S queal—Winning, She Will Not Tolerate Any Intervention — France and Russia Will Stick, Says Lloyd George

Mr. Lloyd George has given the following interview:

"Britain has only begun to fight: the British Empire has invested thousands of its best lives to purchase future immunity for civilization; this investment is too great to be thrown away," was the Welsh statesman's size-up of the situation.

More than at any time since the beginning of the war there is evidenced throughout England a popular suspicion toward America, a suspicion that did not exist a year ago.

This feeling appears directly attributable to the notion generally entertained by the man on the street that President Wilson might be induced to butt in for the purpose of stopping the European war. A similar suspicion of Spain and the Vatican is also manifest.

FIGHTING FOR FAIR PLAY.

Mr. Lloyd George was asked to give the United Press in the simplest possible language the British attitude toward the recent peace talk.

"Simple language?" he queried, with a half smile. Then he thought a moment.

"Sporting terms are pretty well understood wherever English is spoken," he replied. "I am quite sure they will be understood in America.

"Well, then, the British soldier is a good sportsman. He enlisted in this war in the sporting spirit — the best sense of that term. He went in to see fair play to a small nation trampled upon by a bully. He is fighting for fair play in international dealings.

"He has fought as a good sportsman by the thousands. He has died like a sportsman. He has never asked anything more than a sporting chance and hasn't always had that. When he couldn't get it, he didn't quit. He played the game. He didn't squeal, and certainly he never asked anyone to squeal for him."

NO TIME NOW TO LET UP.

The Secretary of State for War continued:

"Under the circumstances, the British, now that the fortunes of the game have turned a bit, are not disposed to stop because of the squealing done by the Germans, or for the Germans by probably well-meaning, but misguided sympathizers and humanitarians. For two years the British soldier had a bad time—no one knows so well as he what a bad time it was. He was sadly inferior in equipment. On the average he was inferior in training. He saw the Allied cause beaten all about the ring, but he didn't appeal to either the spectators or a referee to stop the fight on the ground that it was brutal, nor did he ask to have the rules changed.

"He took his punishment. Even when beaten like a dog, he was a game dog. When forced to take refuge in a trench, when too badly used up to carry the fight to the enemy, he hung on without whining, fought off every attack, bided his time, endured without wincing, worked without flagging."

WILL FIGHT TO FINISH.

Mr. Lloyd George's eyes snapped, as sitting at his desk in the War Office he tilted back his chair and studied the ceiling as if seeing there a picture of Tommy's game fight in the early stages of the contest.

"And at this time, under these conditions, what was the winning German doing?" he asked. "Was he worrying over the terrible slaughter? No! He was talking of annexing Belgium and Poland as a result of his 'victory,' and while he was re-making the map of Europe without the slightest regard for the wishes of its people, the British people were preparing to pay the price we knew must be paid for the time to get the army ready.

"It is one thing to look back on the pounding the British soldier took the first two years of the war, but a different thing to look forward as he did and know the beating couldn't be avoided during these months, when it seemed the finish of the British army might come quickly.

"Germany elected to make it a finish fight with England. The British soldier was ridiculed, held in contempt. Now we intend to see that Germany has her way. The fight must be to the finish—to a knock-out."

CAN BE NO INTERVENTION.

Dropping his colloquialisms, the half-smile fading from his face, Mr. Lloyd George continued in a more serious vein.

"The whole world, including neutrals of the highest purposes and humanitarians with the best motives, must know that there can be no outside interference at this stage. Britain asked no intervention when she was not prepared to fight. She will tolerate none now that she is prepared, until Prussian military despotism is broken beyond repair.

"There was no regret voiced in Germany over the useless slaughter. There were no tears by German sympathizers when the few thousand British citizens who never expected to be soldiers, whose military education started only a few months previously, went out to be battered, combed and gassed, to receive ten shells for every one they could fire—went out, fought and died like sportsmen without even a grumble.

"I repeat that there was no whimpering then, and the people who are now moved to tears at the thought of what is to come watched the early rounds of the unequal contest dry-eyed. None for the carnage and sufferings of those Allied dead who stood the full shock of the Prussian war machine before it began to falter.

WOULD BE CRUEL TO STOP NOW.

"But in the British determination to carry the fight to decisive finish, there is something more than the natural demand for vengeance. The inhumanity, the pitilessness of the fighting that must come before a lasting peace is possible is not comparable with the cruelty that would be involved in stopping the war while there remains a possibility of civilization again being menaced from the same quarter.

"Peace now, or at any time before the final and complete elimination of this menace, is unthinkable. No man and no nation with the slightest understanding of the temper of this citizen army of Britons, which took its terrible hammering without a whine or grumble, will attempt to call a halt now."

"But how long do you figure this can and must go on?" Mr. Lloyd George was asked.

"There are neither clocks nor calendars in the British army to-day," was his quick reply. "Time is the least vital factor. Only the result counts—not the time consumed in achieving it.

TIME IS IMMATERIAL.

"It took England twenty years to defeat Napoleon and the first fifteen of those years were black with British defeat. It will not take twenty years to win this war, but, whatever time is required, it will be done, and I say this recognizing that we have only begun to win.

"There is no disposition on our side to fix the hour of ultimate victory after the first success. We have no delusion that the war is nearing an end. We haven't the slightest doubt as to how it is to end."

"But what of France; is there the same determination there to stick to the end, the same idea of fighting until peace terms can be dictated by Germany's enemies?" Mr. Lloyd George was asked.

The Secretary carefully matched each finger of one hand with each finger of the other, and as he turned his chair slowly to gaze out over the khaki-dotted throng in Whitehall, it seemed the interruption had stemmed the flow of conversation. There was a full moment's pause, and as the chair swung around again, the reply came in a voice and manner impressively grave.

FRANCE WILL STICK TO THE END.

"The world at large has not yet begun to appreciate the magnificence, the nobility, the wonder of France," he said. "I had the answer to your inquiry given me a few days ago by a noble Frenchwoman. She had given four sons—she had one left to be given to France. In the course of my talk with her, I asked if she didn't think the struggle had gone far enough. Her reply, without a moment's hesitation, was: 'The fight will never have gone far enough until we have made a repetition of this horror impossible.' That mother was voicing the spirit of France.

"Yes, France will stick to the end. I suppose America's conception of France and the French soldier before the war was as erroneous as the British idea. I suppose you, too, regarded the French soldier as excitable, brilliant in attack, but lacking dogged staying qualities.

"Nothing was more unwarranted than the popular idea of the Frenchman as a poor defensive fighter. History never justified this idea, but there will be a new appraisement, a new appreciation when the real heroism, nobility and genius of the defence of Verdun is fully understood. France has fought the longest wars of any nation of Europe, and her history itself is assurance enough that she will hold to the end.

"With the British it will be the sporting spirit that will animate the army to the last, fair-play the motive—fair fight the method. With the French it will that fiercely burning patriotism that will sustain the army to the end, regardless of when the end may come."

RUSSIA WILL GO THROUGH.

"And Russia?"

"Will go through to the death!" interrupted Mr. Lloyd George. "Russia has been slow to arouse, but she will be equally slow to quiet. The resentment of the Russian against having been forced into war is deep.

"He has neither forgotten nor forgiven the fact that this happened when he was ill-prepared and unsuspecting. No, there are and will be no quitters among the Allies.

"'Never again!' has become the battle cry. At home the suffering and sorrow is great and is growing. As to the war zone, its terrors are indescribable. I have just visited the battlefields of France: I stood, as it were, at the door of Hell. I saw myriads marching into the furnace. I saw some coming out of it, scorched and mutilated.

"This ghastliness must never be re-enacted on this earth, and one method at least of answering that end is the infliction of such punishment upon the perpetrators of this outrage against humanity that the temptation to emulate their exploits will be eliminated from the hearts of the evil-minded amongst the rulers of men."



This is the latest photograph of Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, taken at the Eisteddfod or annual gathering of the Welsh bards and harpists, where the "little Welshman" made the stirring speech in which he referred to the "nut-crackers" of the Allies closing on the Central Powers. The Eistedfod was held at Aberstwyth, a small market-town and seaport of Wales. Mr. Lloyd George is accompanied by his little daughter, Megan, who has been prominent at Red Cross bazaars and other functions for the raising of funds for war purposes. The Minister of Munitions does not appear to let his great responsibilities weigh too heavily upon him, if one may judge by his cheery smile.

THE CANT OF "CAN'T."

How the Impossible Is Achieved

"The word 'impossible' is not in my dictionary." It was a boast, but it showed the spirit of a real man.

"Think twice before you say can't, and then think again," is a good piece of advice.

There is a lot of fatalistic cant being written and talked, and the worst of all may be summed up in the word "can't."

"It can't be done" was the contemptuous comment, when a daring prophet said that men would fly.

"Can't" is giving place to "can" every day now.

Look at the men carried off the battlefields of Europe. A large proportion would simply die, if the surgeons and doctors had not been absolutely resolved to turn "can't" into "can."

The percentage of recoveries, even from serious wounds, has been raised to an astonishingly cheerful figure.

Then the men who have actually lost limbs, or suffered other permanent injuries, are being taught to turn "can't" into "can," by the training and exercises given in our own military convalescent hospitals, and in the similar institutions of Europe.

Some of these men might be excused, if anyone could be excused, for thinking nothing is left for them but a life of useless idleness. But happily it is not the nature of our soldiers to give in.

When a man "bucks up and buckles down" to it, he may have lost even a couple of limbs, he may have lost his nerve,—and that is worse,—but he finds himself able to conquer his deprivation, to get his body and mind into fine trim again.

He bothers no more about the things he can't do, he has discovered so many things he can.

"My dear friend," as Dr. Johnson said to Bozzy, "clear your mind of cant," and he might have added, "by knocking off the 't.'"

NILE MAY BURST BANKS.

The waters of the Nile are at the highest stage reached in twenty-two years, and the Ministry of Public Works has issued a warning that every precaution should be taken in view of the danger that the Nile may burst its banks.

The flood in the Sudan has fallen, but the surface of the river in lower Egypt is from seven to twenty feet above the level of the surrounding country.

ONLY TWO VOTED WET.

According to recent returns only two British Columbia ridings voted "wet" in the recent elections. They were Fernie on the extreme east, and Albernie on the west.

JAMES W. GERARD SAILS.

Mr James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, and Mrs. Gerard, have sailed for the United States. The Ambassador goes home to inform his Government, of conditions in Germany, and will return to Berlin in six or eight weeks.

VIOLINS



C.W. LINDSAY LIMITED
189 SPARKS ST.
OTTAWA CANADA

Send for free catalogue—Dept. W.

V. C. FOR LIEUTENANT KILLED IN ACTION

Lieut. Wilkinson, of Vancouver, Saved Machine Gun and Halted Germans

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Lieutenant Thomas Orde Lawler Wilkinson, of the North Lancashire Rifles, killed on July 25.

He was twenty-two years old, and was the second son of C. E. Wilkinson, of Comox, Vancouver, who was a surveyor in Victoria.

He enlisted originally early in the war in the Canadian Gordons.

Lieut. Wilkinson was decorated for most conspicuous bravery. During an attack, when a party of another unit were retiring without their machine gun, Lieut. Wilkinson rushed forward and with two of his men got the gun into action.

"He held up the enemy until they were relieved and later, when the advance was checked, during a bombing attack, he forced his way forward and found four or five men of different units stopped by a solid block of earth, over which the enemy was throwing bombs.

MET DEATH AIDING WOUNDED.

"With great pluck and promptness he mounted the machine-gun on top of the parapet and dispersed the enemy bombers. Subsequently he made two most gallant attempts to bear in a wounded man, but in the second attempt he was shot through the heart just before reaching the man.

"Throughout the day he set a magnificent example of courage and self-sacrifice."

The Victoria Cross has also been awarded to the Rev. William Robert Addison, Chaplain of the fourth class, who early in life lived in a Canadian lumber camp.

"He carried in a wounded man, assisted several others to cover and by his splendid example and utter disregard of danger encouraged the stretcher-bearers to go forward under heavy fire."

WOULD PREFER DEATH

Poincare Says Violated Rights Shall Be Avenged

President Poincare received Baron de Gaiffier d'Hestroy, the newly appointed Belgian Minister to France. After reviewing the history of the famous night session of the Belgian Cabinet on Aug. 2, 1914, presided over by King Albert, and recalling that Baron de Gaiffier, as director of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, prepared the note replying to the German ultimatum, the President said:

"If Belgium should not recover its full independence, if Belgium should not receive the reparation that is its due, an ineffaceable shame would soil the annals of Europe, and nothing would be left for us but to veil in eternal mourning the statues of justice. Not a Frenchman, not one of our allies, could be found who would not prefer death to that ignominy.

"Violated right shall be avenged. Each day our concerted efforts bring us nearer to victory and hasten the deliverance."

ENGLAND NOT READY FOR CHURCH UNION

The conference of the Free Churchmen held at Oxford last week, behind closed doors to discuss the Federation proposals recently propounded by the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, has yielded meagre results. The official report just issued indicates that the idea of the federation of the denominations, each retaining its individuality, found some favor, but the idea of a union in the Canadian sense with the abolition of sectarianism was not entertained. Curiously enough, the Baptists who were formerly the strongest sectarians, were the first to pronounce in favor of the scheme.

GHASTLY DETAILS OF FAR NORTH TRAGEDY

Sent to Ottawa by Police Who Captured Slayers of Roman Catholic Missionaries

From far up in the Arctic circle there has come down the story of as strange a man-hunt as is to be found even in those wonderful records that make up the history of the Mounted Police.

Away in the farthest northwest of Canada there lies the Great Bear Lake, Deas Bay, an arm of this lake, reaches into the Arctic circle and connects by river with the Dismal Lakes. Northwest of the Dismal Lakes and a few miles south of Coronation Gulf, are the Bloody Falls. Two men were murdered there three years ago. They were missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church, Father Leroux and Father Rouviere, stationed at Fort Norman. The bodies of these men were never found and never will be found. They were left to be devoured by beasts in a wilderness, but first they were partly eaten, one at all events, by men.

The details of this ghastly crime have only now found their way to the headquarters of the Mounted Police in Ottawa, but it was known in the north that the missionaries had perished. The Eskimos knew it. One Eskimo had been seen wearing a priest's cassock. Distributed among others were the other few belongings of the murdered men, a crucifix, a Latin prayer book, a breviary, a surplice, mass aprons, communion and altar cloths, a gun and some cartridges.

LONG ARM OF THE R.N.W.M.P.

The long arm of the Mounted Police, which has carried the white man's law into the farthest corners of the so-called barren lands, reached into the Eskimo villages and the ice-covered hunting fields of Coronation Gulf and took the men who did this thing.

Inspecor C. D. Lanauze, from the Great Bear Lake patrol, with two white men and a native, set out at the end of March for the Bloody Falls and the mouth of the Copper Mine. There they met Corporal Bruce, of the Herschell Island detachment, and Kenneth Chipman, a member of the Stefansson expedition. Bruce had collected from the Eskimos the effects of the murdered priests, including the cassock, called by the natives "illoogan."

The party then pushed on across the Gulf and came to a large Eskimo village. In a native snow house or igloo of this village they were told the story. The Fathers Leroux and Rouviere had been to the coast in November of 1913, had stopped a few days at the mouth of of the Copper Mine and then had started back. Two Eskimos followed them, Sissisiak and Uuksak. A few days after these men returned, bringing the belongings of the priests whom they told of having killed at the Bloody Falls. Father Leroux had been stabbed in the back by Sinnisiak and the murder completed by Uluksak. Father Rouviere had run to the dog sledge for his gun and Sinnisiak had shot him. The Eskimos who told these things all expressed sorrow for the crime and declared that the priests had shown them nothing but kindness.

From this village the man-hunters passed on with their dog teams to Victoria Land, and in a village there they found Sinnisiak sitting in a tent making a bow. He expected instant death. "If the white men kill me," hes aid, "I will make medicine and the ship will go down in the ice and all will be drowned." They took him away, picking up Father Rouviere's gun at another village and made their way back to Bernard Harbor. This was in the middle of May. The next day they started again through snow and water for the mouth of the Copper Mine, and they came upon a group of Eskimos who made the sign of peace, all except one, Uluksak. They took him to Bernard Harbor.

The official report which reached the police headquarters here to-day tells very simply of these things. It states that both men have confessed, but they claim to have been threatened and ill-treated by the priests. They have given in their confession ghastly details of the killing of the two missionaries. The body of one they hacked to pieces and part of it they ate.

In order to try the murderers the suggestion is made that a judge go north to Coronation Gulf and winter there.

TIME FOR REPENTANCE

A Call to a Revival of Religion in Manitoba

Plans for an exhaustive circular explaining the religious revival movement, which will be inaugurated in Manitoba, were outlined and adopted by a committee of ministers and laymen in the Bible House.

On Sunday, Nov. 5, a simultaneous meeting of repentance and hope for the individual and the nation will be held. On that day the revival will be launched in all churches in Manitoba. The movement will be laid before all the congregations.

"The Mission of Repentance and Hope," was chosen as the subject of the pamphlet, which will be sent to ministers of all denominations in the province, including Winnipeg.

The movement was originated by the executive of the Bible Society, Winnipeg, who received notice of a national call to repentance as issued by some Christian workers in Great Britain.

CALL TO REPENTANCE.

In response to the call, ministers of Winnipeg met on Tuesday. The Rev. E. Salter, secretary of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Bible Society, outlined the movement at present existent in Great Britain. "The movement is not an ordinary call for revival meetings," he said, "but a call to ourselves to repent and hope. It was an appeal to each to search his heart to find if sin was to be found therein. It was an individual heart-searching movement, an individual call to repentance."

Nineteen brief addresses by ministers were delivered at the meeting. Each speaker was emphatic that the calling of the meeting was timely and that the need for the movement was great.

TANGO SHAO-YI REFUSES.

Former Premier Tang Shao-Yi, recently appointed Chinese Foreign Minister, has refused to accept that portfolio. The reason for his declination, he declares, is that the opposition of the military party to him would make harmony impossible in the cabinet.

NEW NATIONAL SERVICE.

Expected to Show Large Numbers of Eligibles.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—Sir Thomas Tait, director-general of recruiting, is at work preparing the organization of the new national service. While the terms of the order-in-council apply particularly to the classification of employees and provide that those whose present occupation is of more value to the state than military service would be, are not to be enlisted, the working out of the new system is expected to show that there are still large numbers of men in Canada eligible for military service. Sir Thomas Tait is securing data on what is being accomplished in the sister Dominions and the means employed.

TROOPS ARRIVE SAFELY.

Four Manitoba Battalions and Artillery Sent Overseas.

It is officially announced through the chief press censor's office that the following troops have arrived safely in England: The 6th Battery, Siege Artillery. A field artillery brigade, comprising the 50th, 51st, 52nd, and 53rd Batteries and ammunition column. The 97th Battalion, Aldershot, N.S. The 100th, 107th, 108th, and 144th Manitoba battalions.

ISLAND SALE AGREED.

Effort Will Be Made to Persuade Danish Upper House.

After the Lower House had adopted the Government's West Indies sale proposal without alteration, the bill was referred to the joint committee of fifteen members from each House, who will try to get the majority in the Upper House to agree with the Government. The next public meeting will be held Thursday, when the joint committee is expected to have finished its work.

ALDERSON'S NEW POST.

General Alderson, formerly commanding the first division of Canadians in France, and latterly inspector-general of the Dominionforces, has vacated his appointment, and will take up duties with the Imperial forces.

A WISE SAW.

Among the sayings which have been handed down by the wise men of Persia is the following proverb:

"He who knows not and knows not that he knows not, is a fool—shun him.

"He who knows not and knows that he knows not, is simple—teach him.

"He who knows and knows not that he knows, is asleep—wake him.

"He who knows and knows that he knows, is wise—and should teach others."

LORD SHAUGHNESSY BACK FROM WEST

Desires to See the Whole Subject of Immigration Grasped by Government

In an interview given by Lord Shaughnessy on his return from the annual inspection he said:

"We saw much that was extremely interesting, on the trip, which all of the party enjoyed. We found the people in the West full of optimism; business in many respects had improved; and although the crop was not as good as that of last year—indeed, not more than half as good—still, what with the good prices and the general activity, the people wer in a cheerful frame of mind."

The C.P.R. is not undertaking anything in the West of a large nature, but the party inspected the wharfage accommodation at Vancouver, and the president said that the matter of the extension of this accommodation was a subject to which future attention would be given.

"We had an interesting trip on the Kootenay and Kettle Valley lines, which are now complete, and which serve important interests in British Columbia. The Kettle Valley line serves the area in which are located the cities of Nelson, Grand Forks, Greenwood and Phoenix. This part of the Dominion is showing increased business activity, partly owing to the war, and the prosperity of the localities mentioned is most marked. Mining operations are being carried on with very great activity, and there is a very marked increase in fruit production."

The completion of th Kootenay railway was also regarded as of very considerable importance, as it served areas which were susceptible of successful settlement. As to the physical condition of the system itself, His Lordship said that it was in excellent shape all the way. The party were greatly pleased with the condition in which the line was found all over the system to the coast.

Asked in regard to the shortage of labor in the West, His Lordship said that this was felt more or less, but the soldier had been allowed to bring in the harvest in so far as such were available, and there was no real hardship experienced as regards labor.

His Lordship believes that there will be a great influx of immigration, but not immediately after the war. There must, first of all, be accommodation provided for the bringing of the soldiers back to their homes. That will take time and room. There will be some 200,000 or 300,000 men, probably, to be brought across. That will take almost a year, and all the available shipping. These men must, when they get here, be settled on the land—such of them as have that preference. That will be no small task in itself. The C.P.R. stood ready to co-operate in every effectual way in effecting this settlement.

"Is this company proceeding with the veteran colony farms, according to your idea, expressed some time ago?"

"We are building a certain number of houses—probably 100 to begin with—and we will go on as the need is seen, but it would not be desirable to proceed indefinitely until the situation has cleared and we know just what are the circumstances that have to be met. But this is part of the work that will have to be done in connection with the settlement of our men on the land. After that settlement is accomplished, or in process of accomplishment, there will be a great influx of immigration to this country. Of course, this must be taken care of by the Government. We shall be only too happy to co-operate in any way that is possible for the realization of this settlement. Any large immediate movement to Canada could not be handled until the returning soldiers were taken care of; but the whole question would require to be studied with care; and especially was it necessary that the authorities should make arrangements in advance to handle and control the situation after the war."

Lord Shaughnessy is of opinion that the whole subject of immigration should be thoroughly grasped by the Government. For instance, there was the important matter of supervision at the point of origin, for Canada did not want undesirable immigrants, but rather such as would in all wholesomeness, aid in building up the country. The ready-made farm idea would, doubtless, be continued, but His Lordship thought that the material should be supplied and let the settlers put up their own homes, which would give them interest and employment for the first few months.

SCANDINAVIA.

A meeting of representatives of Norway, Sweden and Denmark has been held to discuss international questions arising out of the prosecution of the war. Outside of a statement that they have agreed to keep each other informed regarding measures which should be taken relating to questions of policy or the suppression of commercial espionage, little seems to have been accomplished.

THE POPE OBJECTS.

Anent the seizure of the Palazzo di Venezia in Rome, Cardinal Gasparri has written to the Italian Government as follows:

"The Holy See feels obliged to point out the violation of the most sacred rights of the Holy Father which results from this seizure. In fact, the Palazzo was the usual place of residence of the Apostolic Majesty's Minister to the Holy See.

"The seizure of palaces or residence of a representative of a foreign power to the Holy See includes an insult to the Holy See and a violation of the right of representation based on treaty. This act furnishes a new proof of the abnormal position of the Holy See, and the undersigned Cardinal (Gasparri) is obliged by the Holy Father solemnly and formally to protest."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Notice 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.

MARRIED.

WHITNEY - WALKER—At Edmonton, Alta., on Sept. 24th, 1916, by the Rev. W. E. Galloway, Edward Lleyelyn Whitney, to Octa Mae Walker, both of Burtonsville, Alta.

THOMPSON-McCHARLES — On Monday, Sept. 25th, 1916, at the Presbyterian Church, Matawatchan, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, James Thompson, to Bridget Elizabeth McCharles, daughter of the late Mr. William McCharles, and of Mrs. McCharles, all of Denbigh, Ont.

DIED.

WILLISON—Killed in action, in France, on Friday, Sept. 15th, 1916, William T. Willison, B.E.F., son of Sir John and Lady Willison, 10 Elmsley Place, Toronto.

CAMPBELL—Killed in action, somewhere in France, Lieut.-Col. Roland Playfair Campbell, No. 6 Canadian Field Ambulance, eldest son of the late Rev. Professor Campbell, Montreal, and grandson of the late J. S. Playfair, Toronto.

TO SIGN CONTRACT WITH LYALL FIRM

Five and Three-quarter Millions Estimated Cost of New Parliament Buildings

The Parliamentary Building Committee had a meeting in the office of Hon. Robert Rogers. In the morning they went over the construction work and expressed satisfaction at the progress which has been made. Much of the foundation work has been done and the walls of the new buildings are rising. The afternoon was taken up in considering the purchase of supplies of various kinds and in preparing for the steel work which will be begun in the near future. The work of construction will continue during the winter and parts of the new buildings may be ready for occupation in the fall of 1918.

No Liberal members have been selected by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to replace Messrs. Murphy and Lemieux and it is probable that the work will be carried on by the committee as it is now composed. Hon. William Pugsley and Senator Watson, the remaining Liberal representatives on the committee were present all day. Mr. Pugsley, when asked if he had any intention of resignation, replied that he had not and knew of no reason why he should.

Final revision of the contract for the construction of the Parliament Buildings took place at the next day's session of the Parliamentary Committee.

The effect of the new arrangement with regard to the manufacturing plant is that the Government will assume the cost of depreciation, the plant remaining the property of the contractors when the work is done. As arranged previously, the contractors are to be pair at the rate of 8 percent on the cost of the new building up to $4,000,000, 7 percent on any additional cost up to $5,000,000. No percentage is to be paid on the cost over $5,000,000.

BEER ILLEGAL AT BARN RAISING UNDER C.T.A.

Defendant Appeals on the Grounds Assistants Are His Guests

Holding that beer bought for and provided at a barn-raising in Canada temperance act territory is illegal, Justices of the Peace T. H. Beattie and James Dickson fined Mr. Joseph Taylor of Ellice township $50 and costs.

Mr. F. R. Blewett, K.C., counsel for defendant, intimated that the judgment will be appealed, on the ground that men and women assisting at a barn-raising are guests of the proprietor within the meaning of the act, and that therefore six kegs of beer purchased in Stratford and delivered to Mr. Taylor on his farm in Ellice were for "private use."

Inspector R. T. Kemp, who laid the charge, held that "beer" means illegal strength of the liquor, and that in this case there was a breach of the Canada temperance act. Purchase and delivery of the beer was clearly proven by the evidence of several witnesses. The seller, J. Colquhoun, local agent for the Kitchener Lion Brewery, had told Mr. Hanna, neighbor of Mr. Taylor's, who bought the beer for the latter, that there was no illegality in taking it into a Canada temperence act county for the purpose for which it was intended.

The case is looked upon as a test one, and an appeal was anticipated no matter what verdict was given.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

C. P. R. earnings for the third week of September were larger than earnings in either of the first two weeks of the month, but the relative improvement as compared with a year ago is less striking than recently. The week's total of $2,779,000 represented an increase of $371,000, or 15.4 percent.

Grand Trunk reported a total of $1,310,670, a new high for any seven-day period this year. The increase was substantial, $259,506, or 24.6 percent.

SIR WILFRID ON FUTURE OF LIBERALISM

Address to a Great Mass Meeting in Montreal — Thousands Gather to Hear the Liberal Chieftain Talk of the War and Politics

Sir Wilfrid Laurier addressed a great mass meeting the other day in Montreal when a crowd estimated at two thousand five hundred collected on the street to hear him. He said that the Liberal party had at the last election fallen, not, however, in the mud as some governments have but for fighting for a principle—the extension of the freedom of trade. He said that one of the principle causes of the defeat had been the opposition of the Maritime Provinces to the Naval bill, but that though the government that succeeded him had now been in power for over five years it had never dared annul or alter the naval bill that his government had put through. He believed to-day as he did when he introduced the bill that a Canadian navy was the best policy for Canada, and he said he had new justification for his belief when he looked at the defenceless condition in which the cities of Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert were left at the outbreak of war with three German cruisers loose in the Pacific.

Referring to Canada's participation in the war he said that there were three theories. One, that of the Imperialist, who says Canada is at war whenever England is at war, the other that of the Nationalist, equally blind, who would say without discussion or without looking into the matter, Canada must never take part in the wars of England. But between these there is his own attitude that Canada is a free country, and that it appertains to the Canadian parliament and to the Canadian people to determine whether or not they will take part in the wars of England, "And" said he, "having laid down this principle I do not hesitate to say that in the present case it was our duty to take part with and on the side of the Allies." (Applause.)

He ran over the history of the opening of the war to show that England was not attacked, but Belgium and France, and it was for the aid of these Britain had entered on the war, and that we had just as much duty as Britain to defend the rights of these countries attacked. He spoke of the brutalism with which the Germans are carrying on the war and the crimes that they have committed, laying special stress on the manner in which German soldiers took civilians from their homes in the cities of Northern France on the morning of Easter Sunday, and the necessity of Canadians doing all in their power to help to victory.

The greatest danger which he believes confronts the victorious Allies at the conclusion of the war is that of militarism. In Great Britain a party is growing up and waxing strong which favors a militarism almost approaching that of Prussia. He, however, like Lloyd George and Henderson, both fears and dislikes militarism and desires to direct the efforts of his party to keeping it out of Canada when the war is over.

Having thus dealt with the war and war problems he went on to speak of labor and its problems and said, "I will give you my whole thought and tell you that it is fixed upon that Star of Bethlehem which brought into the world hope for the poor and disinherited, which put an end to ancient servitude, which established the dignity of work and opened a new era to the truth of liberty." During his term in office the Lemieux Act for the settlement of labor troubles had been brought into force, but he perceived now much larger fields for legislative action in regard to labor problems facing the country. Legislation that would effect nonemployment, that would take care of the laborer and his family when sick, and that would see that the burdens of taxation, which must be very heavy after the war, be more fairly distributed than by the tariff. In closing he said,

STUDY NEW PROBLEMS.

"But I would not be worthy of the position I occupy if these problems which before long will thrust themselves upon the attention of Canada had not attracted my attention and if I had not devoted days and nights to studying them and trying to solve them. I wish to do more than that. Last year I named a committee of the principal Liberals around me to study all the new problems which the war will bring up. We will have after the war an enormous debt which will perhaps amount to a billion or even more. We will have immigration problems which will present themselves. We will have the question of agricultural protection. We will have a multitude of other questions to decide. Then after organizing this committee I named a certain number of committees who are charged with studying these question. Here are the questions which at the present time these different committees of the main Liberal committee are now studying:

"1. Financial question.

"2. The well being of soldiers returned from the front.

"3. System of rural credits. This interests for the most part the farmers.

"4. Technical education. Very important for all classes, especially the working class.

"5. The improvement of agriculture.

"6. Proportional representation.

"7. Social questions, comprising insurance against strikes, accidents, sickness, and old age pensions.

"Gentlemen, here is the program which the Liberal party is now studying. These questions are too important for me to be able to treat them in the course of a meeting such as the present one, as I would like. I wish simply to tell you that at the present time all those questions are engaging the attention of the Liberal party and I invite you, workmen who are most interested than anyone, to give us the benefit of your opinion and of your experience on all these problems, on the law regarding strikes, on what we are to do to help those who suffer from strikes, on what we are to do to come to the aid of those whom sickness, or accident deprive of their means of livelihood. Finally, what we must do for those who, having reached old age, are exposed to all the tortures which poverty brings.

"Gentlemen, there are other questions which are important; there is none more important than those. I wil repeat in this connection what I said at the start. If in England, if in France I have been made the recipient of honors and titles, God is my witness that when, as Mr. Rodier said a few minutes ago, I descend into my grave I do not want to have engraved upon my gravestone a more beautiful fact than this: 'He was the protector of the humble, the poor, the widows and the orphans.'

RACIAL PROBLEMS.

"These problems, gentlemen, are of great importance, assuredly, but there is also another which is perhaps more agonizing at this moment at least. That is the future of our country from the point of view of the relations between the different elements composing our population. It is evident that amongst these elements there is at the present time some friction, some misunderstanding. There is nothing new in this. These conditons are periodical amongst us. They date back even to the time of the constitution of 1841 after the rebellion of 1837 and 1838. But there then rose up a man who by his goodness, his moderation, his tact and his judgment became the savior not only of his race, but of the whole country. That man was the one whom you have honored by giving his name to one of your most beautiful parks, that is Louis Hippolyate Lafontaine. It was he who ifted up his country, bleeding as she was from the wounds received in the rebellion and the reprisals which followed it. It was he who placed her on her feet, dressed her wounds, restored her dignity. It was he, finally, who opened a new highway in making appeal to all good will amongst all the races which appeal has brought the country to the high position which it occupies at the present time.

"Gentlemen, do you believe that Lafontaine, no matter how strong he was, could obtain this result by his own efforts? Do you believe that if he had been alone at the head of a minority he could do what he did? No. If Lafontaine was able to accomplish and draw his country out of the unfortunate position into which she had fallen and make her enter upon a new era, he owed it to the co-operation, the help of Robert Baldwin and of the Liberals of Upper Canada. If Lafontaine had said at that time: 'No, we want no conciliation, no alliance; we want all or nothing,' what would have happened? If Lafontaine had taken that attitude, God knows what would have happened? But I know that we would not be today the free race that we are.

The constitution of 1841 was full of defects. It was unjust on many points, contained flagrant injustices, and there were not lacking men, even the most eminent, who told Mr. Lafontaine that he ought not to accept it. He did not follow this advice. He did accept it, and with the help of Baldwin and the Liberals of Upper Canada he drew out of it unhoped for results. In instead of following this line of conduct, Lafontaine had said: 'No conciliation, no alliance, everything or nothing,' what would have happened? The reply is easy. We have had the proof of it in recent events. If, Lafontaine had followed this line of conduct there would have happened, what most always happen, in cases like that.

LESSON FOR MINORITY.

"If a minority-mark well my words, my compatriots of the French tongue, my compatriots of all races—if a minority takes for motto: 'No conciliation, no alliance, everything or nothing,' the results will always be the same, nothing—nothing—nothing.

Here is the lesson which we should draw from the life of the illustrious man, L. H. Lafontaine. tl is a lesson which we must follow. Like him, let us remember that there is no absolute right in this world, that the rights of each individual are limited by the rights of others. Following in his footsteps let us try on every occasion for all time to be firm in our purpose, moderate in the means of attaining, and generous in the expression of our views. This, gentlemen, is the line of conduct which I have endeavored to follow from the first day I entered public life, and that is over 40 years ago, and this motto which I learned from him whom I consider as the greatest of all the Canadians no matter to what race they belong. I have always put into practice and if it be permitted to me to say my fellow citizens, if it be permitted me to use an expression which has become historical in this way, I will close by saying that I will follow this motto to the end—to the end—to the end."

THANKFUL MOTHERS

Thousands of thankful mothers throughout Canada — many of them your own neighbors—speak with the greatest praise of that splendid medicine, Baby's Own Tablets. Many mothers would have no other medicine for their little ones. Among these is Mrs. Albert Nie, St. Brieux, Sask., who says: "I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for the past seven years and they have done my four children a world of good. I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TRAPPERS! Send your RAW FURS to JOHN HALLAM

and receive highest cash prices. We send money the same day the furs are received. Charge no commissions—and pay all charges. We have paid out millions of dollars to thousands of trappers in Canada who send their furs to us because they know they get a square deal, and receive more money for their furs. You will also. We buy more furs from trappers for each than any other five firms in Canada.

FREE Hallam's Trapper Guide (92 pages) Hallam's Sportsmen's Catechism Hallam's Raw Fur Quotations Hallam's Fur Style Book (48 pages)

Send free on request. Address as follows:

JOHN HALLAM Limited
137 Hallam Building, Toronto
The largest in our line in Canada

A LAST RESTING PLACE OF CANADIANS IN FRANCE.



A religious service at a Canadian graveyard in France, where the rows of little crosses bear mute testimony to the noble sacrifices of men from the Dominion in the great war. Canadian Army nurses and a detachment of Canadian ambulance men are seen in the photograph. It is pleasant to note the well-kept condition of the graves.

young cattle for the benefit of the funds of the parish, which, in view of the numerous expenses that have been incurred for recent improvements, were somewhat depleted. A large number of people attended the sale at which the cattle were offered. The hammer was wielded by D. D. McCuaig, Bainsville. The stock was all good, the competition spirited, and the prices secured were exceedingly satisfactory. The total amount realized was over $2,000, which gladdened the heart of the parish priest, the Rev. D. A. Campbell. In view of the success of this sale, it is intended to hold another at an early date. The scheme beats a picnic all hollow. Bad weather does not interfere with a sale, and, taking into consideration the work involved, the amount realized was far ahead of any scheme that has yet been tried.

MAY TAKE FINANCE POST.

Premier-Elect Brewster Having Busy Time in Vancouver.

Premier-elect Brewster, of British Columbia, is busy each day receiving delegations and deputations and discussing the formation of his Cabinet. Mr. Brewster himself is mentioned for the finance portfolio, and M. A. McDonald is considered a certainty for attorney-general. No official statement has been made, however, as to any of the positions.

Reports to date give the Conservatives eight seats. Trail, Similkameen, South Okanagan, Slocan, Nelson, Lillooet, Prince George and Cowichan.

In addition there are seven or eight ridings which the Conservatives consider they have a chance of winning through the soldiers' vote. In two of these, Alberni and the Islands, Conservative candidates are serving at the front.

Friends of Premier Bowser say if he is not finally returned for Vancouver he will drop out of public life. Meantime, the heads of departments are preparing to vacate office early next month. It has been announced that no new appointments will be made, on new matter of policy undertaken by the present administration. Liberal headquarters have information that less than 12,000 soldiers voted.

FEES TO BE CHARGED ON HAMILTON HIGHWAY.

Commission Considering the Means of Raising Revenue.

The Toronto to Hamilton Highway Commission, in figuring upon forms of revenue to be raised to help maintain the highway, have practically decided upon a scale of fees for vehicles used for hire. It will be something like a toll road for that class of traffic, but nothing definite has been decided by the Commission. A regular scale of license fees will be drawn up.

OUR 3 OFFERS

GOOD DURING OCTOBER

But Subject to Change After That Without Notice.

No. 1.—Renewal subscriptions may be sent in for one or two years (not longer) at the dollar rate—if sent in this month. The renewal period to date from expiry of last subscription.

No. 2.—Your own renewal and one NEW subscription both for $1.65 each for twelve months—if sent in this month. Your renewal to date from expiry of your last subscription. The new subscription to start at once. This club will entitle you to renew your subscription a year later at the dollar rate—a CERTIFICATE being issued you to that effect.

No. 3.—If your own subscription is not due for a long time yet you may ensure its renewal when due at the dollar rate by now forwarding the NEW subscription of a friend for 1917 at the dollar rate. By doing this at once your friend will get more for his money, as the "Witness" will start going to him within a week after the subscription is received, so he will get the remainder of 1916 free of charge.

Apart from assuring your own renewal at the old rate, and apart from securing the "Witness," on trial, at the old rates for NEW friends, you will take no small satisfaction in sharing in the above ways with the publishers in extending the "Witness" sphere of influence.

For convenience, please use "Economy Coupon" in this issue.

SEIZURES AT HONG KONG.

Great Britain has given assurance to the United States that she will make no more such seizures of American-owned goods destined for the Philippines as were made on three ships recently.

CROWN COUNSEL DECLINES TO ACT

Contends That Habeas Corpus Proceedings in Contempt Case Are Irregular

After a brief hearing on Saturday further consideration of an application to discharge from custody, on habeas corpus proceedings, the former newspaper men sent to jail on alleged contempt of the Galt commission, was deferred until next Friday morning by Mr. Justice Haggart, C. P. Wilson, K.C., appeared for the Crown. He made a brief statement as to his attitude, and then left the courtroom. He declared the proceedings were irregular and intimated he would be prepared to uphold the Galt Royal Commission before the Court of Appeal. He said the parties named in the order of committal were not on bail nor in custody, and said it was his own idea that for that reason they could not ask for a discharge under habeas corpus.

A. J. Andrews, K.C., appearing for Edward Beck, B. R. W. Deacon and Stanley Beck, of the Winnipeg "Telegram," and Knox Magee, of the Winnipeg "Saturday Post," defended the procedure of the release of his clients.

When the court sat at 11.20, A. J. Andrews, for the newspaper men, said all four were in court, and he was ready to proceed with the application.

C. P. Wilson, for the Crown, declined to argue the case, saying it was before the court irregularly. He said he had been instructed by the attorney-general to appear to uphold the commission, which had been issued pursuant to the Enquiries Act.

"I have been informed," he said, "that the parties named in the order of committal have been released from custody, not on bail. My own idea is that an application for habeas corpus can only be made by a person in custody actively or consecutively, through being held on bail. I am prepared to uphold the authority of the commission, but I don't wish to appear in this affair under the commission. I don't wish by my presence to appear as if I were still taking part in proceedings which are irregular." Mr. Wilson then retired. Mr. Andrews briefly outlined the history of the case to date. He said he had followed a perfectly proper procedure in applying to His Lordship for the release of the parties, and declared the men were released in the custody of an officer of the Crown, who was responsible for their appearance.

F. M. Burbidge, acting with Mr. Andrews, said he had endeavored to secure Mr. Wilson's consent to certain admissions which would eliminate calling Mr. Justice Galt and others as witnesses in the application. He had not yet received Mr. Wilson's agreement to this course. Mr. Andrews claimed the application could not go to the Court of Appeal unless it first had been heard by the judge to whom the application was made. The adjournment was then made.

HON. MR. ROGERS' OFFER DECLINED BY JUDGE GALT

Mr. Justice Galt, of Winnipeg, is not going to accept the Hon. Robert Rogers' offer to go out and answer a charge of contempt.

On Wednesday Mr. Rogers wired the Judge that he was willing to accept service in Ottawa. On Thursday he got a reply. Justice Galt says:

"My authority to punish for contempt has been challenged, and the question now is before Justice Haggart for decision."

JUSTICE DUFF DECLINED $5,000.

Hon. Mr. Rogers Says Statement He Made at Winnipeg Fully Pre-Considered.

In connection with the Rogers-Galt case at Winnipeg it is recalled that after the fuse inquiry here Sir William Meredith accepted an honorarium of $5,000, but Mr. Justice Duff declined, as he considered himself debarred from doing so by the Supreme Court act.

ANXIETY AT PARALYSIS.

Despite Cooler Weather Increase in the Number of Cases.

The provincial health authorities report that for September, with three days to go, there have been 49 cases of infantile paralysis, with five deaths, compared with 44 cases for August and 20 cases in July. The fact that the number of cases has not diminished with the advent of cooler weather is causing anxiety, particularly in Hamilton, where there are now about a dozen cases. The moving picture theatres of Hamilton will probably be closed at once to children under fourteen, and the kindergartens in the schools may also be closed. Western Ontario is still suffering more from the disease than other parts of the province, the counties of Elgin, Essex, Kent, Lambton and Middlesex having over half the cases in the whole of Ontario.

ENGINEERS SEE PROGRESS OF WELLAND CANAL

All Seven Locks are Well Under Way—Lock 1 at Its Full Height

An eye-opener as to the progress on the construction of the Welland Ship Canal, despite the serious shortage of labor, was provided by an excursion of the engineering staff over the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway to the big ditch at Port Weller, and thence over the eight-mile double-tracked Government railway, nearly two hundred taking advantage of the opportunity to view the extent of the work accomplished. The proceeds of the excursion were devoted to the Red Cross. Chief Engineer Weller was in charge of the party, and the Government train was in charge of Superintendent A. C. Harris.

All of the seven locks are well under way, and lock No. 1 at one point has been raised to its full height. Each lock is 800 feet in clear and 885 feet over all in length, 80 feet wide, and has a depth of 30 feet of water when not filled, and a lift of 45 feet. Two hundred thousand feet of concrete is required in each lock, exclusive of approaches.

Earth already taken out, in addition to making banks in low places for 310 feet of the channel, has built up two sides of the new harbor at Port Weller one and a half miles out on the west side and one mile on the east side, where just one-half mile is yet to be made. The interior lining of the breakwater with concrete curbing is already well under way. When complete 2,200,000 yards of concrete will have been used.

FIRST DRUNK FINED $25.

The first drunk arrested on the streets of Kitchener since the Ontario temperance act came into force was fined $25 by Magistrate Weir in the Police Court this morning. He was a foreigner, who had imbibed too freely of liquor at a local wedding.

NO DRUNK ARRESTED FOR TWELVE DAYS

Twelve days under prohibition have elapsed, and a remarkable record has been set for sobriety at Belleville. Not one arrest has been made for drunkenness, and there is a scarcity of other court cases. There have only been two arrests, one of a boy who ran away from home, and another of an American wanted across the line on a charge of wife desertion.

FORTY GERMANS.

The "Telegraaf" says that forty Germans were killed or injured in the British air raid on St. Denis Westrem, Belgium, on Friday. Two sheds and three aeroplanes were burned.

SEVEN-CENT BREAD.

In Winnipeg, the centre of the richest wheat country in the world, orders have been issued to all salesmen that no bread tickets are to be sold at the old price of six cents a loaf, but that seven cents is to be the figure in the future. This has been under consideration for some time, and is said to be necessitated by the rise in the price of flour.

A POLITICAL DISPUTE.

A fight between the Liberals and Conservatives took place in one of the provinces of Cuba, in which the Liberals appeared to have been the better shots, as 18 Conservatives and only 8 Liberals, including the Liberal chief of police, were wounded.

GOETHALS LEAVES PANAMA.

Gen. Goethals left Panama for New York on the 25th, saying that he will not return in an official capacity. His going was unknown to the canal employees, and the ship on which he sailed, flying the Canal Zone Governor's flag, was not saluted. Never before has he been entirely through the canal on a ship.

CHANGES IN GRAND TRUNK TRAIN SERVICE.

Effective Sunday, October 8th, except where otherwise shown, the following changes will be made in train service on the Grand Trunk Railway System:

MONTREAL-BROCKVILLE—

Train now leaving Montreal 9.10 a.m. Sundays only for Valleyfield will be cancelled.

Train now leaving Montreal 1.30 p.m. Saturdays only for Cornwall will run to Vaudreuil only.

Train now leaving Montreal 5.15 p.m. daily except Sunday for Coteau Jct. and Valleyfield will run to Vaudreuil only.

Train now arriving Montreal 8.40 a.m. daily except Sunday from Valleyfield will be cancelled.

Train now arriving Montreal 9.10 a.m. Mondays only from Cornwall will be cancelled after Monday, October 9th.

Train now leaving Brockville 4.50 p.m. Sundays only arriving Montreal 9.00 p.m. will be cancelled and train now leaving Brockville 2.50 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving Montreal 7.20 p.m., will run daily.

Train now arriving Montreal 8.05 p.m. Sundays only from Valleyfield will be cancelled.

MONTREAL-ST. HYACINTHE—

Train now leaving Montreal 7.40 a.m. daily except Sunday for St. Hilaire will be cancelled.

Train now arriving Montreal 9.40 a.m. daily except Sunday from St. Hilaire will be cancelled.

Train now leaving Montreal 1.45 p.m. Saturday only for St. Hyacinthe will be cancelled.

Train now leaving Montreal 5.20 p.m. daily except Saturday and Sunday for St. Hyacinthe will run daily except Sunday.

Train now arriving Montreal 4.00 p.m. daily except Saturday and Sunday from St. Hyacinthe will run daily except Sunday.

Train now arriving Montreal 6.15 p.m. Saturdays only from St. Hyacinthe will be cancelled.

MONTREAL-HEMMINGFORD-MASSENA SPRINGS—

Train now leaving Montreal 8.05 a.m. Sundays only for Massena Springs will be cancelled.

Train now leaving Montreal 8.20 a.m. Sundays only for Hemmingford will be cancelled.

Train now leaving Montreal 1.47 p.m. Saturdays only for Fort Covington will be cancelled.

Train now arriving Montreal 6.30 p.m. Sundays only for Fort Covington will be cancelled.

Train now arriving Montreal 10.00 a.m. Sundays only from Fort Covington will be cancelled.

Train now arriving Montreal 9.35 p.m. Sundays only from Massena Springs will be cancelled.

Train now arriving Montreal 9.20 p.m. Sundays only from Hemmingford will be cancelled.

MONTREAL-VAUDREUIL—

Trains now leaving Montreal 7.15 a.m. and 7.24 a.m. daily except Sunday for Pointe Claire will be cancelled.

Train now leaving Montreal 11.45 a.m. Saturday only for Lachine Wharf will be cancelled.

Train now leaving Montreal 12.09 p.m. daily except Sunday for Pointe Claire will run through to Vaudreuil daily except Saturday and Sunday, and on Saturday to Pointe Claire only.

Train now leaving Montreal 1.20 p.m. Saturday only for Vaudreuil will be cancelled after Saturday, October 28th.

Train now leaving Montreal 1.30 p.m. daily except Saturday for Vaudreuil will run to Pointe Claire only and will be cancelled after Friday, October 27th. New train will leave Montreal 1.30 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays for Vaudreuil.

Train now leaving Montreal 1.46 p.m. Saturday only for Lachine Wharf will be cancelled.

Train now leaving Montreal 2.15 p.m. Saturday and Sunday only for Vaudreuil will be cancelled.

Train now leaving Montreal 4.10 p.m. daily except Sunday for Pointe Claire will be cancelled after October 31st.

Train now leaving Montreal 5.45 p.m. daily except Sunday for Vaudreuil will be cancelled.

Train now leaving Montreal 8.15 p.m. Sundays only for Pointe Claire will be cancelled.

Train now leaving Montreal 9.01 p.m. daily for Vaudreuil will be cancelled.

Train now leaving Montreal 11.40 p.m. daily except Saturday for Vaudreuil will leave Montreal 11.25 p.m. daily for Vaudreuil, and train now leaving 11.55 p.m. on Saturdays for Vaudreuil will be cancelled.

Train now arriving Montreal 8.10 a.m. daily except Sunday from Vaudreuil will arrive 8.20 a.m. daily except Sunday.

Train now arriving Montreal 8.55 a.m. daily except Sunday from Pointe Claire will be cancelled.

Train now arriving Montreal 8.40 a.m. Sundays only from Vaudreuil will be cancelled.

New train will arrive Montreal 8.46 a.m. daily from Vaudreuil.

Train now arriving Montreal 8.33 a.m. daily except Sunday from Pointe Claire will be cancelled.

Train now arriving Montreal 12.35 p.m. Saturdays only from Lachine Wharf will be cancelled.

Train now arriving 1.35 p.m. daily except Sunday from Pointe Claire will run on Saturdays only.

Train now arriving Montreal 9.30 a.m. daily except Sunday from Vaudreuil will be cancelled.

New train will arrive Montreal 2.15 p.m. daily except Saturday and Sunday, from Vaudreuil.

Train now arriving Montreal 12.30 p.m. Saturdays only from Lachine Wharf will be cancelled.

New train will leave Pointe Claire 2.15 p.m., arrive Montreal 2.50 p.m. daily except Saturday and Sunday until October 27th.

Train now arriving Montreal 3.40 p.m. daily except Sunday from Vaudreuil will be cancelled.

New train will leave Vaudreuil 2.40 p.m., arrive Montreal 3.40 p.m. Saturdays only, October 14th to October 28th inclusive.

Train now arriving Montreal 5.35 p.m. Sundays only from Vaudreuil will be cancelled.

Train now leaving Pointe Claire 6.15 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving Montreal 6.40 p.m. will be cancelled after October 31st.

Train now arriving Montreal 10.03 p.m. daily except Sunday from Vaudreuil will be cancelled.

Train now arriving Montreal 10.35 Sundays only from Pointe Claire will be cancelled.

Train now leaving Vaudreuil 10.20 p.m. daily except Saturday and Sunday, arriving Montreal 11.20 p.m., will leave Vaudreuil 10.05 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving Montreal 10.35 p.m., and train now leaving Vaudreuil 10.45 p.m. Saturdays for Montreal will be cancelled.

MONTREAL-ST. PAUL—

Train now leaving St. Paul 9.05 a.m. daily except Sunday, arriving Montreal 9.20 a.m., will leave St. Paul 8.05 a.m. daily except Sunday, and arrive Montreal 8.20 a.m.

Train now leaving Montreal 8.46 a.m. daily except Sunday, arriving St. Paul 9.00 a.m., will leave Montreal 7.46 a.m. daily except Sunday, and arrive St. Paul 8.00 a.m.

APPLES, ORANGES FIGS AND PRUNES

Are The Four Fruits Used In Making "Fruit-a-tives"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is the only medicine in the world that is made from the juices of fresh ripe fruits. Thus, it is manifestly unfair to say, "I won't take Fruit-a-tives because I have tried other remedies and they did me no good." On the other hand, the fact that "Fruit-a-tives" is *entirely different from any other preparation in the world*, is just why you should give it a fair trial, in any trouble of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys or Skin. "Fruit-a-tives" *is composed of the active principle of fruit and the greatest nerve tonic ever discovered.* 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

PRISONERS OF WAR FUND

THE PRISONERS' OF WAR FUND.

Paid into Prisoners' Fund	$3,022.06
Previously acknowledged	527.13
Red Cross Society, Eldorado, Ont.	$ 10.00
Thornbury Women's Institute	8.50
R. E. Monnery	2.00
Proceeds of picnic, Carley's Corners, Ont.	31.75
Two Friends, Melbourne, Que.	2.00
Proceeds of sale of work, Methuen, Man.	15.00
Miss J. Roy	5.00
Miss H. Roy	5.00
A Friend, North Bay	.25
J. R. Coleman	1.00
S. Heddon	2.00
Mrs. W. Connerty	1.00
Mrs. J. Wiley	2.00
H. S. W.	2.00
Kelowna, B.C.	2.00
Miss A. M. Machar	2.00
Epworth League, Carlingford	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. N.	5.00
C. Farquharson	1.00
Mrs. J. E. Smith	2.00
Mrs. J. Elliott	5.00
Jane La Violette	2.00
M. Campbell	2.00
Mrs. F. Nicol	2.00
Mrs. G. Vangeson	1.00
Mrs. D. Chisholm	2.00
R. H. Cash	2.00
E. McIlquham	2.00
Miss V. Ferrier	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kennedy	25.25
R. P. Ford	2.00
W. J. Boxall	5.00
Altona Women's Institute	5.00
Mrs. Richards	2.00
E. Irwin	4.00
O. Mackay	4.00
M. Storey	5.00
A Sister	2.00
L. Caesar	4.00
T. Payden	2.00
J. G. Powell	4.00
Reaboro Club	24.00
Coverdale Bible Class	2.00
Oxbow Red Cross	15.00
W. Gordon	2.00
Bormington Patriotic Association	10.00
Mrs. J. C. Brown	2.00
"For Jesus Sake"	2.00
G. Tilley	2.00
Janet Campbell	5.00
Total	$3,823.94

WEEKLY AND MES 78908

LABRADOR FUND.

Paid to Labrador Committee since October, 1915	$317.20
Previously acknowledged	396.11
Master F. Graystock	5.00
Mrs. G. Hood	1.00
Mary Archibald	3.50
Mary C. Kerr	3.00
J. Stewart	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kennedy	25.00
Sadie Vincent	5.00
R. E. Edmunds	5.00
E. Irwin	4.00
A. Washington	1.00
Friends	20.00
J. Johnston	3.00
R. N. Thompson	5.00
M. S. Scott	2.00
W. Gordon	2.00
	$798.81
Paid to Labrador Committee	317.20
Balance on hand	$481.61

Weekly and MESS 78908

THE Y. M. C. A. FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$4,095.78½
Mrs. J. H. Campbell	1.00
C. L. Hodgson	.35
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. N.	5.00
Stayner Patriotic Society	50.00
A. McDiarmid	5.00
Mrs. W. Gunn	1.00
	$4,158.13½
Paid to Y. M. C. A. Military Committee	3,000.00
Balance on hand	$1,158.13½

CATTLE SALE FOR CHURCH.

New Method of Raising Money From Parishioners.

A new method of raising money for church purposes was adopted by the parishoners of the parish of St. Raphael's, Glengarry county, in the contribution of over one hundred head of

AUTHORIZES 154TH TO BECOME KILTIES

Word was received at Cornwall from Barriefield camp, Kingston, that the Acting Minister of Militia, the Hon. F. B. McCurdy, on a visit to the camp, issued authority to the 154th Overseas Battalion (Counties' Own) to become a Highland battalion, and the change to kilts will be made at the earliest possible moment. The 154th have also been notified to be ready to leave for overseas at short notice.

Automobile Notes

Scuffing a lot of rubber off the tire is the certain result of quick stopping and starting, and driving fast around corners. In the case of sudden stopping, the momentum of the car carries it along the pavement or roadway on locked wheels, scuffing the rubber from the tread and laying the fabric bare. This is especially true when one brake is tighter than the other.

Have your brakes in perfect adjustment so that strains, if any, are distributed equally. Do not turn corners at high speed nor work the clutch in a violent and jerky manner.

When the wheels of the car are out of alignment, the tires run with a zig-zag motion which plays havoc with the tread. An axle bent as the result of some accident to the car, or a steering gear improperly adjusted, are generally the causes of this condition.

To remedy it test the alignment of the wheels by using a straight-edge to measure between the edges of the rims directly in front of the axle. Then measure in the same way directly back of the front axle. If any difference is found in the two measurements, it should be corrected immediately.

The Montreal Motor Show dates for 1917 have been altered and are now fixed for January 20 to 27.

The original Motor Show program was as follows:

New York Motor Show .. Jan. 1—8
Montreal Motor Show .. Jan. 13—20
Montreal Motor Show . Jan. 27—Feb.

But on account of the New York show dates being changed the following alteration was necessary:

New York Motor Show .. Jan. 6—13
Montreal Motor Show .. Jan. 20—27
Chicago Motor Show . Jan. 27—Feb.

The alteration of dates will prevent the Montreal Show clashing with the Chicago Show as has happened in past years. Owing to the fact that Montreal will have the only Motor Show in the Dominion of Canada for 1917, it will be known as the National Motor Show of Eastern Canada.

The President of the Automobile Club of Canada, A. L. Caron, with members of the Executive Committee are going to Ottawa to attend the next quarterly meeting of the Canadian Automobile Association early in October. While there, they are to have a conference with members of the Federal Government on the question of the construction of a bridge across Isle Perrot, and also when there is a possibility of the La Prairie dyke road, part of the King Edward Highway, being reconstructed. There is also a possibility that the Association will bring before the Government the important question of getting Federal aid for road construction.

A most alluring future for automobiles in Canada is predicted by F. J. Sleght, General Manager of the Willys-Overland, Ltd., of West Toronto, who has just completed an extensive trip through the western portion of the dominion.

"Now that the people of the West have cultivated and improved their land," said Mr. Sleght, "they are devoting their attention to some of the other important things in life. Take automobiles, for xample, every farmer who hasn't a car is planning to own one before many months. They figure that the car is a necessity on the farm because of its remarkable time-saving conveniences."

When asked if he thought there might not be danger of the automobile business developing too rapidly and wearing itself out in its comparative infancy, M. Sleght replied.

"There can't be to many automobiles when everyone who has to walk or ride is planning to own one. That is just the condition which exists out west in both the cities and the farming country. What the average Westerner has been wanting for long time is a small, but powerful, car which would sell at a moderate price. I was amazed at the number of light cars out there. They are as common as the horse on most of the country roads.

DISCUSSED TROUBLE AT THETFORD MINES

Allegations at Trade and Labor Congress That Men Treated Unfairly by Minister

Allegations that the men employed in the asbestos mines at Thetford Mines, Quebec, were unjustly treated by the Minister of Labor, and the mine operators were the subject of a debate at the meeting of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. They were contained in a resolution presented by Delegate Rousseau, of Thetford Mines, and concurred in by the resolutions committee.

Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, who had come to Toronto, to take part in the discussion of the proposed revised Industrial Disputes Act, was present. He frankly told the congress the information which had been given him regarding the dispute between the miners and mine owners of Thetford Mines during the past summer. He explained the grounds for the action taken by himself and his department and declared that he was convinced that the action was fully justified.

Mr. Crothers said that the Government only released from internment camps aliens who were not considered dangerous, but who had been held because they were destitute. These men were only allowed to go to positions after their prospective employer had given a guarantee that they were not to be used to displace other workmen or to receive lower wages than other workers. The British Government had been calling for asbestos, and the 45 aliens in question had been allowed to take employment at Thetford Mines. The Minister, however, believed that they went to the mines before any labor dispute arose there.

The motion of Delegate Rousseau declared that the reason a board of conciliation was not granted to arbitrate between the parties at Thetford Mines was the bad faith of the Minister of Labor and that the mine owners had acted in bad faith by ignoring an agreement in which they had bound themselves not to discriminate against the men who had been on strike, and that Mgr. Roy, coadjutor to Cardinal Begin, had instructed Rev. J. E. T. Proulx to fight the movement to establish an international union at Thetford Mines, with the result that a Catholic union was formed.

The case of the miners was set forth by Messrs. G. Francq, of Montreal; Richard A. Rigg, M.P., of Winnipeg, and other speakers. They said that in June last the miners had demanded an increase of wages, a check-off system and recognition of their union. They asserted that the men were informed that the asbestos mines came within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Act, and that they would be guilty of a criminal offence if they struck without applying for the appointment of a conciliation board.

The miners made application and were told that a board could not be appointed to deal with the cases of five corporations, because the companies refused to agree upon a joint representative. In the final settlement, however, Mr. Rigg said the companies actually were represented by one man and the miners by a committee. The miners complained that 45 aliens from the internment camp at Spirit Lake were brought to the mines to work, and some thought, to intimidate those who were asking for higher wages. "If the evidence is true," said Mr. Rigg, "a very serious indictment has been brought against the Labor Department, if the evidence is true, it simply means that the Industrial Disputes Act is a colossal farce, and, at the whim of any Minister, can be used to browbeat labor and to settle disputes in the interests of the employers."

"PEACE WITH THE WORLD OR WAR WITH AMERICA," PESSIMISTS' SLOGAN

Germany Hopes to Maintain Friendly Relations, But Unless Peace Does Come Soon it May be Overwhelmed by Pressure and Forced To Carry on Ruthless Submarine Warfare

Ambassador Gerard sailed in response to a request from Washington, to discuss the details of America's German policy and to report the growingly dangerous situation regarding submarine war resumption, which is strongly urged.

It is understood in Berlin that before Mr. Gerard left he obtained assurances that during his absence every effort would be made to continue the present status quo between the two countries and to prevent any disruption of the reasonably pleasant relations now existing.

Mr. Gerard's position in Berlin has been extremely difficult because of the bitter resentment Germans feel toward America. The feeling centres on the President and reacts on Mr. Gerard as President Wilson's representative.

In the face of this sentiment, Mr. Gerard may not have won popularity with the crowds, but he has kept the respect of thinking men, even among officials of the Government who have stood against his views. The impression gained after a study of Berlin conditions was that Mr. Gerard had been neither a pro-German nor a pro-ally Ambassador, but wholly pro-American.

One high official said that neither the German nor the American papers had given Mr. Gerard credit for his share in helping the President settle the submarine case. His work in bringing about the acceptance of the "Lusitania"-"Sussex" notes last May included the winning over of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, Foreign Secretary von Jagow and Under Foreign Secretary Zimmerman, and then going to Great General Headquarters for a two-day talk with the Kaiser and the military branch of the Government, which favored the continuance of the U boat campaign.

It was these final efforts that induced Germany to modify its position on the question. These details are relevant because of the recent attack by the German papers on Mr. Gerard, and his temporary absence is a signal for weighing his work as Ambassador. He looks tired and worn from the strain of three years at his desk.

Mr. Gerard's personal report to President Wilson takes on immense importance at this time, because the events of the next two months will tell the story of America's future relations with Germany, which pessimists in that country see expressed in this formula: "Peace with the world, or war with America."

This does not mean a deliberate declaration of war against America, but it means if general peace does not come Germany must use every weapon available to strike for self-preservation, and every weapon means, first of all, "rucksichtles" (ruthless) U boat campaign.

FEARFUL PRESSURE EXERTED FOR U BOAT WAR.

Against the fearful pressure being exerted every day by those favoring the method, the German Government cannot stand long. Every single member not only admits this to be the great problem of the moment, but is frank enough to say that the return of the U boat war is inevitable unless peace comes.

The censorship is extremely strict on this point, but the fury of the discussion has broken out in a public way here and there, such as in the so-called von Tirpitz manifesto (a letter of Admiral von Tirpitz in which he grouped England and America as hostile to Germany), Admiral von Tirpitz's quarrel with Prof. Valentin (who accused the Admiral of making false returns of the number of submarines available for duty), the Bassermann speeches (those of Maj. Ernst Bassermann, leader of the National Liberal Party in the Reichstag, who openly declared a short time ago that the U boat war had only been postponed), and, most important, the new propaganda of the Conservatives and others against England as the chief foe, urging the imperative need of using every instrument to down her before she downs Germany.

The German Government is hopeful of evolving a method of satisfying the clamor for submarine warfare and at the same time keeping on good terms with America, but is puzzled to see the way out.

"England is starving our non-combatants, why should we spare her? And as far as America goes, let her keep her people out of the way."

That expresses substantially the popular view of the U boat war, and it is one that is being seriously reckoned with by the Chancellor, as its acceptance eventually is considered to be inevitable. Official Germany is hoping the Gerrard report may save good relations for a time at least.

A PRETTY SAFE BET.

Havana Paper Ready to Wager $10,000 on the Allies.

"La Lucha," of Havana, a leading newspaper of Cuba, announces through its correspondent in New York, that it is willing to wager $10,000 that the Allies will win the war.

"La Lucha" will accept a wager from any part of the world, its offer remaining open until Oct. 7.

DISPUTES ACT IS ENTIRELY OPPOSED

Trades and Labor Congress by Large Majority Asks Government to Repeal Measure

By an overwhelming majority the Trades and Labor Congress at Toronto, just before adjournment went on record as being opposed to the Lemieux Act in its entirety. This action followed several long sessions devoted to the discussion of the administration of the Lemieux Act and also to a draft act, which the executive council had drawn up by J. O'Donoghue, at the request of the last year's convention held in Vancouver.

The motion before the convention was that the convention go on record as favoring the amendment of the Lemieux Act, according to Mr. O'Donoghue's draft, which motion was amended by Delegates Rees, of Fernie, B.C., seconded by D. Irvine, both members of the United Mine Workers of America, that the congress ask that the act be repealed.

This amended motion was adopted almost unanimously. The congress at the evening session adopted a motion to ask the Government to legalize Sunday excursions.

OUTLIVED USEFULNESS.

The Industrial Disputes Act was the topic of discussion at the afternoon session and the consensus of opinion was that while the act might have on some occasions proved beneficial, it had outlived its usefulness and was a detriment to the cause of the wage earner. The administration by the Minister of Labor had not been satisfactory. May of the delegates claimed that the act had been framed for the benefit of the employer and not the employed. Railway men and miners had chiefly been adversely affected and leaders of other organizations had come to the conclusion that it was time for the Congress to consider what steps should be taken if the Government refused to repeal the act.

Delegate Russell, of Winnipeg, submitted an amendment that the Government be notified that organized labor would not recognize the act but failed to get a seconder.

Delegate Magnus Sinclair, of the Executive of the International Street Railways Union, referred to the consideration at Washington of a similar law, and urged that the congress tell the workingmen of the United States that the Canadian wage earners were opposed to it.

Delegate Francq, of Montreal, raised a storm of protest by favoring the principle of the bill.

Delegate O'Dell, of the International Boot and Shoe Workers, said: "If we tinker with the draft act prepared for the congress by Mr. O'Donoghue, we may find that it has been a short step to extending the act to embrace all trades."

Delegate Riggs, of Winnipeg, said: "If you repeal the act and the Government insists upon a board to settle your difficulties, I advise you to go on strike. It will only be by rebellion that the Government will be forced to repeal this inquitous act."

Secretary-Treasurer Draper defended the action of the executive in recommending the addition of the recast of the act framed by Mr. O'Donoghue. Nothing could be done but offer amendments to the act.

WAR AND LABOR.

Rev. J. G. Shearer spoke briefly on behalf of social service, after which Mrs. Ormsby, president of the Ontario Equal Franchise League, made a special plea on behalf of woman suffrage.

Miss Mary Anderson, of the Chicago National Women's Trade Union League of America, told of the fight across the border for an eight hour day and equal pay for men and women.

The feature of the closing day was the address of James Williams, London, England. He made a feeling reference to the war and its effect on labor organizations. On account of the war they were told by the Government it was impossible to take up any contentious questions and to this he agreed. "This war must be won; let there be no mistake about that, when it is won we must see that the class who have sacrificed everything for it have some voice in the government of the country they saved."

It had been ascertained in England that ninety percent of the war's victims came from the working class. There are to-day five million men altogether enlisted in the British army and as a consequence a large number of women had necessarily been drafted into the industrial army. When the war is over in addition to the immense number of men who will be thrown on the labor market there will be a larke percentage of the one million women now engaged in making munitions, or otherwise doing men's work, who will be displaced and who must be cared for.

"The Minister of Labor told you the other night to keep out of politics. I am going to tell you to get into politics." (Laughter and applause.)

Hon. Mr. Crothers—"That is a slight mistake. I did not advise the congress to keep out of politics, but to keep out of your organization."

Mr. Williams urged the workers to secure as large a representation as possible in the House of Commons. He strongly urged the consolidation of unions and the fusion of all allied lated the experience of the British railwaymen who, since they had got together in one union, instead of working through three or four different organizations had materially benefited their working conditions.

He vigorously denounced the huge profits being made by some corporations in Britain, ranging as high as 350 percent, while the artisan was expected to be patriotic even to the extent of starving.

"There is no use talking of the lion and the lamb lying down together. The lion will only lie down with the lamb inside." (Laughter.)

ITALY FORCED TO FIGHT BY BRITAIN

Bethmann-Hollweg Offers Explanation of Rumanian and Italian War Declarations

The Reichstag convened, and the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, delivered his eagerly-awaited speech. He began by outlining the events which led up to the Italian and Rumanian declarations of war. He recalled that the German Ambassador had left Rome after Italy's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, that Germany had announced that the Italians would find German troops fighting with their Austro-Hungarian comrades on the Italian frontier.

He continued: Thus a state of war practically existed, but a formal declaration of war did not come till later. Italy apparently was afraid of the fateful consequences which she would suffer after the war in regard to her economic relations with us.

"On the other hand, Rome preferred to lay the blame for the declaration at our door. But for us there was no reason to play Italy's game. Our tactics were justified by the uninterrupted efforts of the Entente Powers to cause Italy to declare war.

"For more than a year the Italian Government resisted. Finally the measures which England employs with equal ruthlessness against neutrals and her allies were too strong. Italy's warfare depends upon English coal and English money. Finally she had to give in."

AQUEDUCT SUCCESSFUL.

Engineers Inspect Route From Shoal Lake to Winnipeg

After six months' careful investigation, during which time every possible test has been made, the committee of three engineers chosen to investigate the construction of the aqueduct from Shoal Lake to Winnipeg, reports they are of the opinion that the aqueduct will carry out in every particular the work for which it was designed—to bring water from Shoal Lake to the City of Winnipeg and the various municipalities which form the great Winnipeg water district.

The committee, consisting of Brigadier General H. N. Ruttan, officer commanding Military District No. 10; J. G. Sullivan, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and R. S. Lea, consulting engineer at Montreal, was appointed in consequence of reports having been made that the work already done on the aqueduct was faulty and would have to be done over.

The committee considers that the work can be completed with a total cost of $6,867,700, or about $230,000 less than the original estimate.

HON. W. SCOTT BETTER.

For some two weeks past the Hon. Walter Scott has been confined to his home through illness. While he has steadily improved, his recovery has not been as rapid as was expected, and as a consequence he left for the South, accompanied by Senator Ross, of Moose Jaw.

CANADA OWES DUTY TO ITSELF ALONE

Armand Lavergne Sets Forth Nationalist Attitude Toward England in War

Speaking at an open-air meeting at St Remi on Sunday, Mr. Armand Lavergne attacked Canada's participation in Imperial wars, with the declaration that Canada's obligation toward the Mother Country was to defend her own frontiers from attack. Mr. Lavergne also scored former colleagues who had left the Nationalist party. He digressed to include the Minister of Justice in his denunciation for an order-in-council regarding recruiting officers. Mr. Lavergne conceded that if he thought with the Hon. Mr. Casgrain and Sir Wilfrid Laurier that Canada was in danger, he would favor conscription for all. Regarding conscription, he showed from the statutes that it practically existed at present, inasmuch as by the terms of the Militia Act, all males of a military age could be called upon for military service outside their country by the adoption of an order-in-council.

BRITISH LOST 3,800 A DAY IN SEPTEMBER

Total Casualties on All Fronts 5,439 Officers and 114,110 Men—Lighter Than August.

British losses in September were at the rate of more than 3,800 a day. The casualties on all fronts reported in this month were: Officers, 5,439; men, 114,110.

Heavy as were the British losses in September, they were lighter than those of August, which were 127,945, a daily average of 4,127. In July, the first month of the Somme offensive, the losses were about half those of August or September, notwithstanding the fact that in July the British stormed the first line German defences. The casualties in that month were 59,675, so that the total for the three months of the Somme drive is 307,169.

French and English press despatches report that, considering the character of the fighting the losses of the Allies on the Somme are low. An official British statement of Thursday said the British losses in the preceding few days had been small, not only relatively to the importance of the gains but absolutely. This is attributed largely to the increased effectiveness of the artillery. German reports dwell on the large losses with which it is said the Allies are meeting, which are declared to be out of all proportion to the ground gained.

Although the casualties at present are about four times those of the first sixteen months of the war, this increase is due not only to the offensive operations now in progress, but to the fact that Great Britain's forces in the field are far larger than in the earlier period of the war.

STATE-OWNED LINE FOR THE ATLANTIC

Question To Be Considered by Canadian Government After the War.

Among the questions which will be dealt with by the Government after the war will be that of the establishment of a state-owned' line of Transatlantic steamers. It is understood that but for the war a project of this nature would have been considered and action taken. As things are now, it must wait for the restoration of normal conditions. A state-owned steamship service between Great Britain and Halifax would realize in part at least, the advantages of an all-Red line. It would consist of a fleet of fast, well-equipped vessels, with ample capacity for passengers, cargoes and mails, providing an uninterrupted service all the year around. It would be an important and perhaps necessary complement to the great railway system already in operation by the Government, and which may be found in the near future stretching from coast to coast. The railway system and the steamship service would thus provide business for each other.

The project is, as already stated, not for immediate consideration. It will present itself when peace is restored and when the energies of the Government and resources of the country are no longer fully employed in the prosecution of the war.

There are indications that when the time comes the proposal will find strong support among members of the Government.

JAPS KILLED IN STORM.

Equinoctial Gale Caught Them Unprepared in the West.

The equinoctial gale which sprang up suddenly on Friday night and blew for several hours, caught the Japanese fishing fleet at the mouth of the Fraser river, on the British Columbia coast, all unpreparted, and there i sa known loss of three lives. So far as the provincial police can ascertain after prolonged inquiries, there are no more boats missing, and the list of dead is complete, but many other fishing boats were found dismantled and had to be towed in, while another Japanese was found unconscious, lashed to his mast.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW LOAN.

Eighty-two Thousand Applications Received and Issue Oversubscribed.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has received from D. H. Ross, trade commissioner at Melbourne, a report on the Australian war loans. The third loan of $100,000,000 has just been floated, the issue being oversubscribed, though not to the extent of the Canadian flotation.

The subscription appears to have been smaller as the number of applications is given as 82,000 as against 30,000 in Canada. The interest rate on the Australian loan is 4 1-2 percent. Many business houses in Australia took bonds on behalf of their employees, who made small weekly payments for them.

The three Australian loans have amounted to $278,562,369.

RUMANIA IS THREATENED.

German Airmen Drop Proclamations—Measure of Reprisal.

"In their latest raid on Bucharest," says the "Times" Bucharest correspondent, "the German aeroplanes dropped proclamations declaring that Bucharest will be laid in ruins soon unless Rumania hastens to make a separate peace.

"In view of the probable continuance of the raids the government authorities are reported as planning to bring numbers of foreigners who are now detained in concentration camps in the country to Bucharest, where they will be lodged in places most exposed to attack."

RUSSIA'S POPULATION.

Increase of 3,800,000 Since 1914—Total is Now 182,182,600.

According to the statistics for the year 1915, which are now available, the population of Russia increased over 53,000,000, or 42 percent, since 1897. It increased over 3,800,000, or more than two percent, since 1914. The total population is set down as 182,182,600.

CHANGE IN TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN ST. JOHNS & MONTREAL

The following changes in train service between St. Johns and Montreal are announced by the Grand Trunk Railway System to take effect on Sunday, October 1st:—

Train now arriving Montreal 8.03 a.m. daily from New York, New London, Springfield, Boston, and intermediate points via Central Vermont Railway will arrive Montreal 7.55 a.m. daily (leave St. Johns 7.05 a.m.)

Train now arriving Montreal 2.10 p.m. daily except Sunday from White River Junction, Burlington and St. Albans via Central Vermont Railway, will arrive Montreal 1.55 p.m. daily except Sunday (leave St. Johns 1.02 p.m.)





Have Your Clothes Made-To-Order

For Only Always $15 To Measure

Plaids, Shepherd Plaids, ScotchTweeds fancy and pencil stripes. Your choice of any cloth, plain or fancy weaves, rough or smooth finish—tailored to your own measure at our fixed price of $15.

Send the coupon for our new style book and some samples of cloth. We give you full instructions how to take your measure. We will have your suit or overcoat ready in ten days.

TIP TOP TAILORS.
255 Richmond St. W., Toronto.
Gentlemen: Please send me your free colored style book and samples of fabrics for suits and overcoats made-to-measure at $15.
Name.....
Address.....

TIP TOP TAILORS
255 Richmond St. W. Toronto, Ont.

DEAFNESS IS MISERY



I know because I was Deaf and had Head Noises for over 30 years. My invisible Anti-septic Ear Drums restored my hearing and stopped Head Noises, and will do it for you. They are Tiny Megaphones. Cannot be seen when worn. Easy to put in, easy to take out. Are "Unseen Comforts." Inexpensive. Write for Booklet and my sworn statement of how I recovered my hearing. A. O. LEONARD
Suite 340, 150 5th Ave., N. Y. City

"Kitchener and the War."—Officially approved. Written specially for Canadians. Profusely illustrated. Great opportunity for man or woman. You can make $550 clear in ninety days or less. Experience unnecessary. Spare time may be used. WINSTON CO., Toronto.

AMERICANS INSIST ON WIDE REFORMS IN THE MEXICAN PARLEY

British Protests Against New Taxation of Mining Properties Being Considered.

At the beginning of the fourth week of the Mexican conference, the American Commissioners brought further pressure to bear upon the Carranza delegates to bring about reforms which they deem essential before the American forces can be withdrawn from Mexico.

Dr. Cabrera and his Mexican colleagues no longer have any doubt about the seriousness of the situation that will arise if a satisfactory agreement is not reached without undue delay. They know that this conference is Carranza's last chance.

To the effect of Villa's raid on Chihuahua has been added the fact that Great Britain has lodged a strong protest with the de facto Government of Mexico against the mining decree and other measures of taxation adopted by the First Chief and the State Governors acting under authority from him. This protest was presented by the British Charge d'Affaires, who remained in Mexico City after Sir Lionel Carden left. The British Consuls throughout Mexico have advised British subjects not to pay the new taxes, assuring them that their interests will be protected by Great Britain.

The extraordinary conditions in Northern Mexico described by John Kirby in the "World" on Sunday also had a decided effect in bringing home to the Mexican Commissioners how incomplete is Carranza's control in the North. Dr. Mott read passages from the "World's" article, and a lively discussion ensued, the Mexican Commissioners contending that the incidents related do not represent conditions as a whole.

Cabrera stated that no mine has been declared forfeited by the Treasury Department and that the Governors of States and the Carranza Generals not only have no authority to declare a mine forfeited, but they had specific instructions from Carranza not to meddle with mining matters nor touch the mines.

Every day the American Commissioners receive reports from Americans having interests in Mexico showing the incompetency, if nothing worse, of the minor officials in the Carranza Government, and many complaints have been received about the new confiscatory taxation decrees.

Withdrawal of the American forces has not been even touched upon at any of the conferences since Villa's raid on Chihuahua. The American Commissioners have from the very first insisted that the Mexican problem be considered as a whole, and that the essential reforms insisted upon by the United States must be put in force before the troops can be withdrawn.

When asked to comment upon Carranza's circular addressed to the Governors of the various states of Mexico, the American Commissioners contented themselves with pointing to the instructions given by Carranza to the Mexican Commissioners in their official credentials, which require them to give consideration not only to the "questions which have arisen between Mexico and the United States respecting the Columbus incident," but also to "other matters which may be submitted to your consideration by the American Commission and which the Mexican Diplomatic Commission may consider expedient to establish the frankest cordiality in the relations between both countries."

The conference will adjourn Thursday evening and reconvene at Atlantic City. If an agreement is not reached within two weeks the Mexican Commissioners probably will ask that the conference be transferred to Mexican soil.

ZEPP. MURDERS IN ENGLAND RESENTED BY HUNGARIANS

According to the correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Budapest, aerial attacks against non-military objectives, such as the Zeppelin raids on London, are deeply resented by the Hungarians. The correspondent quotes a writer in the Hungarian paper, "Az Unjsag," commenting on the raid on England Saturday night as follows:—

"It is a deplorable thing to send men in a fragile airship for the purpose of bombarding places that they cannot distinguish, to murder innocent civilians with the excuse that they did not mean to murder them. It is impossible for a Zeppelin commander to distinguish objects upon the ground from such heights as the Zeppelins fly."

The Amsterdam correspondent of the "Times" says that the Zeppelin raids on England always have been regarded with aversion in Holland. There is universal satisfaction among the people, though it is not expressed in the press, at the fate of two of the latest raiders.

The newspapers speculate whether these losses will cause the Germans to ask themselves whether the results are commensurate with the cost, though it is not supposed that any considerations of humanity could make the Germans discontinue the attacks.

The Dutch newspaper "Handersblad Tyd" emphasizes the bitterness that the raids occasion and anticipates an increase in the force of the attacks, with an increased number of victims on both sides. The 'Nieuws van Den Dag' thinks the Germans must begin to weigh in their minds the utility of the raids from a purely military viewpoint.

THE PATRICIAS.

The 6th Universities Company spent a very busy period recently. Musketry instruction was in full swing and some rifle work was carried out in the indoor ranges. On Saturday the company went down to the butts at Point Aux Trembles to find out what the "kick" of the rifle with service ammunition felt like.

Several good men were taken on the strength last week. One Northwest Mounted Policeman arrived from MacLeod, Alta., at the beginning of the week. Another man who came all the way from Mexico also was taken on the strength. One man who had taken his qualification examination for the rank of lieutenant in the Australian Militia came up from the Maritime Provinces to join the Patricias.

Recruiting is still going on at Molson Hall, McGill University. There is still room on the strength for a couple of officers who will probably be chosen from the men who have enlisted in the ranks. Already there are twelve qualified lieutenants in the ranks and several more are on their way from different points in Canada.

COOKING BY ELECTROLYSIS.

A cooking device which depends upon the heat developed by electrolysis on water rather than on that produced by the resistance of wires, has been placed on the market recently by the Ruvio Electric Company. The device is used principally for cooking eggs, but may be also utilized for such things as warming nursing bottles. Since the food placed in the device is cooked or warmed by the steam penerated by electrolysis of water and is not immersed in the water itself, only a small amount of water need be heated, consequently the energy consumption is relatively low. Futhermore, the amount of water may be adjusted so that it will be entirely converted into steam at the end of a definite period, thus automatically shutting off the current and preventing overcooking of the food.

The device consists of a nickel-plated base, in which rests a porcelain dish, having a dome-shaped cover. In the centre of the dish is a small well which serves as a receptacle for the water which is to be converted into steam by electrolysis. To prevent the formation of metallic salts, carbon electrodes are employed. The groove in which the cover rests, is of sufficient capacity to hold as much water as the well. Thus, as the water is evaporated, and then condensed by cover, it will be deposited in the groove and not permit the device to continue operating indefinitely. A perforated metal plate resting on the top of the porcelain dish is provided to hold eggs while they are being cooked.

The device is operated as follows. A definite quantity of water, depending on the length of time the food is supposed to cook, is measured in a receptacle furnished with the device and poured into the well. The receptacle is graduated in lengths of time the device is desired to operate. Holes which may be covered by the finger are provided at different points, so the measure may be filled to the desired level easily. When the water is poured into the receptacle current will pass between the carbon electrodes, causing the water to boil almost immediately. The resistance of the water is reduced by the absorption of salts, with which the carbon electrodes are impregnated. Thus salt never has to be added to the water to make it a conductor.

It may be pointed out that not more than 1 1-2 teaspoonfuls of water need to be boiled to cook four eggs, as compared with the kettle full when using other methods. The improved economy must therefore be obvious. To ensure cooking the eggs uniformly regardless of size or number, the tray holding them is arranged so that the steam condensed on the surfaces of the eggs will run back into the well. As soon as their surfaces become heated to the temperature of the steam, however, condensation will no longer occur on their surfaces, but will take place on the inside of the cover, and will run down into groove, where it will remain. Thus the water will finally be deposited in the groove, and the current automatically turned off.—"Electrical News."

A LOW DEATH RATE.

According to the weekly report of Health Commissioner Emerson the death rate for last week was 11.17, the lowest weekly death rate in the last five years.

The rate of infantile mortality was 82, which is also the lowest weekly death rate for infants in the last five years. For the corresponding week last year the death rate was 11.79. The death rate for the thirty-nine weeks of the present year is 14.33, as compared with 14.25 for the corresponding period in 1915. Dr. Emerson is of the opinion that in spite of the infantile paralysis outbreak the death rate for this year will be lower than that of 1915.

The fund contributed for supplying braces to children crippled by infantile paralysis now amounts to $40,429.35. Mrs. Pierne Cartier of No. 712 Fifth Avenue sent $300 to Dr. Emerson yesterday. Other contributions of the day totalled $38.54.

ATTEMPTED BRIBERY.

After one hour's deliberation the jury empanelled in Rejina, in the case of King vs. Rosen, brought in a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to leniency.

The charge against Rosen was of corruptly promising valuable consideration to certain witnesses in order to prevent them from giving evidence. The charge arose by reason of the Brown-Elwood Royal Commission, wherein it was found necessary to take evidence from Mr. and Mrs. Hillman, late of Regina, at the time of Winnipeg and no of Rosthern. In order to take their evidence—the parties declining to come to Regina—the commission issued a commission to R. B. Graham, of Winnipeg, to act as their representative.

Just before the Winnipeg representative sat as a commissioner, it was alleged that Rosen telephoned the Hillmans from Regina and told them not to give evidence before the Graham Commission in the matter of the Bole liquor charge, and, if they had to give evidence, to say they knew nothing about the matter. In return for this, it was alleged, Rosen stated, the Hillmans' stock of liquors and fixtures would be paid for at par value.

THE FIERY TORCH.

The spectacular programme arranged by Colonel Guthrie's battalion was well carried out. From one shire town to another men on horseback and in motor cars carried the flaming torch which in olden days was the signal to all men of Scottish blood that their service was needed, while huge bon-fires on many mountain tops sent their fiery signals to all points of the compass encircled in a ring of flame which had been eagerly watched for throughout the whole route. The province was roused to a pitch of enthusiasm which augurs well for the success of the battalion.

YEAR 5677.

On Wednesday of last week at sundown we passed from the year 5676 into the year 5677 according to the Jewish calendar. Nine days of the religious observance follow this date, concluding with the Day of Atonement on Oct. 7. The Jewish New Year's Day is known as the Day of Remembrance, and the Day of Atonement is the most solemn day in the Hebrew calendar.

PRINCE STUDIES HYGIENE.

The brother of the King Siam has arrived in the United States, where he will take courses at Harvard and at the Boston School of Technology to help and teach his people to free themselves from disease. The Prince is twenty-four years old, and has had ten years of education in England and Germany. Of himself he says: "My ambition is to live a life of usefulness. I could live comfortably and honored as His Majesty's brother, but I think it is very silly that I should be honored because I happen to be who I am. If I am honored I wish it to be because I have earned my honors."

LAND TAX EXEMPTIONS.

Holders of Large Unused Tracts Are Protesting.

Protests sent to the government from the western provinces regarding the taxation of non-producing lands are being repeated in some cases to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa. The taxes complained of are numerous, including a general tax, hail tax, gopher tax, school tax and wild land tax. Any land not cultivated is taxed as wild land in Saskatchewan. The protests are from individual holders in some instances but chiefly from American land companies holding large tracts. They complain that the taxes are burdensome, and are discouraging capital from coming into the Canadian West. The question is not one in which the Dominion authorities can interfere if they were disposed to. In defence of the tax it is claimed that apart from the revenue-producing aspect they are desirable as discouraging the locking up of unsettled lands by speculators.

POST-OFFICE BANKS.

Last month was a record month in the postal banks of the United States. During the month the people increased their deposits by five million dollars, or at the rate of over a million dollars a week. The reason for this was that the postal authorities removed two of the restrictions. It now allows depositors to hold as much as one thousand dollars in a postal savings bank, whereas the former limit was five hundred dollars. The largest amount allowed to be deposited by an individaul within a single month was one hundred dollars. This restriction has been entirely removed and the depositor may deposit any amount so long as he does not make his total deposit amount to over one thousand dollars.

SIR SAM'S CHAUFFEUR CLAIMS IMMUNITY.

When Private Moser of the Canadians was summoned in London, England, last week for driving a motor car at thirty-two miles an hour it was stated that he was driving Sir Sam Hughes's aide-de-camp, Hughes himself being in the car immediately in advance, and the defendant's solicitor produced a permit granted General Hughes to exceed the speed limit when engaged on urgent military duty. The magistrate expressed himself as uncertain concerning the legal validity of such permits. He was prepared to recognize that war was proceeding, but could not recognize that the defendant was entitled to break the law. The charge was dismissed under the probation act.

EIGHT-FOOT BALLOT FOR MILITIA.

New York State soldiers on the Mexican border will use an eight-foot ballot on Election Day, according to Secretary of State Hugo, the longest ever used in a combined national and State election.

Neither the names of parties nor candidates will appear on it, so the name of every candidate to be voted for must be written in. A pamphlet of several pages is to be distributed among the soldiers, and this will give the names of all candidates from Presidential Electors down to town and ward office-seekers.

Each company headquarters is to be a polling place. Soldiers, named by the company itself, will serve as inspectors. Voting will be carried on in the camps at McAllen, Mission and Pharr.

ANOTHER TURKISH LOSS.

The Arabians who have been fighting the Turks on the east coast of the Red Sea have had another victory by the capture of the forts of Taif, 65 miles southeast of Mecca; 50 officers, with 800 men and 10 guns were captured by the Arabs.

THE ZEPPELINS.

The great Zeppelin raid on England on the night of the 23rd, during which two of the fourteen airships were shot down, was followed on the night of the 25th by another raid in which six Zeppelins took part, dropping many bombs. The Germans are said to fear that Britain will make a duplicate from one of the Zeppelins that has been taken, these being of the newest model.

OCTOBER Subscribers!

Subscribers whose address labels are marked OCTOBER are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing is ever 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. See fuller subscription announcements and clubbing offers elsewhere in this issue.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.
Montreal, Que.

NOTICE.—Our special offers are good anywhere in Canada (except only on the Island of Montreal, where full rates, plus postage, must be paid).

NEW SUBSCRIBERS. — By those words we imply only those who have not been getting the paper in their homes within the past two years.

SMILES

EVEN UP.

"See the spider, my son, spinning its web," said the instructive parent to his small son. "Is it not wonderful? Do you reflect that no man could spin that web, no matter how hard he might try?"

"Well, what of it?" replied the up-to-date offspring. "Watch me spin this top. No spider can do that, no matter how hard he might try."—"Ladies' Home Journal."

At a teachers' conference one of the speakers quoted the following child's essay on wild beasts: "Wild beasts used once to roam at will through the whole of England and Ireland, but now wild beasts are only found in theological gardens."

In the days of the land troubles in Ireland, two Irishmen, Pat and Mike, were concealed behind a hedge with heavy bludgeons, waiting to beat their landlord on his return from the city. The landlord was detained much later than usual and Pat began to grow impatient over the delay.

"Mike," said he in a hoarse whisper. "I wonder what's keeping him."

"I dunno," said Mike anxiously, "I hope nothing's happened to him."

A certain politician seeking office was very much incensed at certain remarks which had been made about him by the leading paper of the town. He burst into the editorial room like a dynamite bomb, and exclaimed.

"You are telling lies about me in your paper, and you know it.'

"You have no cause for complaint," said the editor coolly. "What in the world would you do if we told the truth about you."

IN THE DRY LANDS.

On a train going west a little old lady became dreadfully bored by the unending acres of alfalfa passed.

"Now ain't this land the limit!" she finally observed. "All they can raise is alpaca, and they have to irritate that!"

"Rastus, if you want to prosper in this world you must go to bed with the chickens." "Yassir. I'se willin' to go to bed wif 'em, but de folks dat owns chickens ain' sufficiently trustful."

A military journal relates an amusing story of a Highlander who, on being shown, over a man-o'-war for the first time in his life, was keenly interested in all he saw. The marines seemed particularly to impress him, and going up to one, he pointed to the badge on the marine's cap and asked him what it was. The marine, anxious to score off the visitor looked at him in surprise.

"Don't you know what it is?" he asked. "Why, that's a turnip, of course."

"Man," replied the Scot, impatiently, "I was no' axin' aboot yer heid."



Myrtle: "Why don't you paint the sky blue?"

Mary: "'Cos I've only got Prussian blue, and I'm not going to use that till the war's over."

First Office Boy—What were you doing looking in at the office that fired you last week? Trying to get your job back?

Second Office Boy—No. I just dropped in to see if they were still in business.

The Mistress. "My last maid was too familiar with the policemen. I hope I can trust you.' The Maid: "Oh, yes, madam. I can't abear 'em. I've been brought up to 'ate the very sight of 'em. Pa's a burglar."

"No matter what you may say," said the Staff Optimist firmly, "there are two compensations for all the drawbacks of life. They are the following—namely, to wit: (1) Blondes; (2) brunettes."

Mr. Barns: "Didn't you think that the soprano sang 'The mistakes of my life have been many' with a good deal of pathos this evening?" Mrs. Barns: "There is no reason why she shouldn't; she's been married three times."

Rich heiress: "But, Captain Hawleigh, will you love me when I grow old and ugly?" The Captain (gallantly): "You may grow older, my dear Miss Plutus, but you can never grow uglier." And he wondered why she rejected him.

Bobbie (to young man who has come to see his sister): "Did you want the screwdriver, Mr. Binks?" Mr. Binks: "Screwdriver! Whatever should I want with that, Bobbie?" Bobbie: "Oh, I heard ma say yesterday she thought you had a screw loose somewhere!"

A gentleman bought a new variety of potatoes, and told his gardener to be sure to plant them far enough apart. "Well, Smith, did you plant the potatoes far apart, as I told you?" Sam: "I did," sir. I planted some in your garden and some in mine, so they are four miles apart!"

"Young man," said her father, "I don't want you to be too attentive to my daughter." "Why — er—really," stammered the man, "I had hoped to marry her some —" "Exactly, and I'd like to have you marry her, but if you're too attentive to her you won't have money enough to do it."

Anxious Mother: "It was after nine o'clock when Clara came down to breakfast this morning, and the poor girl didn't look well at all. Her system needs toning up. What do you think of iron?" Father: "Good idea!" Anxious Mother: "What kind of iron had she better take?" Father. "She had better take a flat-iron."

"They are making cart-wheels out of paper now," remarked Mrs. T., as she looked up from her newspaper. "Yes," replied her husband, "and locomotives, too." "You don't say so!" "Certainly. Have you never heard of stationary engines?"



ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

Officer: "Is that soup ready, Jones?"

Officer's Servant: "No, sir, the stove went out, sir."

Officer: "Went out! Then why don't you light it again?"

Officer's Servant: "'Cos it went out by the roof, sir."—"London Opinion."

An American tourist had been boasting again in the village inn.

"Talking of scarecrows," he said with a drawl, "why my father once put one up, and it frightened the crows so much that not one entered the field again for over a year."

He looked triumphantly around his audience. Surely that had settled those country bumpkins?

But he was to meet his match.

"That's nothing," retorted one farmer. "A neighbor o' mine once put a scarecrow into his potato patch, and it terrified the birds so much that one rascal of a crow who had stolen some potatoes came next day and put them back."—"Pearson's Weekly."

He found his hair was leaving the top of his head, and took his barber to task about it. "You sold me two bottles of stuff to make this hair grow?" 'It is very strange it won't grow again," interrupted the barber. "I can't understand it." "Well, look here," said the man, "I don't mind drinking another bottle, but this must be the last."

The man had been haled before the magistrate on some trivial charge. "Let me see," said the judge. "I know you. Are you not the man who was married in a cage of man-eating lions?" "Yes, your Honor," replied the culprit. "I'm the man." "Exciting, wasn't it?" continued the judge. "Well," said the man judicially, "it was then; it wouldn't be now."

"These boots, doctor," said the bootmaker, after a brief examination, "ain't worth mending." "Then, of course," said the doctor, turning away, "I don't want anything done to them." "But I charge you just the same." "What for?" "Well, sir, you charged me the other day for telling me there wasn't anything the matter with me!"

"Father!" said the youngest.

"Now," said his sire, "if it's any more of your stupid questions, away you go! I've told you already that I don't know whether a man who does good is a good-doer or a do-gooder; or whether the seat of war is what the standing army sits down on. If it's a ridiculous question of that kind, away you go to bed!"

"But, pa, it's a serious question."

"Well out with it!"

"I want to know, pa, what the Dead Sea died of?"

Rheumatism

A Home Cure given by one who had it

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proved itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write to-day. Mark H. Jackson, No. 254C Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents 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

1787—GIRL'S DRESS, WITH TWO STYLES OF SLEEVE.

Figured challie was used for this style. It is also nice for crepe, embroidered or plain batiste, organdie and lawn. The bertha may be omitted. The waist may be finished in high or low neck outline. The sleeve has a



deep cuff, in wrist length finish, and in puff style it has a wide heading that forms a ruffle. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 1-2 yards of 44-inch material for a 8-year size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.

A SIMPLE, ATTRACTIVE DRESS FOR HOME ND PORCH.

1772—Percale, linen, gingham, chambrey, voile, challie and cashmere are all nice for this style. The skirt and waist are finished with a side front closing, and the sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 5 1-2 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 3 1-8 yards at the foot.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.

A PRACTICAL, EASILY MADE GRMENT.

1799—Ladies' Apron.

A practical feature of this model is the adjustment—just a button and buttonhole on the shoulder where the straps are fastened. The apron is comfortable and pleasing and is furnished with ample pockets. Percale, lawn,



linen, drill, sateen and alpaca may be used for this style. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and Large. It will require 4 3-4 yards of 36-inch material for a Medium size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.



A SIMPLE GOWN FOR HOME OR PORCH WER.

1733—Ladies' Dress, with Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths.

Dimity, in white with pink dots, is here shown.

This style for a morning dress would be nice in linen or seersucker, gingham or chambrey. It is also nice for voile, taffeta and tub silk, gabardine and challie. The neck edge is square and the right waist front is shaped over the left



at the closing. The sleeve has a band cuff in wrist length. In short length, its outline is shaped to match the front. The circular skirt portions are mounted on the round yoke. Bands of contrasting material, braid or embroidery will form a nice trimming for this model. The Pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 7 1-2 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures 3 1-4 yards at the foot.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.

1365—AN ATTRACTIVE APRON MODEL.

Ladies' Apron.

This practical design is cut with a three-piece circular skirt, and a bib gathered to the belt in back and front, and made with shoulder seams and round neck edge. The apron is good for gingham, percale, lawn, cambric, sateen or drill. If desired the back portion of the bib may be omitted. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 4 1-2 yards of 36-inch material for a Medium size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.



"WEEKLY WITNESS" PATTERN COUPON.

Please send me

Pattern	
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose ..... cents

Name .....

Street and No .....

P.O .....

Prov. .....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 11 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty-one cents.

Address: Pattern Department "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead," Witness Block, Montreal.

FARMERS MARKETS

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Receipts of Eggs Large Owing to Increased Arrivals From U. S. For Export Account

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

The receipts of eggs for the week ending Sept. 30th, 1916, were 26,933 cases, as compared with 17,262 for the previous week, and 16,775 for the same week last year. The receipts since May 1st to date were 373(964 cases as against 356,791 for the same period in 1915, showing an increase of 17,173 cases. Of the total for this week there were 4,750 cases received from the United States, as compared with 3,959 cases for the corresponding week last year.

There was no important change in the condition of the local situation to-day, prices being firmly maintained owing to the good demand for domestic account and the continued good inquiry from over the cable for sold storage stocks, consequently the market was active, and the prospects are that prices will rule higher later on in the season.

We quote prices as follows:

Strictly new laid eggs	45c
No. 1 selected eggs	38c
No. 1 candled stock	34c
No. 2 candled stock	30c

A good healthy trade continues to be done in honey for local consumption, and in consequence the market is fairly active. Supplies coming forwards are ample to meet all requirements, and the prices are unchanged. The demand was principally for white clover honey in comb, and sales of some fair sized lots were made at 15c.

We quote prices as follows:

White clover, in comb	200c to 15c
Brown clover, in comb	12½c to 13c
White extracted	12½c to 13c
Brown extracted	10½c to 11c
Buckwheat honey	9c to 10c

According to latest advices received, the crop of new beans will be late, but it will likely be larger than usual and of good quality. The market here at present is quiet, but prices are firmly maintained on account of the small offerings.

We quote prices as follows:

Can. hand-picked, carlots	$6.75 to $7.00
Three lb. pickers	5.75 to 6.00
Five lb. pickers	5.60 to 5.65
Six to seven lb. pickers	5.25 to 5.50

A fair trade was done in potatoes, and the tone of the market was about steady, with sales of car lots of Green Mountains at $1.40 to $1.45, and Quebec varieties at $1.25 to $1.30 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track, and in a wholesale jobbing way the former sold at $1.60 to $1.65, and the latter at $1.45 to $1.50 per bag, ex-store.

New York, Sept. 30.—Eggs, irregular. Receipts, 8,676 cases. Fresh gathered, extra fine, 38c to 39c; extra firsts, 36c to 37c; firsts, 32½c to 35c; nearby hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 45c to 50c; nearby hennery, browns, 38c to 42c.

NEW HIGH RECORD PRICES FOR CHEESE

Owing to Keen Competition Cheese Sold at the Highest Prices in History of Trade

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

In sympathy with the strength which developed in the local butter situation on Friday when prices at the Quebec Agricultural Co-operative Society sale were advanced 7-8c. to 1 1-8c. per lb., a much stronger feeling prevailed in the country to-day, and prices at Cowansville ruled 1 1-2c. per lb. higher than a week ago, at 37 1-2c., which is the highest figure paid on that board this season to date, and shows an advance of 5 1-4c. per lb. on the price paid this date a year ago. The market was active throughout the week, with a good business doing for both local and export account, but principally for the former.

With reference to the butter situation, the London 'Grocer,' under date of Sept. 16th, says: Prices are rather dearer for all descriptions. There is no animation in the demand, but the tone remains firm at current quotations. The shortage of butter is so serious that it is useless to expect much change for two or three months. As previously stated, colonial butter will not be on the market in quantity until towards the end of the year. Danish butter is steady at 196s. to 200s., but there is more inquiry. At the prices asked, buyers do not seem disposed to run the risk to purchase beyond strictly actual wants; nevertheless, there is very little choice butter to go round. Business is not remunerative to Danish shippers. Canadian creameries have realized for finest 180s. to 188s., fine 176s. to 178s., and dairies 166s. to 170s.

The receipts of butter in Montreal for the week ending Sept. 30th, 1916, were 14,537 packages, which show a decrease of 7,365 packages as compared with last week, and a decrease of 311 packages with the same week a year ago, while the total receipts since May 1st to date show an increase of 82,299 packages as compared with the corresponding period in 1915. Of the total receipts received this week there were 349 packages from the United States, as against 1,189 packages for the same week last year.

HONEY

Gathered from the clover fields of Ontario: thick and clear, with that delicious cloved flavor. Shipped direct from beekeeper to consumer in securely crated tins, at 12½ cents a pound. Sample by mail, ten cents.

H. D. McCULLOCH, R.R.A., North Bruce, Ont.

When answering advertisements please mention the "Witness."

Cream Wanted

Advancing markets, together with our twenty years' experience, should interest you. We invite your inquiry for particulars.

References:

Any Banker. Any Cream Shipper.

Toronto Creamery Co. Limited

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

We quote prices as follows:

Finest creamery	37½c. to 38c.
Fine creamery	37c. to 37¼c.
Undergrades	36c. to 36½c.
Finest dairy butter	29½c. to 30c.
Fine dairy butter	28½c. to 29c.

The strength which developed in the cheese situation here last week was more pronounced this week than ever and prices at the boards throughout the country scored a further advance of 1-16c to 1 3-8c. per lb., making a net rise for the past two weeks of 5-16c to 2 9-16c, and at the same time making new high record figures. The highest price ever realized for cheese in the history of the Canadian industry was 21 3-8c. per lb., which was paid at the St. Hyacinthe board to-day, which is 1-4c. per lb. higher than any sales were made on western boards during the week, while in normal times eastern cheese generally sold 1-2c. per lb. lower than western. This very strong condition of the market is attributed principally to the keen competition on the part of Government buyers for supplies against the regular exporters, and with reference to the same, the 'Grocer,' of London, England, under date of Sept. 16th, says: Has not Government buying for some time past put up prices? It is known that large Government purchases all the time have been made of the present season's make in Canada, but what will happen in regard to the coming production in New Zealand? It must not be lost sight of that when Government buying was made on this side the seller was competing to sell, but buying in Canada, as the Government has been doing, they have been competing to buy, and so sent the market up against themselves and the consumer.

The receipts of cheese in Montreal for the week ending Sept. 30th, 1916, were 73,953 boxes, which show a decrease of 844 boxes as compared with the previous week, and an increase of 15,462 boxes with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1st to date show an increase of 108,929 boxes as compared with the corresponding period in 1915. Of the total receipts received this week, 6,810 boxes were from the United States, as against 301 boxes for the same week last year.

We quote prices as follows:

Finest western, colored, 21c. to 21 1-4c.
Fine western, white, 20 7-8c. to 21c.
Finest eastern, colored, 20 3-4c. to 20 7-8c.
Finest eastern, white, 20 5-8c. to 20 3-4c.

PROVISION MARKET

Smoked Meats and Lard Fairly Active and Firm—Hogs Steady

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

There was no important change in the condition of the live hog situation to-day, but the indications are that there will be during the coming week. The tone of the market on the whole is steadier than it was for the past few days, and if supplies are not excessive next week, there may be a reaction in prices. The trade to-day was quiet, as buyers generally were well supplied. In dressed hogs the feeling ruled steady, with sales of small lots of abattoir fresh-killed stock at $16.75 to $17 per 100 lbs.

The market for all lines of smoked and cured meats was without any new feature to note. The demand for small lots was fair to meet actual requirements, and the market was moderately active, with a firm undertone, and sales of 8 to 10-lb. hams were made at 25c per lb., 12 to 14 lbs. at 24c, and medium and heavy weights at 23c, while breakfast bacon is selling at 25c, Windsor selected bacon at 27c, and Windsor boneless bacon at 28c per lb.

The condition of the market for lard was unchanged, prices being firmly maintained, with a good demand for supplies, and sales of pure leaf grades were made at 17c to 17 1-2c per lb. in 20-lb. wood pails, and at 16 1-2c to 16 3-4c in 20-lb. tin pails, while compound lard sold at 14c to 14 1-2c in 20-lb. wood pails and at 13 1-2c to 13 3-4c in 20-lb. tin pails.

The receipts of provisions to-day were 101 barrels pork, 1,377 packages lard, 1,488 boxes hams and bacon, and 3,249 packages tinned meats.

Chicago, Sept. 30. Provisions were notably irregular. Lower quotations on hogs depressed the distant months, but shorts bid up September and October options, especially in pork and ribs. Prices closed varying from 47 1-2c loss to a rise of 42 1-2c. Future quotations were:

	Open	Close
Mess pork, per bbl.—		
December	$23.50	$22.95
January	$22.87	$22.50
Lard, per 100 lbs.—		
December	$13.67	$13.50
January	$13.25	$13.15
Short ribs, per 100 lbs.—		
October	$13.85	$13.85
January	$12.35	$12.22

Cash prices closed:—Pork, nominal. Lard, $14.45. Ribs, nominal.

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

The following table shows the receipts of butter and cheese in Montreal for the week ending Sept. 30th, 1916, with comparisons:

	Butter, pkgs.	Cheese, boxes.
Receipts Sept 30, 1916	1,804	7,281
Receipts Sept. 23, 1916	4,567	12,921
Receipts Oct. 2, 1915	3,989	12,045
Week ending Sept. 30, 1916	14,537	73,953
Week ending Sept. 23, 1916	21,902	74,797
Week ending Oct. 2, 1915	14,848	58,491
Receipts May 1st to date, season 1916	383,190	1,668,948
Receipts May 1st to date, season 1915	300,891	1,560,019

COUNTRY DAIRY BOARDS.

Cowansville, Sept. 30.—At the meeting of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Exchange to-day, there were 395 pkgs. creamery butter offered, for which the demand was good, and all sold at 37½c per lb. At this date a year ago 344 packages sold at 32¼c to 32 3-8c.

St. Hyacinthe, Sept. 30.—At the meeting of the board to-day, there was no butter offered, but 850 boxes of cheese sold at 21 3-8c per lb. A year ago to-day 360 packages of butter brought 32c, and 200 boxes cheese at 14 1-8c.

London, Ont., Sept. 30.—There were 794 boxes offered at to-day's cheese board. No sales; bidding, 20c to 20 13-16c.

Belleville, Ont., Sept 30—At to-day's cheese board 1,500 boxes were offered. All sold at 21 1-16c.

Receipts, 10,614 tubs. Creamery, ex-New York, Sept. 30.—Butter, firm. trns, 92 score, 35c; creamery, higher scoring, 35½c to 36c; firsts, 33 3-4c to 34½c; seconds, 32½c to 33½. Cheese, firm. Receipts, 4,264 boxes. State whole milk, flats, fresh specials, 20 3-4c to 21c; do., average, fancy, 20½c.

GRAIN MARKETS ARE UNSETTLED

Wheat Prices Closed Higher at Winnipeg and Lower at Chicago

Chicago, Sept. 30. — Notwithstanding that adverse crop reports from Argentina to-day made wheat prices during most of the session decidedly higher, month-end closing out of contracts resulted in a sharp setback just before the finish. Latest quotations were unsettled at 1-8c to 2 1-8c net decline, with December at $1.54, and May at $1.53 5-8. Corn closed unchanged to 1-4c to 3-8c down, and oats 1-4c off to 5-8c advance. Argentine advices regarding drought were more bullish than ever and the wheat market here showed a consequent quick return in values as soon as trading began. No rain had fallen where needed and a material reduction of the Argentina exportable surplus appeared to be inevitable. The fact that the Liverpool market had failed to follow yesterday's late decline tended further to handicap the bears and so likewise did comment on the relative meagreness of Europan stocks. Regardless of advancing prices, shorts lost no time in seeking to cover sales. It turned out, however, that anxiety as to a possible last minute squeeze by longs was altogether needless. Belated holders instead of the shorts were the real sufferers in the final adjustment of September wheat contracts. To such an extent was this the case that the liquidation caused a sudden break of 5 1-2c in the September option, the prices dropping 1-2c at a time, but with an immediate rally of 1 1-2c prior to the last gong.

Corn reflected the action of wheat. Changes in price, though, were comparatively slight and the bears had a little advantage for curing the crop.

Oats trading consisted almost entirely of transfers from nearby deliveries. Late months, accordingly, were somewhat under pressure.

Future prices were:

	Open	Close
Wheat—		
December	$1.54⅝	$1.54
May	$1.54⅛	1.53⅝
Corn—		
December	73⅝c	73½c
May	76¼c	76⅛c
Oats—		
December	48⅜c	48⅛c
May	51⅜c	51⅛c

Cash prices were:

Wheat—No. 2 red, nominal; No. 3 red, $1.54½ to $1.55; No. 2 hard, $1.61½; No. 3 hard, $1.57 to $1.66.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 90c to 90 1-4c; No. 4 yellow, 84c to 84 1-2c; No. 4 white 84c to 84 1-2c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 46 3-4c to 47 1-4c; standard, 47 1-4c to 47 1-2c.

Rye—No. 2, $1.24 to $1.24 1-2. Barley, 78c to $1.15. Timothy seed, $3.50 to $5. Clover seed, $11 to $14.

FOREIGN GRAIN MARKETS.

Cable advices received Saturday morning were: London.—Wheat on passage barley steady with prices 3d per quarter lower; corn on passage steady with prices unchanged to 1d per quarter off; English country wheat markets firm. Sales of No. 1 Northern Manitoba spring wheat for October-November shipment to Liverpool were made at 66s 6d, and to London for September-October at 67s 9d; October-November at 67s 6d, and November-December at 67s 9d.

The Liverpool spot wheat market was steady and prices generally were unchanged. Corn steady. American mixed corn, 10s 10 1-2d; and La Plata corn, 10s 7d.

Indian shipments of wheat for the past week were 1,176,000 bushels to the United Kingdom, and 616,000 to the continent.

Australian shipments of wheat for the past week were 512,000 bushels to the United Kingdom; 120,000 to the continent and 241,000 to non-Europe.

THE MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

Montreal, Saturday.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the wheat market and the wide fluctuations in prices from day to day there was little or no improvement in export business here. Cables were stronger from London at an advance of 2s 6d to 2s 10½d per quarter, and sales of a few loads of No. 1 northern were made for September-October shipment at 68s to 68s 6d; October-November at 67s 6d to 68s. The market for oats was strong, and prices advanced 1¼c to 1½c per bushel, with a good demand for supplies for domestic account, and sales of car lots of No. 2 Canadian western were made at 62½c per bushel ex-store. The demand for Manitoba barley was good and sales of 150,000 bushels of No. 4 were made at 97½c per bushel c.i.f. here. A sale of a cargo of 80,000 bushels of American No. 2 mixed corn was made at 88c per bushel f.o.b. buyers, vessel, Chicago, and a number of car lots of No. 3 yellow at 97c per bushel ex-track here.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto, Sept. 30.—Quotations are as follows:

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter new crop, $1.43 to $1.45, outside, according to location.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, at $1.71; No. 2 do., $1.68; No. 3 do., $1.64.

Oats—Canada western No. 2, 59¼c; No. 3 Canada western, 58 3-4c at lake ports for immediate shipment; Ontario No. 2 white, 53c to 55c outside; No. 3 white, 52c to 54c outside.

Corn—American No. 3 yellow, 97½c.

Peas—No. 2, $205 to $2.15.

Barley, 91 to 92c outside for malting and 82c to 85c for feed.

Buckwheat, 80c to 85c, shipping points.

Manitoba flour—Lister quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $9; second do., $8.50; strong bakes, $8.30.

Ontario flour — Winter flour, 90 per cents patents, $6.50, seaboard.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $27 to $28 per ton; shorts, $30 per ton, on track, Toronto.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Sept. 30.—Fluctuations in grain to-day were:

	Close.
Wheat—	
October	$1.59⅞
November	1.58⅝
December	1.54⅛
May	1.55⅛
Oats—	
October	.52½
December	.50¾
May	.53⅛

Cash prices closed:

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.61⅛; No. 2 northern, $1.58 3-8; No. 3 northern, $1.54⅞; No. 4, $1.47⅞; No. 5, $1.41¾. zOats—No. 2 C.W. 53c; No. 3 C.W., 52½c; No. 1 feed, 50c; No. 2 feed, 51 3-4c.

Barley—No. 3, 91c; No. 4, 86c; rejected, 78c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $2.11¼; No. 2 C.W., $2.08¼.

The receipts of grain in Winnipeg were as follows:

	Thursday Old	Friday New	
No. 1 northern	5	135	205
No. 2 northern	1	122	178
No. 3 northern	2	74	130
No. 4 northern	1	..	23
No. 5 northern	1	18	18
No. 6 northern	0	24	10
Other grades	7	75	75
Winter grades	0	0	0
Rejected	0	0	38
No. grade	0	0	9
No. 4 special	0	0	72
No. 5 special	0	0	58
No. 6 special	0	0	24
Winter wheat	0	0	0
Totals	17	492	840
Same date last year	0	1650	1919
Oats	24	78	136
Same date last year	9	37	19
Barley	3	61	61
Same date last year	0	46	33
Flax	3	5	6
Same date last year	0	2	2

MINOR GRAIN MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Sept. 30—Wheat, Dec., $1.63 3-8 to $1.63½; May, $1.60⅞ to 1.60¼. Cash: No. 1 hard, $1.70½; No. 1 northern, $1.66¼ to $1.67¼; No. 2 do. $1.61¼ to $1.66¼. Corn, No. 3 yellow, 82c to 83c. Oats, No. 3 white, 43 3-4c to 44c. Flour, unchanged. Bran, $22 to $23.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 30.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.71 3-4; No. 1 northern, at $1.69 3-4 to $1.70 3-8; No. 2 do., $1.63 3-8 to $1.66 3-8; December, $1.63 3-8 bid.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Chicago, Sept. 30. Cattle—Receipts, 700. Market steady; beeves, $6.40 to $11.25; western steers, $6.15 to $9.40; stockers and feeders, $4.60 to $7.70; cows and heifers, $3.40 to $9.35; calves, $8.25 to $12.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000. Market weak, 5c lower; light, $9.30 to $10.30; mixed, $9.30 to $10.50; heavy, $9.20 to $10.35; rough, $9.20 to $9.40; pigs, $6.50 to $9.40; bulk of sales, $9.55 to $10.15.

Sheep — Receipts, 1,000. Market steady; lambs, native, $6.50 to $10.10.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET.

Liverpool, Sept. 30.—With poor trades throughout the country and a heavier run of cattle prices at Birkenhead to-day are much lower than last quoted. Irish steers and heifers now selling at 18 1-2c. to 20c. per lb. sinking the offal. Chilled beef is also down on the week, now selling at 16c. to 17c. per lb. for the sides.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London Cattle Market, Sept. 14.—To-day's supply, compared with Thursday last, showed a decrease of 26 head, and consisted entirely of fat cows, bulls, and rough cattle, trade for which ruled slow at late rates. Top prices paid per 8 lbs.: 90 stone fat cows and 100 stone fat bulls 6s. to 6s. 2d.; rough do. 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. No sheep or lambs were offered for sale. Total supply beasts, 67.

Dublin Cattle Market, Sept. 14.—Decrease of over 400 beasts in market; trade slow. Prime beef 91s. to 98s.; secondary 79s. to 87s.; inferior 70s. downwards. Mutton — 7½d. to 11d.; lambs from 30s. to 60s. Milch cows from £16 to £32, according to quality.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

	Thursday Union Yds.	Civic Yds.
Cars	52	6
Cattle	199	23
Calves	44	3
Hogs	2,596	304
Sheep	618	152

Receipts were very light on yesterday's live stock market, with less than 200 head of fresh cattle on the market. There were some left-overs from the previous day, however, and these were all cleaned up early in the day. Prices held fairly steady for the week-end at the decline noted on Monday's market. Choice butcher cattle met a fair sale, but they were hard to get. Choice weighty steers were quoted at $8 to $8.25, and medium weighty at $7.25 to $7.50. Choice handy butchers' were still being sold at $7.25 to $7.75, good at $6.60 to $6.90, medium at $5.80 to $6.30, and common at $5.30 to $5.60.

Stockers and feeders continued to be fairly active, with distillery-feeding buying responsible for most of the trade. A few good feeders, weighing 1,100 lbs., changed hands at $7, but the bulk went at $6.25 to $6.65. Light steers and heifers are poor sellers, and are going at the same prices as light bologna bulls. Farmers are not buying stockers, and lower prices may result when the supply of distillery feeders is secured.

The trade in butcher cows and bulls was steady. Choice cows were selling as high as $6.75, good were $5.50 to $5.75, medium were $5 to $5.25, and common cows and cutters were $4 to $4.75. Choice bulls sold at $6 to $7.25, good at $6 to $6.25, and common to medium at $5 to $5.75.

Milkers and springers continued steady, although the demand for springers was much brisker than for milkers. Choice springers are quoted as high as $110, and the low price for good stuff is $75. Medium and common milkers and springers are not being cashed readily.

Hogs sold at steady prices, but a weaker feeling predominated in this department, indicating that prices may come down next week. The run of hogs was very heavy yesterday for the week-end market, there being 2,596 on the list of receipts. Packers continued to pay the prices they gave out at the beginning of the week; the fed and watered price was $11.90, and the off-car price was $12.15.

Lambs were steady at 10 1-4c to 10 1-2c a pound, and one sale was recorded at $10.65 for some particularly choice lambs. Cull lambs brought 8c to 8½c. Light sheep brought $7.50 to $8, and heavier sold at $5.50 to $6.50. The market for calves was unchanged, with choice selling as high as $12. Medium calves were $9 to $10.50, and common stuff sold as low as $5.

MONTREAL CLOSING PRICES

	Sept. 30, Asked	Bid.
Ames Holden	25½	24¾
Do. pref	..	58
xBell Tel.	149	..
B.C. Fishing	60	55
Brazilian	57⅜	57¼
Can. Car	..	45
Do. pref	77½	76
Can. Cement	65	64
Do. pref	95	94½
xCan. Cottons	53¾	53¼
x Do. pref	81	80½
C. Foundries	195	..
C. G. Electric	122	121
Can. Pacific	179½	178
C. SS. Lines	34¾	..
Do. Voting	35½	35¼
Do. pref	91½	91
Carr. Factories	37	33
xCon. M. and S.	38⅞	38½
Civic Invest.	82	81¾
Crown Reserve	82	..
Detroit Ry.	116½	116
Dom. Bridge	213½	212
Dom. Canners	..	..
xD. Iron pref	96	94
D. Steel Corp.	66½	66¾
xDom. cotile	84	83½
xDo. pref	..	105
xIllinois pref	89	88
xLaurentide	195	194½
Lake of Woods	134	..
Lyall	81½	81⅜
Macdonald	14¼	14
M. and St. P.	..	..
M. Cottons	..	51
Do. pref	..	100½
M. ramways	..	..
xDo. Debs.	76	..
N. S. Steel	139	138¼
xOgilvie Milling	145	144
Do. pref	114	..
Ont. Steel pref	77	74¼
Penmans	73	..
Price Bros.	..	92
Quebec Ry.	36	35¾
Riordon	92	90
Smart Woods	41	..
xShawinigan	133¼	133
Sher. Williams	60	55
Do. pref	..	97½
Spanish River	13	12½
Steel. Co. of Can.	65	64⅞
Do. pref	..	94
Toronto Ry	89½	89
xTuckett's pref	..	86¾
Wayagamack	66½	65½

BANKS—

Hochelaga	..	145
Imperial	208	..
Merchants	174	..
xNova Scotia	257	255
Quebec	..	106
Royal	112¼	..
Toronto	198	..
Union	..	..

BONDS—

Can. Cement	98	97
C. Converter	..	80
Can. Rubber	99¾	..
Cedars Rapids	91	90
D. War Loan	..	97½
Dom. Coal	94	..
Dom. Cotton	..	99
Dom. I. and S.	..	..
L. of Woods	105	102
Mont. St. Ry	96	..
Mont. Tram.	94	91
N. S. Steel	90	87
Ogilvie Ser. C.	103½	..
Price Bros	87	84
Quebec Ry	..	69½
Sher. Williams	..	99
Spanish River	80¼	77
Wayagamack	83½	83

UNLISED SECURITIES.

Laur. Power	60½	60
Tram. Power	38½	38

xEx-dividend.

HUNDRED VILLISTAS SLAIN.

Fight Near Chihuahua—Heavy Carranza Losses.

Over a hundred Villa followers were killed, the bandit leader, Baudello Uribe, was taken prisoner, and heavy casualties suffered by Carranza forces in what the Mexicans speak of as a terrific fight at Cusihuiriachic, an important mining centre about 50 miles southwest of Chihuahua City, according to a message received last week by General Trevino from General Matias Ramos, who was himself slightly wounded.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOUR NEIGHBORS MAY NOT KNOW

You know and appreciate a genuinely sincere and independent and outspoken newspaper. But your neighbor may not have realized the intrinsic difference between one paper and another. He may not have given this vital matter so much as a thought. It is only those who themselves know how to weigh quality against quantity and intrinsic worth against apparent cheapness who can advantageously win over another to the cause of reliable journalism.

And though you will not demur at an increased rate if that be inevitable through the rising cost of paper, etc., yet we believe you will prefer to so increase the circulation, and consequently the advertising revenues, as to render an increased subscription rate unnecessary. But this can only be achieved as each reader does his part in introducing the "Witness." Those who do "their bit" at all events are assured renewal at the old time dollar rate, and will get CERTIFICATES to that effect.

GREAT FOREST FIRES

How the Cobalt Fire Compared With Other Fires on This Continent

The Northern Ontario forest fire of July 29th last takes rank as the third most serious fire catastrophe in the history of this continent. The Hinckley fire in Minnesota, 1894, was responsible for 418 lives and the burning over of 160,000 acres. The famous Pestigo fire in Wisconsin, 1871, killed 1,500, and devastated 1,200,000 acres of timber. In 1825 occurred the Miramichi fire of New Brunswick and Maine, with a loss of 160 lives, six towns, 1,000 head of cattle, and damage of 3,000,000 acres of forest. The Clay Belt fire in Ontario, with 262 lives lost and 800,000 acres fir-swept, takes its place with the great disasters of history. The Porcupine fire in 1911 killed 84 persons.

It is noteworthy that Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maine and New Brunswick have taken comprehensive measures to prevent further disasters by organizing their forest patrol systems on modern lines, building trails, lookout towers, telephones, etc., as well as carefully supervising settlers' clearing fires, one of the worst sources of danger. Ontario, which has given the continent its two most recent fire catastrophes, has made no such move to modernize her forest guarding system.

BRITAIN HAS 18-INCH GUN.

Huge Naval Floating Forts to Deal With Land Defence.

Battleships equipped with 18 inch guns, three inches bigger than any now afloat, and two inches greater than the largest guns projected for the new battleships and battle cruisers to be added to the American navy, are under construction in Great Britain, according to unofficial advices, which are given credence by naval officials at Washington.

The big weapons are designed primarily, officials believe, for use against land fortifications.

As a means of developing float forts, which could throw great projectiles into land fortifications out of sight over the horizon, the reported British venture in battleship construction is regarded by ordnance experts here as having great possibilities. They estimate that shells weighing nearly 3,000 pounds could be used effectually, and point out that an eighteen-inch gun would have a range equal to, if not greater than, the average European coast defence ordnance.

The largest guns carried now by any naval vessel, so far as shown by records here, are the 15-inch rifles, mounted on some of the latest British, German and Italian battleships.

FOOD DICTATORSHIP.

A new plan has been devised in Austria whereby the food requirements made by the municipalities will be put under a central governing body and so made uniform.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

DUCKS.

THE HEAVY LAYING STRAIN OF PEKIN DUCKS for sale. Ducks, $1.50; drakes, $2.00. F. T. ASKIN, R. R. 1, Oakville, Ont. 40 2

OAT SPROUTER, $1.95; doubles egg yield, cuts feed bill in half; boy can make one in an evening; saw, hammer all tools needed; easy directions, 25c. HEATED BROODER, boy can make in one hour; costs only $2.95; easy directions, 25c. RADIO CO., Box 1704 "E," Winnipeg, Manitoba. 40 12

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE, 640 acres, all of section 20-16-21 west; all fenced, 450 acres cultivated, 130 acres summer fallow, good well. Frame House, 18 x 26 feet; small frame house, 10 x 12 feet; frame barn, 26 x 28 feet; 3 portable granaries; farm 3 miles from the village of Strathclair, 1½ miles from Glossop Siding, 6½ miles from Newdale; price $20,000; cash $12,000; balance arranged. For particulars write to JAS. A. McTAVISH, Box 11, Strathclair, Man. 40 6

FRANZ JOSEPH HAS SURRENDERED HIS RIGHTS TO KAISER

According to the correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Budapest, the speech of Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the Opposition, in the Hungarian Parliament on Sept. 20, was a vigorous protest against the ascendancy of the Kaiser over the Governments of all the Teutonic Powers, escepially, of course, Austria-Hungary. Count Tisza, the Premier, is making great efforts to prevent this speech becoming known.

"Information I have received from the best sources is that the German Emperor has assumed the role of War Lord not only over his own Empire but over Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, the correspondent says Count Karolyn asserted.

"I know they have transferred the high military command to the German Emperor."

Count Tisza, replying, said that the sovereign rights of the King of Hungary, who is the Emperor Francis Joseph, has been vested temporarily in the highest command, namely, General Headquarters, and that this step was necessary for military considerations.

Count Karolyi retorted that this meant his information was right and the only excuse for this drastic infringement of the laws was the old age of the monarch, but this they did not think necessary to state.

"The situation," he continued, "is that we have given up our only remaining fortress and our independence to a foreign power."

Your own Cause

Years ago the writer told a prominent man in Chicago that many people in Canada put the "Witness" next to their Bible, so great was their confidence in its sincerity.

The Chicagoan replied that most people in Chicago placed their newspapers ahead of the Bible.

A third person suggested that when the millennium came papers like the "Witness" would be the only ones for which there would be any demand, and they would deserve their turn at prosperity.

The Chicagoan replied that before the millennium arrived the worldly wise scheming newspapers would have discerned its approach, trimmed their sails to its breezes and enter the new era with flags flying and bands playing to the tune of "We did it! We did it!"

The people of Canada know how strenuously the "Witness" fought for temperance when that cause was unpopular, and they realize how much its championship of the cause has to do with its present time achievements. Its subscribers are the honored co-workers with the editor in these achievements. And they will be glad to further its future usefulness by increasing its circulation.

The "Witness" is not a fair weather champion, fighting only when victory is assured. As its readers know it can be counted on for the long uphill action. It can be trusted to lead the forces of moral and political reform regardless of cost to the utmost limit of its strength. Therefore they will increase its strength by widening its sphere of activity by increasing its circulation.

Safety first
Lest you forget

Your publishers cannot forget the rising costs—they face them at every turn and aggregate too heavy a burden for them to carry alone.

Therefore unless times improve soon they will have to spread the burden over the many thousands of their subscribers, each bearing a tiny fraction of the war-time losses.

Times will improve with the "Witness" in spite of war conditions if each subscriber would secure one new subscription AT ONCE, in time to raise rates on this season's advertising—and therefore subscribers who do send us a new subscription will be assured their own renewal at the old rates.

Safety first

But readers who do not beatir themselves to this small extent cannot blame the publishers when they find their rate of subscription considerably increased. In other words, each subscriber has the choice of doing a little work or paying a higher subscription rate.

Which will you do?

Which will you do? We would advise, and infinitely prefer the co-operation of our friends in so increasing the circulation as to keep down the subscription rate, for that would be better for you and better for the whole country, and all the publishers of the "Witness" ask is that one way or another they may be able to continue to publish the "Witness" without more loss year by year than they can make good out of the profits of their other enterprises.

When you send in a new subscriber you will get a certificate entitling you to send your own renewal when it is due, at the old rate.

Or, better still, you may at once take advantage of the club of one new subscription and one renewal for $1.65. See coupon on page 8.

Subscribers in Montreal and foreign countries should observe "extra postage" rates announced elsewhere in this issue.

Economy "Before Rise In Price" Coupon

FOR YOU and your FRIENDS

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers the "Witness," Montreal.

Dear Sirs.—According to your present offers I inclose the followng subscriptions:—

NAME ADDRESS AMOUNT*

For my own renewal, in advance of date due — $1.00*

OR

For my renewal and
A new subscription of a friend — $1.65*

OR

For a new subscription from a friend from date to end of 1917 — $1.00*

Total amount sent — $

Name and address of sender

1916

*The sender of a NEW subscription is entitled to a RENEWAL CERTIFICATE at the one dollar rate, which CERTIFICATE will be good within a year of the date it is issued.

Foreign Postage .. .. $1.60 extra.
For Montreal .. .. $1.00 extra.



Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

CONCISE COMMENTS ON THE CORN CROP

A New Experiment of Vital Interest To Corn Growers

(By A. W. Guild, '17.)

All indications point to a small yield of corn throughout the province this year. Readers who live in corn districts will readily endorse this statement, I believe. Mr. A. E. Whiteside, foreman at the Field Husbandry Department, of the Ontario Agricultural college, says, "In driving through the country between Guelph, Hamilton and Oakville, I noticed only one fie'd of corn that was even fair and that was at Freelton, about sixteen miles out of Guelph. Most of the fields were far below the average; some did not appear to have been even scuffled."

Having had such adverse weather conditions to face, we should take courage that the situation is not even worse than it is. A rainy month of June that broke all records, followed by a dry, scorching July and warm dry August, presents conditions that are more unfavorable for corn than almost any other crop. Mr. J. P. Sackville, of the Live Stock Department, O. A. C., says, "Corn, as I saw it growing from Guelph to Toronto and north to Barrie and Orillia, bids fair to be only half a crop. Weather conditions have been decidedly against corn this season."

With such conditions in mind, the writer made a personal visit to the experimental plots at the Ontario Agricultural College to see in what condition the corn was, as grown there. The results of this visit are given in the hope that they may prove of interest to the reader, especially if he be a corn grower.

All the varieties were planted during the first week of June so that they had to germinate and commence their growth during the remainder of rainy June. Yet as we approached the plots, the general impression was that the crop was an excellent one. Closer observation verified the first impression. The stand was very good, the plants were quite vigorous, with a good healthy color, and averaged about five and one-half to six feet in height. All varieties are sown in duplicate in different parts of the field and the duplicates were as good as the first set.

A few varieties noticed as being especially vigorous at the time were Longfellow, Early California Flint, King Philip, Compton's Early (Duke), Compton's Early (Clark), Grimmer's Mammoth Eight Row, Salzor's North Dakota, Minto Cap Yellow Dent, Wisconsin Number Seven and Bailey.

An experiment that should be of considerable interest was one conducted with the White Cap Yellow Dent, the seed coming from four different sources. It was being carried out in triplicate in different parts of the field. Already differences had become apparent. That from H. Smith of Essex County had the heaviest crop of the four, those of E. M. Zavitz of Middlesex County and E. Davison of Essex County were difficult to distinguish between, but the plot from J. Hammond's seed, also of Essex, was the poorest of the four. It was the tallest and earliest, but did not carry the yield. This certainly emphasizes the need for the greatest care in purchasing seed. In this case, there was seed from three growers of the same county. Upon looking up the record, I find there was a difference of about three tons and four and one-half tons respectively in last year's report between the highest, middle and lowest yielding strains.

Three strains of Quebec corn showed surprising differences. Quebec Native Yellow was only three feet tall with small ears. It was very uneven in height, some plants being only one foot high. Quebec Yellow (Newman), was four feet high. It was quite uniform. The ears were ten inches long. It had six smutted heads in the two rows however. Quebec No. 28, a college selection that had been bred up, was five and one-half feet tall and was the most uniform and had the best yield by far although it was slightly later than the others. Just selection of the best ears and the best seed had accomplished this.

Another experiment that should prove of untold value to the farmers of the province had been undertaken this season for the first time. At the Experimental Union meetings last winter, it was contended by certain members that close planting of corn, one inch or two inches apart, was conducive to the heaviest yield of green crop for silage. In order to test this, plots had been laid out at the College, in duplicate and corn had been planted at one inch, two inches, four inches, six inches, nine inches and twelve inches apart respectively, in rows, the rows being forty inches apart in all cases. In order to make the test more complete, like experiments had been sent to many farmers in different parts of the province where they were to be conducted in like manner. The combined results of all the various experiments should give us some reliable information that should make very interesting reading and that may possibly change our rate of sowing. Of course, such experiments must be conducted for four or five years before conclusions can be quite safely drawn. At the time of the writer's visit, the one inch plot was only three feet high and in the first set it was rather burned up, wilted, and had an unhealthy appearance. In the duplicate, it was a perfect hedge of leaves with a fine stand and fine straw. The two inch was also very unhealthy looking in the first set, but in the duplicate it was very thick, not as matted as the one inch plot, but taller, thriftier, later and not as yellow in color. The four inch plots and six inch plots were each about six feet high, and were hard to choose between at this stage, although the four inch seemed to demand a slight inference. The best yield seemed to be on either the four or six inch plots. The nine and twelve inch plots were too thin to total up as good a yield as where planted closer. Students at the College should take an early opportunity of looking over these plots.

The sugar cane received a blow this year from which it had not recovered. It had only a thirty or forty percent stand. Even in the annual pasture mixture it was a failure this season. Also whereas it should have stood six feet high at this time, it was scarcely three feet high. The Broom Corns suffered less in germinating, but they also had grown slowly and were not as vigorous as in a normal year.

A brief reference to the general farm crop at the College might be of interest. The crop was quite uniform, having a good stand and was about seven feet tall. Mr. Sackville, of the Live Stock Department, says, "The crop this year is fully up to the average of the last five years. It was sown the second week in June, quite late, but has come on well. It is on drained land that, in the course of the rotation, was pastured two years and yielded a hay crop last season."

It is to be hoped that favorable weather conditions during the remainder of the season will go far to redeem the corn situation in the province of Ontario.—"O.A.C. Review."

BURIED PEACH ORCHARDS

A mountain range, from 10,000 to 14,000 feet high, divides the State of Colorado into two parts differing considerably from each other in climatic conditions. While the western half is admirably suitable to fruit growing, the eastern slope is subject to spring frosts which render the growing of certain kinds of fruit, especially peaches, very risky.

Some years ago, W. B. Felton began experimenting with burying peach trees in winter, and now his system is followed with great success in the whole of eastern Colorado, some orchardists apply it to thousands of peach trees, but it is specially for the home orchard where peaches are not usually grown on account of the cold climate.

In planting an orchard with the intention of protecting it during the winter the Colorado growers set out yearling trees in the spring. The roots on two opposite sides are cut off and the trees are set in the row with the remaining roots at right angles to the direction in which it is proposed to lay the orchard down. This direction is determined by the winds.

The following autumn and every autumn afterwards the trees are put down. When the leaves have dropped and the trees have ripened for winter, a trench is dug to each tree and water is turned into it and allowed to run until the ground is thoroughly soaked. The trees are worked backwards and forwards in order to permit the water to reach the roots and loosen them. The trees, even the largest and oldest, provided they have been laid down every year, can easily be pushed over with little injury to the roots. It is difficult to undermine old trees that have never been buried.

A plank is put on top of the tree as soon as it is pushed over to hold it down until the straw and earth can be placed. Roots, trunks and branches are entirely covered. Just straw enough is used to prevent the earth falling through. As for earth, one inch of it, provided no holes are left, has been found sufficient to protect the buds through a temperature of 30 degrees below zero.

In the spring the uncovering is done gradually, care being necessary for the best result. About the middle of April the growers begin to remove the earth without disturbing the straw. Ten days afterward, if the weather is good, the straw is loosened to give the blossoms air. Then about the first of May the straw is given a second shaking. When all danger from frost is over, about the middle of May, the trees are quite uncovered and raised, they are then masses of pink blooms, with sometimes tiny green peaches among the blossoms.

In lifting the trees the ground is again saturated with water. The trees will not stand well alone and require short props.

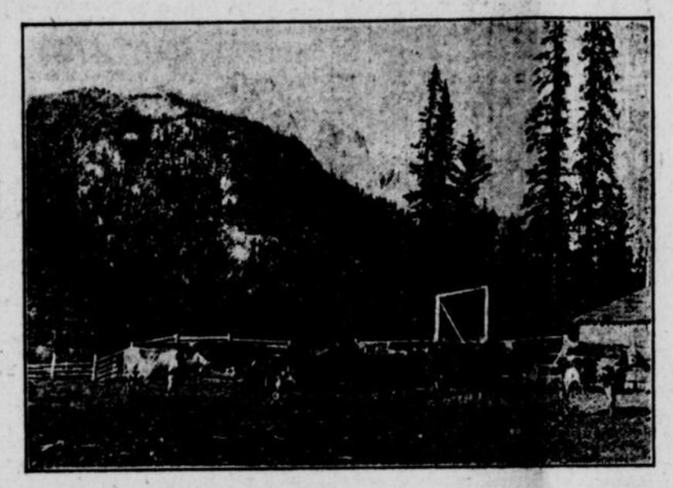
This annual uprooting does not seem to be at all harmful to the trees. They live as long and are said to yield as much fruit, in proportion to the size of their tops, as those grown under more favorable climates.

COWS GET COLD DIP BEFORE MILKING

Mr. Moffatt, Dairyman of Banff, also has Floating Cooling Station in Icy Water of Forty-Mile Creek.

Mr. Charles W. Moffatt, an old resident of Ottawa, now conducts a dairy at Banff, B.C., under rather unusual conditions. The photographs on this page are illustrative of Mr. Moffatt's herd, which consists of about fifty head of cattle.

Forty-Mile Creek is tapped by an intake about four miles up the ravine to supply Banff with water, and the elevation gives the pipes in the town a pressure of nearly 100 pounds per square inch. Just outside the town, near where the creek empties into the Bow River,



PARK DAIRY BANFF—STONY MOUNTAIN IN FOREGROUND WITH SNOW CAPPED CASCADE MOUNTAIN IN BACKGROUND.

No ice is required for cooling the milk produced, as Mr. Moffatt has a milk-house with open vats floating in Forty-Mile Creek, the extremely cold waters of which flow from the ice-fields of Cascade Mountains, and through the ravine between it and Stoney Squaw Mountains, seen in the foreground of the scenic photograph of the series. Cascade Mountains, in the same photograph, is the higher and more distant peak, rising nearly 10,000 feet above sea level.

Mr. Moffatt's cattle cross it coming into the yard in the evening, over the bridge shown in one of the pictures, and over which they are seen going back, to wash up, before milking. They are driven over the bridge out of the yard, then the bars of the bridge are put up



SENDING THE COWS OUT OVER THE BRIDGE TO GET THEIR BATH.

and the whole herd follow the leader back through the creek, where the water is about six feet deep, emerging free from flies and dust, ready to be milked. It is doubtful if any herd in Canada gets such a cold dip.



GETTING THOROUGHLY WASHED FROM HEAD TO FOOT JUST BEFORE MILKING—THE HEAD OF C. W. MOFFATT AT BANFF.

FARM MANURES AND COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

A reader asks: "Which is the more effective and the more lasting in its results, stable manure or commercial fertilizers?"

There is a difference in these two classes of carries both with respect to their immediate effectiveness and their durability, or lastingness. The three elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, as found in commercial fertilizers are more available and consequently more effective than in manure. As proving this let me call attention to two plots in the five-year rotation fertility work of the Ohio Experiment Station, viz., plots 14 and 20. These two plots are more nearly comparable, both in the crops fertilized and the amount of plant food applied, than any others. Plot 20 receives four tons of manure on both corn and wheat. Plot 14 receives commercial fertilizers on the same crop and none other of the rotation.

Noting the plant food element applied to each plot and valuing the elements in the manure at the price which they command in commercial fertilizers, plot 20 receives $16.50 worth of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium during the rotation and plot 14 receives $14.80 worth. The increase on plot 14 has averaged for the 20 years this test has been conducted, $30.14 per rotation, or $2.04 for each dollar invested in fertilizers. The increase on plot 20 has averaged $24.54, or $1.49 for each dollar applied. Pound for pound, then, the nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium of nitrate of soda, acid phosphate and muriate of potash are more effective than they are as found in manure.

When it comes to the matter of durability, however, the manure leads. Dividing the above-mentioned 20-year period into four periods of five years each, it is found that the difference in the value of the increase during the first five-year period is $8.35, and in favor of the commercial fertilizer; during the second period the difference is $11.63, in favor of the commercial fertilizer; during the third period the difference is $1.97, also in favor of the commercial fertilizer, but during the fourth period the difference of $1.77 is in favor of the manure.

Similar experiments at the Strongsville test farm are giving quite similar results, though neither the manure nor the fertilizers are quite as effective there as at Wooster. In other words, these facts would seem to indicate that there has been an accumulation of the less available elements in the manure which is finally yielding up its plant food.

I should guard against our correspondent, or others, gathering the impression that the results from the use of fertilizers are falling off, as compared with what they were at the beginning of the test—say the average of the first five years, for such is not the case. There are cumulative results from the use of fertilizers, but probably they are the result of the unused mineral elements phosphorus and potassium, rather than of nitrogen, which, as is well known, is quite evanescent.

It will be of interest, in this connection, to note the comparative durability the Rothamsted station, England. Rothamsted has two plots (17 and 18) in the of manure and commercial fertilizers at famous Broadbalk field in continuous wheat on which minerals alternate with ammonium salts, minerals one year and ammonium salts the next. When plot 17 gets minerals, plot 18 gets ammonium salts, and the following year the treatment is reversed. The period covered by the report before me is for the 55 years from 1852 to 1906. The years the minerals were used (first one plot, then the other) the yields of wheat have averaged 15.4 bushels per acre. The years the ammonium salts were used the yields averaged 30.4 bushels!

The differences between the commercial forms of nitrogen and stable manure are surely very marked. It amounts to this: The one furnishes an available plant food which, if not utilized soon, will be lost. The other, a slowly available food which will endure for a long period.—C. G. Williams.

Note.—The big lesson in the above discussion is that for good farming both manure and commercial fertilizers should be used. Perhaps no farm has enough manure. Certainly every farm can use to good advantage all of the manure that can be made upon it, and a permanent agriculture, or one which looks reasonably far into the future, would demand the proper care and use of manure. This is shown by the fact that the fourth five-year period of the 20-year test at the Ohio Experiment Station, showed a gain for the manure as compared with the land on which chemical fertilizers had been used without manure.

BROADBALK FIELD, ROTHAMSTED.
(Table 1.)

Continuous Wheat.

Plot.	Soil Treatment	Frequent of treatment.	55 year av. yield per A. Bu.
5—Minerals only		Annually	14.9
10—Double ammonium salts		"	20.4
17—Alternately minerals		Alternate	15.4*
18—alone and double ammonium salts		years.	30.4*

*Produce of minerals.
*Producers of ammonium salts.

Two things are quite apparent; the necessity for nitrogen in the successful growing of wheat, and the exceedingly evanescent nature of this element. One would think that where 86 pounds of nitrogen (the equivalent of over 550 pounds of nitrate of soda) were applied every other year, its effects would be very largely apparent the second year, but the yield is only one-half bushel per acre greater than on plot 5, which has received only minerals for the entire period.

The hold-over effects of the minerals are in striking contrast. Plot 10, which receives ammonium salts every year, has a 55-year average yield of 20.4 bushels per acre. It will be noted that the ammonia year of plots 17 and 18 adds 50 percent to this yield, with only half of the amount of ammonium salts for the period. This remarkable increase is, of course, due to the hold-over effects of the minerals which are applied alternate years. These results are recorded in Table I.

As compared with the very slight durability of nitrogenous fertilizers, let us contrast the lasting effects of manure, as shown in the Hoos field at Rothamsted in continuous barley culture. Plot 7-1 received 15-7 tons of manure annually for the 20 years from 1852 to 1871, when the manure was discontinued. On plot 7-2 the annual application of manure was continued the full period of 55 years. The yields on these plots, as well as on 0-1, an unfertilized plot, are recorded in Table II.

HOOS FIELD, ROTH AMSTED, ENGLAND.

(Table II.)

Continuous Barley.

Plot.	Soil treatment.	Average yields for 10-yr. periods. Bu. 1852 to '61	'62-'71	'72-'81	'82-'91	'92-'01	'02-'06
0-1	Unfertilized	22.4	17.5	13.7	12.7	10.0	10.1
7-1	Manure, 15.7 T annually	45.0	51.5	34.2	26.4	20.3	20.1
"	from 1852 to 1871	45.0	51.5	50.2	47.6	44.3	47.2
7-2	Manure, same for full time						

It is interesting to note that 35 years after the application of manure on plot 7-1 has ceased it is producing twice the yield of barley that the unfertilized plot is yielding.

The great value of manure rests not alone in the chemical plant food that it carries. Were that the only consideration there would be no economy in hauling it long distances as is being done every day, for application to land where intensive farming and gardening is being followed. Manure is like some feeds—it has a physical or mechanical value as important as, or, perhaps more important than, its chemical value. It furnishes humus to the soil, and humus is the roughage, so to speak, that promotes the soil conditions that foster the growth of soil bacteria, promote the circulation of air, return soil moisture and heat and make available the untold stores of plant food that exist in every acre of land. Let us remember that the soil is a great laboratory or manufactory of plant food, and not merely a store-house. It is a store-house to a certain degree in that it holds for immediate use the available plant foods, just as the udder of the cow holds a portion of the milk that is to be drawn, while the rest is really made as it is "let down." Whether or not the cropper merely draws on the plant food that is ready to be taken, or whether he provides conditions so that the soil may go on making available fertility or a constructive farmer; whether or not he is living on his principal or merely taking the income while retaining the principal for future use. Good husbandry will call for the rational use of both manure and chemical fertilizers. Make and use all the manure possible, and balance it by the proper chemicals for quick action—Let us not overlook the lesson—that the highest degree of husbandry calls for team work with manures and chemical fertilizers.—"Ohio Farmer."

DUTY OF FARMER IN WAR AND AFTER

French-Canadian Heroes at Front Will Win More Sympathies to Province than Anything Else

At the Agricultural Exhibition at Genevieve de Batiscan Mr. Blondin told the farmers what had been done since Confederation to help the farming interests of Canada, and showed that the hundreds of millions spent in the construction of railways, canals, docks, harbors, etc., had been spent with the view of helping the farmers. Whilst, he said, most of the Government expenditures are profiting the farming interests, the cash contribution ever increasing, shows that it is understood by everyone that the main industry of the country is agriculture.

CONTEMPT HAS DISAPPEARED.

"Agriculture is no longer to be treated with contempt as the fatal lot of the ignorant. It is now ranking among the professions that require education, knowledge, great character and skilled ability. The rich farmers of this province, and most of them are rich, should not induce their sons to choose professional careers, but should send them to the best schools and colleges to prepare them to be leading men in the agricultural field, where there is greater future and more health, happiness and peace than anywhere else. The country expects the farmers to keep in mind the constant thought of the grave duty of the hour, and it also expects every young man whose hands are not tied by other duties to do his duty at the front."

Mr. Blondin said that he could count among those attending the meeting very many whose sons were at the front—very many whose sons were no more, gloriously dead in defence of their King and country.

"Those men," said the speaker, "are entitled to the gratitude of their country, and most of all to the gratitude of their fellow French-Canadians, because such devotion to duty on the part of those young heroes will win more sympathies to the province of Quebec than anything else. It is our very best interests, materially speaking, that are at stake in this war, because victory for Germany will surely bring the loss of our institutions, personal and commercial freedom and a mad race for armaments will be the curse for another century.

"But it is more our hearts and our conscience that prompt us to fight in this war than our purse. Civilization and liberty are assaulted by brutal force. It is the duty of every nation with a heart to be in it with the Allies. To those of our folks and friends who have suffered, or will suffer in this war, apply those words addressed by Brieux to those who have lost their eyes:

"If you are fated to be sightless, you can say that your lost eyes have seen what no man ever saw before, as there was never on this earth such a terrible war as that in which you have taken part. There has never occurred in the history of humanity an event so important as that you have contributed to realize. You are one of those who will have prepared a lasting peace for humanity by stopping the invasion of the new barbarians. You have taken part in the most wonderful of wars—the war on wars—and you can say with pride to your children and to your grandchildren:

"'Don't you see my little ones, you have good reason to love me, because I have given my eyes for my country and for civilization. I gave them so that you and all those who come after shall never be exposed to the sufferings I went through, so that they shall never see the atrocities that I saw, nor the horrors in the midst of which I fought in this atrocious war, which shall remain the eternal shame of the people who caused it. Be no longer afraid. If the Beast is not dead, at least he is harmless, because my comrades and I have drawn his teeth.'

"This is what you have the right to say, and which has won you the friendship and the respect of all those who have a heart.

"'Farewell, I embrace and thank thee, my friend.

(Signed.) "'BRIEUX.'

"Our forefathers dying for the preservation of Canada to the Empire," said Mr. Blondin in conclusion, "have won for us the respect and consideration of history, of this country, and of the world. Their descendants by repeating their great deeds will not fail to earn for us, and those to come, the respect and consideration of all people, and, most of all, of those who live in the same country with us."

DID THEY SELL TOO SOON?

The action of the Manitoba Government in selling the wool of the Province confided to their care, for 33 cents per lb., does not mean that the authorities have lost faith in the higher prices predicted. The Government here advanced 20 cents per lb. to the farmer when the wool was delivered to them, and they held it for a considerable time. They could not see their way to hold out at a loss any longer, for the money is advanced free of interest. That is the explanation they put up when challenged for selling in the face of strong views of every person who knows anything about the wool market, except, of course, the buyer. However you look at it, it seems a mistake. There is said to be a considerable amount of Australian wool coming to this country, but those who know, say it is about the poorest stuff that ever came here from that country. The British Government admits that they will hold the wool of the Empire, and that America will have to shift for herself. The Manitoba wool was graded free, by the Dominion Government, and was fairly good stuff, much better than the combings and scourings at present coming from Australia.

The price was certainly a good price, and much better than the farmer would have got selling individually, for the wool buyer who comes to the West is one of the cutest men going. Some of the individual sellers parted with their clips for as low as 22 cents. The very fact that a Lethbridge firm were the buyers, shows the strength of the market, unless they were merely agents. Saskatchewan authorities are still holding on to their clip, and are quite indifferent to the "indifference" of the Eastern buyer. With the Australian embargo, and the South American clip so far off, the States are dependent on their own resources and what they can get from Canada. Believe me, they will take all they can from the Prairie Provinces, and are clever enough to work the prices down unless the breeder is warned. The British Government means to put the Empire on a firm standing, so that after the war they will not feel the shortage of wool so much as other countries will. The States are trying to do the same; so why does one say there is going to be no scarcity? In the States alone the wool this year is a domestic proposition.

WANT CHEMICAL RESEARCH.

Chambre de Commerce Recommended to Ask Provincial Government.

The committee for the expansion of trade reported favorably last week to the Chambre de Commerce for the establishment in Montreal of a chemical research laboratory. It was last April when the suggestion was first made by Mr. J. H. Saucier, who showed it was necessary for the progress of a large number of industries. The matter was then referred to a committee for report.

In reply the Committee on the Extension of Trade recommended to the Chambre de Commerce to request the Provincial Government to found a chemical research laboratory in Montreal on the model of the Mellon Institute of Pittsburgh.

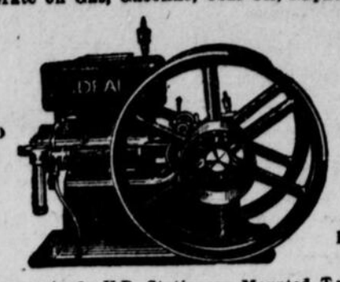
It is proposed to have a head chemist in charge of the work, which would be carried on in the interests of various industries, those applying for service paying therefor.

The laboratory, continued the report, would have three principal objects. It would first increase the number of our natural industries; it would improve the process of manufacturing into which chemistry enters, and it would also investigate methods for utilising waste products of present industries.

BRANTFORD ENGINES

Operate on Gas, Gasoline, Coal Oil, Naphtha, etc.

BRANTFORD WINDMILLS ARE THE ADMITTED STANDARD TOWERS GIRTED EVERY 5 FEET AND DOUBLE BRACED GALVANIZED AFTER COMPLETION.



GRAIN GRINDERS, 6 TO 15 INC. BURRS, PUMPS, TANKS WATER BOXES STEEL SAW FRAMES CONCRETE MIXERS, POWER SPRAYING OUTFITS

1 1-2 to 60 H.P. Stationary Mounted Traction.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY LIMITED, BRANTFORD

Winnipeg Regina Calgary

LAMENESS

Put Horse to Work and Cure Him

You take no chances. We originated the plan and for over 40 Years have given a Signed Contract Bond to return money if SAVE-THE-HORSE Remedy fails on Ringbone—Thoropin—SPAVIN—or ANY Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon Disease.

No blistering or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. No Matter what remedy you think of using, Don't Fail to send for our FREE 96-page Save-The-Horse BOOK. It is a mind settler on 58 Forms of LAMENESS.

This BOOK, Sample Contract and ADVICE—ALL FREE (to Horse Owners and Managers). Address

TROY CHEMICAL CO. - - 150 Van Horne Str TORONTO, ONT.

Druggists everywhere sell Save-the-Horse with CONTRACT or we send by Parcel Post.



There To Stay
Resists the Strongest Pressure
Peerless Fence
is made of heavy Open Hearth steel wire well galvanized. Wire intersections securely locked together with our Peerless lock. They can't slip. Peerless fence is guaranteed to be weather proof and stock proof. Write for catalog. Agents wanted in open territory.
Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT.

Holstein Cows Excel All Others

Proof is found in 100,000 Official Tests

FOR PROFITABLE YIELD OF MILK, BUTTER AND CHEESE

No Other Breed Can Equal Them

For the Production of High Class Veal

When Age or Accident Ends Their Usefulness

Holsteins Make a Large Amount of Good Beef

W. A. CLEMONS, Sec'y, H-F Ass'n, St. George, Ontario



America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc. 118 West 31st Street, New York

When answering advertisements please mention this paper.



PLANT YOUR SWEET PEAS IN THE FALL

(Mr. Kerr speaks authoritatively about Sweet Peas, having had years of experience in testing new varieties and modern methods of cultivation. He has had under his direction for several years past osme of the largest comparative tests of Sweet Peas (and other annuals) in the Eastern United States.)

There are two royal roads to success in Sweet Pea growing, writes Mr. Geo W. Kerr, President-elect, American Sweet Pea Society, in the "Garden Magazine"—1st, starting seed in pots under glass very early in the year and setting the plants outdoors in the spring; 2nd, sowing the seed in the open during the fall.

Where the desire is primarily for flowers for cutting purposes and garden decoration, fall sowing will give even better results than starting the seed under cover in heat, and naturally there is much less trouble and care attached to outdoor sowing.

Plants from fall sown seed begin to flower much earlier, and continue blooming over a more extended period, due to the fact that they are better able to withstand heat and drought. How often we hear our friends exclaim against their hard luck (as they term it) in having their Sweet Peas turn yellow and die off almost before they have produced any flowers! I often hear this called Sweet Pea blight and Sweet Pea disease; but it is neither. It is simply the result of weather conditions acting on plants which are not sufficiently deeply rooted and therefore not robust enough to withstand unfavorable conditions. The Sweet Pea is naturally a deep rooting subject, and the seed should therefore, be sown at such a season as will allow the plant to fully develop its root growth before it is called upon to perform its flowering functions.

In the South, and in fact all sections where killing frosts are the exception, Sweet Peas should be sown the last week in September and during October. The seed will germinate in the course of two weeks if soil conditions are right, and, with the advent of cool days and nights, top growth will be slow; but the roots will be working their hardest building the necessary foundations for what will ultimately make strong sturdy plants which will flower from late winter and throughout the spring months.

In sections where severe frosts and snows accompany the winter months, choice may be made between two methods of fall sowing. (1) Sow during October and protect with an inexpensive wood and glass covering. This consists of nine inch boards placed lengthwise along either side of the row. Allow nine inches between the boards and fasten with stout strips at either end. Glass is laid along the top, this forming a continuous frame, according to the length of the row. The glass may be fastened with cord attaching it to nails partly driven into the boards, or better still have the boards specially slotted half an inch from the top into which the glass may be slipped. If made in nine foot lengths it is easily handled and will be found most useful as a forcer for early sowing of salad, peas, beans or other vegetables in the spring. The Sweet Pea frame must be placed in position as soon as the seed is sown. If, after the seedlings come through the soil, the weather should be very mild, the glass should be removed, though during periods of heavy rains the seedlings will be better covered. It must be borne in mind, however, that Sweet Peas are very hardy, and are impatient of any coddling; a degree or two of frost will not do any harm. All that we have to guard against is killing frosts, snows and heavy rains. Remove the glass entirely some time in March or early April according to locality; and in the course of a week or so, the frame also.

(2) The alternative method of fall planting in the North is to sow so late in the season that the seed will just germinate, but not make sufficient growth to come through the soil. I have found that for this section (near Philadelphia) the most suitable time is from the middle to the end of November. As soon as the ground freezes mulch the rows with rough litter or strawy manure, say to a depth of three inches, extending it well on both sides of the row. The reason for this heavy covering is to prevent, as far as possible, the ground thawing out quickly during the many changes in weather we experience in the course of an average winter. Our aim is to keep the seed in a state of "cold storage," as it were, until the early spring. In making this sowing the seed should be covered with three inches of soil. Spring sowings should not have more than a two-inch cover. The mulch or protecting cover of litter or straw must be removed in the early spring, on the first sign of the breaking up of wintry weather.

It must be admitted however, that success does not always follow the latter method. Should the winter be mild the seedlings will continue to make top growth even under the mulch, and in such a case the entire sowing will be lost. But when we have a good "old-fashioned" winter, with plenty of frost and snow, the cold storage system works well.

Never attempt fall sowing in naturally damp positions; choose well drained and sheltered quarters if at all possible.

Sweet Peas sown in late September and early October in our Southern States will flower from January until late spring and even well into summer if suitable varieties are used. This necessitates using two types; namely, the early or winter-flowering and the summer-flowering varieties. For instance, Yarrawa (the first of the winter-flowering Spencer or Orchid flowered type to be introduced in a thoroughly fixed state) will bloom from January until May, and by that time the regular summer-flowering varieties will in such sections (frostless) be in full flower. In the extreme South, reliance must be placed on the winter-flowering sorts exclusively.



King Edward is probably the best crimson Sweet Pea for general garden use.

Fall sown Sweet Peas at Cornell University. Seed sown in October; photograph made in June.

Thorough preparation of the soil cannot be over estimated. It insures a perfect root action; therefore, stronger vines, larger flowers, more flowers on a stem and a prolonged season of bloom; and where possible run the rows north and south.

The soil should be turned over to a depth of at least two feet, and if the immediate ground for the rows only is to be trenched, it should be two feet wide—though three feet would be better. Throw the top soil to one side and the lower spit to the other side of the row, unless (which is unlikely) it is equal in quality. Loosen up the bottom with a digging fork or pick, afterward working in any old decayed garden refuse or long strawy manure. Put back the poorest soil, incorporating with it almost equal quantities of well rotted manure, failing which leafmold may be substituted; but should it have to be used, double the allowance of commercial fertilizer.

In addition to farmyard manure, superphosphate of lime or acid phosphate should be dug in at the rate of two ounces per yard of row; and bonemeal, wood ashes, or sulphate of potash in the same quantity. Previous to digging the ground if the soil be deficient in lime, give the entire surface of the patch a dressing of freshly slaked lime, at the rate of about twenty pounds per forty square yards.



Trenching should not be attempted while the ground is in a sodden or very wet condition, particularly on heavy and clay soils. When completed the ground should be made fairly firm by treading; the soil will in the course of the winter naturally become consolidated.

After all the initial trouble of preparing the soil it is essential that we make sure of having perfect seed germination. Unless conditions are just right, all white seeded Sweet Peas and also some of the varieties having flowers of lavender, blue or mauve are apt to rot. This may in the majority of coses be avoided by following either of the following methods. (1) For sowing in single rows, make a furrow with the hoe, three inches deep, and fill in with clean sharp sand. Make the furrow again, two inches deep this time (in the north where the mulch system will be followed take out the furrow four inches deep filling in with sand; then remake the furrow three inches deep, cover with three inches of sand) and proceed to sow the seed. Space them two inches apart, covered with sand and make firm with back of the spade. The alternative method consists of spreading the seed on the top of clean sand (which may be in shallow boxes) after it has been well watered, and covering all with newspapers, which must be kept damp. Put in a frame, cool greenhouse, or window and as soon as the seed shows signs of sprouting sow in the usual way.

The hard seeded varieties present a different problem. They may lie dormant in the soil for months before germinating unless treated in same way. This class includes many of the crimsons, the large plump seeded pinks, etc., and they may be treated as follows: Soak overnight in warm water, and any seeds that do not show any sign of swelling may have a small piece of the skin chipped out with a sharp knife. Another method is to soak such varieties for thirty minutes in pure sulphuric acid, and immediately washing the seeds in three changes of water. (This statement will probably be read with much astonishment. At the same time the author assures us it is correct. And adds, moreover, that his experience is that plants from seed treated thus grow much stronger than those from untreated seed. Of course, the seed must not remain in the sulphuric acid any longer than the time given, or the embryo plant may be killed.—Editor.) The use of sulphuric acid was brought about by using it first as a means of checking disease.

DISTINCT, DEPENDABLE VARIETIES.

Early or Winter flowering Spencer or Orchid varieties. These are now grown extensively under glass for winter forcing and strongly recommended for southern planters in the open.

Yarrawa, an immense flower on long, stout stems, color bright rose-pink on cream ground, with lighter wings. An Australian novelty, that should be included in all collections. Other fine varieties of this type are Fordhook Pink and White, similar in color to the old Blanche Ferry, Fordhook Rose, Fordhook Countess (an early flowering Countess Spencer) and Fordhook King, crimson.

Summer flowering varieties. Fiery Cross, bright fire-red; King Edward Spencer, still the best crimson; George Herbert, large rosy-carmine self; Rosabella, large pure rose self; Margaret Atlee, a lovely rose pink on cream; Mrs. Cuthbertson, rose-pink standard, light wings, the finest and largest bicolor; Hercules, soft pink, a greatly improved Countess Spencer; Elfrida Pearson, an immense flowered light shell pink; Mrs. Routzahn, light cream-pink; Doris Usher, salmon-pink on cream ground; King Alfred, soft orange pink, very large; Illuminator, rich bright cerise-salmon; The President, an immense bright orange-scarlet; Robert Sydenham, a unique glowing-orange self; Cherub, primrose yellow with picotee edge of rose, a great improvement on Mrs. C. W. Breadmore; King White, pure white; Dainty Spencer, pure white with picotee edge of bright rose; Constance Hinton, the best black-seeded white, of great substance (but comes at times with slight blush tinge); Orchid, the finest lavender self; Charm, pale lilac blush, unsurpassed for cutting; Margaret Madison, clear azure blue, a great favorite; Royal Purple, a most reliable pure purple self; King Manuel, the best deep maroon or chocolate.

If striped and "out of the common" art shades are wanted, I suggest growing Mrs. W. J. Unwin, orange-scarlet flake on white; Mrs. T. W. Warren, white, pencilled blue; Senator Spencer, chocolate flakes on gray; Charles Foster, chocolate flakes on gray5tG g wo ter, a combination of salmon, amber and mauve; Prince George, rosy-lilac and rose; Dragonfly, cream, edged and pencilled mauve.

HOME GRAPE GROWING.

Next to the apple the most popular fruit in America is the grape. It is grown over a wide range of territory; it is relished by everybody; it is so easy of cultivation that it all but runs wild.

Every farm and every suburban home and a good many city lots ought to grow a family supply of grapes. Nothing in the whole realm of gardening is easier, says Mr. Waugh, in the "Country Gentleman," or better worth the effort. Yet easy as it is, there are thousands of families achieving failure, more or less complete, through inattention to a few simple principles. The following suggestions are available for all persons who want to grow grapes for home use, but scarcely apply to the growing of fruit for market.

First of all is the trellis, for on many home grounds the grape arbor is the primary consideration and the grapes themselves are an afterthought. If grapes are to be grown on an arbor, it must have a sunny location; but the main cause of failure in such cases comes on the pruning. All American varieties of grapes require a vigorous annual pruning, removing one-half to nine-tenths of the last year's growth. On a high trellis this is usually difficult, and when the vines are grown first for shade and second for fruit, this cutting back is apt to be slighted or wholly omitted. Strict attention to the spring pruning — very early in the spring—is the first requirement if the family would eat good grapes in September.

GOOD VINES ARE CHEAP.

Where fruit is the only consideration it is better, of course, to abandon the grape arbor and train the vines on a low accessible trellis in the garden or against the south side of a shed or the garage. Each vine should then be limited to a comparatively small space—about fifty to sixty square feet of trellis. If each vine is restricted to fifty or sixty clusters of grapes, the fruit will certainly be much fairer and better than when each vine is asked to carry four or five hundred bunches.

Good young vines from the nursery all ready to plant are exceedingly cheap. The best one costs less than a gallon of gasoline. It is simple economy, therefore, to plant more vines and restrict the output of each one to the crop which it can finish off to the highest quality.

The cheapness of nursery vines and the ease with which they can be grown lead to another practical conclusion—that old and decrepit vines should be promptly replaced. On thousands of home grounds are to be found old grandaddy vines anywhere from twenty to fifty years old. Such plants demand a disproportionate amount of care and yield a niggardly crop of poor fruit. Seeing that a better vine can be bought for twenty cents and brought to bearing in two years of easy culture, it is folly not to replace such old settlers with young and better vines.

Another opportunity opens to the amateur in the selection of choice varieties. While many persons sincerely prefer Concord and its counterpart, Worden, to all other grapes, the superior quality of Delaware recommends it to the majority. Catawba is also a splendid standard sort. Niagara and Empire State are good white grapes. Barry, Warder and other black varieties have characteristic and agreeable qualities of their own. Then, more particularly in gardens farther south, there must always be a place for some of the delectable varieties originated by the late T. V. Munson, of Texas. No fixed list can be offered here, for the selection of varieties should be a matter of personal preference, governed further by the fact that each locality has its special varieties.



Even if you are not in the grape business have plenty of grapes on the farm. Few fruits afford as much satisfaction for the outlay of labor and expense.

The gospel of home-grown grapes may be summarized as follows:

1. Do not keep old vines; replace them with fresh, young, vigorous plants.
2. Keep a sunny trellis.
3. Prune freely every spring, very early.
4. Do not let any one vine cover too much trellis, fifty to sixty square feet is usually enough.
5. Choose varieties of high quality, giving special attention to local adaptations.—F. A. W.

FRIENDLY DISCUSSION.

Sir Richard Crawford, Commercial Attache of the British Embassy in New York, gave a luncheon to representatives of the leading banks and export houses, after which he discussed with them the blacklist and mail censorship, and requested suggestions and proposals which would lead to a more satisfactory arrangement.



New COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

10 Days FREE—Send No Money

We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern white light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests by Government and 34 leading Universities show that it

Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon

common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Won Gold Medal at Panama Exposition. Greatest invention of the age. Guaranteed.

$1000 Reward will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free. Yours FREE

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 518 Aladdin Building, MONTREAL
Largest Coal Oil (Kerosene) Mantle Lamp House in the World

Men With Rigs Make $100 to $300 Per Mo. Our trial delivery plan makes it easy. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farmer and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 32 the first seven days." Others equally successful. Write quick for our distributor's plan, and learn how to secure an appointment and make big money in unoccupied territory. State occupation, age, whether you have rig or auto; whether can work spare time or steady; when can start; townships most convenient for you to work.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

The old reliable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains.

Best Liniment Made

MR. A. E. LAUNDRY, EDMONTON, writes:—"I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made."



Minard's Liniment always gives satisfaction. For any ache or pain. It gives instant relief.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited
Yarmouth, - - N.S.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL LIVERPOOL

A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and Modern Adjoining Central Hall and Roscoe Gardens, and near Stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-stage Stop at the door. Cab fare 1-6. References: Rev. Dr. Briggs and Rev. Dr. Crews of Toronto.

APPENDICITIS

Cured without operations. All who are afflicted with this disease and wish to be cured permanently, safely and quickly with this great Homeopathic remedy, which will be sent post-paid anywhere in the World, with full instructions for using so as to effect a permanent cure. Price, $2.00. Address,

John T. Wait Homeopathic Pharmacy, Arnprior, Canada.

"Cut this out." 41 24 eod



BRUCE'S FLOWERING BULBS

For Winter Flowering in the House and Spring Flowering in the Garden

Exquisite colors and fragrance—EASILY GROWN—Must be planted this Fall.

COLLECTIONS

No. 1, indoors	25 bulbs, postpaid	$0.70	No. 3, indoors	100 bulbs, postpaid			$2.60
No. 5, outdoors	25 " "	.70	No. 7, outdoors	100 "	"		2.60
No. 2, indoors	50 " "	1.30	No. 4, indoors	200 "	"		5.00
No. 6, outdoors	50 " "	1.30	No. 8, outdoors	200 "	"		5.00

Each of these collections contains HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, LILIES, NARCISSUS and other bulbs.

FREE—Send for our 82 page illustrated catalogue of Bulbs, Plants, Seeds, and Poultry Supplies, etc. NOW READY.

JOHN A. BRUCE & COMPANY, LIMITED

HAMILTON - Established 1850 - ONTARIO

THE GREAT VALUE OF BIRDS TO MAN

Much Information of the Usefulness of the Different Varieties and Their Power to Keep Down Pests

(Continued from last week.)

THE VALUE OF THE BIRD IN THE ORCHARD.

For man's purposes the work of the bird in the orchard is not so thorough as that done by them in the forest. Birds are the slaves of nature, and, in the main, nature's endeavors are put forth only to produce such fruits as will insure the perpetuity of each species of tree. With man the case is altogether different. His main object is not the propagation of trees, but the production of a giant gooseberry. Moreover, by introducing arsenical spraying, tarred and greased bands, and other devices to counteract the evil action of insects, he has, to a certain extent, taken upon himself the office of the bird. In this he is wise, for it must be admitted that if he wishes a large crop of fruit he must himself prevent the inroads of those insects which attack the fruit directly. It can not be expected of the bird that it will become an efficient ally of man in protecting the artificially produced fruit from the attacks of the numerous insects that are drawn to the orchard by a vastly increased quantity of fruit of a vastly better quality than the natural product.

For all that, fruit growers are largely indebted to the bird for a great part of their annual crop.

In the Union of South Africa, for instance, it is found that near towns, where the birds have been more especially persecuted and driven away, the growing of fruit and other market produce has become increasingly difficult, or even impossible, owing to the prevalence of insect pests which are not affected by spraying operations.

But let us suppose for a moment—though the supposition is absurd—that the modern fruit grower could do without the services of the bird. Would that give him a right to slay it? Apart altogether from the agriculturist, what of the millions of people who, as an increment to their ordinary livelihood, grow fruit, but who can not afford either the time or the money to treat their trees in the most approved and scientific way?

What would happen to this poorer class of fruit growers if they were deprived of the services of the bird is best seen in what happened to Frederick the Great. This worthy, in a fit of passion because a flock of sparrows had pecked at some of his cherries, ordered every small bird that could be searched out to be instantly killed. Within two years his cherry trees, though bare of fruit, were weighed down with a splendid crop of caterpillars.

Call the bird in the orchard an evil, if you will; but it is a necessary evil, and the fruit grower must make up his mind to pay the bird its wages lest worse befall.

THE SERVICES OF THE BIRD IN THE GARDEN.

The garden is the insect's paradise. It fares sumptuously every day on the most succulent of vegetable foods. Every opportunity is thus offered for its increase. The greatest insect enemy of the gardener is a small, dull-colored, hairless caterpillar known as the cutworm, which is the larva of a Noctuid moth. This chief of th brigand band of garden pests usually hides during the day beneath matted grass or under the loose soil along the rows of plants. It comes forth at dusk to feed. The bird is abroad at the first peep of the day, and it finds the robber worm in the morning before it has retreated to its place of concealment.

But the early bird has to come stealthily to the garden to catch the worm. Its visits are regarded by man with more than suspicion, and it is fortunate if it escapes with his life. In consequence it snaps up a caterpillar and is off again, leaving thousands it would have eaten, if unmolested, to run riot amongst the vegetables.

Occasionally a bird more bold than its fellows will visit the garden in broad daylight to dig the cutworms out of their hiding places. Nature never having begrudged it the reward of its toil, the bird takes a few peas before leaving.

The gardener notices the damage done to his peas, and next morning is up betimes. He sees the bird running along a row of peas, stopping frequently to peck at something on the ground. There is a loud explosion, followed by a puff of smoke. The smoke slowly drifts away, to disclose a bird lying dead.

Caterpillars are not gifted with voice; if they were, they would scarce forbear to cheer.

The bird is dead. Mark the sequel. One fine morning the gardener issues proudly forth to cut his mammoth cabbage—the one with which he intends to put to utter confusion all other competitors at the local fruit and flower show. Alas for human hopes and the depredations of caterpillars. The cabbage is riddled like a colander.

The gardener when he shot the bird forgot, if, indeed, he ever knew, that the ancient law forbade a muzzle to the ox that thrashed out the corn.

UTILITY OF BIRDS IN THE MEADOW.

Each season, until hay making commences, the grass offers cover and shelter for the nests of such birds as breed on the ground. The fields also provide food for birds, and for the insects on which birds feed. Thus there is established a natural interrelation and interdependence between the bird and its food and shelter—that is to say, the insects and the grass. This stimulates the condition of the earth before man made discord in the grand harmony of nature's laws.

Where the birds of the field are undisturbed they tend to hold the grass insects in check. On the other hand, when the numbers of birds in the field are for any reason insufficient, the insects increase.

Here is an instance of this: Some years ago in Bridgewater, Mass., a great battue was held by the ignorant townspeople in the spring of the year, and so many field birds were killed that their dead bodies were ploughed into the land for manure. The folowing summer whole fields of grass withered away and died. This was due solely to the fact that the number of field birds had been reduced, and in consequence the pressure which nature demands the field birds shall exert upon the field insect had been released.

Again, at one time in New Zealand it was no uncommon thing to see English grass wither up in large patches, as though scorched by fire. This was due to the work of a crane fly and click beetle, the larvae of both of which were addicted to the habit of eating the roots of the grass, just under the surface. English grass was then comparatively limited in the up-country districts, and, as there are large tracts of land in New Zealand destitute of native grasses, the depredations of these insects became a serious matter to those settlers who had stock to feed and who were relying on the English grass to feed it. It was all the more serious because the insects were without any natural check, the native birds which had kept them in subjection before the advent of the white man having been either killed or driven from the vicinity of the homesteads. So the beetles continued to make merry, to marry, and to multiply. In a corresponding ratio the grass continued to fade, to wither, and to die.

Then came the English starling, and so voraciously did it feed on the larvae that soon all was green again.

A case similar to the foregoing occurred about five years ago in an inland district of Australia, where, owing to the ruthless destruction of wild bird life, grubs took possession of the land, and, eating out the grass by the roots, MORE klaoolcaflk transformed what had been a rich pastural country into an unprofitable waste.

Without the aid of birds grass could not be grown. The grub of a single species of beetle, if unchecked in its multiplication, could destroy all the roots in our meadows; or any one of the several species of cutworms, if its reproduction was not restrained by birds, might be sufficient to destroy all the verdure above ground.

HAWKS AND OWLS.

The injury to trees, crops, and grass by insects is not the only evil that threatens man as a sequence to the destruction of birds. Rapacious birds hold a chief place among the forces which are appointed to hold in check small rodents, which breed rapidly, and unless kept within bounds are exceedingly destructive. Yet, notwithstanding the unanimous testimony of careful students of birds and their food habits to the effect that almost all hawks and owls are beneficial, a widespread prejudice still exists against them. They are slain as relentlessly as if they were enemies instead of friends of the farmer.

The destructive habits of the small rodents, which are the natural prey of hawks and owls, are much the same all the world round. They do an incalculable amount of damage to standing corn, to corn in the stook or when stacked, to grain, to root crops when growing or when piled on the ground or stored in pits, to orchards and forest trees, to the roots of clover and other grasses, to ground-growing fruit, and to gardens, both flower and vegetable. In addition to this list of crimes, certain rodents are active agents in carrying and disseminating the germs of plague and other diseases.

Here in England—though on account of their small size and secretive habits they are often undiscerned by man's dull eyes—they swarm in such numbers in the fields and hedgerows that the damage they do must prove a steady drain on the resources of the farmer.

The number of small rodents eaten by the rapacious birds is almost as remarkable in proportion to their size as is the number of insects eaten by small insectivorous birds. During the summer of 1890 a pair of barn owls occupied a tower in a building at Washington. After their departure there were found in the regurgitated pellets, with which the floor was strewn, 454 skulls of small rodents.

The young of hawks and owls remain a long time in the nest, and require a great quantity of food. During this period the resources of the parents must be taxed excessively in the effort to satisfy the hunger cravings of their offspring, and it is not to be wondered at if some individuals are forced occasionally to snap up a chicken. But what is the worth of the chicken, or of the young pheasant, occasionally taken, compared with the hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of damage that is wrought in the orchards and fields by rodents that hawks and owls, had they been spared, would have fed upon for the maintenance of their species?

In 1885 the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act, known as the "scalp act," which provided a bounty of 50 cents each on hawks and owls killed within the State limits, and a fee of 20 cents to the notary taking the affidavit. As a result of this act $90,000 was paid in bounties during the year and a half subsequent to the passage of the act. An irruption of small rodents folowed and did damage to the agricultural interests of the State amounting to $3,850,000. And even these figures, enormous as they are, do not represent the entire loss. Years must elapse before the balance of nature, which was destroyed, can be restored.

In Montana the destruction of hawks and owls was so complete that rodents, freed from the pressure of their natural check, became as one of the plagues of the Book of Exodus. Then the legislature passed a law offering bounties for the destruction of MORE klaoolcaflk these four-footed pests. During six months of 1887 such large sums were paid out in bounties for the destruction of small rodents—a work that the hawks and owls had previously done free of charge—that a special session of the legislature was called to repeal the act, lest it should bankrupt the State.

In 1907 Nevada went through a very trying experience with mice, while Utah, Wyoming, California, and several States farther east have all had occasion to bitterly rue the day that they shot their hawks and owls.

But the destruction of small rodents is not the only function of rapacious birds in the economy of nature. Several species are voracious insect feeders. Nor is this all. It is well known that when small insectivorous birds increase abnormally in numbers they, too, become a pest. Hawks and owls materially assist those other agencies of nature which act as a check on the undue increase of small birds. If rapacious birds were rigorously protected in this country we should have fewer complaints of the damage done by sparrows.

Birds of prey, if unmolested, not only prevent the overproduction of small birds, but they also confer a salutary benefit on each species on which they prey by checking the propagation of weakness or disease by killing off the sickly and most unfit individuals, for these are the most easily seen and the most readily captured. This is particularly true of game fowl, and one of the most plausible hypotheses explanatory of the occasional outbreaks of disease among grouse has been the removal of this corrective by ignorant gamekeepers.

Yet it is my belief that nothing but a miracle will ever make these men see the error of their ways.

Some years ago, when lying in the sweet-smelling heather on a mountain side in Scotland, I pleaded for the life of the hawk before one of its executioners. The gamekeeper listened in silence until my address to the jury, so to speak, was concluded. Then he said, "Ye've a cold i' the heid." I did not see the relevancy of this remark, but I nodded assent. After a pause, he added, "Ah, weel ye canna complain. The cold aye attacks the weakest place first."

Kaffirs say, "He who kills a hawk must be put to death."

(To be Continued.)

A PURELY BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

If a dollar expended now would buy as much as a dollar and a half a few weeks or months hence, wouldn't you "do it now?" Of course you would; there is no other way you can make 50 percent on your money in so short a time. Those who are wise and business-like are for that very reason renewing their subscription to the "Witness" now even if their renewal is not yet due—so as to ensure their getting the present low rate for their renewal in spite of the increasing cost of publication.

POULTRY



ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING A FLOCK

(By A. W. Foley, Edmonton, Alberta.)

Getting the Start.—One of three ways may be used for the establishment of a flock.

First. — By introducing pure bred cockerels and using them to improve the flock already on hand. Where a flock has unlimited range a cockerel of the desired type should be secured for every fifteen hens. If, however, there are a number of hens in the flock that are undesirable for breeding purposes, it would be better to select a few of the most suitable, confine them in a separate pen, and mate them with a suitable cockerel. It is always preferable to select the eggs for hatching from a limited number of the most suitable for breeding purposes, rather than from all the layers indiscriminately. This method is not considered so desirable as either of the following.

Second.—By obtaining several settings of eggs from pure bred birds in April or May. The cockerels should be fattened in the fall and disposed of and the pure bred pullets retained for the following year's breeding pen.

Third.—By buying pure bred stock. A pure bred cockerel and a dozen or fifteen pullets might be purchased in the fall and should constitute the next year's breeding pen. Care, however, should be taken in the purchasing either of pure bred breeding stock, or of eggs for hatching purposes, to obtain them from flocks that have been bred for winter laying.

Choosing a Breed.—After having decided how to start, the next consideration is that of breed. Which is the best breed? This is a question constantly asked by the beginner, and one which, after all, must be left to the individual to settle, since so much depends on the object with which the work is undertaken. If merely as a recreation, any breed, from the smallest bantam to the largest Cochin or Brahma is equally suitable so long as it meets the fancy of the breeder. If the methods advocated elsewhere in this bulletin for selecting breeders for strain building and for the development of the breed are followed, one will be well repaid by the progress made, no matter what the breed. Once the choice is made do not be persuaded to make a change else all work of improvement must count for naught.

Although for fancy breeding there may be no particular preference, yet for commercial purposes certain breeds have been found more profitable than others. These are generally spoken of as the utility breeds.

POPULAR UTILITY BREEDS RECOMMENDED.

Plymouth Rocks. — Barred, White, Buff, Partridge, Silver Penciled, Columbia.

Wyandottes. — White, Buff, Black, Silver, Golden, Silver Penciled, Partridge, Columbia.

Orpingtons.—Buff, White, Black, Blue.

Rhode Island Reds.—Rose and Single Comb.

STANDARD WEIGHTS OF BREEDS.

Breed	Cock lbs.	Hen lbs.	Cockerel lbs.	Pullet lbs.
Plymouth Rocks ...	9½	7½	8	6
Wyandottes	8½	6½	7½	5½
Orpingtons.	10	8	8½	7
Rhode Island Reds.	8½	6½	7½	5

In the breeds recommended there are nineteen varieties with a wide scope in color of plumage, from which to choose. Should one desire solid color plumage three varieties have white or buff as a choice, two have black. Should there be a preference for parti-color plumage an excellent choice is offered in the varieties mentioned. When selecting a breed or variety it is well to remember that the strain is of greater importance, and in making a choice preference should be given to the color in plumage most desired.

While there are other breeds of poultry capable of giving satisfactory returns commercially these breeds are mentioned because they have both egg and meat-producing qualities, and are well adapted to the farm.

It is possible to buy in these breeds birds that are not satisfactory on account of their great size, heavy bone, length of leg or narrowness of body. For this reason it is important to have a definite conception of the type most suitable for the object for which they are to be kept.

Utility type fowls should conform to the following standard:

Body.—Broad, blocky and of medium length.

Breast.—Carried well forward, full and broad and of medium depth.

Breastbone.—Long, straight, not too deep and not pointed at the front.

Legs.—Short, stout, and set well apart, white or yellow in color and without leg or toe feathers.

Head.—Medium in size, comb and wattles small.

Constitution.—Strong, healthy and vigorous as indicated by depth and width of body.

Plumage.—The color of the plumage is not an important factor in connection with commercial poultry raising. In the interests of the breed chosen, however, every poultry keeper should give some consideration to the plumage so long as type is not interfered with. In any case close feathering is desirable.

Of the utility breeds previously mentioned there is practically no preference. They are all good. It becomes rather a question of strain than of breed, because more difference can be found between individuals of the same breed than between good representatives of different breeds. The trap nest method of selecting birds has proven in a most unmistakable way that there are good and poor layers in any breed, and that the profits depend largely upon type, strain and selection.

Pure Bred vs. Scrubs.—It is scarcely necessary to state that pure bred poultry of any variety, and particularly our commercial breeds, are the most profitable to keep. The tendency to revert is sufficiently strong in the pure breeds and in scrubs this tendency is so pronounced that it is almost impossible to breed successfully for the market type or for egg production.

When pure bred and scrub chickens are reared under similar conditions, the pure bred birds of the utility type make more rapid and economical gains in live weight than do the scrubs.

In crate fattening the pure bred chickens again made the greater gains. It has also been demonstrated that the cost of food per pound of gain was less with the pure bred chickens.

At the age of four months the pure bred chickens were fattened and ready for the market, possessing a uniformity in quality and appearance unequalled by the others at any time.

At no age are scrub chickens as salable as the pure breds.

For meeting the demands of the higher class local markets or for export, scrub chickens are not satisfactory.

Laws of Breeding.—The reason that scrubs always prove unsatisfactory may be better understood by considering the relation which they bear to certain laws of breeding. These laws hold good whether with plants or animals, whether with birds or beasts. The law of inheritance that "like begets like" means that certain of the characteristics of a parent are inherited by the offspring and the apparently contradictory law, the law of variation, that "like begets unlike" means that every offspring differs from its parent to some extent. If a variety of fowl has been bred pure for a great number of generations and in every generation only those allowed to live which conform to a certain type, the resulting offspring are very likely to possess a uniformity of type and characteristics similar to that in the birds which have been used for breeding through the previous generations. A bird resulting from such a line of breeding is prepotent, which implies that it has the power to imprint its own likeness upon its offspring. If two birds each of distinct lines of breeding be mated there is a conflict. The characteristics of each breed strive to assert themselves with the result that one or the other may not be in evidence; or the offspring may possess the characteristics of some remote ancestor. This is not so true of the first cross as it is of the succeeding ones, but, in any case, the benefit of the long line of careful breeding is lost. Theories of the improvement of a flock by means of the introduction of the blood of another breed are disproved every time a cross is made. To breed pure is to mate birds of the same breed, and to mate cross-breeds means the production of scrubs, and to attempt successful poultry raising with scrubs results in a decided failure.

The law of selection is of the first importance to the pure bred breeder. By having a type fixed in his mind and by selecting for his breeding pen only those individuals which conform most closely to that type, the breeder is causing each generation to become more prepotent in desirable characteristics, and he also finds that in each succeeding generation there are fewer culls.

POULTRY HYGIENE

(By P. D. Vahey.)

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of cleanliness and sanitation in poultry keeping. Its value in the past has been greatly underestimated and a great many failures in the poultry business have been due directly to the unsanitary conditions under which the birds have been kept. Whether this is caused by the misunderstanding of the basic principle of hygiene, or due to pure carelessness, is hard to say—it may be either or both.

The location of the poultry house is of vital importance where the health of the birds is taken into consideration. It should be built in such a way as to insure plenty of sunlight, a good supply of fresh air—without draughts—and be free from dampness. Sunshine is nature's great cleanser. No disease germs can thrive when exposed to the sun's rays for a length of time; hence sunlight is of prime importance in the hen house. A poultry house may contain plenty of cold air and yet be unhealthy, for it must be remembered that cold air is not always fresh air—it may be stagnant. Hence the need for air circulation. Several types of houses are now built which allow for a free circulation of air without causing the birds to be in a draught.

Of all conditions having a detrimental effect upon poultry, dampness is the worst. A damp house forms a regular hot-bed for the development of the germs of bacterial diseases, such as croup and kindred ills. If your flock is to be, healthy and profitable, avoid dampness.

Cleanliness means more than merely keeping things tidy and free from dust, it means also cleanliness from a bacteriological standpoint—disinfection.

To do a thing well, a person should start right at the beginning; hence we will start where the chick first sees the light of day—in the incubator. Here is quite a common source of infection that is too often neglected. Before the season's hatching commences, each machine should be gone over carefully, first with warm water and a scrub brush to remove all visible dirt and filth, and then sprayed with a solution of some good disinfectant to guard against bacterial contamination. This operation should be performed each time the machine is set. The brooders should be subjected to the same treatment before they are used.

The living quarters of the fowls both young and old should be whitewashed thoroughly at least once a year. For this purpose small spraying outfits are now being manufactured which, apart from the convenience of handling, make a much better job than the old-fashioned "brush and pail" method. A small quantity of salt or buttermilk added to the whitewash will increase its adhesive qualities. It is also good policy to add a small quantity—say one part to 30 parts whitewash—of crude carbolic acid, zenoleum, or some other good disinfectant.

The ground over which the birds range is a frequent source of infection. If the birds are housed in colony houses, the problem can easily be solved by moving the houses from place to place.

A rotation of crops can be practised here to good advantage; for instance, you might have chickens one year, a hoed crop the next year, grain the next year, followed by poultry again the fourth year. However, if the chickens are confined in permanent houses the problem is more difficult. The best method to use in this case is to have several runs for each pen. In the early season close one-half of the runs, and after giving them a good coat of lime sow some quick growing green food, such as spring grain or rape. When this has reached a sufficient height, turn the fowls in upon it and plant the other runs similarly. A good crop to plant at this time is fall wheat, which provides both fall and spring seed. Poultry runs treated in this manner can be kept in a sweet and sanitary condition.

Great care should be exercised in the selection of food used. A great many ills are caused by feeding musty grain or table scraps which have become partly decayed.

One should also be careful in choosing the litter to be used in the poultry house. Must or mould on the litter is sure to have a detrimental effect upon the health of the birds.

The drinking dish is perhaps the most frequent source of infection among poultry. By this means, disease germs may be spread from an affected member of the flock to the healthy birds in a very short space of time. It is very important, therefore, that all drinking vessels should be kept perfectly clean. Potassium permanganate in the drinking water makes a splendid germicide. This is a dark reddish-purple crystalline substance which may be procured at any drug store for a small sum. Enough of this should be added to the drinking water to give it a dark wine color. If buttermilk is used for drinking purposes, this substance is unnecessary as the lactic acid bacteria in the buttermilk will hold in check all disease-producing organisms.

These are just a few scattered hints, grouped together at random, but if followed out, they will materially assist in producing and maintaining hygienic conditions in your flock.—"O. A. C. Review."

FEEDING LAYERS

(By J. P. Landry, Truro, N.S.)

The kind of feed needed in a ration varies with the age of the fowls and with the purpose for which they are fed. The objects of feeding are three, to repair the waste of the system, to maintain animal heat in the body and to produce flesh and eggs which when incubated will reproduce the species.

In computing the value of foods, the digestible portion only is considered. It is important, therefore, to secure grains of a good food value. The most important element in any food is protein and next to the protein are the carbohydrates and fat. The ratio of the one to the other determines the nutritive content of the ration. The mixing of the foods, in any ration in the proper proportion, is called a balanced ration. A balanced ration is fed in order to avoid losses of the food material and should be fed wherever practicable.

It is not the intention to go into the composition of the different foods used in feeding poultry in a short article of this nature. Information of this kind may be had from the standard works on the subject, Henry's "Feeds and Feeding." Lewis' "Productive Poultry Husbandry," and Robinson's "Poultry Craft." A great deal of valuable information has also been published by the different Stations in Canada and the United States on this subject.

Fowls are classed as granivorous and will, if compelled to subsist on one type of feed, do best on a ration of whole or cracked grains. Many kinds of grains are used for feeding fowls. The most widely fed and relished by all classes of fowls are: corn, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, and peas.

The water supply should receive close attention as it is the medium by which the digestive fluids act on the food, it regulates the temperature of the body, and assists to carry off the waste matter from the body.

A supply of good sharp grit should always be accessable to the fowls. It goes into the crop and from there into the gizard, where it remains helping to grind the grains into small particles which are more readily acted upon by the digestive juices.

Fowls in confinement require to be fed a quantity of animal food. Under natural conditions this is supplied in the shape of insects and worms found on the ground. To supply this food, a prepared beef scrape has been placed on the market which varies greatly in quality. When sweet and made from clean materials it is the best form of animal food available. In testing new brands of scrap, they should be fed with caution, as the scrap offered in some places is not fit for poultry food. To test a new brand of scrap, pour boiling water over a small dish of the scrap and cover for one hour with a cloth; if, after an hour is up, the scrap smells fresh and sweet it may be used without danger to the fowls. Scrap which contains particles of hides and hair is not fit to be used for food for fowls under any circumstances. The farmer who has a small flock of fowls and cannot get scrap will be able to boil butcher scraps, table waste, etc., and add vegetable food to the mixture together with all the milk the fowls will consume and have a good supply of meat or protein food in the ration.

The ration for laying hens require a supply of mineral matter. This is necessary to supply the ash and lime to make up the bone and shells for the eggs. The lack of ash in the ration of the laying hens will induce egg eating, because soft shelled eggs are produced and the hens learn to eat their eggs. The easiest form in which this material can be supplied is in the shape of crushed oyster shells and dry wheat bran fed in hoppers.

Fowls kept in confinement during winter require to be fed vegetable food in some form. Vegetables make very desirable succulent food where they can be grown successfully. Mangels and beets make the best green food for this purpose. Cabbage and turnips are also good for green food for hens during winter. Sprouted oats make an excellent green food, but in a country where roots can be grown as readily as in this Province, the advantage of sprouted oats does not appeal to one at the prices which are asked for them on the market.

A great many general systems are practised in poultry feeding, many which contain good points and many otherwise. The system in feeding is of very little use unless it is carried out properly. The following systems and combinations are in common use: Dry feeding of all grains; trough feeding of wet mash and dry feeding in litter of whole or cracked grains; all hopper feeding.

It does not matter which of these systems one may follow, as it is not difficult to point out the advantages or disadvantages of each system. The experienced feeder will be able to tell at a glance of the fowls whether they are being fed properly. The average farm flock will get a very fair supply of their ration from free range and at a very small cost to the owner. During the winter season, the feeding of the dry mash in hoppers and all the cracked grain in litter will be found the most satisfactory. A very good plan which is practised in many farms is the collection of all table waste and some vegetables, boiled and dried off with bran. This is fed as a mash at noon three times each week. If fed oftener will make the fowls very fat in a short time. The hard grains are fed in deep litter morning and night. On the days mash is not supplied the fowls are fed at noon a feed of raw vegetables. The quantity which a flock should receive at each feed will be governed by their appetites. It is a safe rule to feed only what they will clean up in a short time. If some grain is left in the litter from a previous feeding less should be fed. The dry or wet mash should not be fed too freely as it will fatten the fowls, and when over-fat they do not produce eggs.

FEEDING GEESE

Geese require very little attention in feeding if they are given a good run in a pasture. They are readily fattened if given a little grain each day in addition to their pasturage. When it is required to fatten them the feeding of green vegetables to which has been added equal parts of corn meal, bran, and ground oats to make the whole mash light and crumbly should fatten them in three weeks.

The breeding geese should not be over fat. They do better on pasture and once per day, a feed of whole grain, preferably oats, may be given. They should be given all the drinking water they require and during the mating season should be provided with a pool or stream of water deep enough for swimming.—J. P. Landry.

HOMESTEAD OR FARM?

What the Peace River Offers to the Man With Limited Capital

Can the average man with health and strength, and say $1,000 capital do better for himself at any legitimate line of productive enterprise than to make a living and double his capital by proving up a thousand-dollar homestead in the fertile Peace River District of Canada? Can he do better or as well by investing in an improved farm at $40 to $60 per acre in one of the good but neglected counties of the eastern provinces? How far would his thousand dollars go if applied in this latter direction? If he use half of it in a payment on the land, how much stock and equipment can he purchase with the remaining five hundred? There's the rub. Eliminating all other considerations, such as wanderlust, example, hope, and the ever-compelling interest of the nascent—eliminating these potent sentimental factors, the economic equation stands about as suggested by our opening questions. The hundred and sixty acres of good Dominion government land open to the industrious homeseeker in western Canada's tempting opportunity held out to the young, middle-aged or old.

Once proved up, the homesteader may continue to develop his property, making it more than self-supporting, gradually accumulating property around him, and profiting, besides, from the inevitable increment in value which occurs as the railway reaches towards him. When that comes he has a farm of his own, equipped, stocked and ready for business. A faster process than renting, is it not? Faster, more independent, more permanent, and by far more interesting. The west is still a poor man's country, though offering corresponding advantages to him of means, as the prevailing interest rates of eight to ten and even twelve percent attest.

THE DIVERSITY OF APPEAL.

While speaking for the west I am far from any desire to disparage my native province of Ontario, or any of the other eastern ones in which I have sojourned. I prize them not the less for my appreciation of the west. Every farmer in Canada is confronted with opportunities to conduct an interesting and profitable business if he but apply himself studiously to the task in hand and each locality has its special appeals. But to the person of vision, energy, and capacity the west makes a mighty appeal, rock-based on the inherent value of the land. Wherever a hundred and sixty acres of good black loam can be obtained for nothing, prospects for profit are good.

But is the land good? And what will it produce? Is the climate suitable for agriculture? How do you personally like the region for a home? These are the line of questions with which we are frequently plied. Let us reply simply.

Land which, when properly prepared and supplied by fallowing with an accumulation of moisture, will produce forty-five and fifty bushels an acre of high-quality spring and winter wheat, as many fields in Grande Prairie did last year, cannot be very poor. There has never been a crop failure here yet and while the precipitation cannot be depended upon to produce heavy crops every year without occasional fallowing to clean the soil and store up moisture, the means are at hand to secure large, fairly regular and profitable crops. These facts answer the first three questions. I shall only add that I am confident we shall eventually be able to grow hardy bush fruits, if not also tree fruits, in quantities sufficient for our own use.

A PLEASING PROSPECT.

Winter or summer, before my eyes as I go out to work, spreads a landscape of extraordinary loveliness. Across a goodly valley to the east the sun rises from behind a wooded hill several hundred feet high. Southward the valley merges into another, the Beaverlodge. Indistinguishable beyond is the Red Willow and the Wapiti, whose pass can be discerned far to the south in the splendid range of Rocky Mountain peaks, which are plainly visible on any clear day, silhouetting a fifth of the horizon. Majestic spectacle of nature, what painting or statue could compare? In summer the prairie is a sea of verdure broken by islands of trees, and painted erstwhile by the most marvellously abundant massed beds of wild roses, blue bells and half a dozen other species. Scorn not the landscape, because it is different from the hardwood regions of Eastern Canada. See in it a beauty of its own. Nor is the landscape all.

Allow for the exceptionally cold winter just passed and the unusually dry spring and early summer, and I have still to say that in three years experience I have found the climate salubrious and healthful to a degree that will compare favorably with any part of the eastern provinces.

And the class of farmers rank second to none in any section of Canada that I know.

TYPICAL QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Let me conclude with specific answers to the subjoined list of questions from an American inquirer, typical of many:

Can you give me an idea of what grain you grow and how many bushels an acre? What time does threshing begin and what are the means of transportation to your district? If stock ranching is practised to any extent, what grade of cattle are used and what can they be purchased for a head? What are good eastern horses (mares) worth a head? What are sheep worth a head and are they raised to any extent? Also chickens? Is the country supplied with good water? Is the land prairie or rolling and timbered?

Oats, wheat and barley are our leading grain crops in about the order of mention. Wheat averages perhaps twenty-five to thirty bushels, running as high as fifty; oats average perhaps sixty, but sometimes doubling that; barley twenty to fifty. Barley is practically a sure crop every year. Oats usually ripen and always make excellent feed. Wheat last year all ripened hard and yielded heavily. Threshing begins in September and the grain is stored on the farms. Last March Edmonton steel reached Grande Prairie (town) thirty miles east of Beaverlodge. Roads to that point are usually pretty good save in June and July.

Ranching is not practised on a large scale, though mixed farming is carried on generally and is the proper line of husbandry to be advocated for our section. Horses have been ranched here for many years with no shelter summer or winter and their scale and quality are rather surprising. The cows are of mixed breeding, some brought direct from outside points, others graded from native mongrel stock kept years ago by the halfbreeds.

ON THE COMPOSITION AND PREPARATION OF BORDEAUX MIXTURE

The writer's researches on the composition and preparation of Bordeaux mixture lead to the following conclusions:

1. The amount of lime necessary for rendering the copper completely insoluble is much less than that which most writers indicate. In actuality, when a milky solution of pure lime is poured slowly into a solution containing a kilogram of pure copper sulphate strongly stirred, the Bordeaux mixture obtained is acid only so long as the total of lime added is below 168.5 gms., that quantity being expressed in pure quick lime (Ca O.)

When quantity of lime added amounts to 168.5 gms, all the copper is rendered insoluble. The mixture is then "neutral" and "has no excess of lime." For larger quantities of lime between 168.5 gms. and 225 gms., the mixture is still "neutral," but "has excess of lime."

HATCHING SILVER COIN.

It calls for a little momentary sacrifice to hunt up and put those nice new laid eggs under a hen—but it pays in the end.

It calls for a little momentary sacrifice to hunt up one or two friends who will join you in a club of at least two or three to get the "Witness" at the special wholesale reduction. Your own renewal and one NEW subscription—each for twelve months, only $1.65 if sent in promptly before the rates must be increased. Or your own renewal and TWO NEW subscriptions, all three, for only $2.30.

It call for a little momentary sacrifice to do it now before the rates are increased. But it will pay you to do it now even if your subscription is not due for months yet. By remitting now you assure yourself the present low rates for another twelve months from the expiry of your last subscription. Let one motto be "Buy before the price goes up." Let another motto be "Buy at wholesale rates" if you possibly can.

It is just in such ways that big men are hatching money to-day. A half-dollar saved is a half-dollar earned. By acting promptly you and your friends are assured the above advantageous rates.

Finally, when the quantity of lime is beyond 2.25 g. the Bordeaux mixture is "alkaline."

2. The so-called "neutral" Bordeaux mixtures prepared in the vineyard by adding lime until the blue litmus paper ceases to turn red, are mixtures with more or less excess of lime and whose anticryptogamic value is much inferior to that of the neutral Bordeaux mixtures with no excess of lime.

3. To obtain a good Bordeaux mixture proceed in the following manner (for 1 hectolitre (22 gallons) at 2 per cent.):

(1) Dissolve 2 kg. of copper sulphate in 50 litres of water;

(2) Take a volume of lime milk containing pure lime in a sufficient quantity to render insoluble all the copper of 2 kg. of copper sulphate and increase the volume of liquid to 50 litres. The average volume of lime to be taken will be:

4 litres of lime milk at	.. ..	9 Baume.	
3½ "	"	10	"
3¼ "	"	11	"
3 "	"	12	"

(3) Pour the copper sulphate solution very slowly into the lime milk, stirring it quickly either with the hand or, better, with a mechanical agitator. The more slowly the copper sulphate is added, and the longer and more strongly the ingredients are stirred, the better will the Bordeaux mixture succeed.

Generally, as soon as all the copper sulphate is added, the mixture is acid, but shortly afterwards, when the action of the lime is ended, it ceases to be so. The Bordeaux mixture is then neutral and without lime excess.

This mixture is pale blue and may be kept indefinitely without deteriorating.

Mistress—Norah, did Mrs. Richley leave any message when you told her I was not at home?

Maid—No, ma'am, she didn't; but she looked very much pleased.—Boston "Transcript."

POULTRY
and
NEW LAID EGGS
wanted by
Dept. W. P. FOULIN & CO.
Bonsecours Market, Montreal.
Prompt Returns. No Commission.
Write for Prices.

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.

POULTRY.

ANCONAS.

SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS ANCONAS. Both combs. Unexcelled quality. Winter layers. Single birds, pairs, trios. Pens for sale now. Ten good Buttercup yearling hens and cock, only $12.00. A. C. APPS, Brantford, Ont. 39.6

RED SUSSEX.

RED SUSSEXS—IMPORTED ENGlish strain. Four yearling breeders, $6.50. May cockerels. Good color, $2.50. Ten utility pullets, $10.00, nice trios, $6.00. WM. LINDENMAN, Plattsville, Ont. 39.6

GUILD'S SUMMER SALE—2,000 BRED-to-lay Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds and Leghorns for sale. Yearlings hens, $1.50 to $2.50 each. Yearling Cocks, $3 to $5 each. Sales List, beautifully illustrated with 50 photos of birds and buildings; also feed and tonic formulas will be sent free on application. Our motto: "A square deal for every man." Write to-day. L. R. GUILD, Box 16, Rockwood, Ont. 31.12

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE (MAY) COCKerels, from Government supplied eggs, school fair prizes, f.o.b., $1.50 each. FRED. G. ENGLAND, Cataraqui, Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

CHOICE PURE BRED BERKSHIRE Pigs. Young stock of all ages and both sexes. Write, S. JENNER, Marquis, Sask. 36.6

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY PIGS, two to four months, 15 to 20 dollars each. JOHN HASSARD, Dauphin, Man. 36.6

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST THOUSAND new shippers we receive we will mail a handsome salendar, free. WALLERS, 710 Spadina avenue, Toronto. Crate fed chickens a specialty. 40.5

MACHINERY.

ENGINES, 30 OF VARIOUS SIZES, marine and stationary. Send for lists. GUARANTEE MOTOR CO., Hamilton, Ont. tf

EDUCATIONAL.

THE DEBRISAY METHOD IS THE Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses. Students everywhere. Highest references. ACADEMIE DeBRISAY Ottawa, Ont. 4.52

FOR SALE.

FULL ELECTRIC LIGHT OUTFIT AT bargain counter price. The City of Chatham having introduced Hydro, now has her producer gas engines and are lighting generating plant for sale, and as everything was in first-class working order when Hydro was introduced, any city or town wanting to introduce electric lighting would here find everything wanted at particularly attractive figures. For full particulars of list of machinery, lamps, engines, etc., for sale, write D. McLACHLAN, Chairman, Finance Committee, Chatham, Ontario. 35 6

STEEL WAGGON WHEELS AND Truck Waggons. Farmers and others: Equip your waggon with an extra set of steel wheels! Our wheels are made to fit any size of axle or skein. Fully guaranteed. Prices the lowest and delivery prompt. Write for catalogue and price list, together with chart showing how to take measurements. References: Union Bank or R. G. Dun & Co. THE COOKE METAL WHEEL COMPANY, Orillia, Ontario. 40.6

STAMPS—PACKAGE FREE TO COLlectors for 2 cents postage; also offer hundred different foreign stamps, catalogue, hinges; five cents. We buy stamps. MARKS STAMP CO., Toronto. 30.26

SITUATIONS VACANT.

AGENTS — SALARY AND COMMISsion, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy. Grown only by us. Sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to DOMINION NURSERIES, Montreal. 24.29

EGG PRESERVER.

RECIPE GUARANTEED TO PREserve eggs fresh during 12 months. Circular and reference free. Octavien Rolland, 56 Notre Dame east, Montreal. 39 12

FARMS FOR SALE.

BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE by owner. Improved quarter section; good soil; no waste; near a flourishing new town with five elevators, Southern Alberta. $400 cash, balance $1,450, five years. Apply SAM MORRISON, Trail, B.C. 38 6

AT BETHEL, VERMONT, FARM OF 160 acres, 45 acres tillage. All machine mowing, no stones. Balance of land wood and pasture. Plenty hard and soft wood. Farm cuts from fifty to sixty tons of hay, on main good. Automobile road one mile from village. Churches, schools and post-office. R. F. D. goes by the door. One mile from beautiful lake and summer resort. Two horses, eight cows, three calves, one beautiful sugar bush consisting of five or six hundred trees. Plenty of fruit. Seven room house, all painted. Nice trout brook running through pasture. Two barns and one corn barn. All in good condition. All crops included with this farm. For further particulars, write to owner, ARTHUR DANIELS, R.F.D., Bethel, Vermont. 36.6

FOR SALE IN GLENGARRY COUNTY, improved farm of 200 acres, 80 acres under cultivation, balance bush and pasture, good buildings, good water, fine orchard, good fences, close to town, fine for milk shipping to Montreal. Apply JOHN DARRAGH, Apple Hill, Ont. 35 6

152 ACRES NEAR EKOLA, SECond station from Sault Ste. Marie; small clearance; house, barn, stable; splendid land, in good locality. J. BURLINGHAM, Rockwood, Ontario. 39.6

FERRETS FOR SALE.

FERRETS WILL RID YOUR PREmises of rats; also used for hunting rabbits, mink, muskrats etc. Write to-day; 3c stamp for reply. L. W. MURRAY, Harrow, Ont. 35 6

PRINTING AND POST CARDS.

1,000 LETTERHEADS, ENVELOPES, Statements, Cards, $3. McCREERY'S PRINTERY, Chatham, Ont. 29.12.

25 BIRTHDAYS, TINSELED, COLORed Views, 10c; 100, 25c. McCREERY'S CARD DEPT., Chatham, Ont. 29.12.

FOX OR MINK SCENT.

FOX OR MINK SCENT, 25c; also, smokeless gunpowder; receipt free with every bottle. Foxes and wolves exterminated; receipt 50c. JESSE BENTLEY, Trapper, Arlington, Vermont. 38 6

PURE CLOVER HONEY.

PURE CLOVER HONEY, in fancy lithograph pails, 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., $1.25; 60 lbs., can, 12c; 40c extra for tin. L. & L. RICKER, Canfield, R. R. No. 2, Ont. 38 6

FUR FARMING.

FOR SALE, FORTY CHOICE DARK furred, Eastern Nova Scotia ranch-raised Mink. Kittens and proved breeders. DAVID A. McRAE, West Middle River, Vic. Co., N.S. 30.6

AGENTS WANTED.

AMAZING INVENTION. — WONDERful lamp burner, changes any coal oil lamp into powerful gas light; smokeless, odorless. Quebec agent made fifteen dollars one day. Proposition. Sample postpaid 35 cents. Dept. B, GREAT WHITE LIGHT CO., Maple, Ont. 38.6

FRUIT LANDS FOR SALE.

16 ACRES, near school, post office, station; East Coast Vancouver Island; frame house, 20 x 22; few acres slashed, well good for ham, easy clearing, $1,350. HUNTER, 572 Talbot, Winnipeg.

ROOMS TO LET.

UNIVERSITY ST., 443—Bright front room for refined gentlemen or married couple; also cosy, unfurnished room, opposite Goodwins; hot water system, electricity, phone. 37 6

UNIVERSITY ST., 443, MONTREAL.—Bright front room for refined gentlemen or married couple; also, cosy unfurnished room; opposite Goodwin's; hot water system, electricity, phone. 37.6

DOGS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — SOME BEAUTIFULLY bred fox terriers, brood bitches and puppies; for prices and pedigrees, write JACK GLOVER, Box 284, Murrayville, B.C. 40.6

When answering advertisements please mention this paper.

Copyright
COTTERILL & CROMB,
LONDON.

THE LAND OF BEULAH

By DAVID LYALL

SYNOPSIS.

High noon on a perfect summer day in England, and on the lawn of his old home, overlooking Hampstead Heath, finds Ludovic Orde, but recently returned from Rhodesia, after an absence of seven years.

Ludovic, son of an nEglish mother and a Scottish father, had gone out a raw, round-faced boy of twenty-three, eager to see new worlds, and, perchance, to conquer them; he had returned a lean, brown man, with a clear-cut, incisive face, and blue-grey eyes grown strangely serious perhaps from much solitary watching in silence and isolation. A brother, Tristram Orde, was married, and in the army. His mother and sister, Paula, devoted to causes, and specially interested in the Woman's Movement, had welcomed him home.

Ludovic and his mother and sister go to Edward Grimston's garden party, Ludovic insisting upon wearing his Colonial hat. The Ordes are the poor relations of the Grimstons, although Edward Grimston, with fond memories of Mrs. Ordes kindness to him as a boy, always treated them with considerable respect.

At the garden party, Ludovic, nauseated and disgusted with the frivolity and looseness of the fashionable gathering, meets a Scottish ballad singer named Jean Denholm, who is there as an entertainer. He is greatly struck by her singing, and by her story of her fight to earn comfort for mother, sister and brother. But what appealed to him most in that artificial environment was her perfect naturalness. She looked about twenty-five, not tall, trim and neat, with a face interesting without being beautiful. Her complexion was not made up, nor her eyes treated, nor her hair dyed. Her dress was very simple.

Ludovic also meets his brother Tristram, and the first rumblings of the European war thunder are spoken of.

Although the announcement is somewhat chillily received by his mother, who wants him to be in society, Ludovic determines upon meeting Jean again. Meanwhile, the great war opens, and Ludovic's meeting with Jean is also his parting, as he leaves to become a private in a London regiment. He could easily get a commission, having many relatives high in the service, but prefers to "work up."

Teddy Grimston, nephew of Mrs. Orde, and married to a wealthy American lady, who is constantly reminding him of the benefits she confers upon him, staggers his wife by the announcement that he, too, has enlisted as a private with Ludovic Orde. His wife, who had been planning, by influence at the War Office, to get him a "gentleman's job," is sternly forbidden by Grimston to make any further move on his behalf.

A German Jew named Morris Linde tries to steal the affections of Jean, and Ludovic hears through his mother the startling and disheartening news that Jean has given way to Linde's proposals.

Lateh, Jean herself comes to the camp where Ludovic is stationed, and denies that ther is only truth in the story of Linde's alienation of her affections, although Linde and her mother both wished to see the union.

Lindo finally marries Jean's sister Grace and Jean herself marries Ludovic. Jean and Ludovic pay a visit to Kinlochawne, in the Highlands, where the ancestry of both were reared, in different social spheres. Jean had spent her childhood's day at Kinlochawne.

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

It was now nearly seven, and the little house was filled with the savory smell of the baked meats Ann Buchan had been getting ready all day for the honored guests. That they were coming straight from far and dear Kinlochawne was in itself something deserving of special celebration.

Mrs. Orde, looking quite beautiful, with the sweet dignity of late middle-age, which is sometimes the most gracious period in a woman's life, seemed relieved when Paula entered.

"I was beginning to despair of you, dear; and they would have been so disappointed!"

"I'm here all right. I was kept by Wally Thurloe on the Heath," she answered, taking an odd delight in mentioning his name, without betraying the extraordinary nature of the talk they had had. "Mother, you look perfectly lovely! I wish a few more women knew how to grow old like you do! You are a positive feast to the eyes!"

"My dear—my dear! Have you been to the blarney stone on your way home?" said Mrs. Orde, flushing delicately at this very frank compliment.

"No. It's most awfully dark and close and sinister! And that ass, Wally, said it was a fine night for the Zeppelins! We don't want them to spoil our celebration, do we? I shouldn't wonder if it is foggy on the G.N.R., and that the train will be late. Isn't Teddy here yet?"

"He's coming. I have had a wire to say that he will come up from Berkhampstead in time to meet the Scotch train and drive out with them."

As the words left her lips the hoot and whirr of the motor was heard in the lane, and the next moment they were welcoming the dear travelers.

It was rather an emotional meeting, but Teddy's presence kept them from giving way. It is a question whether a happier little party was to be found in the whole of London than that which gathered round the little round table in the cottage living-room.

A big bunch of spring flowers of all sorts, mixed together with the consummate taste which had enabled Anabel Orde to make a home out of slender materials all her life, gave a suggestion of brightness and promise which was reflected in all their faces. Bride and groom were radiant, and the shadow of the coming parting was banished loyally and absolutely, so that there might be no jarring note at that truly home-like feast.

Naturally, Kinlochawne furnished a considerable topic for their talk. Jean's account of their visit to Inverawne interested Mrs. Graeme-Orde most of all. She was not altogether unworldly, for while she loved them both with a loving pride it was not untouched with anxiety about their prospects. For Ludo to have found a friend, and a haven of the right kind, among his father's kindred for his wife filled her with the liveliest satisfaction.

"Of course you will go, dear," she said with just a touch of impressiveness. "It seems a very excellent arrangement. Don't you think so, Ludo?"

"It is for Jean to decide, mother; but I think she has promised to go for a time at least."

"Kinlochawne is a little far from the heart of things, that is all," said Jean simply, and each one present knew that she was thinking of a possible day when her husband might need her quickly, and when every hour would desperately count.

"Why not go down to Parbury for the whole summer—all of you?" put in Grimston. "It would be no end of a service to Leila and me. There's a lazy crew eating their heads off down there, and spending money badly wanted elsewhere! I gave some of Leila's chaps the ultimatum—great strong lads who ought to be in khaki! It isn't easy to move the bucolic mind—nothing short of a few bombs would wake up certain areas!"

He spoke with a slight bitterness, not imparting the fact that some of the great hulking lads had civilly, but quite pointedly, informed him that, as they were engaged and paid by Mrs. Grimston, they could only accept dismissal from her. That is one of the directions in which a rich woman's husband has sometimes to suffer in his pride; and when he is a high-spirited man it makes him wish he had never been born!

Mrs. Graeme-Orde shook her head.

"I'm going to stick to my little Hampstead corner," she said. "It is so small and lies so lowly that it will be disdained by the Zeppelins."

Afterwards they recalled how frequently the word had seemed to intrude itself upon their conversation that night.

On the way up from King's Cross the sky had been ablaze with search lights, and they had discussed the wisdom of the policy which, while darkening the city drastically in certain directions, lit it up in others. But none of them really feared the devil ships, because only those who have met them at close quarters know what they can and do accomplish.

"And is it to-morrow you have to report yourselves?" inquired Mrs. Orde, changing the subject abruptly.

"No, mother, day after to-morrow—ten o'clock in the morning. I suppose there are no fresh developments, Ted?"

"None. I saw the Colonel yesterday. He came over from Tring for half a day's shooting. He says everything is taut and ready, and, bar some countermanding at the last moment, we shall be on the troopship forty-eight hours from now."

"What port?" asked Paula, intensely interested.

Grimston shook his head.

"Destination unknown, that is the formula, isn't it, Ludo? But, between ourselves, it will be Southampton, Havre, Rouen, then up the line. That's the usual course of procedure."

"I saw a girl to-day who is at the W.E.C., who has come back from wintering at one of the huts at Rouen. She says it is a lovely camp and the work splendid! I envied her, mumsie! I think I mean to move heaven and earth to get out there, and if you boys can do anything to get me there—don't forget! Just think of having me round the corner if you wanted a button sewn on or some socks mended!"

They all laughed at this, for needlework was certainly not Paula's strong point. As the laugh died down, however, they paused and looked at one another, for the little casement, slightly open to admit the fresh spring air, suddenly shook and rattled from no apparent cause, for there was not a breath of wind outside. At the same moment a dull boom in the distance, continuing for several moments, left them in no doubt.

"They are over London," said Ludovic somewhat heavily, as he rose to his feet.

CHAPTER XVIII.

They rose with one accord, and trooped out into the little garden to watch for the terror by night.

It was intensely dark, and it was not until they reached the queer ragged hedge at the bottom—a relic of the Heath in its wilder days, warmly cherished by the present inmates of the little cottage—that they got a clear view of the sky and the surrounding space.

The searchlights from farther London continued to play across the sky, lighting up immediate objects weirdly, and, once, enveloping them in a strange white light. The booming of the guns was incessant, mingling with the more sinister crash of bombs falling. At one spot a lurid glare lit up a small section of the sky, indicating that some of the incendiary missiles had accomplished the mission on which they were sent.

Not a word was spoken. The little group clung together, fascinated, wondering what was happening down there in the great city, of which they were the outer rim.

Presently the noise ceased, and there was a period of complete, almost ominous calm. Suddenly, Teddy Grimston, whose eyesight from boyhood had been abnormally keen and fine, pointed upward in a slanting direction.

"Here it comes!" he said. "Look a little to the right. Aunt Anabel, don't you see it?—a long, cigar-shaped thing, sailing quite close to the sky!"

She could not say she saw it, though she strained her eyes. Ludovic thought he did, but a silence was upon them, deep and tense, the air charged with an incredible sense of evil which none of them were ever afterwards able to banish from memory.

"It's gone," said Teddy, and the tone of his voice suggested curses not loud, but deep. "We are doing quite the wrong thing—we ought never to have come out——"

"Oh, but one couldn't stop in," said Paula quickly. "I wish I could truthfully say I had seen it! Don't you, Jean?"

"I don't think I mind. I can feel it," said Jean, and gave a little shiver, for it was to the tender mercies of that enemy, relentless, resourceful, armed with every known species of infernal ingenuity, that she must on the morrow speed her lover and husband!

He was very quiet, and both the men seemed to have taken on a fresh resolution, to be inspired by a deep-seated and invincible courage which had but one common aim—the extinction of a power so consecrated to evil.

"Shouldn't think there would be many slackers left in London to-night, eh, old chappie?" observed Grimston, as he held open the low door for the women-folk to pass within.

"Oh, yes, there will!" said Paula, confidently. "It won't do more than trouble the few who have immediately suffered and provide a new topic of conversation in 'bus and Tube! I know my London."

She thought she did, but a little later she discovered that she was slightly mistaken, or, rather, that she had underestimated the effects on some of its units.

When she was left to camp out on the big Chesterfield in her mother's sitting-room, having given up her bedroom to Edward Grimston, she felt herself the prey of an excitements that was rare. It was not the first time the Zeppelins had been over London, but, somehow, to-night they seemed to have come very near, and to be charged with some special and individual message.

She did not undress, though she took off her frock, and got into a warm dressing gown; then she laid a little log on the fire, coaxed it to a cheerful blaze, and sat down to try to read. Midnight had just tinkled from the clock on the stairs when she heard the click of the garden gate and a hurried step on the gravel. Conscious of no fear, but only of a quick leap to meet some expected thing, she threw open the casement and looked out.

"Who goes there?" she asked clearly.

It was Wally Thurloe's voice that answered.

"It is Wally!" he cried, in a voice unlike his own. "For God's sake, someone come to my mother! The most awful thing has happened!"

"Just a moment, Wally, I'm coming down."

She was opening the door next moment; she drew him into the little dining-room, and turned up the electric light.

She then saw that he was dishevelled, and ghastly white as the expanse of his evening shirt, for he had been supplying at the Hammersteins after the play.

"Wally, whatever is it? The Zeppelin didn't touch your house—I coudn't—we stood and watched it go over the Heath quite harmlessly."

"Not the house. But at Bartholomew Close, Paula! The place is wrecked! Sid and my father were working late. They've taken Sid to hospital with an arm blown off, but—but my father can't be found."

Paula's face froze with horror; she had heard and read of some of the appalling results of such bombardments at close quarters.

"Perhaps he is quite safe, Wally. He may have got out in time."

Wally shook his head.

"Not a chance of it. The caretaker in the basement escaped, and it was he who telephoned from another office. I went down at once. If you'd been on the telephone I'd have fetched you or your mother then. I didn't say anything to my mother of course—not till after I'd been down. It didn't occure to her that they might come to any harm. She's been like the rest of us; nobody realized it except father, and, goodness, to think that only this morning at break fast we called him a dismal Jimmy!"

Wally's anguish was pitiful. His young shoulders heaved, his features were convulsed with the most appalling of all grief, that which is edged with remorse.

"And he's gone, while I, the slacker and bounder, am left. It isn't right, Paula! It's of the devil. Why didn't they drop bombs on the Hammersteins and finish me?"

"Bombs don't fall on German property, said Paula, on the spur of the moment.

"No," said Wally grimly. "And they knew!—No, I haven't got any proof; only I know that they knew! God, and to think I went to their house!—forgive me, Paula, but I am beside myself——"

"I know you are," she said, and patted his arm with a little womanly touch. "Don't be too sure about dear Mr. Thurloe; somehow, I feel that he is safe."

"You wouldn't say that if you saw the place, Paula, and knew how they found Sid."

"I'll go and fetch mother and we'll come over," said Paula, and ran out of the room.

At the foot of the stairs, Ludovic, in his pyjamas, peeped out of his room door.

"I thought I heard voices, Paula; what is it?"

"The most dreadful thing, Ludo!—Wally Thurloe is downstairs. Their premises in the city have been wrecked—blown up, I think—and he says both his father and Sid are hurt. Go down to him, won't you? Iam going to get mother to go to poor Mrs. Thurloe."

A few more minutes and all the little household was aroused.

It was Ludovic who took Wally back to The Rise, leaving Edward Grimston to fetch the women-folk. None of them will ever forget that strange summons, that little hurried run across the outer rim of the Heath to the Thurloes' house.

All the din and tumult had passed, and night, beneficent, kindly, heaven-born, had resumed her undisturbed sway. Only the aftermath remained.

Jean, though a stranger to the Thurloes, found herself running with the rest, for trouble unites all, and there might be something she could do to help and heal.

There were others beside the stricken mother, a handful of terrified girls, scarcely alive yet to the horror and magnitude of what had happened. The door of The Rise stood wide open, the light, heedless of all regulations, streaming full on the wide gravelled sweep before it. When the last one had entered, however, someone carefully closed it.

Poor Mrs. Thurloe was sitting on a chair in the hall, a stricken, desolate figure, quite silent, a little bewildered, seemingly not yet awakened to full consciousness of what had happened. But, when she saw Mrs. Orde, whom she dearly loved, she gave a great cry and ran to her.

"Oh! Oh! Oh! Have you brought my John? He isn't dead, is he?—blown to bits by these devil's bombs! No! No! John couldn't be! He is so good and brave and strong, afraid of nothing, and only grumbling because he was too old to shoulder a rifle and go to the trenches! Queer, wasn't it, my dear—that one so brave and fine should have such poor sons My fault; nobody's but mine! Oh, my John, come back, and I'll be different!"

Mrs. Orde, supporting her, got her upstairs to her own room and shut the door. She could deal with her better there, away from the crying girls, of whom their mother took no more notice than if they had not existed.

Then the forlorn little group were left in the big hall, clustered about Wally, a figure of dejection and woe. It was Jean, the practical and resourceful, who suggested that they should have midnight tea—that wonderful assuager of the physical depression which follows hard upon shock.

Thankful for the suggestion, Maud invited her to invade the kitchen regions, where all the servants, fully dressed, were huddled, waiting for the Zeppelins to come again, and talking in excited whispers over the appalling events of the night. There was not in the Thurloe household that tender, loyal and intimate bond between employer and employed which made Ann Buchan's service at the Cottage such a joy and stronghold.

Poor Mrs. Thurloe, unaccustomed to service in her youth, had entered upon the changed conditions of her life on the offensive, as it were, assured that she would only get value for her money by constant supervision, and that personal nagging which good servants find it difficult—generally impossible—to tolerate.

But they were sympathetic enough when Wally appealed to them, and when it was known what was wanted they flew to get that strange forlorn little meal ready. It comforted the body, but Wally Thurloe's face did not lose its look of strain. Paula was desperately sorry for him, and now regretted with all her heart the sharp words she had spoken to him earlier in the evening. How trivial her puny intervention and criticism now appeared alongside the condign punishment which the enemy had meted out to the man who had refused to take him seriously!

"say, how soon are the recruiting offices open of a morning, Mr. Orde?" he asked quite suddenly; "and where do I go to join the London Regiment?"

Ludovii told him, and for quarter of an hour they talked of matters pertaining to the new future which Wally had decided for himself. Paula ventured to suggest that it might be as well not to do it in such haste.

"There will be so much to see to for your poor mother, and she will want someone beside her."

But Wally shook his head emphatically, and Paula wondered that she had thought his chin weak. It was set now in hard decision, and in his eyes the sombre fire of revenge.

"Lawyers can see to things principally, and Sid will be back again. There's only one thing for me now, Paula, and it'll be done. You two chaps must take care of yourselves in Flanders until I get out to take your orders What is the shortest possible time a recruit can be ready for the field? And will there be any favor shown if I stick in like glue and show 'em what I'm after?"

Ludovic answered that there might be, but explained that, probably, he would have to wait his turn with the reinforcing drafts.

"But I'll speak to them to-morrow at Crowborough, Wally. Perhaps there may be something done."

"If it's only shootin', I'm ready. I never cared for the bally thing as a sport—didn't fancy killin' things, not even a sparrow, when I was a kid. Popguns didn't appeal to me. But all the same I can shoot straight and hit the bull's-eye every time. Think that'll count?"

"Undoubtedly," said Ludovic; and, at the back of his mind was a great pity.

From the outrage of that night had arisen in one breast at least one of the side issues of the war—the poisoning of a harmless, peaceable nature, so that it thirsted for only one thing—an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, blood for blood!

"If they let me through, I'll have a dozen lives at least for what has been done to-night! A dozen? No! I won't stop at that! That'll be my business, see—to kill Germans till they kill me, and if I had my way I'd start it here now, on the Heath, at the Hammersteins' house."

(To be Continued.)

Farmer's wife—"Are you the same man who ate my apple pasty last week?" Tired Tim—"No, mum, I'll never be the same man again."

LITERARY REVIEW

SIR GILBERT PARKER'S NEW NOVEL

"The World for Sale." By Gilbert Parker. Illustrated by Arthur I. Keller. New York: Harper and Brothers.

There is no hint of the war which is now enthralling the thoughts and energies of all Englishmen in Sir Gilbert Parker's new novel, for it was written, he explains in a prefatory note, in 1911 and 1912. So it must, he says, as if his conscience demanded that he make apology for putting forth at this time a printed word not concerned with his country's grim struggle, "go to the public on the basis of its merits alone, and as a picture of the peace-life of the great Northwest."

The scene is laid in the raw, new lands of the Canadian Northwest, golden with miles of ripe wheat and green with forests of pine, but still wax in the hands of its makers. One of these makers is the hero of the story, Max Ingolby, the sort of young man who sees far, thinks in terms of action, and yearns through every fibre of his being to take up any present situation, small or large, a town, a province, a continent in his own hands, and mold it into stronger, better shape. A "dreadnought of industry and organization," the author calls him. A passion for planning and achieving possesses him. That type of man has had a fascination for many novelists, and readers of fiction are familiar with him. But Sir Gilbert's Ingolby stands out among them by reason of his humanness, his close kinship with other men, and certain qualities of naturalness and simplicity that make him a more lovable creature than is the usual captain of industry in fiction. The soul and heart of him are rich and deep, and the things that amuse or interest or please him are so many that "the big men from the East" whom he is able to get behind his schemes sometimes cavil at him and his ways. "He was never," goes on the author, "diverted from his course by such men, and while he was loyal to those who had backed him, he vowed that he would be independent of these wooden souls in the end. They and the great banker behind them were for monopoly; he was for organization and economic prudence. So far they were necessary to all he did, but it was his intention to shake himself free of all monopoly in good time."

Much of the story is concerned with the big schemes of Ingolby, the busy life of a new region putting on the harness of civilization, the rivalry and enmity between two towns on opposite sides of a river whose mutual hatred Ingolby seeks to overcome by wedding them with a bridge. But across all this active and energetic life, so wholly Western and American, Sir Gilbert has drawn a broad band of life and color just as thoroughly Eastern and alien. It was a daring thing to set down in the midst of this new world bustle and rush of passion to conquer nature the king of the Romany folk, and to inject a gypsy quarrel and feud into the plans and hopes and love of a Canadian captain of industry. But Sir Gilbert succeeds triumphantly in his audacious experiment. With skill he has blended the broad splash of Romany coloring with the wheat fields and the pine forests, the lumber mills and the bridges. Gabriel Druse and his lovely daughter, Fleda, are harmoniously a part of the life about them, although they share so little in it, and through them are drawn the bonds that link the rest of the story to the wandering Romany tribes, to the long-ago rivalry for headship between Druse and another, and the ceremonial which, seventeen years before in the Roumelian country, had bound for future marriage the son of one and the baby daughter of the other.

The reader makes Fleda Druse's acquaintance at the beginning of the story as she, in her canoe, for no reason other than that she must obey wild promptings and whispering lures in her heart, shoots the dangerous rapids of Carillon. In that first chapter the author makes the reader realize the dominant wildness of the girl's spirit, the power over her of some heritage that made her sib to the forces of nature, and realize also her essential fineness and kinship to civilization. Shooting the rapids of the Carillon she wins through to the disciplining and harnessing of her own wild spirit, to a womanhood wherein her gypsy will is conquered and made to do the bidding of her own heart and mind. Fleda Druse, as Sir Gilbert portrays her with a thousand delicate skillful touches, is an exquisite being whose soul, to the end of the story, is torn between the call of its Romany heritage, its kinship with nature, and its revolt against Romany life, its kinship with civilization. Now one call and now the other triumphs. She feels no love, but strong revulsion, toward Jethro Fawe, who comes to claim the bride his father had bought for him seventeen years before, but there is that in him and about him, the bond of Romany birth between them, that now and then sways her soul against its will. And Jethro, seeing that she loves Ingolby, thrusts a hand deep-dyed in Romany cunning into the life and affairs of the masterful young builder of plans and organizer of industry.

The love story is treated with delicacy and charm and is notable for its effect of freshness and beauty. Its place in the narrative is not prominent, so many other threads of interest are interwoven with it. But the reader feels its vitality and the strength of its relation with the other themes. The miniature melting pot of races and nationalities in which the drama takes place gives to the author a wide variety of characters which throng his pages in all the strong contrasts afforded by such a community. The whole effect is vivid and natural, but especially lifelike stand out the chief characters of the old Romany King, ruthless in his authority; his daughter, exquisite as a half-opened rose but endowed with something of her father's strong will and sense of power; the guileful, agile-minded Jehro, determined to carry away his bride, and Ingolby with his gentle heart and masterful hands and brain. Although the story has all the graphic quality of a realistic picture of life in an actual region, there is a strong flavor of romance in its manner, romance of a delightfully fresh and dewy quality, as if the book had been written out of doors, that gives it a very great charm.

SERVING THE SOLDIERS

Experiences of a Y. M. C. A. Counter Hand.

Work in a Y. M. C. A. hut is anything but a rest-cure. Those who volunteer for service under the impression that they will spend a few perfunctory hours at the counters and be able to devote the remainder of their time to wandering abroad and observing the activities of camp life are speedily disillusioned. This is true of the conditions in huts which cater for British soldiers, but life is even more strenuous where there are many colonials. The needs of the overseas men are multifarious; they cannot draw upon home supplies, and as they are paid more liberally than our own men they spend more freely. New Zealanders, in particular, have catholic wants and expensive tastes, and their demands at a Y. M. C. A. hut suggest well-to-do schoolboys at a tuck-shop. The representative customer begins by regaling himself at the cake counter. Usually he orders a cup of tea or coffee at a penny, and five slices of cake, to make up a round sixpence, as he dislikes carrying coppers. Sometimes an especially hungry customer orders eleven pieces of cake, and at one hut there is a legend, less incredible than it sounds, of a man who consumed twelve boiled eggs at a sitting. Sweet biscuits are in brisk demand, and the extent to which they, with chocolates and sweets—or "lollies" as the New Zealanders say—are bought would suggest a shortness of sugar in the army rations to those unaware that the reverse is the case.

Having finished his repast, the typical buyer turns to the dry goods counter. The buyer bethinks himself of other needs, and orders in rapid succession boot-brushes and blacking, polish for his brass buttons, a steel mirror and shaving requisites, a cake of soap for washing, and another ("none but the best") for toilet purposes, a towel, and a bottle of cough mixture. Often a man who buys a bottle of cough mixture one day will return for another on the next, and he leaves the seller wondering whether the mixture was consumed as a beverage or shared with a comrade suffering from a cold. When our typical buyer has completed his purchases he finds that he cannot make up the exact money. Change is not given at the counters, but may be obtained at a bureau in the hut. He weighs up the inconvenience of going to the change counter, remembers his aversion to carrying coppers, and clinches the matter by saying, "Cut it out in chocolates." Accordingly five or ten penny sticks of chocolate, as the case may be, are added to his little pile of purchases.

There are less exacting places to work in than the change bureau of a busy Y. M. C. A. hut. All day long there is a steady flow of men wanting change, stamps and stationery, free note paper and envelopes, or information on some point of difficulty. "Break it up into small silver, please," says the New Zealander, and he thrusts beneath the meshed wire a Treasury note, a Commonwealth sovereign, a couple of rupees, some twenty-piastre pieces, or even a few Kruger florins. To facilitate the work of exchange, the coppers are counted in sixes, and packed into grooved wooden trays, each holding £5 worth. These coins speedily find their way back into the canteen tills, and have to be counted and re-counted during the day. The railway time-tables are in frequent use, and it is surprising how many of the New Zealanders ask for information about trains to Scotland.

A colonial of Irish extraction, who had scampered over the greater part of Ireland during his few days' leave, fished out of the deepest recesses of his wallet a farthing. "See that?" said he, with a broad smile. "Never had a farthing change in my life before. Bought a box of matches in the Horseferry-road, London, and the girl gave me it as change from a penny. If I go back to New Zealand this goes too." Most of the colonials are keen about mementoes of the Old Country. A postal official told this writer that several men had consigned to New Zealand by registered parcel post bulky consignments of seashells gathered at Bournemouth. One sun-stained stockman asked to be helped to find a maiden aunt at Clapton whom he had never seen and whose address he had mislaid. "No more bush for me; I've seen London!" said a cavalry sergeant, and the remark suggests that if many of our own men go to the Colonies, at least some colonials will choose to remain in the Old Country. "Can you tell me where I can hire a motor-car?" "Do you know anything about making soldiers' wills?" "Will you recommend me a good French self-tutor?" These are the sort of questions that constantly have to be answered, and the helpers spare no pains to solve the difficulties. One evening a man suffering from a slight ailment that was distressing, but too trifling to warrant a visit to the doctor, made his need known. The hut leader, who was formerly a Red Cross nurse, was consulted, and in two minutes the cook was preparing a familiar home-made remedy in the kitchen.

Such small services as these deepen the debt all soldiers feel to the Y. M. C. A. It is seldom necessary to explain that the huts are run for their convenience and not for profit-making; most of them find out that fact for themselves. When told that the price of a nailbrush was 2 1-2d., one man remarked that he had paid a couple of francs for a similar one some days before, and another expressed gratified surprise that he could buy for fourpence an indelible pencil for which eightpence was charged elsewhere within the camp. Nor is there any danger of the men regarding the hut merely as a mart. Each evening, when the counters are at their busiest, a whistle is blown, business ceases, the billiard cues are laid aside, strumming at the piano is stopped, hats are doffed, then a chaplain mounts a chair and offers a short prayer. Bible-classes are conducted in a side-room, and at one of these, led by a Wesleyan chaplain who had been wounded while fighting as a private in Gallipoli, the keenness and zest of the members was specially remarkable. At the only concert I attended, the chairman, a Quaker manufacturer, who had brought the artistes by motor from a town sixty miles distant, delivered an address marked by impassioned spiritual appeal, and the manager of the hut, in a brief speech, impressed upon the assembly that business and recreation were merely by-products of the work, the core of which was religious and the motive service.

Apart from the ideal, few workers would be able to withstand the sheer physical strain of the duties. As it is, they cheerfully face their fifteen hours a day of unremitting effort, and some of the ladies have practically to be coerced into taking a rest. Only after physical warnings that could not be disregarded, did the hut leader consent to give herself a brief holiday. One of the last self-set tasks of another lady helper before leaving for a much-needed rest was scrubbing the floor of the officers' room. This she did efficiently, although she had never done any manual labor before coming to the hut. Every day the chauffeuse, a rector's daughter, blithely discharges duties as port driver. Of the male workers, one exacting as those of any military transwas a grocer, one an ex-soldier, two were schoolmasters, and two journalists. All were disqualified by age or physique from serving in the Army. At night, after the counters had been swabbed down, and the hut made ready for the next day, we men would wander afield. I recall that once, lured by the soft beauty of the August night and the rustle of the leaves in the little copses, we walked farther than was our wont. Returning tired we were soon sound asleep, but in a short time we were awakened by a band playing march music to the rhythmic tramp of feet. Faces were missing from the counters on the morrow.

W. H. S.

LITERARY NOTES.

"The People who Run." By Violetta Thurstan. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. 2s. 6d. net.)—Under this curious title—a literal translation of the Russian word for refugees, 'Bejentze'—Miss Thurstan gives an account of a visit paid by her to Russia to inquire into the conditions of the refugees, what has been done for them, and what still wants doing. Five and a half million of these unfortunate people left their homes in the summer and autumn of 1915 and flooded the towns and villages in the interior, and it is no wonder that for a time there was little but confusion and terrible suffering. Miss Thurstan gives an interesting account of the work done by the various Committees and Societies formed to supply help. Her description of some of the baraks and improvised hospitals makes very painful reading, but it is well that we here, living in security and comfort, should realize something of the horrors of an invaded country. Much has been done to relieve the privations of the refugees, but much remains to be done, particularly in Poland, and Miss Thurstan makes an eloquent plea for food, money, stores, clothing, and, above all, for personal service.

"Some Aspects of the War as Viewed by Naturalized British Subjects." By August Cohn. (The Council of Loyal British Subjects of German, Austrian, or Hungarian Birth, 13 Clifford's Inn, E.C.)—There must always be sympathy for the grief that any man of feeling must experience if the countries of his birth and his adoption are at war and the victory of either side must bring some regret to him. But there is no doubt in the minds of those responsible for this pamphlet that they desire the triumph of the principles for which the Allies are fighting. Briefly and with dignity the writer shows how during visits to Germany at intervals German-born residents in England have been startled and horrified by noticing the leaps and bounds by which Prussian militarism has permeated the docile population of their Fatherland. Out of the mouth of Bethmann-Hollweg himself he convicts Germany of responsibility for the war. To England he gives the clearest testimony that he and his friends know that she did not desire and had not prepared for war.

"The German Peril and the Grand Alliance: How to Crush Prussian Militarism." By G. de Wesselitsky. (T. Fisher Unwin. 1s. net.)—The well-known London correspondent of the "Novoye Vremya" has reprinted the address which he gave to the Russia Society on March 17th last, on the Slav or Wendish elements in the population of Prussia. Before "de-Prussianizing Germany," he says, "it is first necessary to de-Germanize Prussia." He would take from Germany the territory east of the Elbe and Saale and give it democratic institutions, enabling the Wendish and Lithuanian elements to recover the freedom which they lost centuries ago. Whether it will be possible thus to decompose the Prussian amalgam we do not know, but the idea is interesting.

"Russian Literature: Ideals and Realities." By Prince P. Kropotkin. (Duckworth and Co. 2s. 6d. net.)—Prince Kropotkin has revised his thoughtful sketch of Russian literature for this second edition, but has not attempted to deal with his younger contemporaries like Andreyeff. Attention may be called to his estimate of Tolstoi and to his severe criticism of Dostoevsky's later work, which has recently excited so much interest in England.



SUBSCRIBERS

Secure more satisfactory service for yourself, and at the same time save us a great deal of trouble by remitting your renewal subscription well before, rather than after the date of expiry. Renewals are always made from date of expiry, regardless of date subscription is received.



A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



OUR HOME CLUB

"THE LADS DESERVE THE BEST."

THEIR LIFE DEPENDS ON US.

The very life and welfare and efficiency of our soldiers depend largely on the work of the people at home.

We would like to know that in every "Witness" home there were those who were working for our soldiers and the Empire. Very much has been already accomplished by "Witness" readers, who in many centres have not only worked themselves, but mobilized the talent and energy of their churches and districts in connection usually with the Red Cross organization, which is doing such splendid work everywhere.

If you can, organize a Red Cross Branch; if you cannot, then get together those of your own family and do all you can; sew and knit, make supplies and gather funds.

All inquiries as to how and what to make, or how to organize a branch of the Red Cross will be cheerfully answered by the Editor of the Home Club.

Lists of contents should be placed inside and outside every parcel, and a copy should also be forwarded by mail to the Editor of the "Home Club," "Weekly Witness," so that it may be acknowledged through our columns.

Be careful to put "Witness" Home Club at the top of your list, and also your own name and address. This is essential, as otherwise mistakes in acknowledging the parcels are almost impossible to avoid.

Almost all railways and express companies are carrying Red Cross packages free of charge.

N.B.—Parcels should be sent C.O.D., addressed simply "Red Cross Society," 45 Belmont Park, Montreal, Que., and marked "Red Cross Supplies."

All work sent direct to the "Witness" Office, Montreal, must have postage or express prepaid.

COMFORT BAGS.

A number of requests have come for directions for making the "Comfort Bags" which have been so acceptable to the soldiers in hospital and at the front. The Quebec branches of the Red Cross have been sending them over for some time, and many letters of thanks have been received from those who received them.

The bags sent have been made of khaki twill, and were about 10 inches wide by 14 deep, with an inch hem double taped to draw easily, a Red Cross on the front and three pockets inside.

HOW TO MAKE THEM.

To make one of these bags take a piece of khaki twill 31 inches long by 12 inches wide, and a second piece 14 inches long by 12 inches wide for the pockets. Make an inch wide hem at both ends of both pieces. Sew a Red Cross about 4½ inches wide in centre of the outside of half of the longer piece, which is to be front. Then lay the shorter piece exactly in the middle on the inside of the longer piece of twill and run a stitching across from side to side, fastening them together. Next seam up from this stitching to the top of the pocket piece on the back or side which has no cross. See that the inch hem at ends of the longer strip is neatly finished at the sides. (We run narrow hems for two inches down the sides before sewing the inch hem across.) Finally fold the bag and French seam the sides. This should give you the bag as described, with one large and two small pockets inside, the cross in the centre of the front, and you have only to run two tapes through to finish it.

MAKING THE RED CROSS.

In making your Red Cross remember that the perfect Red Cross is made of five squares, and if you are ever puzzled over proportions just cut five paper squares and place one in the centre with one each side of it. Keep these proportions, and no matter whether you want to cut a cross, large or small, you will be able to do it correctly.

The Red Cross branches are able to buy supplies so cheaply that many people make the bags and send them in with a contribution toward the filling of them, but many enjoy doing it themselves.

SUGGESTED CONTENTS.

Any or all of the following:—Small hand towel, wash cloth, toilet soap, tooth brush, small brush and comb, razor, handkerchiefs, boot-laces, writing pad, pencil, chocolate, spearmint, puzzle, games, bright stories from magazines, bound in a light but tough cover, or Canadian picture postcards, with good jokes pasted or tied up in dozens.

All articles may be neatly and carefully wrapped in the towel pinned neatly into a square parcel with four safety pins and put inside the bag.

DUTIABLE ARTICLES.

N.B.—When packing and sending in these bags, please state on outside of parcel and on accompanying list the value of the dutiable articles, such as soap, candy and gum, contained in it.

The following are the directions as issued recently by Toronto headquarters:—

Materials: Khaki, grey or brown cotton, crash or drill, etc. (not too heavy). Red ribbon for Red Cross (1-3 yard.)

Directions for Making: Make a bag about 18 inches square, when complete, with a hem at the top about 4 inches deep. Leave the hem open each end and insert a double draw-string, stitching the hem about 1 inch from bottom to keep the drawstring in place.

On front of bag, in centre, stitch a red cross, about 5 inches square.

On back of bag, at bottom, stitch on a pocket, about 6-7 inches deep; stitch up in centre to divide pocket in two divisions.

(It is best to stitch on the cross and pocket before making up the bag.)

This is practically the same bag increased in size, as experience has probably made it seem wise.

HOUSEWIVES.

These are required in large numbers as the wounded men almost always come into hospital without these usefularticles. Do not make them too elaborate.

Material: 18 inches of grey or khaki denim or linen, 5½ inches wide, with 1¼ yd. tape or braid for binding.

Size: Cut off about three inches to make second pocket, then turn up one end to form first pocket about three inches deep. Size should then be twelve inches by five and a half inches.

Take strip of flannel 5½ inches by 3 inches and tack it at each end to strip of denim ½-inch above pocket. Then place strip of material ½-inch from flannel opposite pocket, stitch down side nearest flannel to make a second pocket, bind around edges of two pockets and edge of housewife, finish with a dome fastener at opposite end to first pocket, pointing this end.

In first pocket place yarn and thread for darning, pair of boot laces, lead pencil, and blunt-pointed scissors. On flannel, place large darning needles, threaded with grey or khaki yarn, and large sewing needles threaded with grey or khaki thread. On the second pocket you may pin safety pins, plaster or boracic acid foot powder, with the name and address of the maker of the housewife. When folded, the housewife should measure about 3½ inches across.

THE UNEXPECTED GUESTS

(By Mabel Nelson Thurston in the "Congregationalist and Christian World.")

"And Thanksgiving coming in five days," Mrs. Briscomb said wistfully, looking across the table to her husband. "I suppose it's wicked of me, but I do sort o' dread it these years with the children all scattered and gone. If there was anybody to ask in! But Ellen Pinkham's got Lucy Cluett this year, and there ain't anybody else in West Falls that ain't got her own home and turkey. So—land sakes, if I ain't forgot those waffles!"

She flew to the kitchen, consternation in the whirl of her skirts. Robert Briscomb the third turned a round, interested face to his grandfather. In the month since he had made the long journey, "back home" from the continent where the eight short years of his life had been spent with his artist parents, he had been diligently storing away all kinds of fascinating knowledge.

"What's Thanks"—he now began.

Something crisp and golden brown was slipped into his plate. His grandfather reached across and poured a golden stream of syrup over it. "Now you eat that, Son, and see if your grandmother's waffles can be beat," he exclaimed.

It was three days before the question returned to Bobby's memory, recalled by his gradmother's remark that his grandfather would better go for the turkey that morning. Of course Bobby's company was necessary, so he and his grandfather drove over to Joe Haskins's together, but there were so many absorbing things to talk about that the primary question was sidetracked. As they returned Bobby spied a boy sitting on the Barlow's back step, whittling, and he promptly went over and joined him. Jeff Barlow was ten and a half, and had red hair, and had lost a tooth in a fight a few months before—an event which had brought him Homeric fame. He always wore his cap upon the extreme back of his head, and consistently snubbed all the younger boys; by which it will be understood that Jeff was a factor to be reckoned with in their education.

When Bobby slipped down on the step beside him, Jeff merely frowned over his work with greater absorption. This, Bobby's soul informed him, was the accepted demeanor of heroes. How otherwise could there be the fearful joy in daring to address them uninvited?

For five minutes Jew whittled and Bobby, conscious of his own lack of skill, but doggedly bent upon imitation, whittled also. Then Jeff with extreme surprise became aware of his satellite's presence.

"Hello, Bob!" he said condescendingly.

"Hello, Jeff," Bobby replied. His manner was indifferent, but his heart was thumping, and he knew that Jeff knew that it was.

"What yer been doing" Jeff asked slightingly.

"Went over to Joe Haskins's to get the turkey for Thanksgiving." The gruffness in Bobby's voice was to conceal his pride in the transaction. Suddenly he looked up, his blue eyes full of eagerness. "Say, Jeff"—

"Uh-huh," Jeff returned.

"Jeff, what's Thanksgiving?"

For once Jeff was startled into naturalness. He looked at Bobby with mingled scorn and amazement.

"What's Thanksgiving!" he echoed.

Bobby's round face flushed with humiliation, but his eyes were unflinching. "We—we didn't have it in Paris," he confessed. "I—I guess mebbe artists don't."

"Didn't have Thanksgiving," Jeff repeated. "Well, I swow!"

Bobby scorched with shame. He understood that the nethermost of degradation had been reached; yet he doggedly persisted.

"What is it?" he insisted.

Pressed to an extremity, Jeff found a difficulty in accurate definition, not wholly unknown to older people. "Why, it's—it's when you have turkey, 'n' oysters, 'n' cranberry sauce, 'n' mince pie, an' punkin' pie an' every kind of thing to eat. Any chump knows about Thanksgiving!"

Bobby meditated over this a moment—then he gave another screw to his courage. "Why ain't there folks?" he asked.

"Why what?" Jeff demanded, scowling because he didn't understand.

"Why ain't there folks?" Bobby asked. "Grandma wants folks to Thanksgiving—she said so. She said there used to be, but now there ain't any to ask."

"Oh, comp'ny!" Jeff was enlightened. Suddenly a gleam came into his eyes; he thrust his tongue into his cheek and looked slyly at Bobby.

"I can tell yer where ter get comp'ny if yer set on it," he declared. "But you'll have to swear yer won't tell. Will you swear—cross yer heart?"

"Cross my heart — wishermaydie," Bobby swore breathlessly. His eyes shone with excitement—he to get company for Grandma!

Jeff stuffed his big knife in his pocket.

"You know which the bridge road is," he asked.

Bobby nodded.

"Well, you go along 'bout a mile till you come to a big yeller building with a sign that says 'Green County Almshouse.' Know it?" Jeff's sharp eyes challenged Bobby's.

Bobby shook his head. "But I can find it," he declared.

Jeff appeared mysteriously relieved and his familiar swagger returned. "Any kid could find it. Well, you can git all the comp'ny you want there, I bet."

Bobby rose. "I guess I'll go now," he said. "By, Jeff."

"By," Jeff growled. But when Bobby had reached the gate, Jess was beside him. He did not look at Bobby.

"Say, Bob"—

Bobby waited.

Jeff pulled himself over the gatepost and back again.

"Say, Bob, what d'yer think your grandmother'll say?"

"Oh," Bobby's happy singing voice returned, "she'll like it—she'll like it lots."

* * *

Down at the almshouse it was one of the bad days. Nancy Blair was having one of her periodical attacks of rheumatism when her only relief seemed to be in making others suffer because she was suffering—an art in which long practice had made her an adept—and she had, the matron declared, the whole place by the ears. Moreover, Addy Compton had had "a spell" the night before, and the matron, Sarah Porter, had been up with her for three hours. Poor Sarah Porter! Perhaps, among all these pitiful crippled lives, hers was the most pitiful of all, for so many years had she been misreading Opportunity as Imprisonment. She cared, with hard, unflagging conscientiousness, for the bodies of her pensioners, but in all the twenty years that she had lived there she had never read the language of the starving hearts about her. On this particular afternoon, tired with the night's task, and worried with the thought of the extra work for Thanksgiving, she was whipping fiercely about preparing supper. Old Lyddy Baker who was peeling onions in a corner of the kitchen cowered every time the matron came near her. She worked very slowly, partly because of her nervous starts, and partly because she had to keep stopping to wipe the tears from her weak old eyes. Lyddy Baker, Sarah Porter often declared, was about as much use as an old rag, anyhow!

It was a warm November afternoon, and the kitchen door facing the west stood wide open, a golden patch of sunlight brightening the old floor. Suddenly a shadow darkened the patch of light; Sarah Porter seeing it, whirled about angrily; it was against the rules for any one not on duty there to hang about the kitchen, and she was in no mood to be trifled with. But at the sight of the small, sturdy figure in the doorway the sharp words died upon her lips.

"How do you do?" said Bobby.

Sarah Porter nodded and stood waiting.

Bobby twirled the handle of the door; the business was difficult to begin.

"I—I've come about some company," he got out finally. "It's—it's for Granma, you know—for Thanksgiving."

"What in creation do you mean?" Sarah Porter asked. "Whose boy are you, anyhow?"

"I'm Robert Briscomb," Bobby answered her eagerly It was a relief to be upon assured ground even for a moment. "And I've come to get some comp'ny for Gran'ma. She feels badly 'cause there ain't any for Thanksgiving—she said so. So I came here for some."

"For the land sakes!" Sarah Porter ejaculated. "Did she send you?"

Bobby shook his head. "It's a s'prise," he stated confidentially. "She'll like it lots."

Had Sarah Porter analyzed her own sensations she would have declared that she felt weak in the knees; but nobody would have suspected it. She stood rigidly before the child, a grim smile slowly twisting her mouth. It would be a surprise all right, she said to herself. But after all—why not? Hannah Briscomb had had things comfortable and easy all her life. Why shouldn't she try for a few hours a little bit of what other people had to bear? It would be little enough. And to get that meaching old Lyddy Baker and rampaging Nancy Blair out of the house for a few hours—she drew a long breath at the thought. Poor Sarah Porter again. Perhaps after all she was not so much to blame; she was tired in a way that she did not understand—psychology being as unknown in Green County Almshouse as Greek roots!

She spoke curtly, silencing her reproachful conscience. "How many people do you want?"

Bobby thrust his hands in his pockets; he realized that the curtness was not for him, and he was ready to talk the matter over as man to man.

"Don't you s'pose three would be right?" he asked eagerly. "There's three of us, you know—Gran'pa an' Gran'ma an' me—'n' that makes one apiece.'

Sarah Porter could not face the honest eyes, but she had no thought of giving way. "I guess three would be all right. Dinner's at two, I suppose. Well, they'll be there. Now you'd better run along."

"Yes'm," Bobby agreed. "You're sure they won't forget?"

"They won't forget," Sarah Porter promised grimly.

Out on the road again Bobby found running quite too tame an outlet for his excitement, so he hopped home, fully half the distance being accomplished upon one foot unassisted by the other. When he reached the Barlow's he looked eagerly about for Jeff, but that young man was not in sight; as a matter of fact he had watched Bobby's approach from the top of the chicken-house, but for some reason he seemed to prefer solitude just then.

The next day was perhaps the most exciting that Bobby Briscomb had ever known. Never before had he had a secret that carried with it intense responsibilities. Suppose that Grandma shouldn't cook enough! He felt reasonably sure of the turkey, but other things! He hung about with questions till even Grandma was almost distracted, and only when he saw the row of pies cooling in the pantry, and had counted them five times over did he feel free to accept Grandma's offer of three hot molasses cookies if only he would eat them out of doors. He took his cookies and sat upon the doorstep meditating upon the morrow. The joy of it grew too big to hold. He crammed the last cooky into his mouth and slipped back into the kitchen.

"Gran'ma," he said.

"Dear me!" Grandma ejaculated. "Are you back again already?"

Bobby poked his head under her arm, knocking the cooky-cutter out of her hands.

"Gran'ma, I know something. I can't tell you 'cause it's a secret, but it's awful nice—you'll like it lots!"

His yellow head brushed the molding board and threatened the bowl of dough. With a sudden passion, Grandma caught the round face in her floury hands and kissed it again and again. "Will you keep out of this kitchen for five minutes!" she cried.

Bobby rubbed his cheeks where she had kissed him and backed away obediently. "It's a real nice secret," he repeated.

But if Wednesday was exciting, Thanksgiving morning the tension grew almost too great for human endurance. Bobby asked a hundred questions and a hundred times he nearly betrayed the wonderful secret; he hopped twelve times around the dining-room table on his left foot holding his right in his hand. At least twenty times he inquired how long it would be before dinner. When, after hours of intolerable waiting, Grandma began setting the table for three places, a look of dismay crossed his face and he hurried to the closet; apparently his investigations there satisfied him, for he came out beaming.

"There's lots of plates in there, ain't there, Gran'ma?" he remarked, adding, "I guess I'll go and look up the road now."

Grandma's perplexed gaze met Grandpa's amused one.

"Did you ever see such a child so worked up over Thanksgiving? He's as crazy as if it was Christmas and Dominion Day together."

"No wonder, when he's lived over in those outlandish places ever since he was born," Grandma retorted. "Tell you what, Hannah, it makes a difference having the little shaver here! He"—

A small cyclone broke into the sentence. It burst through the entry and into the room, and seizing Grandma's hand danced a war-dance about her.

"Gran'ma, Gran'ma—the comp'ny's come—the comp'ny's come! Now ain't you s'prised?"

Grandma looked, and caught hold of the nearest chair. Bobby, bewildered, looked at his grandmother. Huddled together in the entry, their wistful, half-frightened faces peering over their pitiful attempts at brave attire, crowded Lyddy Baker, Addy Compton and Nancy Blair. The startled silence in the kitchen had pressed its terrible conviction home upon them all—it was just a dreadful mistake; the door to joy, opened for one brief day, was closing before their eyes. Lyddy Baker put a trembling hand to her feeble heart; Addy Compton pressed her quivering lips closely together. Nancy Blair alone lifted her head high and hurled defiance at fate.

"I'm sure we ain't none of us wishing to intrude," she declared; but to her fury, her harsh voice quivered in spite of her. It had been so many years since she'd been inside a real home!

The next moment the incredible thing had happened. She found herself drawn into the kitchen and a voice warm with kindliness was saying. "Come right in, every one of you. I was just finishing setting the table. Bobby here has been watching for you all the morning—haven't you, Bobby? Lyddy Baker, you draw up close to the fire and don't you stir till you're warmed through. Nancy, if you and Addy will lay off your things in the best room"—

It was a wonderful dinner after the first shy constraint had worn off. Nancy Blair was fine company, and Lyddy Baker was like a happy child. As for Bobby, he was in the seventh heaven of delight. And when the dinner was finally over, there was still an hour of happy "visiting" before Grandfather and Bobby hitched up to take the guests back.

It was five minutes after they left that Sarah Porter opened the kitchen door. There was a strange expression in Sarah Porter's sharp eyes, but it changed to alarm as she looked about the silent kitchen. Mrs. Briscomb understood at once.

"They've just started, Sarah," she said. "They must have gone one road while you came the other."

Sarah spoke sharply.

"I'm real ashamed. It was a mean trick. I was tired and cross, and things were all at sixes and sevens when that boy came and asked for company. I thought I'd let somebody else see how nice they was to get along with. I've been feeling meaner than poison since they started, but I couldn't get away before. I"—

Mrs. Briscomb interrupted firmly. "Sarah Porter, you take your things off and set right down and stay. Mebbe there's more than one that has learned things to-day. They can get along without you for a few hours longer up at the farm, and you're going to stay to supper here and have a bit of quiet. Now, you needn't fuss, because you are going to do it."

An hour later Bobby and Grandfather drove happily home through the keen November dusk. At the barn a small figure met them—for suspense has been known to conquer even heroes.

"Say," it whispered, "what did your grandmother say?"

Bobby's round rosy face beamed with delight. "Oh she liked it lots," he sang.

HOME COOKING

A Homestead Thanksgiving Dinner

What is the ideal Thanksgiving Day dinner—the one special dinner that we all share with real thankfulness or remember with a tender longing and regret? Is it not the dinner of the old homestead, with its liberal but homely profusion, seasoned with good-will toward all the world, and especially with constant affection for ourselves?

The sentiment of the ideal Thanksgiving Day is closely allied with the national idea. On this day we rejoice in our material comforts, our quiet homes and our birthright of truth and honor for which our men are giving their lives.

How we long to have our boys home for this day, but we cannot; we can only do as they would wish and "Keep the hearth fires burning." So we make everything gay and gather together as many of us as are left, remembering that it is the spirit of family life which is fed just as truly as the framework of the youngster among us who is still unacquainted with indigestion.

Then—for we must turn from the social and picturesque aspects of the day to its culinary phases—what a wealth of good things to eat! It is not the immediate preparation for the great home gathering of the year alone. On a typical country homestead the winter stores, safely housed before Thanksgiving Day, are a sight to see. It is quite worth while to make the round of the barns and granaries, the cellar, the smokehouse and storeroom, and, best of all, the good house-mother's pantries, to see what vast stores of good cheer can be provided and dispensed by a single household. The cellar is filled with apples, cider and winter vegetables of every description; poultry by the wholesale hangs dressed and ready for the cook; pork has been killed to provide not only meat but lard, hams and sausages; perhaps a beef animal also, or, if sheep are kept, a fine fat lamb. Out of all this variety what makes up the Thanksgiving dinner?

The best things for Thanksgiving Day are always old things. We want the characteristic dinner associated with the occasion and the place. The pies that nobody can make like mother's, the puddings that we remember from childhood as giving out the peculiar spicy odor of high festivity, the way in which the chicken pie is nipped around the edge, and the exact shape and size of mother's loaves of bread, all have their charm. The substantial homestead dinner repeats itself, for to vary it in any of its essential features would be to lose something that we prize.

First, the Turkey.—Whatever else there is to be, we all look for roast turkey in full perfection. First the bird must be chosen. If a very large one is required it will probably not be a young one, for the male turkey does not reach its full size until a year old, and is never in the best condition in the fall of the first year. A fine, plump young hen makes a very tender, delicate roast turkey of moderate size. A gobbler of the second year may weigh from twenty to forty pounds; the latter is, of course, a very exceptional weight. A turkey of that size may require three hours to cook it thoroughly, but, as a rule, an hour and a half to two hours is sufficient. It is best to cover with a buttered paper, snugly tucked in the pan, to prevent browning too soon, which makes a dry, shriveled skin. Half an hour before dinner, take it off and baste with melted butter to make a rich, crisp, brown surface. The stuffing will also be a test of the cook's skill. The simplest good stuffing is made of bread crumbs, butter, salt; pepper and sweet herbs, moistened with a very little broth, or hot water, and an egg to each pint of the mixture. It must have room to swell and turn out rich and dry; not a soft, soggy paste as is sometimes seen. Oysters may be added, or mushrooms, chestnuts (skinned, boiled and mashed), or a little fine sausage meat mixed with the crumbs makes an excellent stuffing. In any case, keep it just moist enough to hold together.

Having in mind the responsibility of seeing the "big dinner" safely brought upon the table in perfect condition, the country housekeeper may not consider it necessary or practicable to provide soup. But a simple oyster soup is the regular first course in many homesteads. The oysters are drained from their liquor, which is put over to boil. They are then carefully freed from all bits of shell or grit and dropped into the boiling liquor until they begin to curl at the edges. Meanwhile in another saucepan an equal quantity of milk is boiled, and thickened to a creamy consistency with a tablespoonful of flour rubbed with a tablespoonful of butter to each pint. Season with white pepper and celery salt and mix with the oyster broth in the tureen. Cracker crumbs may be used for thickening, if preferred, and small oyster crackers should be offered with the soup. Milk is very apt to curdle if cooked with oysters.

Raw clams on the half shell make an appetizing substitute, with less trouble to the cook.

Roast pork or a boiled ham may go to table with the turkey.

Vegetables.—The array of vegetables is one of the marked features of the genuine homestead dinner. Turnips, parsnips, winter squash, onions, sweet and common potatoes, and even corn and lima beans—a legacy from the summer garden—sometimes appear together. It is worth knowing that all this array need not be cooked the same day. Many vegetables can be prepared and cooked the previous day or in the morning, and need only to be heated in a saucepan set in boiling water or with the addition of a white sauce, just before they are wanted.

The indispensable cranberry sauce of course, should be made in good time, and if the fruit, after being stewed, is put through a colander, then gently simmered for a few minutes with a cup the result will be a very fine, rich cranberry jam much preferable to the ordinary cranberry sauce. Every housekeeper has her favorite pickles and relishes which appear on this occasion. Chopped tomato pickle is sometimes called "turkey salad," and supposed to belong especially with turkey; pickled peaches are good with the chicken pie which always follows the principal course in the good old-fashioned country dinner.

The Chicken Pie.—A late brood of chickens, not larger, at Thanksgiving, than partridges, make the ideal chicken pie. Dressed and jointed up as small as possible, they are simmered for half an hour with barley water to cover them; then the meat is taken up and the broth slightly thickened by the addition of a cup of cream and a tablespoonful of flour to each chicken. Reject the bony pieces and arrange the breasts, legs, wings and livers in a large pan and pour the rich broth, first seasoned to taste, over them. A few mushrooms simmered in it give a most delicious flavor. Put a strip of rich pastry round the top of the pan and a cover at least half an inch in thickness, with a good opening in the centre and bake. The chicken pie may be made without detriment beforehand, and needs only to be set in the oven until heated through.

Pastry and Puddings.—It is hardly worth while to do more than mention the rich results of the pastry baker, for of what use are recipes and instructions? Surely no one will try a new pie or pudding for Thanksgiving! Is it not the time when every old favorite is specially desired, and every old recipe better than any new one?

Mince and pumpkin pies are a matter of course; and we all know that the richest and best pumpkin pies are made of winter squash. Everybody does not know that they may have too many eggs — two are enough for a large and deep pie—or that they may be made very satisfactorily without any, adding a little grated cracker as thickening to the sifted squash, mixed with rich milk to a creamy consistency. No exact proportions can be given, as squashes and pumpkins vary so much, but the filling should be hardly thicker than cream, before baking. As for mince pie, the common fault is too much meat and apple; a perfect mince pie is a kind of etherealized fruitcake, baked in melting pastry. A wily old gentleman when asked how he liked his coffee replied: "I like plenty of sugar, plenty of cream, and plenty of coffee." The only thing on which he economized was the water. So in mince pie. The only good mince pie is a rich medium for delectable flavors. It will bear a large amount of suet, and the fruit and spices should be almost dissolved in a kind of fruit syrup. "I put in everything good that I have in the house!" was the reply one unapproachable cook made when asked to give the ingredients of her mince pie.

Beyond these essentials of the feast, the variety may be increased indefinitely as each adds her own favorites, the delicate tarts and light, elegant puddings in which she most excels. Celery or nut and apple salad, with a nip of Canadian cheese, then nuts and fruit, and perhaps delicious home-made confections, will complete the bill of fare; and surely we shall need black coffee after it, for digestion's sake.



Grapes

green or ripe, in jelly, spiced conserves, or simply preserved in light syrup, make a delicious and inexpensive addition to your winter supplies.

Lantic Sugar

because of its purity and FINE granulation, is best for all preserving.

2 and 5-lb Cartons
10 and 20-lb Bags

"The All-Purpose Sugar"

PRESERVING LABELS FREE
54 gummed and printed labels for a red ball trade-mark. Send to
Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd.
Power Bldg., Montreal 69

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Questions and Answers in Practical Housekeeping.

Dear Madam,—Will you kindly tell me in your cooking column how to cook my cranberry sauce so that it will make a firm mould. I do not mean a jelly, but sauce with the berries left in.

A READER.

An excellent rule calls for a quart of picked over cranberries cooked with a cupful of water for twenty minutes, then sweetened with two cupfuls of sugar and cooked for ten minutes longer. The fruit should boil rapidly while cooking. Take care that it does not burn. A mould of berries cooked in this way will stand alone, and it is pretty if made in little individual moulds. It is easier to prepare than jelly, which must be strained, and it is more attractive than the cranberry sherbet sometimes used. The small plates containing the berries may be decorated with sprays of parsley, cress or celery.

Dear Madam,—Kindly tell me what a fried pie is, and how to make it, and also what the old Indian pudding was. Sincerely,

AN OLD COUNTRYWOMAN.

Fried pies may be either the small individual pies fried in deep fat like doughnuts, or the Southern way, cooked in an iron skillet and folded over like an omelet or served like layer cake. Little fried pies are rounds of good, rich paste or biscuit dough with a spoonful of mince meat, the edges pinched together and fried in deep fat. The Southern pie is large, more like a pancake, fried in the skillet, turned and browned both sides, laid on a hot plate, spread with stewed dried peaches or apples. Make from three to five layers and cut like pie.

A simple baked Indian pudding may be made according to this recipe: Scald a cupful of corn meal with a little milk and gradually blend it with two quarts more of milk. Add a cupful of molasses, or more if liked very sweet, and a little salt. Sometimes a little ginger, cinnamon and nutmeg were put in. Two tablespoons of butter will make a tender crust on top. Bake slowly for three or four hours, occasionally stirring in a little cold milk to aid in forming the whey or watery juice. More modern recipes call for fruit.

A LITTLE TE DEUM.

We thank Thee, Lord,
For mercies manifold in these dark days;
For Heart of Grace that would not suffer wrong;
For all the stirrings in the dead, dry bones;
For bold self steeling to the times' dread needs;
For every sacrifice of self to Thee;
For ease and wealth and life so freely given;
For Thy deep sounding of the hearts of men;
For Thy great opening of the hearts of men;
For Thy close knitting of the hearts of men;
For all who sprang to answer theg reat call;
For their high courage and self-sacrifice;
For their endurance under deadly stress;
For all the unknown heroes who have died;
To keep the land inviolate and free;
For all who came back from the Gates of Death;
For all who pass to larger life with Thee,
And find in Thee the wider liberty;
For hope of Righteous and Enduring Peace;
With burdened hearts, but faith unquenchable—
For hope of cleaner earth and closer heaven;
We thank Thee, Lord!

—John Oxenham, in "Christian World."

WORLD'S WELFARE

THE REVENGE OF LOVE IN TURKEY

(By the Rev. Ralph Harlow, Smyrna, Turkey.)

The most popular song in the Turkish schools the past two years is a song known as "Intikam," which, being interpreted means "Revenge." The words of the chorus literally translated run as follows:

Revenge, revenge, revenge,
Let us swim up to our necks in their blood,
Let us wipe these dirty spots off our clothes,
Revenge, revenge, revenge.

Young men from the military school march down the street singing these words with the fire of passionate hatred in their eyes; boys of seven and six wave the crescent flag and shout it in their school rooms, and you hear it in childish voices from behind the latticed windows of a school for little girls. And on the walls of the school-rooms are pictures too terrible to describe, scenes of massacre and outrage, pictures intended to arouse all the blackest emotions of the heart. During the past two years I have not seen a single Turkish school-room whose walls were unpolluted by such scenes of degradation. But in the pictures it is always Christian killing, slaying, outraging Moslems, and underneath there is always some sentiment, some little verse with a serpent's sting, awakening in the reader hatred and the spirit of revenge.

This spirit of revenge, sown, cultivated, carefully nurtured throughout the land has borne its terrible fruit. I will not here go into a description of the horrors of that harvest. It is enough to say that the Spain of the Inquisition must relinquish any previous claims to superiority in thoroughness and cruelty in carrying to a successful finish the diabolical ends sought out by the oppressors in power.

In the midst of war and famine, surrounded by starvation and with bombs from aeroplanes falling nearly every week so close to the college campus that windows in the buildings were shattered by the explosion of the shells, a missionary institution of the American Board, the International College of Smyrna, has just completed one of the best years in its history so far as the spirit of the college and real spiritual gains among students and faculty is concerned.

Before the war broke out the enrolment in the college was over 400. Last year there were just half as many students in the two institutions. Among those students, and on the teaching staff of the schools, were many sad hearts. Some did not know where their loved ones were, others knew all too certainly.

Many lived in constant dread of being seized and sent off to exile and death.

A year ago a student conference was held at the college, which is beautifully located outside the city, among the hills of Paradise. The conference was under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of the college and the Young Women's Christian Association of the Institute. About 150 delegates were present, and a great deepening of the spiritual life of the two institutions was the result.

At that time a volunteer band was formed of six students which, during the past year, has grown to thirty-four, and this group has had a wonderful influence in strengthening the spiritual forces among the students. The volunteers are students who promise to give their lives to the service of Christ, in Turkey, in definite religious work. This band now includes the highest honor students in the two institutions. It includes the presidents of the Christian Associations and a majority of the cabinet members in both institutions. Let me give three examples of the type of young people in this band:

Another member of the band came to the college some years ago, an agnostic and scorner of all spiritual realities. Education in itself does not redeem men; mere book-learning is not Turkey's primary need. This Armenian youth posed as a socialist till, drawn into conversation, he revealed his absolute ignorance of socialism, and became eager really to learn. He was led toward "Christian Socialism." Gradually he was led to see in Christ the true answer to the needs of humanity. He became a member of the Christian Association and, later, its secretary. His family was one of means till a year ago; all they possessed was stolen from them and his sisters, mother, grandmother and father were driven into exile. At the time he passed through a great spiritual crisis. Who would not—under such heart burdens?

One day he said: "I should love to become a volunteer, but, oh, I can't stay in Turkey. I am willing to go to China or India." At that time he did not know where his mother and sisters were. But he knew where they might be, and he would rather they were in their graves. Yet he knew Turkish and, two months later, he wrote a beautiful letter to the leader of the band, with his card enclosed, and his name signed underneath this simple statement: "It is my purpose, in the spirit of Christ, to give my life to His service in religious work in Turkey."

Since then, he has been one of the most active of the volunteer workers.

The average attendance at the Young Women's Christian Association weekly meetings was over 90, and often 150 students would be present.

Early in the winter a small settlement work was started in a Greek village, near the college campus, where boys' and girls' clubs, mothers' meetings, boy scouts, a free dispensary and religious services were held during the week. A house was rented, and the money was raised by the students themselves to pay the rent each month.

This Neighborhood House, as it was called, is perhaps the first in the Empire, and we hope, and believe, that the good work in this needy community of over 800 persons will continue. The students entered whole-heartedly into the work, and many said that this was the first glimpse they had ever had of social service. Trouble with the leaders of the Greek Orthodox Church, which threatened at first to become serious, was turned aside by the prayers and faithfulness of our own Greek Orthodox students, who conducted regular evangelistic meetings, and led many into a deeper understanding of spiritual truths.

The boy scouts in the college gave up a dinner they were to have at Christmas time, and gave it to a group of poor boys among the scouts in the village. It was an inspiring and interesting sight to go down to the Neighborhood House, when a club meeting was going on, and see the happy faces round the room, and even more helpful it was to watch one of the students lead such a group.

With the approach of famine conditions in Smyrna, last December, the settlement house was used as the headquarters, twice a week, for the distribution of food. Over 800 people were reached weekly through this centre. The students wheeled down great sacks of corn and beans—no easy task — and helped in the distribution.

In the college, several voluntary Bible groups met each week, in addition to Bible study in the daily curriculum work. The "Morning Watch" was introduced at the request of the students.

During the Easter vacation, the last week in April, we held our second Paradise conference. Those conference days were days of rare experience. For three weeks previous to the conference small groups met for prayer, over fifty students taking part in these groups. In one group two Moslem students were present each day "to pray that the conference might lead to a better understanding of the races and a truer spirit of brotherhood," as the leader of the group put it up to them in asking them if they cared to come. Later, they attended every meeting of the conference.

The week before the conference, a sunset prayer service was held each evening on a hill overlooking the campus. From where we sat, we could see below us, less than half a mile away, large holes where bombs had fallen that same afternoon, and where men had been killed and wounded. In the distance lay the warships whose guns had flashed fire and death that very week, while the thunders shook our buildings. Our hearts were learning the true meaning of peace in those days.

For three days and a half we met for Bible study, mission study, discussional groups, and inspirational talks and prayer. The watchword of the conference became "the way of glory is the way of the cross, but way of the cross is the way of glory."

The closing sunset meeting was an hour of wonderful experience. Over seventy-five young people stood up, one by one, and dedicated for the first time, or reaffirmed their loyalty, to the Lord Jesus Christ as the Master of their lives. At one service of the conference, at the close of a strong call to consecration on the text, "The love of Christ constraineth us," we spent a period of fellowship in prayer for the people suffering and in exile and, above all, that if the day ever came when revenge might be taken upon the guilty it might be a day when the love of Christ should triumph over the hearts and actions of those who bear His name.

It lifted us nearer to an understanding of that cross on Calvary, as an Armenian professor, whose old father and mother had recently been forced to accept Islam at the sword's point, prayed, while tears ran down many a cheek, for the Moslems that they might some day know the constraining love of Christ.

And at the sunset meeting that last night, many a Christian student expressed the desire to learn the constraining love of Christ in order to love the Turks.

One dear Armenian girl stood up and bore witness to Christ's power as she said: "I have learned in these conference days that the great revenge is the revenge of love. I want to love the Moslems."

No wonder that the Turkish boy, who sat beside her rose, and, with a voice full of emotion, began a striking testimony by saying: "I stand here in agony for the truth."

An Armenian Bible woman said to one of those present at the conference: "When my husband and son were killed before my eyes I resolved to have my revenge upon the Turks by showing some of them the love of Christ, my Lord."

At the close of the conference a young Armenian exclaimed: "I do not feel that we are here in war-stricken Smyrna, in 1916, but rather down in Galilee, two thousand years ago, with Jesus in our midst."

It is a dark hour in Turkey but there are signs of the morning light—the light of an eternal dawn when the Sun of Righteousness shall rise with healing in His wings.

PLANS FOR RALLY DAY IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Rally Day will lose all its meaning unless the friends of the school and members of the congregation who have not been in the habit of attending Bible school rally to the services during September. The forehanded superintendent already has made plans to announce Rally Day and to interest every available man, woman and child in the parish in the fall programme. The means of arousing interest in the Sunday school at this season divide themselves naturally into two parts—the having of some special programme or something unusual in the service and the announcing of this special feature to every one to come and see.

In some schools the presentation of diplomas indicating graduation of one department of a graded school to another is withheld from Children's Day to Rally Day. This service marks the day and provides the needed special attraction. Even though the diplomas have been distributed at Children's Day it is the custom in other schools not to rearrange the classes until the pupils have returned from vacation and the school is in full running order again the first of September.

ANNOUNCE COMING FEATURES.

The superintendent would do well also to have ready for announcement on this day the special features of the fall programme. Perhaps there is to be a contest for members, a contest for regular attendance, a series of special missionary addresses, a children's choir to be formed, or an orchestra to be organized. If any of these things have been or can be planned some announcement of them should be made at the Rally Day service so that the enthusiasm of the pupils and teachers generated by the coming together again of the whole school following the vacation will be carried over into the regular work of the fall.

However excellent the preparation for Rally Day, the plans will not meet with the largest success unless ample provision has been made for advertising the special service to those who would like to come, and on the other hand a less interesting programme can be made more of a feature in the day's exercises if special emphasis has been given the day itself and its meaning in the work of the school year.

Full announcement of the day and of the programme should of course be made to those who attend the preaching services and the prayer meeting for the two weeks before Rally Day. The Christian Endeavor Society and other organizations of young people should also be urged to attend. It is an excellent season to urge Bible and mission study upon every member of the parish.

The younger children of the school can be made emissaries for Rally Day by giving them invitations signed by the superintendent of the school addressed to their parents and other members of the family at home asking them to attend the school regularly, and especially on Rally Day.—"The Continent."

They who have no religious earnestness are at the mercy, day by day, of some new argument or fact, which may overtake them, in favor of one conclusion or the other.—J. H. Newman.

BLYMYER CHURCH BELLS.
UNLIKE OTHER BELLS THEY'RE MORE DURABLE, LOWER PRICED. OUR FREE CATALOGUE TELLS WHY.
Write to Cincinnati Bell Foundry, B-47 Cincinnati, Ohio.

A MEDITATION.

Of future knowing nothing,
Lord,
Yet knowing Thee,
What matter if one step beyond
We cannot see!
Thou art the Way.

When to the soul's deep, questioning cry,
Uncertainty
Is all the answer that returns
Responsively,
Thou art the Truth.

And knowing Thee, the Way,
the Truth,
For faithless fear
Where is left the room when
dawns the day
Death draweth near?
For Thou art Life.
—S. L. M.

NOT TO DESTROY LIFE, BUT TO SAVE IT.

In Labrador the passing years have seen five small hospitals grow up at points of vantage along the coast, each one a fresh effort to down the enemy called "suffering" and "sorrow," and to raise these neighbors of our adopted land; not to destroy life, but to save it. How many thousand poor folk have blessed these little cities of refuge during the past twenty years! How much these places have meant in restored functions and renewed hope! The skill of the centres of civilization has been freely given to our far-off brothers through these channels, as doctors in almost every line have given us their time and talents for "nothing." "Nothing? Nothing?" Only human gratitude and love, and new visions of new lives.

The final goal has not yet been reached; the goal that is final is not on this earth of things visible. But surely conquests are being made, and wherever the agents of this work go, be they the captain, the cook, or the doctor, each one is conscious of the joy of life. For each one believes in his own soul that it is not only the talker, the expounder, and the prophet who is following in the footsteps of the Master, but he also who, however humbly, is trying to do in his station what the Christ would do. And that station is everywhere.

DR. W. T. GRENFELL.

The launch "Northern Messenger" has been one of Dr. Grenfell's most necessary tools in this work. Funds are needed to carry on its work among the sick and suffering. Send what you can. Every little helps.

A Parable on Preaching and Prayer

(By O. Lake, Ex-President of the South Australia Methodist Conference.)

From an old-time preacher's notebook I am going to gather a few lessons that I think will be of value to you. Ezekiel is the preacher, and the man and his methods are full of instruction to the ambassador for Christ. He exhibits the two qualities that are essential in the preacher of the Gospel; he is a mystic, a poet, a man who sees visions and dreams dreams, and in another mood he is plain, straight-forward, colloquial; speaking to his fellow-men in the vernacular that everybody understands. He is a visionary. His book opens with "visions of God." He is admitted to audience with the King before he receives the commission of a plenipotentiary. He is granted visions of sin—telescopic and microscopic—and learns how man's rebellion against his Maker has filled the world with sorrow and loss. He has at the end visions of a better time, of a broad and brimming river of grace and truth flowing through earth's lifeless deserts, and everything living where the river cometh.

But those extraordinary pen-pictures are the illustrations of a volume containing some very plain and heart-to-heart talks that he has with the nation whose spiritual life he seeks to quicken. If you want to enforce the lesson of individual responsibility, Ezekiel can assist you. If you feel to combat the modern fatalism that goes by the name of "determination," this prophet will help you almost beyond any other. If the fact of conversion is your theme, the son of Buzi will supply you with many a pregnant text. If you would be penetrated with the vast reponsibility of the pastor's office don't neglect this shepherd and bishop of souls. If you are tempted to overrate the effects of your ministry, and because people come and listen and applaud you are led to believe that you are securing the finished ends of preaching, for your soul's health read such passages as this: "As for thee, son of man, the children of thy people talk of thee by the walls and in the doors of the houses, and speak every one to his brother, saying, Come, I pray you, and hear what is the word that cometh forth from the Lord. And they come unto thee as the people, and they sit before thee as My people, and they hear thy words, but do them not: for with their mouth they show much love, but their heart goeth after their gain. And, lo, thou art unto them as a very lovely song of one that hath a pleasant voice, and can play well on an instrument: for they hear thy words, but they do them not." We must check our estimates of the value of our preaching by what God has to say about it, and consider that nothing is accomplished that does not end in obedience to the Divine will.

A VISION OF REVIVAL.

I desire on this occasion to concentrate your attention on one of Ezekiel's visions—a vision full of instruction for every Bible student, but particularly so for the preacher of the Holy Word. It is a vision of sin, of preaching, of prayer, of revival that will ever thrill the heart of the evangelist. The scene is a valley, but it is a velley where death reigns, where death exhibits the crowning trophies of its malignant power; not dead herbage, not burnt-out forests, not the proofs of the great destroyer's victory over the animal kingdom, but a valley made horrible by the sight of myriads of human bones, dumb relics of an exceeding greatarmy, an army of once strong and glad and virile God-like men. Our human dead are the most awful spectacles that meet our gaze. And this most repulsive of things beneath the sun becomes the symbol of the doom to which men consign themselves who fully and finally break with God.

SIN'S HARVEST OF DEATH.

I. The vision becomes a commentary on that later message of the Holy Spirit, "Sin, when it is finished, brings forth death."

You will note that th vision lingered until the prophet was fully seized of the trouble with which he was called to deal. He is not allowed to regard it from some distant elevation where the general features of the tragedy may be observed. He is "set down in the midst of the valley," and he was caused to pass round about the bones. The reformer must come into intelligent and anguished contact with the woes he would relieve. Moses could not see the burlens of his countrymen while in the Egyptian camp and court. It was not until he went down to the brickfields and witnessed the conditions under which his brethren lived and slaved that he realized how tyranny had broken the spirit of his people. What he saw there was photographed upon his soul, and he

You will note that the vision lingered could see nothing else detached from that until for them the yoke of oppression was destroyed. St. Paul saw Athens wholly given up to idolatry. Undoubtedly the scholar's thoughts had often turned with pleasant contemplation to this city. To him it would be the poetry of travel to visit that home of art and learning. But the learned ignorance and grovelling superstition of the place stirred his spirit to immediate evangelism. Luther's visit to Rome showed him the diseased heart of the Papacy, and made him the implacable protestant he became. John Howard learned in the humblest shade of a French jail the need of prison reform. But a more striking example than they all is our Lord Himself. He was set down in the midst of the valley. Every detail of sin's disaster is pressed upon his attention. His soul was tempted to tread the road the lost had gone. Every specious lie that others had tested to their undoing was repeated to Him. His temptation was real and prolonged and exhaustive. His sweet, white soul picked its way through covered quicksands and sloughs of hidden filth. Hell brought up all its reserves in the assaults upon His innocence. He learned the lessons of His priesthood in the school of experience, the only school where they could be learned. And so as the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews thankfully puts it, "We have not a high priest that cannot be touched with the feeding of our infirmities; but one that hath been in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin." When we hear men discoursing on those things that make for the soul's peace, and they speak as though the hurt of God's people may be healted easily, and they proclaim, "Peace, peace,' when there is no peace," we say to ourselves, "You did not come to the pulpit by way of the valley of dry bones." Every God-sent preacher of the Gospel has the undertone of a great sagony in his message.

THE PROPHET'S DIAGNOSIS.

In the schools of the prophets the work of diagnosis is not hurried. The messengers of a divine Saviour must learn the universality of our ruin and the impossibility from the human standpoint of salvation. What is it this newly-ordained minister has to say after he has made his God-guided investigation? "Behold there were very many in the open valley; and lo, they were very dry." This report is synthetic with Isaiah's: "The whole head is sick, and the whole heart is faint. From the sole of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness in it; but wounds and bruiess and festering sores." Our blessed Lord, before whose penetrative gaze all the spiritual universe stood revealed, said: "Wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be that enter thereby." St. Paul in his introduction to the Epistle to the Romans draws a picture of the world of his time that is too revolting for a public gallery. But let use ease quoting proof texts; let us close our Bible and take up the newspaper, and let us learn from that what the Church has to do. The Press holds up the mirror to Nature, but decency forbids the unveiled reflection of what is seen. The newspaper man gets his introduction to this appalling valley, and if you chide him over his reticence concerning what he has discovered his defence is: "The things which are done by them in secret, it is a shame even to speak of." Even then, the newspaper is a mighty stimulant to evangelistic zeal. It would paralyze our ing, but when we have gone through its disclosures of molar putridity we remember Him who has come to change all that, and with the Apostle we look out on the sacramental host of God's elect, and we say, "You did He quicken when ye were dead through your tresspasses and sins."

When the truth of the ruin that sin has wrought has fairly soaked into the consciousness of the prophet, God interrogates him. "What do you think of it? Is there any hope? Can the bony fingers of death be made to relax their hold? Can these dry bones live?" One lesson at least this fiery forthteller has learnt, the lesson of the lowliest humility. He wisely refers the question back to Him who puts it. Ezekiel is penetrated with the feeling that he must not talk of impossibilities in the presence of God. He knew that resurrection was no more miraculous than creation. He who made his slain host live at the first could cause them to live again. On the other hand, if he is to believe his senses and have the confirmation of his experience, he knows those bleaching bones and grinning skulls are cut off from the sources of life. It is much for the evangelist to remember in the presence of moral and spiritual death that his problem is God's problem, and that he is a co-worker with One whose knowledge is complete, and One whose omnipotence is never baffled.

THE NEGESSITY OF PREACHING.

II. The vision emphasizes the importance of prophesying or preaching. Those who have lost faith in preaching have lost faith in the Bible. The message the minister brings to a congregation is not one among many good things, it is the one thing needful. Stately buildings, ornate ritual, inspiring music, the best all those can do is to beget in men the mood to listen to the Word of God. Weare in danger of smothering Methodism because we forget our history in this regard and the clearest teaching of the Christian Scriptures. But you, my young brethren, while remembering that will not suffer it to be a temptation to pride, but rightly understood it will deepen the sense of your responsibility, and call upon you to make the most careful preparation in your power for the noble service that can engage the thought and speech of men.

As we meditate on this vision some things stand out vividly with reference to preaching. (1) We have to win the attention of men. "Hear ye the word of the Lord." I think a great deal is allowable in the way of arresting public attention. You have with all manner of surprises to counteract the dead inertia of men's minds with regard to spiritual things. You must get out of the rut of the commonplace and the expected yourself if you are to lift your hearers out of that rut. What extraordinary things men will do to apprise their fellow-men of some danger that lies in their way. What a fine art advertising has become. What is the meaning of it? The vendor has got somehow to arrest the attention of the purchaser. If he can arouse and reward the curiosity of his crowd with the excellence of his goods he has solved the problem of commercial success. It is better to outrage all the conventions of pulpit style than to preach to nearly empty churches. "Billy" Sunday with all his extravagances of gesture and statement is winning men by thousands into the love and life of God. Dr. Dryas-Dust censures all those methods and holds on his own reposeful and useless way. Don't hire yourselves to rock the Devil's cradles. In manufacturing towns men are employed by the workers as "knockers-up." In good time for men to dress and reach the factories, those callers go from door to door, from street to street, rousing their fellows to the labors of a new day. That "knocking-up" business is your initial duty. You are called to move among souls asleep, crying, "Awake, thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall shine upon thee."

ORIGINALITY NOT THE PREACHER'S AIM.

Then this thought comes to me as I read the passage. We are bearers of glad tidings; we come to men with the inspiration of a great hope. Our preaching must sparkle with the promises of God. Harmony and beauty and strength and life, they are all in this prophet's message. All the things that men's hearts are aching for are in our evangel. We do not create the instincts in men that cry out for the living God. Our fathers did not teach us how to breathe, neither were our mothers crooning their sweet lullabies the inventors of sleep. Men were made to know God and to enjoy Him for ever, and we go to their prison-houses with the key of that knowledge and speak to the despairing out of our hearts may happy in God's forgiving love. We shall have occasion to reprove and rebuke and denounce, but to lead men to the base of Sinai and not conluct them to the place called Calvary will proved that we are unskilled guides. Once more.

THE WAY OUT OF THE DEADLOCK.

III. The way out of this deadlock is by prayer. He who has spoken to the bones is now exhorted to speak to the winds. He who has spoken to men must speak to God. If this breathless army is to become a deathless army the Word must not come unto them in word only, but in power and in the Holy Ghost. And here the hope of the preacher is as full as the promises of God can make it. He draws nigh to God with the authority of exceeding great and precious promises. When we get on our knees we can quote God to God. We can remind the Holy Spirit of the pledges of the Father and the assurances of our Lord Jesus Christ. "Say, Thus saith the Lord."

My young brethren, I want to say this to you with a deep sense of the importance of what I am saying, that the Church will assess your value as its servants more even by your power to speak to the winds than by your fluency in speaking to "the dry bones." If you have power with God you will prevail with men. The Methodist Church calls you not only to fill her pulpits but to feed her altar fires. We have no liturgy except the living one, and ours is a hard case if the leader of our prayers and supplications fails us. The only way to successful ministry in public prayer is to spend much time with God in secret prayer. Our Lord has settled that in what He has taught us concerning private prayer. "Enter into thy chamber. Shut the door, Shut the world out. Realize thyself to be enroomed with God. Pray to the Father which seeth in secret, and Thy Father who seeth in secret Himself shall reward thee openly." Public power is the sequence of private prayer. The beauty of God's holiness lingered on the face of Moses long after his interview with the Eternal had come to an end. Cowper has put this thought in most melodious verse where he sings:

"When one who holds communion with the skies
Has filled his urn where those pure waters rise,
And once more mingles with us meaner things,
'Tis e'en as if an angel shook his wings;
Immortal fragrance fills the circuit wide
And tells us whence those treasures were supplied."

Prayer preceded Pentecost. It would not be quite safe to say that if there had been no prayer there would have been no outpouring of the Holy Spirit at that great final feast of harvest. Christianity was born in a prayer meeting that had lasted ten days. Prayer brought that devoted band into perfect line with God, and fitted them to become obedient anad joyful instruments of His will. The fruitful things, the recreative things, the channels of communication between the central source of life and all its created forms are the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. And this is God's way of helping and reinforcing those whom He calls to the work of reforming and saving society. Our prophet has expressed his thought in another place in these arresting terms: "The nations that are left around about you shall know that I the Lord have builded the ruined places, and planted that which was desolate: I the Lord have spoken it, and I will do it. Thus said the Lord God: For this moreover will I be inquired of by the house of Israel, to do it for them, and I will increase them with men like a flock."

THE MIRACLE OF REVIVAL.

IV. The instruction of this vision is complete in the revival, the coming back to life of those dead men. In response to the preaching miraculous things occurred. But when the breath of God swept down the valley the crowning miracle was witnessed and the dead lived.

This amazing dream has risen into more amazing realities all down the stirring centuries of the Church's life. Preaching and prayer have always eventuated in the spiritual quickening of men. The human and the divine conspire in effectual evangelism. Paul plants, and Apollos waters and God gives the increase. This invariable result filled the soul of Paul with grateful joy. "But thanks be unto God," he witnessed, "which always causes us to triumph in Christ, and maketh manifest through us the savour of His knowledge in every place." "Aways"; "in every place." Wherever he moved this valley of spiritual death met his sight; wherever he preached with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven the dead were restored unto newness of life. Time would fail me to tell of Luther and Wesley and Hugh Price Hughes and many others of deathless evangelistic fame; but Ezekiel's prophecy passed into history with them, and those consecrated men made great discoveries of the forces that may be set free by faithful preaching and intercessory prayer. If our ministry is not marked by conversions, believe me, there is something radically wrong with us. Either we are handling the Word of God deceitfully or we have not received the Holy Ghost. Brethren, your lives will be crowned with imperishable blessing if you give yourselves to the Word of God and to prayer. If you regard yourselves as wholly and always set apart to that twofold service you will save yourselves and those who hear you. In every village revival you promote you will win recruits for God's exceeding great army and lessen those forces of evil that are desolating a world for which your Master lived and died and now for ever lives to carry forward the evolution of its highest life. It is the crowning dignity of your existence that He seeks andaccepts your co-operation with Him.

Sunday School Lesson

THE APPEAL TO CAESAR.

(Acts 25.)

Golden Text.—"It is enough for the disciple that he be as his teacher, and the servant as his lord."—Matt. 10:25.

The fury of the mob which attacked Paul in Jerusalem when he was accused of having profaned the Temple was a natural outburst of fanaticism, similar to that which took possession of the mob at Ephesus, who for two hours kept on shouting "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" although many among them did not know what was the cause of the sudden uproar. When the mob spirit takes hold of men they are utterly unreasonable, and lose all reverence for law or for justice. Even in this age, and in this country, where if anywhere men should be capable of acting soberly and justly, we have had frequent exhibitions of the heartlessness and lawlessness of mobs.

That Jerusalem mob was not therefore anything more than a natural outcropping of the inherent savagery of human nature, and if the rulers of the Jews had afterwards been content to let Paul have a fair trial before an impartial judge the incident would not have had any great significance. But while the fury of mobs is an evanescent force, the spiteful malice of teachers of a false religion who find themselves unable to hold their ground against a teacher of truth is one of the strongest and most persistent forces in human nature.

The religious leaders and rulers of the Jews had plotted and worked persistently against Jesus until they succeeded, as they supposed, in finally getting rid of Him in the cruelest possible way. When His disciples began proclaiming the fact of His resurrection, the rulers were restrained from violence for a time partly by the wise advice of Gamaliel (Acts 5:33-42), but chiefly, no doubt, by the power of God; whose will it was that the people of Jerusalem should have full opportunity to hear the Gospel, so that all who could be induced to receive it might be saved before the city was finally given over to destruction.

It is for this reason, no doubt, that we hear only of one spasmodic outbreak of general persecution in Jerusalem; which occurred in connection with the powerful preaching of Stephen, and Paul seems to have been the moving spirit in that persecution. But while there does not seem to have been any general persecution of Christians at the time of our lesson, although "many thousands" of Jews had become disciples of Christ (Acts 21:20), the great success which Paul had achieved in spreading Christianity among the Jews in many lands, and still more, his bold proclamation of the truth that God was as anxious to save Gentiles as to save Jews, aroused in the breasts of these self-righteous priests a feeling of intense hatred and they were ready to go to any length in defiance of law if necessary to get rid of him.

We are not told who the forty men were who while Paul was still in Jerusalem, took an oath that they would neither eat nor drink until they had killed him, but whoever they were it was the evil spirit of the priests that led them to take such an oath, and the priests themselves became parties to the plot. (Acts 23: 12-15). And now the priests were anxious to have Paul sent back to Jerusalem in order that these assassins might find some opportunity of killing him, even though they would endanger their own lives by doing so.

Paul knew about the plot. He knew that if he was sent to Jerusalem he would be murdered. If he was sent to Rome, he would have to appear before a cruel tyrant for judgment, but the Roman emperor had no special reason for being cruel to him, and Roman justice was just when not biased by personal or political considerations. Moreover Paul had longed to carry the Gospel to Rome, and God had promised him that he should do so. (Acts 23:11). So Paul claimed his privilege as a citizen of Rome to appeal to the emperor, and thus practically took himself out of the jurisdiction of the governor, who could not be trusted to protect him.

Paul was trusting God to protect him, and he knew that God was as well able to protect him in Jerusalem as in Rome, but he knew also that God usually works through human instruments, and that it is the Christian's duty to use all right means that are within his reach for the attainment of right ends. Paul appealed to Caesar because that was the only way of escape open to him from the danger which immediately threatened him, and he left the future confidently in God's hands, as he had been doing ever since his conversion.

Joseph was sent to Egypt as a slave by the malice of his brethren, but long afterwards, he said to them, "Be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves, that ye sold me hither, for God did send me before you to preserve life." (Gen. 45: 5.) Paul was sent to Rome as a prisoner through the malice of his own people, but it was God who really sent Paul to Rome to give testimony for Him, and in consequence Paul was enabled to win converts among the members of the emperor's bodygard and even in the palace itself. (Phil. 1:13; 4:22.) It is not likely that he would have been able to reach such persons if he had gone to Rome as a missionary.

Governor Festus was not at all a bad sort of man as the world goes. He seems to have intended to do right by Paul. Of course the Jews had not told him why they were so anxious to get Paul to Jerusalem, but it seems as if he must have had some suspicion that there might be a plot behind the request; for if he himself had considered that Jerusalem was the right place to decide on the merits of Paul's case, he would hardly have asked whether Paul was willing to go there or not. His putting the question up to Paul seems to prove that while he desired to please the Jews he was not willing to be unjust to his prisoner.

Paul's appeal to Caesar put the governor in a very awkward position, because he was convinced that the accusations against Paul were either false or frivolous, and he said, "It seemeth to me unreasonable, in sending a prisoner, not to signify the charges against him." It is quite evident that Paul's forceful personality had made a strong impression upon Festus, as it did, on every one with whom he came in contact.

By WILLIAM J. ROBINSON

My Fourteen Months At The Front

BOY'S BAPTISM OF FIRE

Copyright, 1916 by LITTLE, BROWN and COMPANY

SYNOPSIS OF FIRST AND SECOND CHAPTERS.

William J. Robinson, an American boy in England in Sept. 1914, finds the firm which he represents in the hands of a receiver and himself out of employment. Inspired with the war spirit of the country he enlists as a trooper in the 5th Dragoon Guards. After a few days training in riding he becomes impatient to get to the front and is attached to the personal staff of a captain of the regiment leaving at once for France. As driver of a motor-car he goes through the first battle of Ypres, and later is transferred to the Army Service Corps. He is sent to the headquarters of the Indian Contingent, and tells many interesting facts about the Sikh soldiers. How the soldiers spent their Christmas in the trenches, and how he helped to bag a sniper, makes a thrilling story.

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

Other traps such as this were all too common along this road, but eventually we cleared the most of them out. Many of the snipers would wear civilian clothes, some would be wearing the British uniform and some would have the nerve to use their own uniforms. We captured some of these beauties alive. Their admissions were almost unbelievable. They confessed to having patrolled the road every night and actually greeted any of our chaps they chanced to pass. They knew the names of most of the regiments in that vicinity, and some of them even knew the nicknames our fellows had for their officers. It is a job that requires heaps of nerve, but it is a dirty, despicable game.

I heard a story which was rather gruesome, but which appealed to the warped sense of humor of the perpetrators. A German sniper was killed one night, and the fellows who brought him down decided to play a joke on an Irishman in their regiment. They took the body of the sniper and carried it about a hundred yards off the road, where they propped it up against a tree, and also fixed a rifle to its shoulder. Then they went in search of the Irishman. When they found him they told him that he had been ordered to go up the road and hunt for a sniper who was potting at the passing traffic.

The Irishman took his rifle and went out in search of the German. Of course he found him, for he couldn't have passed without seeing the trap which had been laid for him. The minute he caught sight of the gray uniform he dropped behind a bale of hay which was lying on the side of the road, and started firing at the supposed sniper. The fellows who had sent him up there came along, and, without being observed by the object of their joke, proceeded to enjoy the fun. The Irishman couldn't understand how it was possible for him to miss his mark at such a short range, and at each shot he was cursing and swearing at his luck. Finally he hit the body so many times that it fell over, and it was not until then that he realized how he had been fooled.

Another sniping incident that happened long after, but which I will tell of here, was the case of a Belgian boy only fourteen years old. On a road which was much used for transport, we noticed that nearly every night some of our officers would be shot. This went on for some time, and no one could explain it. One day one of our fellows brought in this kid, and said that he had found him with a German rifle and ammunition in his possession.

The boy was cross-examined and finally admitted that it was he who had been shooting officers on the Ouderdom road. He said that he had been furnished with the rifle, and told where he got his ammunition each day. He said he had instructions not to shoot any officers with red on their uniform (staff officers). Now why he should have received such an order as this was a mystery to me.

He said that he had been at it for over two weeks, and during that time he had bagged sixteen officers. He said he received six francs (about $1.20) for every officer he shot. He was taken to the rear and shot at once. We tried to follow up the information he had given as to where he had received his ammunition, but his friends had all gone, though, so I suppose they had been warned.

About this time, too, we caught an old man eighty-two years old. In broad daylight he was out with a pair of nippers cutting our wires. We caught men dressed as women, and women dressed as men. We caught people flying pigeons from their houses; in fact, we caught spies doing almost everything to give information.

We were always busy trying to make the trenches we had taken over from the French a little more comfortable. We made wooden gratings for the bottom of them, besides the lookout platform: from empty oil drums we made braziers, and these in particular were mighty agreeable at night.

The country for a couple of miles back of the trenches was deserted. The people had fled, leaving practically everything. Chickens and pigs were running wild, and it is surprising how quickly they will get almost as wild as the wildest animals. A pig hunt with fixed bayonets is a very amusing thing to watch. Get about twenty fellows after a pig and they have their work cut out for them. The pig gives them a good run for their money, but in the end they generally get him, and then comes the march back to camp with the pig held aloft on the ends of several bayonets.

Chicken fishing is great fun, too, but it requires an awful lote of patience. You take a long piece of string and tie a little piece of bread to the end of it. Then you find a spot where there are chickens about. Scatter some crumbs around, and also drop the piece of bread you have on the end of the string. Then you find a convenient tree and sit down with the other end of the string in your hand and wait for the chickens to "bite." When one comes to your piece of bread you begin jerking it nearer to the tree behind which you are hiding. When he comes within striking distance, you jump as if you were falling on a football, and if you are lucky you will have chicken for dinner.

I was out one day in a motor with a staff captain and Dave Smith, the heavy-weight champion whom I bumped against during my first days in the army. We had been up to a brigade headquarters, and were on return trip. I had taken a shorter way coming back, and it was along a very narrow road. Dave was sitting in the front with me and the captain was in the tonneau. We were bowling along at a fairly good pace, and I had visions of being back in time for dinner.

I noticed a few cavalrymen away ahead of us, but they were so far ahead I didn't pay much attention to them. The first that I knew we were striking anything out of the ordinary was when Dave grabbed my rifle out of the bucket and began firing over the windshield. Then I took another look and saw the cavalrymen were Germans, and there were seven of them.

The road was so narrow that there wasn't a ghost of a chance to turn around, and I figured that if we rushed them we could bluff our way through, whereas, if we stopped they would see that they outnumbered us two to one, and the chances were we would get the worst of it. I was so excited I was trembling all over, and the captain was shouting orders at the top of his voice.

Dave was the only cool man in the car, and he was sending shot after shot at them as calmly as if he were on a rifle range. He shouted to me, "Go like the deuce. Crowd 'em off the road."

When they saw how we were gaining on them, six of them left the road and hit out across country. I thought Dave must have hit the other fellow, for he simply put the spurs to his horse and stuck right to the middle of the road. He didn't attempt to fire at us at all, he was just going for all he was worth.

When I saw this I started after him in earnest, and he didn't have a chance in the world. That car I had then did seventy-eight miles an hour on her test, and I hardly gave German horses credit for such speed as that. As we got closer to him Dave quit firing, for it would have been murder to shoot a man in a trap such as he was in. He kept to the centre of the road, though, and he wouldn't give an inch.

I was blowing that old siren for all it was worth, and I opened the cut-out to make all the noise I could, trying to scare his horse off the road, and the animal wanted to get out of the way, too, but the rider held him in.

At last Dave said, "I'll make him move," and he sent a bullet so close I'll bet he could have kissed it as it went by. He gave way then all right, and as he did I pulled up alongside of him. As we came up he pulled a revolver and fired two shots, which just went over my head. Dave leaned over and caught him by the belt. He yanked him clear of the saddle and slung him into the back of the car. He landed on top of the captain, and those two were so mixed up you couldn't tell one from the other.

I stopped the car as quickly as I could, and we soon had him "saying Uncle," though he fought like a wildcat for a few minutes. The captain got the worst of it, for he had a beautiful "shiner" and the skin off his knuckles. When we searched him we found thirty-three English ten shilling notes on him. He had taken them from some of our fellows, of course, but what made us mad was that the captain would not allow us to keep them.

He said it would not be honest, but I noticed that when we handed him over to some French cavalry a little later, they didn't hesitate about taking them, and Dave and I sat in the car and watched them splitting it among themselves. I felt rather sorry for the poor devil, for he said that he and the rest of his squad had been hiding for five days and five nights and that they didn't know where they were. They had become desperate and decided to run for it in the open. The other six came in and surrendered later in the day.

CHAPTER V.

SUPPLIES FOR AN ARMY.

The organization that enables us to get our supplies is remarkable. These supplies are brought across the Channel daily. The railway lines run right down to the docks, so the goods are put on the trains as they are taken out of the ship. Each division, army corps, and army has its own railhead, or, in other words, each one of these units has its own station to which its supplies are delivered. Every unit has its own Supply Column which is made up of any number of motor trucks, the total varying according to the strength of the unit. These motor trucks pull up on each side of the train, and the supplies are shifted from the train to the motors in a very short space of time. Each motor truck is loaded with only one kind of goods, and as the column leaves the station yard, all vehicles carrying the same kind of goods group themselves together, so that when they finally move off, ten trucks of meat may be leading the column followed by various numbers of truck loads of bread, groceries, clothing, hay and grain, petrol and mechanical supplies. In this way the goods are all dumped together, and they practically form separate little stores for each article.

The "first dump," as it is called, is a place cleared away on the side of the road where the men may deposit the supplies so that it will be convenient for the horse transport to come and get them. Here the goods are unloaded, and the motor column returns to the headquarters. After it is dark the horse transport come down from the trenches, load their waggons, and immediately return to the trenches, where the supplies are issued to each unit for distribution to the smaller units. The motors complete their work in an incredibly short time. They have seven or eight miles to carry their loads, and in some cases even further, yet within two or three hours from the time they leave their camps in the morning, they are back again, and the army has been provided for for another day.

To each motor vehicle three men are assigned. They are known as the first, second, and third drivers, and are all of them qualified chauffeurs. In case anything happens to the first driver the others are there to take his place. The first driver has the care of the engine and the driving of the truck, while the other two men have the greasing and oiling, the cleaning of the vehicle, and they also assist in the loading and unloading of the supplies. The motors are inspected daily, and if not in perfect running order, they are at once taken care of by the column workshops. These workshops are very efficient, and it is remarkable what thorough work they can turn out. They are each fitted with a lathe, forge, benches, etc., the lathe being run by a small motorcycle engine provided for that purpose. If for any reason the column is unable to repair a motor, that vehicle is at once sent to one of the bases where there are stationary workshops, and a new truck is sent back to replace it. The mechanics in these workshops are all trained men, and are obliged to pass severe tests before being accepted for the work. Many of them are men who have worked on the building of cars in the factories in England, and in cases like this, they are allowed to specialize on the cars they are familiar with. The only other mechanics who can claim to be their superiors are those of the Royal Flying Corps, and they are absolutely the cream of the mechanical world, and are one of the highest paid bodies of men in the British Army.

Another branch of the Mechanical Transport which is very much up to date is the Department of Stores and Accessories. The men in this department are not necessarily trained men, but they must be good managers, as they keep in stock all spare parts which are likely to be called for. Besides this they have charge of the petrol, oil, grease, carbide, tires for light cars, and in fact everything that is likely to be used on an automobile. The petrol is all sent from England in two-gallon tins. These tins are sealed when they are filled, and if a seal is broken when a tin of petrol is issued to a driver, or if it appears to have been opened, he may refuse it and demand one with the seal intact. In this way the chance of receiving defective or impure petrol is avoided.

There are practically all known makes of motor trucks and cars at the front, as many of them were commandeered at the beginning of the war. Then again, all the motor manufacturers in England are working day and night to keep the armies supplied with these vehicles. There are also a good many American makes in use there. I think there are more Peerless trucks in the British Army than any other American make of car. As I understand it, the reason for this is that there were several shiploads of these trucks bought by the German Government, but they were captured by the English while en route for Germany.

The work of the chaplains at the front is not spoken of very much, yet they work as hard and do as much good as any man in any other branch of the service. They are usually attached to the Royal Army Medical Corps, as they have a better chance to work among the sick and wounded there than they would in any other branch of the service. I have seen a chaplain holding service in a field on a Sunday morning, and during the service the enemy commenced to shell some huts close by. I firmly believe that if it had not been contrary to orders, he would have continued to worship just the same as though nothing was happening.

The Royal Army Medical Corps is a tremendous unit, and here, too, will be found some of the bravest men in the army even though they are noncombatants. This Corps is always referred to as the R. A. M. C., and the British "Tommy" speaks of it as the "Rob All My Comrades." There is a reason for this, of course, and as near as I can make out it is this: When a man is sick or wounded, and is obliged to go into hospital, all his belongings are taken from him. He is supposed to get them all back when he is discharged from hospital, but when one considers the thousands that are taken care of by the hospitals, it is only reasonable to believe that a great many of the little bundles are bound to go astray. Tommy cannot see this, however, so he grumbles and growls a little, and often refers to the corps in uncomplimentary terms. The nurses in the hospitals are worshipped and adored by the soldiers and surely this is as it should be, for they are suffering almost as much as the men, and yet they keep cheerful and supply the tender womanly sympathy which means so much when in physical anguish. They are a wonderful body of women, and their work is appreciated. Some of them are close enough to the front to be under fire, and they are as brave as the men when it comes to facing danger.

During an aeroplane raid last fall I had a chance to watch some of the nurses. We had about thirty German aeroplanes over our encampment dropping bombs. As they went back to their own lines, they flew over a hospital located in an open field. There were huge red crosses painted on the top of every tent, so it would seem that any mistake as to the nature of the camp would be impossible. Nevertheless as the taubes passed over they dropped several bombs in the hospital, and killed quite a number of the poor chaps who were already wounded. The nurses worked as hard as they could trying to quiet the rest of the men, and it is no easy task, for while a soldier may face almost anything when he is well, it is a very different matter when he is lying helpless, wounded and in pain on a stretcher.

I was very much interested to learn how a man's mail was taken care of when anything had happened to him. It seemed to me that the chance of his letters being returned before his people could be notified was very great. On asking about this I find that when a man has been killed his letters are marked "Killed," but instead of being sent directly to his people they are returned to the War Office, and are sent from there, after the casualty has been made known, to his relatives. In this way many people are saved a great deal of premature worry and uneasiness.

I shall never forget the time I saw the Royal Horse Artillery go into action, for a more thrilling sight would be hard to imagine. I was out alone in the car, and I had been doing patrol duty. I went rather closer to our firing line than I intended to, but decided to push on until I struck the "route Nationale," so I would have a good road all the rest of the way back to camp.

I had to go through the village of Dickebusch, and, as I came to the crossroads just outside the village, a sentry stopped me and said I could not go on. It seems that some Germans had got a machine gun in the steeple of the church, and were cleaning up everything that tried to pass. The horse artillery had been sent for, and I learned that they were on their way even then.

I decided to wait around and see what happened, so I pulled in to the side of the road. I had hardly stopped when I heard a rush and rattle that sounded like an old flivver in the distance. Around the curve dashed eight horses on the dead gallop, pulling an eighteen-pounder behind them. They dashed by, but about fifty yards ahead of me they swung around and trained that gun on the church.

There was a moment's pause and then she spoke, and away went steeple, Germans, machine gun and all. The first shot had been a direct hit, and it couldn't have been better if they had tried a thousand years.

It was the very next day after this event that I got into as tight a fix as I ever care to find myself. I was ordered to take three officers to a place called Kemmel. I had been there before, and from what I had seen then I wasn't eager about making the trip again. But one of the first lessons I had learned was that in the army you do what you are told to do, and if you don't like it, do it anyway.

We started off about 1 o'clock and espected to be back by five. I noticed as I came to the Kemmel road that there were two sentries on duty there, but as they only saluted the officers and didn't say anything I thought no more about it. Now Kemmel lies at the foot of a hill and is tucked in between Mt. Noir and Mt. Kemmel. It would be a cozy little place in peace time, but it is an awful trap to get caught in when there is a war on.

I sent the car up the hill as fast as she could go, and it is a long climb. As we went over the brow and started on the down grade we ran right under the noses of the German artillery observers. This road was officially closed and those sentries should have stopped us.

Well, it scared me so that I went down that hill so fast those officers must have thought they were in a parachute. As we entered the village the shells commenced to drop in on us and we ran for the nearest shelter, which happened to be a brewery.

There wasn't much left of the place, anyway, as it had been in German hands, and we had shelled them out of it, and when we had taken it they had shelled us out of it. Anyway, we left the car and crawled into the cellar. It was wet and filthy, but it looked just like Heaven to me that day.

We lay in all this filth hour after hour, while the shells literally poured in all around us. They certainly wasted a lot of good ammunition trying to get us, but the best of it was that they didn't succeed. One of the officers remarked, during a moment's silence, that the Crown Prince of Germany must have made his headquarters in the place when it was in German hands. Another officer replied that he wished the Crown Prince was there now.

We lay there till the fire let up, which it did about 5 o'clock. I was worrying what had become of the car. If it was gone we might just as well kiss ourselves goodby, for our chances of getting out on foot would be slim.

When the fire had abated we came out and looked around. The enemy certainly had made a mess of the place, for even the top story of the brewery had been shot away from over our heads. I went to look the car over, and you can just believe I was relieved to find that, aside from having a few holes through the body, it was all right.

The officers decided to wait until it was dark before chancing the run back past those "Boches" as the French call the Germans. I didn't know what was going to happen to us. I wasn't very familiar with the road, and I was afraid they would have some kind of a barricade up, or have a few machine guns trained on us or something equally unpleasant.

(To be Continued.)

Tramp—"Can't you give me somethin' to eat, ma'am?" Lady of the House—"Yes, would you like a piece of homemade pie?" Tramp—"I asked for food, ma'am, not work."

Children's Corner

THANKSGIVING.

T's for the turkey, so toothsome and good.
H is for holiday, well understood.
A's for the apples which make sauce and pie
N's for the noise of the children knee-high.
K's for the kitchen where the good things are made.
S is for spices and sweet marmalade.
G's for the games which we play until night.
I's for the ices so cold and so white.
V's for the vines which encircle each plate.
I's for the illness which comes to us late.
N's for the nuts and raisins, you know.
G's for the gratitude we all should show.

—C. B. Jordan.

TIMMY'S THANKSGIVING DINNER.

Not all of us have dainty abundant Thanksgiving dinners this year, but we have wholesome food and enough, and we can have great joy of sharing with those whose provision is less plentiful. It is the joyful grateful spirit that is thankful and shares the joy with others which makes Thanksgiving a real feast day. Mr. Jacob A. Riis told a friend one day that inhis efforts to help the poorer people he had many intense experiences. "The pathetic ones," he said, "were so intense that to anyone who had not actually been there, they were unbelievable. For example, one cold and dreary Thanksgiving evening as I passed a famous restaurant I saw a little urchin standing before the area. Through the area gratings, the kitchen, beautifully illuminated, could be seen. The cook, in his white dress, basted half a dozen great brown birds.

"'Hi, Timmy!' the urchin cried, and a second urchin turned towards him.

"'Hi, Timmy! Come an' eat yer crust in the smell from this 'ere kitchen. It makes it taste just like roast turkey.'"

THREE HAPPY PUMPKINS.

The three pumpkins grew on three neighboring vines, and from the day they came into the world blowing their golden blossom trumpets each of them fairly beamed with happiness and self-satisfaction.

They liked the rich soil into which their roots ran deep; they liked the sun and the rain; they liked the hoeing and tending the farmer gave them, and they grew and grew.

While the first was yet green, Dick came along and scratched two words on the rind, "Dozyville Fair."

"Oh," thought the pumpkin, "what a great end I am born for!"

Neither sun nor wind nor rain could remove these magic words. They grew as the pumpkins grew, and finally they stood out in rough gray-green lines on a broad yellow background—for the pumpkin had grown as big and round and golden as the harvest moon that shone down upon him at night.

To the Dozyville Fair went the pumpkin. He hobnobbed with monstrous beets, curly leaved cabbages, pink celery, giant corn, and a wonderful rutabaga pig with wooden legs and black shoe-button eyes.

Finally a blue first-prize was pinned to the fortunate pumpkin's back, and everybody that came along stopped and looked and wondered, and said: "My, what a big, fine pumpkin!"

And so the first pumpkin was very, very happy, because he thought the very best thing a pumpkin could be was a premium pumpkin!

The second pumpkin grew even bigger than the first, but he was not round and golden like the harvest moon. In fact, he was rather longish and greenish.

It was at twilight that Teddy stole it to the field, and with his sharp jackknife and practiced hand gave him eyes and a nose and a mouth that seemed about to burst into a tremendous shout. His seeds were neatly scooped out through a hole in his back, and a candle set to light up his empty interior. In short, he became a Jack-o'-lantern—the very next thing to a boy!

And so the second pumpkin was very, very happy, because he thought the very best thing a pumpkin could be was a Jack-o'-lantern!

And what was left for the third pumpkin?

Well, this great yellow pumpkin belonged to Dolly, and grandmother made it into a pie. It was a wonderful pie. It was deep and spicy and rich, with a melting crust and a sugary golden-brown top.

And so the third pumpkin was very happy, too, because he thought the very best thing a pumpkin could be was a pumpkin pie.—"Little Folks."

OUR MAIL BAG.

Dear Editor,—I suppose you have forgotten me because I have not written you for such a long time. I went down to my Grandma's farm for my holidays. I spent quite an enjoyable time there. Every morning I would take the calf up to the pasture. One morning the hose was laying across the lane and the calf stopped and sniffed it, and then jumped about 3ft. over the hose. It was really a funny sight. One day I went round taking pictures of the things on the farm. I got a picture of chickens, the cow, the calf, and the front of the house. I will close now, as it is near my bedtime. Yours sincerely

GORDON CALDER.

Dear Editor,—I received the "Witness" pin, and I thank you very much for it. I had lots of fun. School has started, and there is work ahead of us till Christmas. I am ten years old and am in the Junior Third. Our teacher's name is Miss Gillies. I have got some potatoes to show at the school fair, which will be on the 26th of September. I have a sister four years old; she fell off a chair and broke her ankle. The doctor put it in a plaster of paris cast. I think I will close now. Yours truly,

ROBERT WISEMAN.

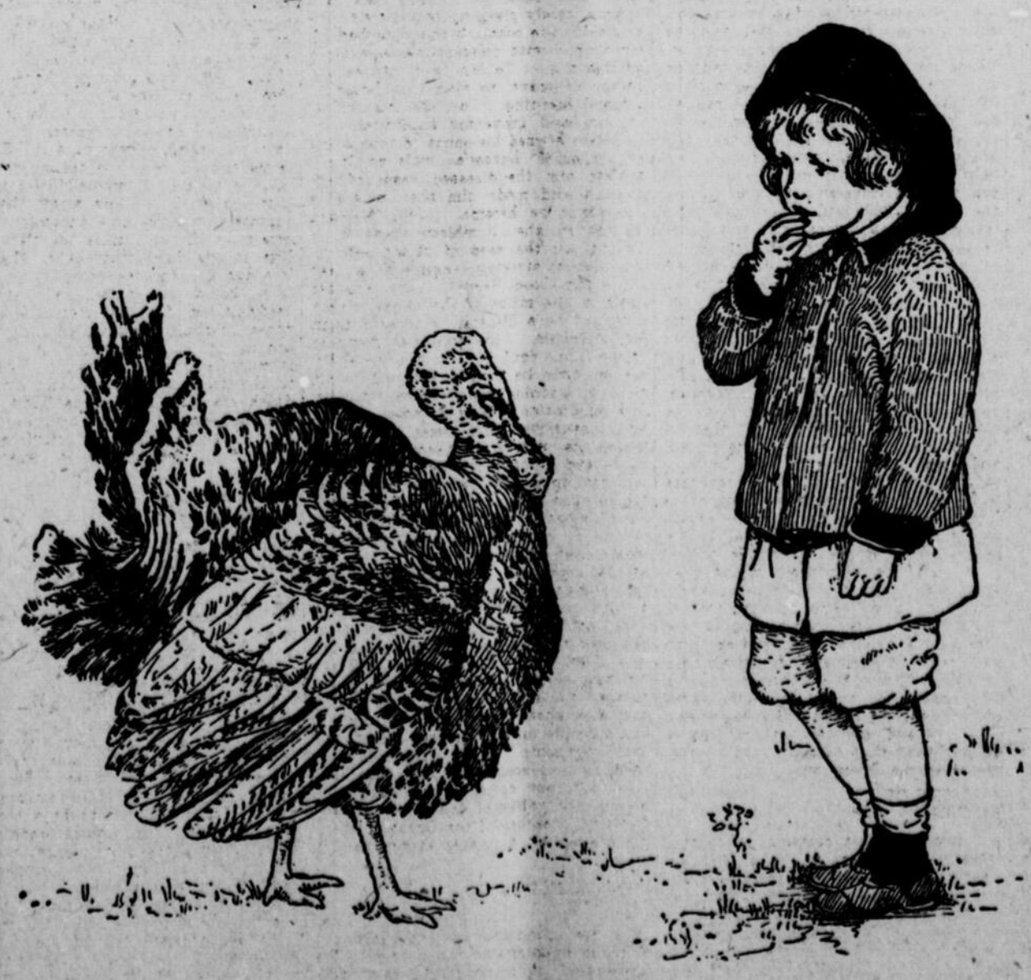
Dear Editor,—Just a line to thank you for the pleasant surprise I received Friday, in the shape of a "Witness" pin. Thank you very much for it; it is very pretty. I shall keep it always. It has been very hot and suitry, but we have nearly all our crops in. We have had very poor success with our chickens this year. Hardly any one round here has had good success either. My sister and I have the whooping cough. It is a very unpleasant thing. We have no colt this year, but our neighbors have, and our horse is so envious of the other one. Last night my eldest sister and I went to get our horse who was in the field next the one where the colt was. Florrie was right up beside the colt sniffing it through the wires. Oh! how Florrie would have liked it. She did not want to come away a bit. I remain, yours sincerely,

MARY BROADFOOT.

Dear Editor,—Here I am again. It is quite a long while since I have written to your paper, and I guess you have forgotten me. Our school opened August 15th; but I had boils, and was not able to go; boils are very bad things. There are lots of letters in the "Witness," but nobody I know.. I have two pets, a calf and a kitten. I call the calf Jack, and the kitten Dorothy; the kitten is dark grey, and the calf is brown. I have an aunt and an uncle, and seven cousins at the war. Yours truly,

LAURA GORDON.

Our Competition



TED AND HIS TURKEY.

Just a picture to color for a starter. I have a lot of things I want you to try, but with school just well under way, and glorious weather out of doors, we won't spend too much time on indoor puzzles yet.

There will be three prizes, one for Seniors, one for Juniors, and one for Tiny Tots. So try your best and see if you can get the prize in your class.

Be sure to write your full name, age, if under 12, and address, on the corner of your picture; color it as prettily as you can and send it quickly to the Children's Corner Editor, "Weekly Witness," Montreal, Que.

NUBBINS.

Grandpa was going away for a fortnight, so mamma and the three girls came to spend the time with grandma.

"When I come back the sweet corn will be ready to eat," grandpa had said the morning he went away.

The children found the loveliest place to play with their dolls, ona rock back of the sweet corn in the garden, all shaded by a big maple tree.

The very first day Marjorie spied a bunch of the pale green silk sticking up from the top of an ear of corn.

"Oh," she cried, "how sweet that would be on Dollykin's hat." And she pulled down the tall stalk and robbed the ear of its shining plume.

Then Ida and Doris found plumes for their dolls' hats, too, but the next day all the plumes were withered and dried up.

"Never mind," said Doris, "more are growing. The dollies shall have fresh plumes, so they shall."

So the little girls picked the soft, shining silk about as fast as it came. They made little braids of it, which they wound around the dolls' heads, though no one was ever known to have green hair before.

"I think I have read," said Marjorie, wisely, "that mermaids have green hair."

"I'm sure it would be all right if it were only stylish," said Doris.

"Anyhow," added Ida, "it's the beautifulest green that ever was."

More than once a day the dolls must have fresh plumes in their hats, and, of course, with all this, the little girls broke down a good many cornstalks; but they meant no harm.

Every day they spoke of the treat they should have when grandpa came home—boiled corn and roast corn! They could hardly wait for the time to come.

It was after dark when grandpa came home, but when he went into the garden next morning he was shocked to find the corn so broken and trampled. And not one full ear of corn could he find, for it had been robbed of the silk which fed it.

"Tut, tut!" he exclaimed when he came in to breakfast and saw the three little bright faces. "Who's been spoiling the sweet corn?"

"We didn't spoil it," said Marjorie; "we only took out the silk."

"And you couldn't eat that," Doris hastened to add.

Then grandpa took an ear of corn from his pocket and showed them the wonderful way that the tiny threads of silk ran down to each little kernel and fed it with the pollen which fell from the tassels above. It was all so interesting that the children forgot to eat their oatmeal till it was cold.

"And now shan't we have any corn to eat?" asked Ida.

"Not very good, I fear," replied grandpa. "It will mostly be nubbins." And so it proved.—Mrs. M. W. Baker, in "The Child's Hour."

CHILDREN'S THANKSGIVING HYMN.

For all that God in mercy sends:
For health and dear ones, home and friends,
For comfort in the time of need,
For every kindly word and deed,
For happy thoughts and holy talk,
For guidance in our daily walk,
For everything give thanks.

For beauty in this world of ours,
For verdant grass and lovely flowers,
For song of birds, for hum of bees,
For the refreshing summer breeze,
For hill and plain, for streams and wood,
For the great ocean's mighty flood,
For everything give thanks.

For the sweet sleep which comes with night,
For the returning morning's light,
For the bright sun which shines on high,
For stars that glitter in the sky,—
For these, and everything we see,
O Lord, our hearts we lift to Thee,
And give Thee hearty thanks.

—'Lutheran Young People.'

Why is a wealthy lady of fashion like a Thanksgiving turkey? Because she must have a dressing maid (made.)

Why is a new dress in the hands of a dressmaker like a Thanksgiving turkey? Because it must be cut and basted.

What flowers make a nice pickle for a Thanksgiving dinner? Cauliflowers.

LETTERS FROM READERS

HELL.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—The Rev. Dr. Henderson, pastor of Timothy Eaton Memorial Methodist Church, Toronto, is reported as making the statement that the "hell of the popular theological type is non-existent," and as adding, "If any one could conceive of God as having in any part of His universe a place reserved for torture, then your God is my Devil." While I am afraid that few of his brethren in the Methodist ministry will endorse this statement, yet all liberal-minded Christians will thank him for thus speaking his thoughts, and support him. To conceive of such a place as the popular theology teaches is enough to darken Heaven, and cast a cloud on the Glory of God, but when added to this, men of the Bishop Horner or Billy Sunday type of preachers, will tell you of many souls whom they know who have gone to that place, and sometimes treat it as rather a joke, one feels that this is not in accordance with the mind of Jesus, but borrowed from the theology of the middle ages.

Jesus once, it is true, throws back the veil and shows us a man not only alive, but conscious, in the future state, but the flame and thirst were in the man, not external to him. This was in Hades, or the spirit world, or world of the dead. He mostly uses Gehenna in his teachings, which, taken from the picture of the Valley of the Son of Hinnom outside the walls of Jerusalem, where fires were constantly kept burning to burn the offal and dead carcases, conveys to my mind the idea of utter destruction. Paul in all his writings never mentions Hell, but implies utter destruction as the climax of sin.

Supposing, however, that the immortality of the wicked could be proved, is it not a more fearful picture to contemplate than any torture, the picture of this divinely constituted soul, made in its Creator's image, so transformed by sin as to be a meet companion for devils, and whose one cry is "Evil be thou my good." The thought that I may become such a being fills me with more horror than does all their talk of fire and brimstone.

But men of the type described above will say, "How are you going to warn men of the doom which awaits them if you do away with the idea of a material Hell." To this I would answer, "Draw the picture drawn above of a soul abandoned to sin; that done, show them the picture of the outstretched arms of Jesus on the cross; let them witness that divine agony prompted by love, and the heart that will not melt at such a sight will not be alarmed by all the most fearful pictures of hellfire that the most fertile imagination can portray.

Besides, this style of preaching has utterly failed in the past. In the countries where it is taught to-day in all its forbidding imagery, the standard of morals are much lower than in many others where it is not taught. We must have a reasonable faith, and that a God of love could at the same time be guilty of such fiendish cruelty paralyzes both faith and reason. While ministers still take it for granted, few in their heart of hearts really believe it. It is, therefore, time, as Dr. Henderson says, for men to speak out and give the lie to a dogma dishonoring to God, and subversive of the Gospel in that it drives many timid souls into the fold of scepticism.

PETER URQUHART SINCLAIR.
The Manse, Eldorado, Ont.

Note.—There is no doubt that Scripture speaks very plainly about hell, if we take the word as it appears in our translation and apply to it, as we currently do, the figures of the Revelation, a book of extreme symbolism. But inquiry into the meaning of the Hebrew and Greek words as understood by those to whom they were addressed, gives vaguer results. The Hebrew word described a place of gloom and of very imperfect consciousness. "Can the dead praise Thee." "There is no device in the grave whither thou hastenest." The Hebrew hope, expressed in Job, was in a resurrection of the body: "Yet in my flesh shall I see God." Hades, the word commonly used in the New Testament, derived its meaning from the common conception of the Greeks and Romans with regard to the place of the dead, which is vividly described in Latin by Virgil. The parable of the rich man and Lazarus fits very well into that description, for in that Hades there were places both for the good and bad. Virgil represents Aeneas as conversing with some of each within a short walk of each other, though separated by impassable barriers. In the New Testament there are also Gehenna, the valley of Hinnom, described above, Outer Darkness, where there is weeping and gnashing of teeth, and Tartarus, which is the Latin equivalent for Hades. We should know better what our Lord meant by Outer Darkness if we knew what that phrase conveyed to the people of His generation. It certainly implies something fearful. The Pharisees believed in a resurrection both of the just and unjust, some to felicity, some to shame and everlasting contempt. Offensive expressions such as that attributed to a Toronto minister with regard to solemn beliefs are liable to be exaggerated in repetition, and are in any case reprehensible.

ON GIVING CIGARETTES TO THE SOLDIERS.

The following letter, though long, is of interest, as those who have come back from the front, even inveterate smokers, say that cigarette smoking is being altogether too heavily indulged in, especially as the gift tobacco is of the very worst. The government issues every week a two-ounce ration either of smoking or cigarette tobacco, which is of fairly good quality, and sufficient. The voluntary contributions sent by tobacco funds come in great quantities at a time, and are for the most part atrocious in quality. These occasional debauches of bad tobacco supplied by gift funds are doing much harm to the nerves of our men at the front. There is one fund we believe in Canada which is sending out tobacco of good quality. But because it is not distributed in regular expected quantities, but in unusual and excessive lots, is doing more harm than so much tobacco should do. The exigencies of soldiering make the cigarette, the worst form of tobacco smoking, more popular than it would be under ordinary circumstances, and many a soldier is having his nervous system undermined by it.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In view of the great increase in the use of cigarettes which must result from the appeals that are being made "in the interest of our soldier boys" for contributions to tobacco funds, and from the wide advertising that Tobacco Trusts are thus securing, the Nova Scotia Women's Christian Temperance Union reiterates its condemnation of the use of cigarettes and has decided, also, "in the interest of our soldier boys," and all others, to give the widest publicity practicable to the following facts, figures and considerations:—

1. As a result of enlightenment and education public sentiment in regard to the injurious effects of the use of tobacco, in any form, by those of immature age—and particularly in regard to the use of cigarettes—has proved strong enough in the following countries to procure laws prohibiting the sale of it to minors: Great Britain, Australia, Japan, all of the States of the United States, and the Dominion of Canada. The age limit varies in different countries and States. The States of Iowa, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and Arkansas prohibit the sale of cigarettes altogether. Ten other States forbid the sale of them to persons under twenty-one, and in only one State, Maryland, is the age limit as low as fifteen. Canada forbids the sale to those under sixteen.

2. Leading churches in this Dominion and in the United States have pronounced against the use of cigarettes, and have published and caused to be distributed leaflets and tracts showing the evils resulting from the cigarette habit. Also the great International Sunday School Association, several years since, set apart one of the quarterly Temperance Sundays as Anti-cigarette Sunday—a day for special teaching in regard to the effects of cigarette smoking and for the presentation of the anti-cigarette pledge and the distribution of literature.

3. Scientists have pronounced against the cigarette. Of the mass of testimony of this class space forbids quoting more than two: Luther Burbank, "the plant wizard," and Thomas A. Edison. The former says: "To assist me in my work of budding—work that is as accurate and exacting as watch-making—I have a force of twenty men. I have to discharge men from this force if incompetent. Some time ago my foreman asked me if I took pains to inquire into the personal habits of my men. On being answered in the negative, he surprised me by saying that the men I found unable to do the delicate work of budding invariably turned out to be smokers or drinkers. These men, while able to do the rough work of farming, call budding and other delicate work 'puttering,' and have to give it up, owing to an inability to concentrate their nerve force. Even men who smoke one cigar a day cannot be trusted with some of my delicate work. Cigarettes are even more damaging than cigars, and their use by young boys is little short of criminal, and will produce in them the same results that sand placed in a watch will produce,—destruction. Several of my young acquaintances are in their graves who gave promise of making happy and useful citizens; and there is no question whatever that cigarettes alone were the cause of their destruction. No boy living would commence the use of cigarettes if he knew what a useless, soulless, worthless thing they would make of him."

To Edison is due the discovery of the most baneful poison connected with the cigarette. For several years he had been experimenting with combustion of various substances for the purpose of discovering a suitable filament for use in incandescent lamps, and it was during this research that the harmful effects of "acrolein" were observed. In a manuscript letter to Henry Ford (of automobile fame) the great scientist states: "The injurious agent in cigarettes comes principally from the burning paper wrapper. The substance thereby formed is called 'acrolein.' It has a violent action on the nerve centres, producing degeneration of the cells of the brain, which is quite rapid among boys. Unlike most narcotics this degeneration is permanent and uncontrollable. I employ no person who smokes cigarettes." Mr. Edison is elsewhere quoted as saying: "Acrolein is one of the most deadly drugs in its effects on the human body. The burning of ordinary cigarette paper always produces acrolein. I can hardly exaggerate the dangerous nature of this agent, and yet this is what a man or boy is dealing with every time he smokes an ordinary cigarette."

That all of the poison of cigarette wrappers, however, is not developed by their combustion is evidenced by the testimony of the president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of Georgia, who made the following homely experiment. She says: "I have heard amateur chemists say: 'I have investigated and find that cigarette papers contain no poison.' We have read that they do contain lime, lead and arsenic, a solution used to toughen the paper. Several years ago I stepped into a grocer's and bought a package of cigarette wrappers, such as were given away at that time with Durham smoking tobacco. I took two small bottles, filled them with water, soaked the cigarette wrappers in one and an equal weight of white tissue paper in the other water. I found that a few drops of the water containing the cigarette wrappers would kill a mouse immediately, while the water from the other bottle did not affect it at all. I have killed dozens of mice with this water, and others have tried the same experiment with the same result."

4. Doctors of standing and repute have condemned the cigarette. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, recently chief of the federal bureau of chemistry at Washington, and regarded as, without question, the leading authority in the United States on the relation between health and food, says:

"I commend Mr. Ford, Mr. Edison, and all people who join them in efforts to curtail or restrict, obliterate or destroy the pernicious habit of cigarette smoking. The use of cigarettes is making inroads on the strength of the nerves of all who smoke them, especially on that of boys of tender years and of women who smoke them because they think the practice is smart."

The editor of the "Medical World" says of cigarettes: "The worst of tobacco is found in them. The feature of their use which makes them most dangerous, and which is most subtly enslaving and demoralizing, is the practically universal habit of inhaling the smoke."

The London "Lancet," probably the foremost medical publication in the world, made an exhaustive examination of cigarettes about four years ago. The following is an excerpt from the report made on that occasion:

"To aldehydes the poisonous effect of crude, immature whiskey are ascribed, although they occur in relatively small quantities, but the furfural contained in the smoke of only one Virginian cigarette may amount, according to our experiments, to as much as is present in a couple of fluid ounces of whiskey. Furfural is stated to be about fifty times as poisonous as ordinary alcohol, and small doses cause symptoms of transient irritation, such as ataxia, tremors and twitching, while in adequate quantities it gives rise to epileptiform convulsions, general muscular paralysis, ending in paralysis of the respiratory muscles."

The principal of Eastern High School, Detroit, who has each year hundreds of youths under his charge, states:

"The experience of many years, chiefly with boys between the ages of thirteen and nineteen, has persuaded me that of all the agencies which make for failure in high school work the cigarette evil is the most serious with which we have to deal."

The Cadillac Motor Car Company, of Detroit, owning several large factories, testifies as follows:—

"Several years ago we made a study of the effects of cigarette smoking on the morals and efficiency of men in our employ, and found that those who smoked them were invariably loose in their morals and very apt to be untruthful, and were far less productive. We do not now employ men that we know use cigarettes."

Numerous street car and railway companies refuse employment to cigarette users. The manager of the Union Pacific Railway says:—

"We might as well go to a lunatic asylum for our employees as to hire cigarette smokers;" and the superintendent of a street railway company of St. Louis says: "Under no circumstances will I hire a man who smokes cigarettes. He is as dangerous on the front of a motor as a man who drinks—even more so, as his nerves are apt to give way at any moment."

In view of the foregoing testimony and a great amount of similar testimony that might be added we submit that it is no kindness, but the reverse, to furnish our young men at the front, or those who are preparing to go, with cigarettes. Even supposing that the war will continue till the close of the year, we still hope that the large majority of those who have enlisted will return. Many—too many—will come back to the work and duties of life crippled in body and broken in health. Dare any of us, for whom they are making the sacrifice, assume the responsibility of supplying them with the means to further handicap themselves by putting "an enemy in the mouths to steal away their brains?" Dare we tempt them to contract a habit which will weaken their will power and blunt their moral sense?

An officer writing to the W. C. T. U. of London, Ont., says: "We have never been able to supply the men with one-tenth the amount of reading matter required. Boys will walk miles to secure torn books or fragments of magazines, in the hope of forgetting their surroundings in a good story. A few dozen copies of a weekly or a good periodical would mean far more to these boys than this superfluous supply of tobacco."

Major-General W. G. Knox, telling of his experience with his soldiers during the South African war, says: "During the siege of Ladysmith, when for some months I lived entirely with the men, I cannot describe the torture that confirmed smokers suffered when tobacco ran out, but the cigarette smoker was in a worse plight. Officers whom I had known for years and esteemed highly for their military virtues showed absolute want of nerve so enfeebled had their systems become by excessive smoking."

A gentleman who has kept in touch with the present camp at Niagara says there are some of the boys there so overpowered by the use of cigarettes that they cannot dress in the morning till they have consumed a number. One colonel writes home that he is shocked at the ravages liquor and tobacco had made among his men, a quarter of whom, that had been passed by the doctors, he had been obliged to discard.

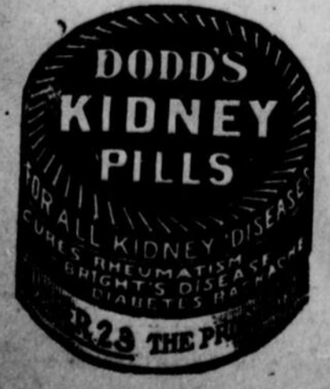
Such is the type of young men that our generous gifts of cigarettes are helping to make. Is it the type that the nations will need during the difficult days of reconstruction that will follow the war?

We appeal to all who have thoughtlessly provided these so-called "comforts" no longer to allow their sympathies to get the better of their judgment. The wholesale supply of tobacco and cigarettes is doubtless filling the coffers of tobacco trusts, but it is neither contributing to the successful prosecution of the war nor contributing to the real comfort or welfare of the soldiers.

Who knows, moreover, for how many serious blunders cigarette poisoned brains may be responsible?

Finally, we appeal most earnestly to all who have ever used their influence against the cigarette evil—school teachers, Sunday-school teachers, pastors, and temperance workers—to redouble their efforts now that "the enemy has come in as a flood."

OLIVIA E. WHITMAN,
Hon. President.
ADA L. POWERS,
President.
ELIZABETH C. MORRISON,
1st Vice-President.
ALICE STROTHARD,
2nd Vice-President.
MARY R. CHESLEY,
Secretary.
MARIA J. MacARTHUR,
Treasurer.
ELEANOR SMITH,
Sec. Y. Branch.
ADDY G. NICHOLS,
Sec. L. T. L. Branch.
Ontario Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Hamilton, Ont.



PRESS OPINIONS.

THE RECRUITING DIRECTOR NEEDS HELP.

(Toronto "Globe.")

Sir Thomas Tait, the new Director-General of National Services, needs all the help that patriotic Canadians can render. Especially will he require the co-operation of the industrial captains of the Dominion in securing the release of the 130,000 men still to be recruited if Canada is to make good the pledge given by Premier Borden that half a million Canadians would be at the call of the Empire for service overseas.

Slightly less than 370,000 men have been raised. Before the autumn movement of troops is over almost 300,000 will have been sent overseas, leaving at least 60,000 in home camps during the winter. It will be the duty of Sir Thomas Tait, as it was of Lord Derby in the United Kingdom, to secure the greatest possible addition to this body of troops in training without undue dislocation of the industrial life of the Dominion. His problem is complicated by the fact that over wide areas of Ontario and the Western Provinces the countryside has been drained of manual laborers, while in the cities and towns even for such necessary work as the making of shells and military supplies there is an already great and rapidly growing scarcity of efficient male help.

The substitution of female for male labor wherever possible will be found necessary if recruiting is to continue in the districts which have already supplied their quota to the army on the basis of half a million for the entire Dominion. In the other districts that have fallen short the work of Sir Thomas and his agents will have to be done along different lines. The call must be to the patriotism and public spirit of both employers and employees. The facts as to the failure of some parts of the country to supply their fair proportion of recruits ought not to be glossed over, for the appeal to the sense of fair play will probably prove as effective as any the Director-General of National Services can make.

There is need for haste. The crisis of the war will unquestionably come in the spring, when the Allies hope to make an end of trench warfare by attacking over a wide front and driving the Germans into the open fields. Every man from Canada who can be added to the forces required for this supreme effort will contribute to the final overwhelming victory which will rid the world of the dominance of the military spirit and bring in a peace that will outlast the lives of even the little children of Europe who have seen war at close range and know something of its horrors and its tragedies.

THE RIGHTS OF CITIZEN.

("American Review of Reviews.")

Henceforth, no young man should be permitted to exercise the rights and privileges of a voting citizen unless he can show affirmatively (1) that he has a good character and reputation, (2) that he is able to earn a living by doing some kind of useful work, and (3) that he has been trained in the duties of citizenship, including a knowledge of his ordinary civic obligations and a duly certified fitness to render appropriate service in case the community or the country needs him in time of war or other public emergency.

A QUEER HUN VIEW.

(New York "World.")

Germany is reported to be preparing a complaint against the destructive "caterpillar" motors as inventions the use of which is contrary to recognized methods of civilized warfare. Admitting for argument's sake that warfare can be civilized under any methods, one recognizes the instant good grace of this protest coming from the originators of Zeppelin warfare on women and children, and of the submarine abuse which was marked by the "Lusitania" massacre. Frightfulness, by the Berlin standard, is the privilege only of a most-favored nation.

IMMIGRATION.

(Toronto "Weekly Sun.")

President Shaugnessy, of the C.P.R., told the Board of Trade of Calgary the other day, that after the war there will be no immigration until the soldiers have been returned to Canada. All the available ships will be engaged for ten months in the return of 200,000 men. Fifteen months will, we assume, be required for the return of 300,000, and, if 500,000 are to be returned, there will be no immigration for two years.

This statement will disappoint the optimists, who tell us that, co-incident with the cessation of war, a great immigration will set in, bringing wealth or exchange and assuring an immediate wealth production to replace war loans and the purchase money of munitions. If the returned soldiers are to go to the land, the whole effect of their labor will not be felt, in all probability, till the third harvest after war. In the meantime, factory industry, it is evident, must contract greatly, throwing factory labor out of work and increasing the difficulties of recovery. A period of severe depression seems, therefore, inevitable. That it may last longer than three or five years is likely, unless a more powerful stimulus of farm production is provided than "proper education for the farmers," plots of cultivable land about country schools, or public assistance for the settler for the first few years. If immigration from Europe is to be halted by the lack of ships, the Baron ought to tell us whether we may not make the profits of farming so great as to invite an immigration from the United States for which the means of transport are ample.

NO SENSE OF HUMOR.

(New York "Sun.")

The German federal council is wholly devoid of a sense of humor. It solemnly accuses Rumania of acting toward treaties as if they were mere scraps of paper.

PROHIBITION WON EASILY.

(Toronto "Globe.")

It is good news that prohibition won easily in the military camps in Europe in which the votes of British Columbia's soldiers were taken. The province has gone dry to stay.

WHEN LOW VISIBILITY SAVED THE ENGLISH.

("Times," London.)

In the four days' battle of June, 1666, the Duke of York attacked a vastly superior force in such a way that only part of it could come into action; but then, after a severe and inconclusive fight with that part, he turned to engage the enemy's fresh ships. The result was a severe though not dishonorable defeat; it was greeted at home with "a perfect fury of recrimination." The Dutch account of the action ends with a sentence of which we seem lately to have heard an echo: "God . . . . . was not pleased they should be utterly defeated by the Destruction of their whole Navy, which appeared as unavoidable; for the shattered Remainder of them miraculously escaped by the Favor of a thick Fog."

PREACHING AND PRACTICE.

(Winnipeg "Tribune.")

It rubs westerners up the wrong way when eastern men talk Imperialism, and practice trade separation by maintaining a tariff, German in its character, against goods from the Motherland. A practical people, such as we have in the west, demand consistency. There is no consistency in the eastern preaching of unity and closeness, while at the same time they raise a Chinese wall against the commerce of the old land.

WHY PROHIBIT MARGARINE?

(Ottawa "Journal.")

All of us might be buying margarine at 12 cents a pound instead of butter at 40 cents but for one little obstacle—namely, that Parliament has prohibited the use of margarine. No substitute for butter can be legally imported or sold in Canada. Yet we don't even make enough butter in Canada to keep ourselves going. Canada imported a million dollars' worth more of butter last year than she exported. Why does Parliament prohibit margarine? Why, as a sop to our dairy interests. If Canadians want food prices down, one good point to start at would apparently be to abolish the prohibition of margarine.

THE MEAT SUPPLY.

(Toronto "Weekly Sun.")

It would be contrary to experience if the high prices of meats were to result in the depletion of the herds on this continent. It is rather to be anticipated that production will, on the whole, be stimulated and the herds increased. If that is not the result, we should say that prices are not yet high enough to attract labor and capital to animal industry. High prices are largely due to the war, which makes an unusual demand for meat not only for the soldiery, but for the prosperous artizans of Britain and America. The war also interferes with shipping, and limits the supply from South America. When the war ends, the home supply will probably be found adequate to meet a demand reduced by cessation of the generous feeding of the soldiery and by the frugal living which hard times will impose on all classes.

SHOULD BE NO DEFICITS.

(Toronto "Globe.")

There ought to be no tricks in ending deficits in the Post-Office by the process adopted of increasing the cost of postage from two cents to three on letters and one to two on postcards. A deficit that would not yield to such heroic treatment would be a serious affair.

THE CURSE OF PATRONAGE.

(Winchester "Press.")

The curse of Canadian political life is the patronage system. To control patronage politicians become professionals in the game, and resort to any means to retain in their hands the reins of power by which they can dispense favors and secure personal advantages. That is why political parties are kept so acutely divided. That is why loyalty to party is so persistently and earnestly advocated by the professional politicians. The elector who "deserts his party" is a marked man for many years. He is no longer in the confidence of those who call themselves the Liberal or the Conservative party. No one need consult him if they are seeking any favor from the party in power. The whole game is to bring the power and advantage of patronage to bear on the electors. And the party press, because of the advantage of being recognized as a "party organ," is likewise under the curse. What slaves so many electors become to their respective political party! They follow their political leaders like a flock of sheep. They jump at every crack of the whip. There is, however, growing up in Canada a more independent thought, and some of our best newspapers are among its leaders.

THE HIGH PRICE OF COAL.

(Winnipeg "Telegram.")

With the approach of winter the Winnipeg householder is indulging in his annual grumble with regard to the price of coal. This year his complaint is louder than usual, because there is more reason for it. His dealer informs him that the price is now $11.25 per ton, with every prospect of an increase in the near future. And there also seems to be nothing to do but pay for it and look as pleasant as possible. In the effete east, meaning the province of Ontario, they don't know how well off they are. Toronto sets up a wail because the price of anthracite has reached $8.50 per ton. The civic fathers were even importuned to start a municipal coal yard, but after looking into the subject they found that this would afford no relief, and the project has been allowed to drop.

AFTER WAR TRADE.

("United Empire.")

Already Canada realizes that, while her first business for the present is the war, she must pay some attention to the time when the Imperial Government will not be paying her £200,000 a day for munitions. She has established a favorable trade balance of fifty millions sterling, and if she is to see the balance maintained and increased, questions of trade and immigration call earnest and immediate consideration. The knowledge that the future of the Dominion is inevitably bound up with the Empire only serves to quicken the Imperial instinct, and must make Canada, the pioneer of constitutional union for the Empire, the more zealous for practical steps in this direction. Immigration is just one of those questions of supreme importance to the Empire which the Dominions will have to settle independently in their own interests in competition with every other part of the Empire, unless it can be dealt with betimes from an Imperial point of view.

GIVE THE NEW LAW A FAIR TRIAL.

(Toronto "World.")

Prohibition is now the law, and the law must be enforced so as to give it a fair trial. The duty of obeying it comes home to everyone, especially to the legislators that passed it, cabinet ministers, government house, the lunch rooms of the legislature, the license department and its officials, policemen, constables, judges and magistrates; also clubs, hotels, committee of one hundred.

The trouble will be with illicit sale of whiskey, and here will be the real test of the law.

The license department should collect statistics of all importations by householders of spirits, wines and beers; also of all sales under permits issued to doctors, druggists, manufacturers, etc.; also as to convictions under the law; also concerning similar laws in other provinces; also as to the consumption of pink beer, and of the export of strong beer out of the province.

Every encouragement and assistance ought to be given to the hotelmen, who are continuing in business to serve the travelling public and restaurant patrons. The restaurants ought to be encouraged to maintain well appointed kitchens, refrigerators, good grub well served, lavatories, all essential accessories. The help should be healthy and well paid.

To do all this the public must be prepared to pay reasonable prices, and give every encouragement from their side of the deal.

Give the law a fair trial, and the hotelmen and their servants, the officials, the public, a fair show all round.

"TANTE VOSS."

(Manchester "Guardian.")

Frequent references in the press to "Aunt Voss" and the appearance of that person in war cartoons depicted as a stout, elderly German woman may have puzzled some English people who do not know that "Aunt Voss" is a newspaper. They know it better by its proper name, "Vossische Zeitung"—the Voss newspaper, Voss being the family name of the founders. It was established 212 years ago as "a royally privileged gazette"—which claim it still makes on its title page—and it is by reason of its age that Germany knows it as "Aunt Voss." It was a Radical journal, shorn of much of its former influence, and in recent years its proprietorship has changed several times. Eight years ago it passed from the Voss family. Its present proprietors seek to maintain its "intellectual" flavor in face of much popular competition. By reason of its excellent war service it has been much quoted by the English press.

THE PRUSSIAN REIGNING HOUSE.

(Glasgow "Herald.")

For the last two hundred years the history of the Prussian House is very familiar. The career of Frederick the Great, successful and shameless, added an enormous territory and a large revenue to the House of Hohenzollern. The prestige created by Frederick the Great was largely destroyed during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars, in which the Hohenzollern monarchs played an ignominious and treacherous part. Frederick William II. betrayed the Empire in 1795 in order to destroy Polish independence; Frederick William III. betrayed Great Britain in 1805 and accepted Hanover, the property of his ally, as a gift from his enemy, Napoleon. He never entered into possession of the gift, and he soon found that Napoleon, unable to destroy Great Britain, was determined to destroy Prussia. Then followed the collapse of the Prussian military power and the triumphal entry of Napoleon into Berlin. For seven years Prussia was helpless, and it was not until the power of Napoleon had received a fatal blow in Russia and in the Peninsula that the Hohenzollern House again dared to oppose him. The vigorous and successful part played by Blucher in 1813 and in 1815 has obscured the failure of Prussia in the earlier years of the war, and the Prussians have so long asserted that they were the saviours of Europe that they had secured a large number of converts to their distortion of history. The first half of the nineteenth century was an undistinguished period of Prussian history, but in the second half the genius of Moltke and Bismarck raised a somewhat commonplace Hohenzollern to the great position of German Emperor, with the Imperial Crown as the hereditary possession of his House. That great position has been placed in grave jeopardy by the unscrupulous ambition of the present Kaiser, who has made the Hohenzollerns the accursed House, accursed to all Europe, and soon to be cursed most of all in Germany itself. When Carlyle wrote, one of the ancient castles of the Hohenzollern was used as "a Penitentiary, with treadmill and the other furnishings." The attention, not so much of the Allies as of the German people themselves, might well be drawn to this fact. The people have sinned with their Monarch, and it is not unlikely that they may wish their Monarch to suffer with them.

BEARDS IN THE ARMY.

(Manchester "Guardian.")

Regarding the question of beards in the army, which the French have now prohibited, thus following the British fashion, the King's Regulation on the subject, shows that whiskers are still permissible in the army. It is merely fashion prevents them being worn. The regulation is—"The hair will be kept short. The chin and under lip will be shaved, but not the upper lip. Whiskers, if worn, will be of a moderate length." In Queen Victoria's reign, or part of it, "Queen's Regulations" added, "Under no circumstances shall an imperial be worn," but Lord Roberts refrained from shaving just under his lower lip. Sir Evelyn Wood used at one time to wear a beard. So did General Goodenough, but he had lost the use of his right wrist. Most officers and men wore beards in the Crimea. At one time there was an order that beards should be worn in winter time in Nova Scotia as a preventive of pneumonia. Infantry pioneers used to wear beards. When Mr. Childers was First Lord of the Admiralty he authorized the wearing of beards in the navy.

A military correspondent adds:—"In my time in India the battery barbers shaved every gunner and driver as well as cut their hair. There are legends of men being shaved in their sleep. The 'nappy' who shaved me used a razor that looked like a bit of a butcher's cleaver, yet he did better work with it than with any hollow-ground one that I lent him." In the railway barbers' shops at Nottingham and elsewhere there are pictures of four classes of moustache "Albert," "Cardigan," "Napoleon," and "Sardinia," the last named a copy of Victor Emmanuel II.'s moustache. The young subaltern who goes there to have his moustache trimmed in the prevailing Chaplin manner, however, will probably find the barber are acquainted with the mode.

HINDENBURG.

(Major General Sir A. E. Turner, in the "Saturday Review.")

I had the advantage of being attached twice for manœuvres to the German 14th Army Corps, of which "le Moloch allemand," as the French call him, commanded the 28th Division. He had no great reputation as a leader in the German army, and I saw him worsted and outgeneralled by von Bissing, the smartest soldier I ever saw in Germany, and by General von Fallois, a particularly efficient commander. Hindenburg gave one the idea of a resolute, pig-headed man, without any surplus share of brains. One took him to be utterly ruthless, and his square head and little eyes showed his Mongol origin and denoted unmistakably cunning and cruelty. While his predecessor, General von Grone, and his former corps general, von Bülow, received me with open arms and admitted me freely to all the critiques after each day's manœuvres, von Hindenburg only suffered me because I was there by command of the "all highest," and he would not allow me within the circle of his officers at the critiques. He was cold, but not actually rude, but he seemed to enjoy the insulting boorishness to which an underbred Prussian junker treated me on every possible occasion. He was an aide-de-camp of the Grand Duke of Baden, who was the soul of courtesy, and I am certain that Hindenburg, who certainly resented my presence on his staff, got the arrogant junker to "make things hot for me." I was in no ways impressed by Hindenburg's ability. He struck me as a typical Hun—tall, stout and coarse, and like most Germans, a huge eater and drinker. I was told that on one occasion the officers of his staff were discoursing on poetry in his presence and comparing the merits of Shakespeare, Schiller and Goethe. After listening impatiently for a time the general could stand it no longer and thus admonished them: "Meine Herren, I have never risked making myself weak by reading poetry, and I strongly advise you to follow my example!"

A WOMAN PICKPOCKET'S FORTITUDE.

A few years ago, according to a Japanese writer in the New York "Sun," a very interesting tale was told of a pickpocket who was pretty effectively punished for her mischievous doings. In a street car a charming young lady took a seat by the side of an old artisan who had a large handbag by him. She spread a newspaper wide enough to cover her whole front, in the shade of which her dexterous fingers set about working with a sharp knife at the bag. She successfully cut open the side and thrust her dainty fingers inside, not without the knowledge of the few who sat opposite, but observed silence in dread of the vengeance so much talked of.

No sooner, however, had her fingers gone in than she turned ghastly pale, as though shot through the heart. In that posture she remained motionless, seemingly struggling with intense agony within. A few minutes afterward she quickly withdrew her hand, which she placed in her own kimono sleeve before anyone could notice what the matter could be with her.

At the next depot she alighted from the car, quickly disappearing in the dusk of the evening. After she left they told the old artisan what had passed with his bag, asking him to explain the strange phenomenon they had witnessed. The old man, bursting into laughter, though a little surprised, showed his fellow-passengers what the bag contained. It was a snapping turtle, between whose jaws was found the tip of the index finger. It served her quite right, but the heroic endurance she displayed, bravely bearing the lasting pain until one of her fingers got perfectly severed, struck all with something like admiration.

GAMBETTA'S EYE.

IT BRINGS A HIGH PRICE AS KEEPSAKE.

(London "Tit-Bits.")

Keepsakes in time become relics, and relics become, if not sacred, often very precious—in terms of hard cash, that is. It is not everybody that recalls the fact that Gambetta had a glass eye. The real one was removed while he was still unknown, but a pupil of the great surgeon who performed the operation took possession of the real optic and put it in a bottle.

Presently the original owner of the eye took the eye of the public and became the "observed of all observers," the idol of the French nation. Then the young man who possessed the eye of the idol traded Gambetta's optic to an American millionnaire at a great price.

One would think that any relic of Cromwell would go like hot cakes, but a few years ago some of the Great Protector's baby clothes, including a cap with the words, "Sweet Bab, don't cry—1599," embroidered upon it, only fetched £32.

It is surprising how many locks of Napoleon's hair are about. Surely his barber made a point of sweeping up when his imperial master had had a crop, a bit off the top, and doling out the chips to his customers at a franc a time!

There is a slump in these days in the price of Napoleon's love locks. They used to fetch as much as £30, about 5 shillings a hair, but the last time a lock was put up at auction it only fetched 16 shillings.

But evidently the sword is mightier than the hair, for at the selfsame sale the sword of the conquerer of Germany brought the noble sum of £650.

Relics should be cheap after this war. We read in Southey's well known poem about the ploughshare turning them out on the fields of Blenheim! Just think of the millions of fragments of all kinds of war material which must be buried in the hundreds of miles of trenches along the two great fronts, come.

THE "WEEKLY WITNESS" is printed and published at No. 226 Craig Street W., in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall, Frederick Eugene Dougall and Wilfrid Dougall, of the City of Montreal.