It is to the credit of Canadians that this valuable daily is being more and more appreciated by them.—'Observer,' Coaticook, Que.

Montreal Weekly Witness
and Canadian Homestead.

The 'Witness' has shown itself one of Canada's leading papers. It is deserving of warm commendation from all who are interested in the development of Canada—'Tribune,' Sackville, N.B

SIXTY-THIRD YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1908 MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Admission in the House that the Government is Unable to Suppress the Movement.

London, Feb. 15.—Whatever the result of their cause may be, the Woman Suffragists have captured the attention of the entire country. No day passes without a demonstration of some sort, usually having its sequel in the police courts. Sixty-three have gone to gaol this week for forty days each. All the cabinet ministers live in terror. Mr. Asquith, who is their special bete noir, never ventures upon the street unless accompanied by two detectives. His colleagues seek to avoid recognition in public places, like undetected thieves. The last batch of arrests was really rather outrageous. A band of 13 started from Caxton Hall to take a petition to Westminster. They did not go in procession, but attempted to walk the sidewalks like ordinary pedestrians. A crowd, who had been expecting some such movement, followed, and the police grabbed the women before they had gone a hundred yards, and they were by no means gentle about it. These women had committed no offence, but the magistrate before whom they were taken ordered them to furnish recognizances to keep the peace or go to jail for six weeks. They all went to prison. It will be seen that their campaign has produced a feeling of irritation and exasperation among the authorities, which threaten ugly developments as the agitation develops upon a large scale, as it certainly will. The women have decreed a self-denial week, beginning to-day, to raise funds for the campaign. They have adopted many curious expedients. One woman makes 'Votes-for-women marmalade.' Another takes a barrel organ about the streets. Others collect subscriptions at the railway stations. Others make five-minute speeches between the acts at theatres and music halls and pass around collection boxes. Hundreds will bombard friends with subscription cards. Boarding house keepers will fine men boarders who mention the women at the table. Dozens of girls will walk to work and send their omnibus fares to the fund. Well-to-do women are expected to contribute a week's income or abjure luxuries for the benefit of the crusade. In fact, all Englishmen will have cause to regret the coming week.

That the henpecked British Government is unable to suppress the woman suffrage agitation was admitted in parliament to-day. The woman question has broken out in one place where it was least expected. The government is officially utilizing the services of a woman recruiting sergeant for the British army. Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, answering a question on the subject, replied: 'It is quite true that a lady has been instrumental in sending candidates for enlistment to St. George's barracks, and the chief recruiting staff officer has, consistently with regulations, considered her entitled to be regarded as an agent. She does not receive the regimental pay or allowance of a recruiting sergeant, but is given the regular recruiting awards given to all recruiting agents for success. Colonel Walsh gave the lady, as a compliment, a recruiting rosette, which did not involve any public expenditure. I think we may congratulate ourselves, especially at the present moment, when we find ladies selecting such useful ends for their great activities.'

MANITOBA LICENSE BILL

SOME RADICAL CHANGES IN THE MEASURE PROPOSED.

Winnipeg, Feb. 15.—The Provincial Government's Liquor License Bill, just distributed, proposes some radical changes in the law. Of these the most important is one which the Liberals urged strongly during the last election campaign, and which formed part of their platform. A majority instead of a three-fifth vote will, hereafter, if the bill be passed, be sufficient to carry a local option by-law, and, in case of the repeal of such a by-law, two years are required to elapse before it can be resubmitted. Another clause proposes that any person who has been convicted of drunkenness five times in any one year, may, upon his next conviction, be committed to jail for one year for habitual drunkenness.

LICENSE LAW AMENDMENTS

A HOUSE TO HOUSE TEMPERANCE VISIT PROPOSED.

In all the Roman Catholic churches on Sunday a circular was read from Archbishop Bruchesi referring to a house to house visit to be made by members of the special temperance committee of the ladies' section of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. Those ladies will ask for signatures to a petition asking amendments to the license law in the sense of reforms needed in the temperance point of view, and His Grace invites every one to sign this petition so as to show the authorities what the mass of the people want.

A MINER KILLED.

Frank, Alta., Feb. 12.—Daniel McNeil, a miner, was killed yesterday in the West End collieries. He was in the act of loosening the coal shute when the coal began to move and smothered him. He leaves a wife and one child.

MONTREAL EXPRESS WRECKED.

G.T.R. Train Jumped from Track Near Ottawa.

THE ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KILLED, AND ONE PASSENGER INJURED.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—The Grand Trunk express, No. 27, left the track owing to a broken rail at a point five miles east of this city, on Saturday night, and Alfred Parks, the engineer, of Ottawa East, and W. R. Martin, the fireman, of 238 Frank street, Ottawa, were killed.

The injured are:

A. J. Learny (conductor), 171 Percy street, badly cut about the head.

Mr. A. D. McBride New Arlington Hotel, Wellington street, severely bruised.

Mr. J. N. McIntosh, 171 Frank street, bruised.

The Rev. Rural Dean Taylor, Aylmer, shock and bruised; at St. Luke's Hospital.

Mr. Griffiths (express messenger), hand cut.

Mr. P. C. Moore (baggageman), 25 Clarence street, hands injured.

The train, which left Montreal at 7.30, passed Eastman's Springs sharp on time, and was running between thirty and thirty-five miles an hour, when, without warning, the engine left the track, followed by the baggage, smoker and first class coach, the parlor car remaining on the rails. The engine turned completely over, and the cars were thrown on their sides. When found the fireman was dead under the engine, and the engineer on top of it, alive, but badly scalded by the escaping steam. The latter was brought to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died during the night.

There were twenty-two passengers on the train, all of whom escaped serious injury. Rural Dean Taylor, of Aylmer, who was in the baggage car conversing with the baggageman at the time, was badly shaken up. He was brought to the hospital.

The break in the rail is clear cut, and reveals no trace of a previous flaw or defect. The recent intense cold, followed by the mild spell, it is said, may have impaired the strength of the rail and caused it to break under the strain, no greater than it had often sustained.

Ald. McGrath, who, with Mrs. McGrath, was returning from Montreal, had his right leg and arm bruised. He says that the car in which he was riding turned over in a flash, and he and other passengers crawled out through the broken door.

VELTHEIM GETS TWENTY YEARS.

South African Adventurer Convicted of Attempted Blackmail.

London, Feb. 12.—Carl Ludwig von Veltheim, German-born, but a naturalized American, who posed as a baron, and was known as Frank Kurtis and Carl Sneiderich Mauritz, was sentenced to-day to twenty years' penal servitude at the Old Bailey, having been convicted of attempting to blackmail Solly B. Joel, a wealthy London and South African financier and mine owner, out of $80,000.

Von Veltheim was arrested four months ago in Paris, and extradited to England. The man has had an adventurous career.

He has served in the German navy and army; was once in the Bulgarian army, and has had many adventures in Australia, Africa and Japan. He went to Capetown in 1897, and the following year shot and killed Woolf Joel, a brother of Solly Joel, at that place. He was arrested and tried, pleaded self-defence, and was acquitted. Some years afterwards a body recovered from the Thames was identified as Von Veltheim's by his wife, but later the adventurer was discovered serving in the Bechuanaland police. During his trial Veltheim made the startling statement that he was offered $80,000 by Barney Barnato's firm, of which Joel was a partner, to engineer a revolution in the Transvaal.

CATTLE EMBARGO

SIR EDWARD STRACHEY DECLARES HE WILL RESIGN IF IT IS REMOVED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 17.—Sir Edward Strachey, who is entrusted with the interests of the Board of Agriculture in the House of Commons, in a speech said he regarded the maintenance of the restrictions on the importations of Canadian and foreign cattle of vital importance in safeguarding the protection of the herds of Great Britain. He added that he would resign his trust if they were removed.

WINGHAM METHODIST CHURCH.

By a standing vote, the Wingham Quarterly Official Board gave the Rev. W. G. Howson a most cordial and unanimous invitation to remain as pastor of the Wingham Methodist Church for a third year. The invitation was accepted, subject to the usual authority.

MACEDONIA NOW THE CENTRE OF DISPUTE.

Reforms Indefinitely Postponed by the 'Fight for Railways' and the Consequent Break in the Concert of the Powers—What Caused the Present Crisis.

London, Feb. 15.—An innocent proposal to build a railway, much needed commercially, has given rise to a serious international crisis and threatens to upset the balance of power in Europe. It is no exaggeration to say that such has been the effect of Austria's announcement of her intention to build a line through a wedge of Turkish territory between Servia and Montenegro and to provide a short route, with connecting lines, from Central Europe to Salonica. Surveys were quietly made, with the Sultan's consent, and when application for a concession for the construction of the line was made at Constantinople, it was granted. Then the storm broke and all the chancelleries in Europe are preparing for trouble. Servia protested first, pointing out that the construction of the new line would isolate her and leave her, commercially and politically, at the mercy of Austria. She appealed to Russia, and St. Petersburg at once made the quarrel her own, and declared that Austria's move was a violation of her Balkan understanding with Austria-Hungary, whereby each country pledged itself to seek no advantage in the Near East without consulting the other. Russia promptly also announced her intention to construct other strategic lines in the Balkans, including a transverse line from the Danube to the Adriatic, touching the sea coast of Montenegro at either Antivera or Dulcigno.

All reports are excessively perturbing. They represent Russia as intensely angry over what she regards as an attempt to take advantage of her embarrassment following the Japanese war. In fact, as the matter stands at present, the Austro-Russian entente, which is the key to the Balkan situation, is ruptured if not destroyed. Russia also suspects, perhaps rightly, that Germany is behind Austria's move. The Kaiser's ambition in the Near East includes securing Salonica as virtually a German port, and the construction of the proposed line would be an important step in that direction. A man who stands to gain all and lose nothing by this precious wrangle is the wily head of the faithful at Constantinople. His cleverness at this critical juncture of his affairs is beyond words. The question of Macedonian affairs has reached a crisis, and as described in the King's speech last week, the powers were about to put pressure on him which could not be resisted. The moment Russia and Austria are at loggerheads all pressure on the Sultan becomes impossible. One cannot help suspecting that Austria, in this matter, has been trapped by the bait prepared by the arch diplomatist at Yildiz Kiosk. At all events, it is a pretty quarrel and there is powder in it unless Austria promptly abandons her project.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—Baron von Aehrenthal's reiteration of the determination to build a railway to Novipazar, as a connecting link for the Austrian line through Bosnia, with the Turkish line to Salonica, and the announcement by the German Foreign Office of its financial support to this plan, have left no illusions here regarding the fate of the agreement looking to joint action in the Balkans, negotiated by the Emperor Nicholas and Emperor Francis Joseph at Murzsteg in the autumn of 1903, which was the groundwork of the subsequent programmes of reform in Macedonia. The attitude of the Russian Foreign Office, as learned through the inspired press, is that the agreement, which is regarded as already violated in spirit by the Austrian Foreign Office as a private bargain, should be abrogated. Russia is now left a free hand to work out her own policy in the near east. Negotiations are still being conducted to the end of inducing Austria to withdraw her railway scheme, but no hope of their success is held out on either side. The principal efforts at present are being devoted to arranging a new grouping of the powers, it being thought here that Russia and Great Britain might enter into an agreement for joint action in Macedonia, and that these two powers would be supported by France, and perhaps by Italy.

The defection of such an important power as Austria in the efforts to settle the Macedonian problem renders the outlook dark. Since the seriousness of the Russian opposition to Austria's plans has become evident, hints have been thrown out from Vienna that Russia and Italy, as the powers most directly interested, would be allowed in the way of compensation to construct railway lines, Italy one through Albania and Russia a line from Danube to the Adriatic Sea. Both powers, however, decline to accept this proposal.

FEELING IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Feb. 16.—The German Foreign Office regards the reports from the United States and other foreign countries concerning the differences between the powers, and especially between Austria and Russia, over the Balkan question, as much exaggerated. The government has taken no steps in the matter of the building by Austria of a line of railway that would put Salonica in direct rail communication with Vienna. Germany regards Austria's designs in this direction as wholly economic, and she, therefore, wishes the Austrian plan to succeed. But no occasion has yet arisen for Germany to come out in active support of this project.

THE PORTE SUSPECTED.

Paris, Feb. 16.—The interjection of rivalry between the nations on the Balkans question at a moment when it would seem essential that the powers should present a united front to compel the Porte to apply the Macedonian reforms, is regarded here as too early to assume that this means a complete rupture of the European concert, it has created divisions and suspicions among the powers, of which the Porte is sure to take advantage to the detriment of Christians in Macedonia.

SWEDEN AND RUSSIA.

Relations Strained Over Several Questions—War Feared in Sweden.

Stockholm, Feb. 17.—The relations between Sweden and Russia are decidedly strained at present. The tension has arisen because Russia insists upon being released from the agreement made when Sweden surrendered Finland, that no naval stations or fortifications should be established on the Finnish shores adjacent to Sweden. The part taken by Russia in the Norwegian integrity treaty, and her present attitude on the Baltic 'closed sea' question, also have greatly irritated Sweden. War is feared in Sweden, because Russia, for some time past, has been preparing to establish a naval station on the western shores of Aland Islands, which is twenty-five miles from the Swedish coast, and only a few hours by steamer from Stockholm. A large contingent of troops and several torpedo boats have had headquarters there for more than a year and the Russian officers have spent their time in making elaborate surveys and soundings.

It is believed in some quarters here that Germany will adopt drastic measures against Denmark if this state refuses to join Germany and Russia against Sweden in the efforts to make the Baltic a 'closed sea.'

RUMORED ASSASSINATION OF KING ALFONSO

Just as we were going to press a report from Paris states that rumors were current late last night that King Alfonso had been assassinated, but no confirmation could be gained at the French or Spanish Embassies.

TO AMEND LIQUOR LAW

TEMPERANCE REPRESENTATIVES MET PROVINCIAL TREASURER.

A delegation representing the Dominion Alliance and the W. C. T. U. had an important interview with the Hon. W. A. Weir, Provincial Treasurer, at the government offices, on Friday, in connection with proposed amendments to the license law, which were fully discussed. Those present were Ald. S. J. Carter, president; the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, secretary; Mr. J. H. Carson, vice-president; Mr. J. H. Cayford, and the Rev. W. D. Reid, of the executive of the Dominion Alliance; and Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, for the W. C. T. U.

The principal amendments suggested were the following:—

More stringent measures to render the Sunday closing more effective.

Forfeiture of the license after a second offence.

The word 'guest' at a hotel to be defined as meaning only those who remain over night.

All grocers' licenses for the sale of liquor to be abolished.

The number of licenses to be reduced by one-half.

All applications for new licenses to require the endorsement of fifty percent of the electors of the district.

Prevention of the soliciting of orders for the sale of liquors in prohibitory municipalities.

The delegates said they approved the Government's measures for local option and early closing, but expressed a desire to have some provision made regarding the opening of saloons in the morning, so as to protect the workmen going to their daily labor.

The delegates were received most courteously and were promised that the memoir which they will prepare and send to the Hon. Minister, would receive due consideration from the Government.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Premier Makes Preliminary Move in War on the Lords.

TWO SCOTTISH LAND BILLS REJECTED BY THE PEERS TO BE REVIVED.

London, Feb. 12.—The Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, has thrown the preliminary challenge in the battle with the House of Lords. He announced in the House of Commons to-day that two Scottish land bills, passed by the Lower House last session and rejected by the Peers, will be revived and passed through the House of Commons by closure in three days, and will then be sent to the Lords for their reconsideration.

This will be the first time in history that a bill has been re-submitted to the House of Lords within the life of a single parliament. The Premier admitted that the grounds on which the Peers rejected the bills last session, namely, that they only received them twenty-four hours from prorogation, and, therefore, had no time to consider them properly, had justification, but he said the present procedure had reference also to the resolution adopted by the House of Commons last year, restricting the power of the House of Lords to alter or reject bills, and he insisted that within the limits of a single parliament the final decision of the House of Commons must prevail.

MODERN BLUEBEARD.

Hynes or Witzhoff Tells of Having Married Thirty-Two Women for Their Money.

OBTAINED $4,000 FROM A MONTREAL GIRL.

London, Feb. 14.—The 'Evening News' published to-day the first instalment of an autobiography of Arthur Hynes, or Hyne, the bigamist, who was sentenced yesterday at Bristol to seven years' penal servitude. In the autobiography, which was written in 1906, Hynes says: 'I give the real facts of all my wrong-doings.' The document shows that Hynes' real name is F. A. Schotz. Among the aliases he has borne are Weston and Witzhoff. The headlines to the autobiography were written by Hynes himself and read: 'Witzhoff tells his life story.' 'The man with thirty names and thirty-two (married) wives.' 'Bigamy as a means of livelihood.' In a short preface, the writer says there is no truth in the reports that he possessed 108 wives; he married only 32 women. In his remarkable narrative, Hynes says he was born in Neufchatel, Switzerland, in 1864, and emigrated to the United States in 1881. He was apprenticed to dentistry in Philadelphia. Afterwards he practised with an associate. Both were arrested for malpractice and placed under bonds of $5,000 each. It was the friend who provided Schotz's bond who suggested marriage as a means of repaying the writer. Schotz then gives a list of the many women he married, securing all the money he could and then abandoning them, the victims, sometimes on the day after marriage. When he returned to Europe he continued to seek fresh wives. The father of one of his Italian wives discovered his son-in-law's guilt and the two fought with daggers. The bigamist was stabbed twice. Afterward he returned to New York and started practice on Lexington avenue. Thence he went to St. Louis, Washington, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and elsewhere, defrauding women whenever he found an opportunity. The most money he obtained from any of his wives was from his first wife, named Russell, and whom he married in Montreal, in 1896. He got $4,000 from her.

ILE PERROT EXPLOSION

CORONER'S JURY FINDS NO PERSON GUILTY OF NEGLIGLENCE.

(See also Page 3.)

Coroner McMahon held an inquest on Saturday into the causes surrounding the deaths of the nine men who perished in the Ile Perrot explosion. The verdict returned by the jury at the close of the inquest stated that the explosion might have been caused by the striking of a tool against one of the nitro-glycerine vats, but that there was no evidence of any criminal negligence.

Mr. Louis Guyon, provincial inspector of factories, who was one of the witnesses called, testified that the Standard Explosives Company's plant was equipped with all the means necessary to protect the lives of their employees.

LIQUOR IN QUEBEC

PETITIONS FOR FEWER SALOONS SIGNED IN QUEBEC CHURCHES.

Quebec, Feb. 16.—At the suggestion of Mgr. Begin, petitions were very largely signed to-day in the different churches in this diocese, requesting Premier Gouin to reduce the number of hotel licenses.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Bishops Seraphim, of Orel, and Hermogen, of Saratov, have been removed from the Holy Synod at St. Petersburg, and ordered to return to their dioceses because of their connection with a reactionary intrigue against Antonius, the Metropolitan.

The proposal of Austria to build a much-needed railway through the narrow strip of Turkish territory between Servia and Montenegro to Salonica, on the Aegean Sea, is said to have set all the powers in Europe glaring at one another, except the Sultan, and he, having everything to gain by such a road, and nothing to lose, sits at home and smiles at them all.

A Stockholm despatch says relations between Sweden and Russia are decidedly strained. Russia wants to put up forts on the line between Finland and Sweden, which was forbidden by treaty fifty years ago, when Finland was ceded to Russia by Sweden.

Lord Dalmeny, son of Lord Rosebery, and M. P. for Midlothian, has had to drop cricket for politics. His Scotch constituents are less interested in cricket than in golf.

The Rev. Father Vaughan in London on Sunday made a powerful plea for the bill against sweat shops.

Lord Roberts is said to be preparing a second volume of autobiography to include the Boer war.

The new Stadium for the Olympic games in London is to have seats for 70,000 spectators.

Rome is trying a new Sunday closing law. On Sunday all the stores in the city were closed except the saloons, and this exception seems rather to have negatived the good effects looked for. Neither did the law affect domestic servants, and these latter protested because they had to work, while the barbers were so wrathy at being kept from it that an exception was made in their favor.

A French automobile club has organized a new police corps, members of which will each carry three small flags, meaning respectively 'Smoke.' 'Too fast' and 'Smell.' Each of these signals is destined to warn automobilists who are unconsciously infringing the municipal regulations.

The 'Synoptic Gospels,' by the Abbé Loisy, have been condemned by the Archbishop of Paris.

The anti-clerical demonstration in Rome on Sunday ended in a riot.

Following the recent attempts at robbery, the Paris museums are going to employ watch-dogs as well as watchmen.

The Countess von Wartensleben, in Berlin on Saturday, had stolen from her dressing room a pearl necklace and a pin valued at $60,000.

Influenza, the worst in years, is raging in London. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Augustin Birrell, and the Marquis of Ripon are all in bed with it, and society people in the West End are said to be going down like ninepins.

Baron Takahira, the new Japanese ambassador to Washington, declares that war between the United States and Japan would be the most inhuman event in the history of the world, and is too 'hellish' to be thought of.

Petitions are being prepared to try to save from jail Captain Vaneschaick, of the 'General Slocum,' the burning of which in New York bay some time ago caused the death of over 1,000 persons.

The floods about Pittsburg last week caused intense suffering and great damage to property. The water rose thirty and seven-tenths feet. Western New York and Massachusetts also suffered severely.

A sanatorium for consumptives, rumor says, is to be built by the G. T. R. in Muskoka.

United States Sunday papers entering Canada are being charged magazine rates.

MANY MINERS ENTOMBED

RESCUERS GET INTO COMMUNICATION WITH IMPRISONED MEN.

Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 17.—Twenty-eight miners were imprisoned in the Midvale colliery, near Mount Carmel, to-day by the breaking of a dam of water, which had formed in a drift, which caused a rush of mud into the gangway, where the men were at work. All day long a party of rescuers endeavored to reach the entombed men, and about 6 p.m. they were given encouragement by the sound of digging from the inside. Later a shot was also heard, indicating that the men were at work to effect their own rescue and also giving assurance that the air is good.

NATURAL GAS.

Winnipeg, Feb. 14.—Natural gas has been struck by Government engineers in the Riding Mountains.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Repayment of Seed Grain Advances — Water Power on the St. Lawrence.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF TRYING TO PREVENT SCRUTINY OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—In the House yesterday, on motion of the Prime Minister, the following gentlemen were constituted a special committee to investigate the subject of old age pensions: Lemieux, McIntyre (South Perth), Sinclair, Ralph Smith, Mackenzie, Verville, Monk, Pringle, and McCarthy (Calgary). This committee has been struck in accordance with a motion introduced last week by Mr. Robert A. Pringle, of Cornwall.

CLAIMS OF CANADIAN SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Mr. George Taylor asked if it was the intention of the government in any suitable manner to recognize the invaluable services rendered to the Empire by the forty young ladies who volunteered and went to South Africa as school teachers. The Prime Minister replied that it was not.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE IN HASTINGS.

Mr. W. B. Northrup (Hastings), ventilated a vigorous complaint against the Grand Trunk Railway in connection with what he characterized as 'a grievous injustice against the people of Hastings.' Mr. Northrup asserted that subsidies to an amount of $7,100 a mile were paid toward the construction of twenty-two miles of the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company, and that on seven miles of the line, between Eldorado and Madoc, the subsidies amounted to $12,900 a mile. After receiving all this money, the road, which is understood to have passed into the hands of the Grand Trunk Railway, is not being operated, and has not run a single train for many years past.



W. B. Northrup.

The Minister of Railways replied that if the statements made by Mr. Northrup were correct, they constituted a serious reflection on the late Conservative Government. He quite agreed that some method ought to be devised to compel railways which have received large gifts of public money to carry out their bargains. For his own part, he would not be satisfied till some way was found of compelling the railways to fulfil their obligations to the puolic.

RELEASE OF CRIMINALS.

Mr. Foster moved for a return showing the number of imprisoned criminals released since the year 1896 by the Minister of Justice before the expiration of sentence, the names thereof, the term of sentence, the date of release, the reasons therefor, and the name of the solicitor who was interested in procuring the release.

He declared that there were constant signs of the springing up of a new branch of the legal profession, whereby certain solicitors were applied to immediately after a conviction of a prisoner by his friends to get his release or a reduction of sentence. Mr. Foster thought this state of affairs was reprehensible, as it did not have the restraining effect on those criminally inclined.

REPLY FROM MR. AYLESWORTH.

Mr. Aylesworth thought that although the return asked for went back to 1896, it was directly levelled at the time during which he had been chief constitutional adviser of His Excellency. There was no department which should be further removed from the realm of party politics than the Department of Justice, and so far as he was concerned he had attempted to carry out that high ideal during his term as minister. Mr. Aylesworth saw more behind the request of Mr. Foster than a desire to obtain information.



Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.

As to political influences having anything to do with the release of prisoners, Mr. Aylesworth said there was not the slightest ground for any such insinuations. Mr. Aylesworth concluded by suggesting the motion as it stood be refused, as it was in reality a vote of want of confidence in himself as minister of justice.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after some discussion with Mr. Aylesworth, agreed to the order for the return, minus the names of the prisoners released, but including the reasons therefor so far as practicable.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—In the House yesterday there was a lengthy discussion of the question of seed grain advances to the farmers of the west. An amendment offered by Mr. R. S. Lake (Qu'Appelle) extending the period for repayment of such advances over three years, was rejected by a straight vote of 55 to 95. In the evening there was a general discussion of the question of the fostering of the shipbuilding industry of Canada, which question was brought up by the passage of an item for a new ice-breaker for the Northumberland Straits.

I. C. R. MEN AND POLITICS.

Dr. Sproule referred to a recent circular issued by the manager of the Intercolonial Railway, in which it was stated that employees of the government railway were not to engage in municipal politics, excepting in exceptional cases, as determined by the Minister of Railways and Canals. What were the exceptional circumstances, he asked, which justified Messrs. Munroe and Blair, two Intercolonial Railway employees, in becoming candidates for the Stellarton town council.

The Minister of Railways had no special knowledge of these two cases. Because a man was employed, however, as a carpenter or other employee of the Intercolonial Railway it was pretty hard to say that every employee on the whole government system should give up his citizenship. This was not a matter in which a cast-iron rule could be made without injustice to individuals and to the localities in which they lived. If participation in municipal affairs was going to interfere with an employee's work on the Intercolonial Railway, such participation should not be permitted.

SEED GRAIN ADVANCES.

On the government's motion for committee of supply Mr. R. S. Lake (Qu'Appelle) moved an amendment extending from one to three years the time for the repayment of the loans made by the government to the settlers in this respect, and that the repayment be made in three annual instalments. Mr. Lake would not make it impossible for a settler to repay in one year what had been advanced to him.



Mr. R. S. Lake.

The Minister of the Interior explained when this arrangement was made between the Dominion Government and the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta for supplying the needs of western settlers in the matter of seed grain, it was agreed that the time allowed for repayment by the homesteaders with whom the Dominion Government is dealing shall be the same as the time which will be allowed to all other classes of settlers whose needs will be looked after through the provincial governments. The requirements of homesteaders and settlers in regard to seed grain will be ascertained through the municipalities and other local authorities so that there will be no favoritism shown to the friends of the government. Those who have lost their last season's crops will first be looked after and when seed has been provided for then all other claims will be considered, including the case of those who are going into the west this season.

Mr. Borden supported Mr. Lake's amendment for the extension of the time of payment to three years. He favored allowing the provincial governments to administer the funds. The distribution of the seed grain would be a delicate operation, but he expressed confidence in Mr. Castle, in whose hands the whole matter will be placed.

Mr. Knowles urged that newcomers, as well as old-timers in the west, should be included in the benefits of the seed grain advances. The present regulations did not include the newcomer, who had no land under crop last year.

Mr. Fielding stated emphatically that there was not any ground for thinking any stern or unjust measures insisting on prompt re-payment would be carried out. Surely, this was a matter which could be left to the good judgment of the government. He urged Mr. Lake to withdraw his motion.

The division was taken, the amendment being defeated by 95 to 55, a majority for the government of 40. The Liberal members from the west voted with the government, as did Messrs. Lavergne, Robitaille and Verville.

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

When the House went into committee of supply on Marine and Fisheries estimates, the encouragement of the shipbuilding industry in Canada was discussed on the item of an ice breaker to be built in England for the Northumberland Straits. Mr. Leighton McCarthy said the industry suffered from a policy which permitted ships to go into United States ports for repairs and come back to Canadian ports duty free. He would support the bonusing of shipbuilding in Canada.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

At present there are 22 special immigration agents in the British Isles, all of whom, except one, receive $100 a month and their expenses. Four of these are from Ontario, three from Quebec, three from Alberta, six from Manitoba, three from Saskatchewan, and three from British Columbia. The eastern delegates are the Rev. G. Macarthur, Cardinal, Ont.; G. L. Stewart, Kingston, Ont.. W. M. Baker, Woodstock; E. W. Brewster, Compton, Que.; John Hay, Lachute, and J. Lawson, Chelsea, Que.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—In the House yesterday the question of the damming of the Long Sault Rapids of the St. Lawrence, near Cornwall, by an American syndicate, came up for debate in the House. The subject was introduced by Mr. Honore Gervais, (St. James, Montreal). Mr. Lancaster's bill to amend the Canadian Chipping Act, by insisting that masters and mates on inland vessels and coasting steamers shall be British subjects, precipitated a lively discussion when it came up for second reading. The Hon. Mr. Brodeur doubted whether, in view of the amendments made by the Imperial Government to the Merchants Marine law as regards British possessions, it would harmonize with Mr. Lancaster's enactment, and suggested that possibly this government had no power to pass such legislation. Mr. Brodeur, however, signified his intention of introducing a voluminous bill later on, which would deal with Mr. Lancaster's amendments in a general clause, and would also touch upon pilotage, engineers, inspection of boilers, etc.

DAMMING THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Mr. Honoré Gervais (St. James, Montreal), moved for a copy of all correspondence, papers, writings, plans and letters between the government and the International Waterways Commission, on one part, and the St. Lawrence Power Company and the Long Sault Development Company on the other part, with regard to the entire demming of the St. Lawrence River, in the vicinity of Cornwall, together with a copy of all memorials, letters, and resolutions of protest sent to the government by the Board of Trade of Montreal, the Chambre de Commerce, the Shipping federation of Montreal, the Dominion Marine Association and others.



Mr. Honore Gervais.

Mr. Gervais, in support of his motion, claimed it was nothing short of an outrage to permit the obstruction of the St. Lawrence, and read extracts from memorials and petitions from the Montreal Board of Trade, the Shipping Federation of Canada, and the Dominion Marine Association, urging the government not to permit the work of damming the Long Sault Rapids. He claimed that there was keen feeling not only in Montreal, but throughout the eastern part of Canada, that this piece of commercial vandalism should be allowed to go on.

The Hon. George P. Graham, the Minister of Railways, on his part, was quite outspoken in regard to the matter, and admitted that the proposition to dam the St. Lawrence would come as a shock to every Canadian. Tourists from all parts of the world had gloried in the beauties of the river between Kingston and Montreal, and any attempt to take away that beauty in any degree was bound to be resented. Mr. Graham admitted that when the proposition was first made to him, as minister, to consider, he recoiled from it, and without committing himself, Mr. Graham declared he recoiled from the suggestion, yet.

Touching on the scheme as proposed, that is, to dam the river and make a little river on the south side of the channel of navigation, Mr. Graham doubted whether this could be done without jeopardizing property on the Canadian side by floods. Before the government considered the project they would have to be set entirely at rest regarding this property question, to say nothing of the question of the navigation interests. Mr. Graham understood that the United States Government favored the project.

Mr. Gervais asked if the United States had the right to undertake any work of this kind on an international waterway, in view of existing treaties.

Mr. Graham said that nothing has or could be done which would interfere with international arrangements. The Canadian section of the International Waterways Commission was discussing the question very seriously.

Mr. Borden urged the government to consider that no water power, which belonged to the people of Canada should be parted with without the consent of the people through their representatives. Before any steps were taken the proposal must be submitted to parliament. The exploitation of such great national resources as the Long Sault Rapids should be conducted in such a way as to be of the utmost advantage to the people.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the matter had been some time before the government, and no steps whatever had been taken except to hand over the petitions to the Waterways Commission, who were considering the subject very fully. The Premier admitted he knew that all the influential bodies of Montreal were absolutely averse to the scheme, and that seemed to be the general opinion throughout Canada. Sir Wilfrid assured the House that the government would not agree to any proposition without the fullest consideration of the same in parliament.

Mr. Gervais got his order for the papers and the subject then dropped.

IRRIGATION ACT.

Mr. Oliver withdrew his bill to amend the Irrigation Act, explaining that after consultation with irrigation interests in the west, it was the intention to introduct a new bill.

LUMBER COMBINE IN THE WEST.

Dr. Schaffner (Souris), asked what action the government proposed taking upon the finding of the committee appointed last session to investigate the existence of an alleged lumber combine in the West.

The Minister of Justice replied that the administration of criminal justice was a matter for the provinces, one of the two new Prairie provinces had already entered action on the matter in question.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Opposition minority vehemently assailed the Government on a charge of blocking legitimate investigations before the Public Accounts Committee. In this connection Mr. Richard Blain proposed the following resolution as an amendment to the Government's motion for committee of supply:—

'The Committee on Public Accounts is constituted for the purpose of affording full and free examination and inquiry into the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys and the circumstances in connection therewith;

'That in the public interest the greatest public freedom of investigation and inquiry should be enjoyed by that committee, that any action of the majority of that committee in excluding evidence or restricting inquiry should be subject to this house, and upon request for that purpose, the necessary report of the proceedings ought immediately to be ordered.'

The Opposition's attack on the majority rule in the Public Accounts Committee was stoutly resisted by a number of speakers on the Government side who denied that any attempt was being made to prevent a legitimate scrutiny of the public expenditures. The Liberal members, however, maintained that the Public Accounts Committee was no place for prying into private affairs and that unproven statements could not be allowed therein reflecting on innocent parties who were without the means of replying thereto. Mr. Foster wanted the right of appeal from the committee to the House of Commons itself when any question in the committee was ruled out by the chair. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had no disposition to withhold the right of appeal but that such appeals should only be made when an investigation has been concluded and a report thereon presented to the House.

The vote on Mr. Blain's amendment stood 49 to 103, a Government majority of 54.

MR. LEECH OF 'THIN RED LINE' FAME.

At the opening of the sitting Dr. Roche (Marquette) asked if it was true, as reported, that Mr. R. E. A. Leech, of thin red line fame, had been appointed to superintend the work of distributing seed grain to the farmers of Saskatchewan and Alberta on behalf of the Dominion.

The Hon. Mr. Oliver replied that Mr. Leech would be employed in connection with the distribution of the seed grain referred to.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE IN NEW BRUNSWICK POLITICS.

Mr. O. S. Crockett (York, N.B.) bitterly assailed the Dominion Government for flagrant abuse of the federal patronage on behalf of the local government of New Brunswick, which is now appealing to the electorate of that province. Mr. Crockett referred to the presence of the Hon. Dr. Pugsley in St. John, and accused that gentleman of improper interference in provincial matters.. Continuing Mr. Crockett quoted newspaper statements in support of his contention that the Dominion Government was lending its powerful aid to its party friends in the local arena.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that there were but two assertions in Mr. Crockett's speech which called for any reply—the allegation that the federal government had promised offices to two of its party friends to induce them to become candidates in the provincial contest. The statement that Mayor Sears was to become postmaster of St. John was news to him. So far as he (Sir Wilfrid) knew and so far as he was concerned the government had no such plan in contemplation and no promise had been made to Mayor Sears whatever. To the other charge that Mr. Allen had the promise of the Fredericton customs collectorship, the Premier gave an equally emphatic denial.

The Hon. H. R. Emmerson, former Minister of Railways, protested against the insinuations which were being continually thrown out by Conservative members of parliament. In late years the House of Commons had been dragged down in many instances by the methods of warfare employed by the present Opposition. For his own part he entered his most vigorous protest against this dragging in the mire of the political status of public men.

The Hon. Mr. Foster maintained that the government had departed in this matter from the policy of non-interference in provincial affairs which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other of the Liberal leaders had laid down in past years. Now there was no provincial contest in which the federal authorities were not found at the back of their party friends.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—The attendance in the House yesterday was exceptionally small. Four hours were spent in committee of supply on the votes of the Marine Department, but in all only ten items were allowed to pass, amounting altogether to $136,000.

NAVAL MILITIA.

In the discussion of a vote of $10,000 for the organization of a naval militia and the expenses of using the government cruiser 'Canada' as a training ship, the Hon. Mr. Brodeur said he hoped that the force on the 'Canada' would form the nucleus of a Canadian naval militia. A boat similar to the 'Canada,' and capable of carrying a large number of young men, would be built at an early date for service on the Pacific coast, and would form the nucleus of a naval militia in British Columbia.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Alphonse Verville (Maisonneuve), introduced a bill providing for the enforcement of an eight-hour day on all public works throughout Canada, and promised an explanation of the measure when it came up for second reading.

ONE CENT DROP LETTER RATE.

The Postmaster-General, in reply to Dr. Sproule, announced that legislation would be introduced very shortly for the establishment of a one cent drop letter rate in the large centres of this country.

Mr. Henderson thought that when this was being done the minister ought to give the country a half-cent drop letter rate in the rural districts.

PURCHASE OF SEED WHEAT.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Martin (P.E.I.), the Minister of the Interior stated that his department was now in communication with grain dealers in Prince Edward Island for the purchase of supplies of seed grain for the Canadian West.

In reply to another question, the Minister of the Interior stated that it was estimated that from 800,000 to 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bushels of oats, and 250,000 bushels of barley would have to be purchased to make good the shortage in the seed supply of the Prairie Provinces.

MR. LEECH, OF THIN RED LINE FAME.

Dr. Roche (Marquette, asked what duties had been assigned to Mr. Leech in connection with the distribution of seed grain in the Western Provinces. This is the gentleman of thin-red-line fame, whose appointment was announced to the House yesterday.

The Minister of the Interior replied that Mr. Leech is at present the inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies in the West. The records of these agencies will necessarily have to be searched so as to find whether applicants for seed grain are homesteaders or not, and it was thought that Mr. Leech was the best man to place in charge of this division of the work of the seed distribution.

NEW POSTAL CONVENTION WITH UNITED STATES.

The Postmaster-General made his promised explanation to the House of the recent change from four cents to one cent a pound in the postal rate on Canadian newspapers for carriage to the United States, and on American newspapers entering Canada. This, he said, was to apply to daily newspapers only. There was a time when Canada was made a dumping ground for large numbers of the most objectionable class of United States publications. The increase of the rate, however, on second-class matter between the two countries which was made in May of last year, had already purged the Canadian mails of this class of matter.

The trouble was that the United States admitted to second class rates a large number of publications which could not get this privilege in Canada at all. The increase in May, 1907, in the rate on second class matter passing between the two countries was made for the protection of our own press as well as for the purpose of shutting out undesirable papers. Both these objects have been served and it was felt that the time had arrived when the severity of these measures could be somewhat relaxed.

IN THE SENATE

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—The bill to enable the government to provide seed grain for the western farmers was put through all its stages yesterday, in the Senate. The bill will receive assent to-morrow.

In committee on the Dominion Land Survey Bill, on a section providing that surveyors who have provincial qualifications could become Dominion land surveyors on passing before a provincial government examination equal to that required of candidates for Dominion land survey certificate, there was a proposal from several senators that the certificate of a province should be sufficient if the surveyor had practiced a sufficient time in the province.

Senator Kerr moved that provincial certificates and ten years' practice should entitle a surveyor to a Dominion certificate. This was approved by the Hon. Mr. Scott, who said the present system had been in force since 1879. The provinces had declined to practice reciprocity in this matter, and the Interior Department had been troubled long ago by the admission of poorly qualified men.

Senator Sullivan thought no qualified man should fear the examiner. Senator Power thought the present practice the best.

The amendment was declared lost, and progress was reported on the bill.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—Senator McMullen, in committee on his bill to increase the penalties for selling liquor to a railway man on duty, said, to meet objections raised when the bill was last up, he would amend it by making the man who sells the liquor liable to pay a fine of not less than a hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for not less than three, or not more than twelve months.

Senator Power thought the penalties too severe. They were equal to those given for such serious offences as forgery.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell advised Senator McMullen to lower the penalties still further, but to make it compulsory for the magistrate to impose a substantial penalty of fine and imprisonment whenever it was proven.

Senator Cloran said that a law which gave the magistrate no discretion was bound to work injustice in many cases. Penalty should not be imposed unless it was proven that the man who sold the liquor knew his customer was a railway man.

Senator Watson preferred the Scott Act, which provided penalties for both the railway man and the bartender. The railway men were sober and intelligent.

Sir Mackenzie agreed that railway men were intelligent and sober as a class, but there had been accidents due to liquor. On the Intercolonial, at Windsor Junction, men were killed in an accident when it was shown the engineer and fireman were drunk.

Senator Douglas said that the public were fortunate in the class of men who run its trains. There were exceptions. Last summer he had been on a train where the conductor became intoxicated and ran his train past two stations.

Senator Kerr thought the proposal too drastic.

Senator Perley declared that there was only one way to accomplish what Senator McMullen sought, and that was by forbidding throughout Canada the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicants.

Senator Cloran said that under Senator McMullen's proposal, a magistrate would have no discretion, but would have to impose upon Sir Thomas Shaughnessy or Mr. Chas. M. Hays.

The Hon. Mr. Scott favored the proposal of Sir Mackenzie Bowell. It would prevent the magistrate, occasionally found, who was against the temperance movement, from turning the act to ridicule by imposing absurdly small penalties.

Senator Watson moved that the committee rise.

Senator McMullen said this would kill the bill.

The motion was carried by 24 to 13. The Lands Survey Bill was reported.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—In the Senate yesterday.

Senator Landry asked if it was the intention of the government to present any legislation on the subject of the celebration of the third centenary of Quebec.

The Hon. Mr. Scott said, in reply, that he was not aware that any legislation was contemplated, but he believed there would be an item in the supplementary estimates relating to the celebration.

Senator Landry wanted to know if the government would not arrange for a commission to look after the expenditure.

The Hon. Mr. Scott replied that the government would be properly represented on any body which had the spending of the money.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—In the Senate yesterday the Hon. Mr. Landry called attention to a report from Quebec that the main pier of the Quebec bridge was liable to be damaged by ice, owing to the fact that the wreck of the superstructure was still adhering to it.

The Hon. Mr. Scott said that he had noticed the report, and would bring the matter to the attention of his colleagues. If the company did not take steps to protect the piers which cost a good deal of money, the government should do something.

Third reading was given to the government bill for an act respecting the Survey of Public Lands.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE

HAMILTON RADIAL BILL PASSES COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—After days of talk before the Committee on Railways, the Hamilton Radial bill was finally reported yesterday. Several amendments were made. Col. Gibson, being in a somewhat conciliatory mood since the preamble of the bill had been adopted. Mr. Jackson, member for Elgin, secured the adoption of an amendment providing that the company shall not furnish power to any municipality owning its own power plant without the consent of the municipal council. This amendment applies to St. Thomas, but other cities may be affected. The line is to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Dominion Railway Commission.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 14.—The Lieutenant-Governor's speech at the opening of the Legislature yesterday was not lengthy. It referred to the past year as 'one of continued prosperity throughout the Dominion,' and to Nova Scotia's successes as 'having rewarded the industry of her people.' Reference was made to the progress of the movement to erect a technical college and satisfaction was expressed at the establishment of local technical schools in various industrial centres. Improved roads' legislation, legislation having as its object the inducing of desirable immigration to settle in this province, and the establishment of a department of industries and immigration, the surveys made on the line of the proposed Halifax and Guysborough Railway under government supervision, the amendment passed by the Imperial Parliament to the British North America Act, the method of paying common school grants, the question of vital statistics and old age pensions for miners were all referred to briefly.

TRIED TO END HIS LIFE.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 13.—The Horse Artillery officers have Driver Odell in confinement for attempted suicide. He first attacked his wife, beat her, and then going upstairs, tried to end his life with a razor(but, evidently quailing at the scratch made, he strung himself up with an apron. A hurried call was sent out and a river pilot, Gus McDonald, saved the man's life for he was quickly cut down. Odell has been in trouble before with his wife.

"I've Had Experience"

"With Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am convinced it is a great medicine,"—this is the substance of 40,368 letters by actual count, received in two years. They tell of cures of all blood diseases, loss of appetite, rheumatism, after-fever weakness, that tired feeling, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, catarrh.

Rheumatism—"I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine for rheumatism. Both my husband and myself have tested its value, and we are both perfectly free from pain now." MRS. O. W. POWELL, Cobourg, Ont.

Eczema—"I had eczema and tried everything I heard of, but nothing helped me until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thanks to this medicine, I am now well." GEORGE VANALSTINE, South Bethlehem, N. Y.

Gives Strength—"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for three years and have always found it a strength-giving medicine." COMMON SENSE, 9 Duke St., Brantford, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

NINE WORKMEN KILLED IN POWDER EXPLOSION.

Works of the Standard Powder Company on Ile Perrot Destroyed—Men Blown to Atoms

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION A MYSTERY.

A terrible calamity occurred at Ile Perrot, near Vaudreuil, at one o'clock Tuesday afternoon when two of the buildings of the Standard Explosives Co. were destroyed and nine workmen, who were working therein, were killed, and one man who was working outside was injured.

The Standard Explosives Company's works on Ile Perrot are the largest of their kind in the Dominion. Three hundred acres of land on the island are used for the purpose, and on this land there are over forty buildings, the number of hands employed when in full operation being about a hundred and fifty. The capacity of the plant is two carloads of dynamite and one carload of blasting powder a day. From eighty to ninety percent of these explosives is used on railway construction work. At the present time the company has among its contracts two of the largest ever made in Canada. The first of these contracts runs into about half a million dollars, and the second into about a million dollars. The company's capacity is such that it has during rush periods made delivery at the rate of a hundred carloads of dynamite and black powder in two months.

THE DEAD.

Pierre Menard, the foreman, leaves a widow and two children.

Baptiste Robillard, leaves a widow and two children.

Fortunat Trepanier, leaves a widow and ten children.

David Dumberry leaves a widow and six children.

Joseph Henripin, leaves a widow and three children.

George Rousseau, leaves a widow and six children.

Joseph Rozon, leaves a widow and three children.

Arthur Legault, leaves a widow, no children.

Urgel Lauzon, single.

'But where did the buildings stand?' Such is the natural inquiry of the visitor to the scene of Tuesday's terrible explosion at the works of the Standard



DAVID DUMPERRY.

Explosives Company on Ile Perrot. When actually standing on the site of the buildings that were destroyed, it is impossible to tell exactly where they stood, almost impossible to believe that any buildings ever stood there at all.

All that is to be seen is a great dark patch on the snow, encircled by trees. This patch is about two or three hundred yards in diameter, and it now has the appearance of a piece of rocky ground, roughly dug up, and sprinkled over with splinters of wood. In the middle is a portion of an iron vat and a few circles of iron coils. That is all. Every vestige of buildings and foundations has disappeared. The nine men who were working in the buildings have disappeared almost as completely. The only corpse that was found whole was that of the foreman of the mixing room, Pierre Menard. Both his legs were broken and one of his ears was blown off. Otherwise his body was not much mutilated. The other poor fellows were scattered to the four winds, and, identifying pieces of flesh by clothing still adhering to it, four other bundles were made up to represent four more corpses. Of the remaining four not a scrap had been discovered up till late last night.

SITUATION OF THE WORKS.

The works of the Standard Explosives Company are situated close to what is perhaps the most perfect piece of river scenery anywhere about Montreal. Those who have travelled along the Lakeside will remember that just after passing Ste. Anne de Bellevue, the train goes over a bridge across the Ottawa river. The river at this point is very wide, and away to the right, it is dotted with beautiful little wooded islands, on which are the pretty summer residences of well-to-do Montrealers.

It is on one side of the river, overlooking this delightful scene that the works of the company are situated. The company has three hundred acres of the land on Ile Perrot, and on this it has over forty buildings, near every one of which is something like a hundred yards from the other, all the various departments being thus separated for the purpose of safety. The total number of men employed is about a hundred and fifty.

The majority of the buildings are cheap frame constructions, and the two buildings which were destroyed were made entirely of wood. One was known as the nitrating house, in which the nitro-glycerine was made, and the other was the mixing house, where the nitro-glycerine was converted into dynamite. These



ANTOINE LEGAULT.

two operations are so closely allied that the buildings were not isolated from each other, but were semi-detached.

AN EYE-WITNESS OF THE EXPLOSION.

The explosion took place a few minutes before one o'clock Tuesday afternoon, but the cause of it is a mystery, and probably will remain a mystery, for not a single man in the buildings escaped to tell the story. One of the men on the works told a 'Witness' representative that just before the explosion took place he was within sight of the doomed buildings, and he suddenly saw the windows lit up by a great flare of fire. He immediately dodged behind some trees, for he knew by instinct what was coming. At once there came the most appalling explosion—an explosion that seemed to rock the very earth. A second later there was an even more terrible explosion. All that could be seen was an immense mountain of flame and yellow smoke leaping to the skies. Then all around the air was dark with falling splinters of wood. When the smoke cleared away the buildings had disappeared as completely as though they had never been.

Naturally the terrific explosions came as a tremendous shock to the men in other parts of the company's works, and many in buildings hundreds of yards away were completely dazed for a time. One building, about a hundred yards from where the explosion occurred, had the whole of one side smashed in by falling splinters and the whole of its windows blown out by the concussion, yet strange to say none of the men working in it were killed. Two men, John Leduc and Iz Robillard, were badly cut by flying glass, but their injuries were easily attended to.

Windows in nearly every building on the grounds were broken. One building of stone, quite out of sight of where the explosion occurred, looked almost as though an explosion had taken place inside of it, for all the windows and doors were blown out, and a wooden annex to it was torn all to pieces.

PITIFUL FRAGMENTS OF HUMANITY.

It was a terrible task lay before the crowd of workmen who hurried to the scene and began to search for the bodies of the nine men who but a minute or two before were in the full enjoyment of their health and unconscious of any particular danger. The body of the foreman was the first to be found. Then somebody discovered a part of a leg with a piece of stocking sticking to it



NARGE ROUSSEAU.

that could be identified. Next a head, horribly disfigured, was discovered, and thereafter fragments of human flesh were found all over the place. Some of these fragments were hanging to the surrounding bushes, and some of them were in the trees, fifty feet overhead. A pair of trousers, little torn, was found in one of the bushes, and right in the top of one of the highest trees was a man's coat. The search went on till darkness fell, by which time the one corpse, and four pitiful bundles of fragments of humanity had been placed in boxes and carried to the workmen's mess room, which had been converted into a temporary mortuary chamber, pending the arrival of the coroner.

The last man to tear himself away from the scene was a man named Robillard, who was looking for his brother—or fragments of him. He was walking about with a dazed look on his face, not knowing where to look, and unable fully to comprehend the appalling fact that in the twinkling of an eye his brother had disappeared from off the face of the earth as completely as though he had never been.

'Why, I only saw him this morning,' he was saying, 'and he was saying to me—' And he would go on to tell the story of that last pathetic conversation.

All over the grounds little groups of men stood about discussing the tragedy. One man, who was standing outside a building, at least five hundred yards from the scene of the explosion, declared that when the explosion came, it blew him clean through the door of the building and out on the opposite side.

As a matter of fact, he was knocked down by a splinter of wood where he stood, and was so dazed that he did not know what had happened to him.

SAD SCENES AT VAUDREUIL.

Ile Perrot is only separated from the village of Vaudreuil by a railway bridge, and consequently, the explosion was felt there with such force that some of the windows of the houses were smashed. The inhabitants immediately came running out into the village streets, and, looking towards the company's works over the river, they saw an immense cloud of smoke ascending from among the trees. Five minutes later the majority of the villagers had crossed the bridge and entered the grounds of the company, and men, women, and children were making agonizing inquiries for relatives and friends. It was something like half an hour before it was definitely known among the crowd exactly who were in the building at the time of the explosion. The curé of Vaudreuil and Dr. Valois were among the first upon the scene, and they did what they could to comfort the women and children, and get them back to their homes. The nine dead men left eight widows and thirty-two children. One of these children was born a couple of hours after the explosion.

The force of the explosion was such that half way across the broad river there are big holes in the ice, caused by a shower of the large pieces of rock that formed the foundations of the doomed buildings.

It is estimated that no less than two thousand pounds of nitro-glycerine, one of the most powerful explosives known, went up, and the concussion was so tremendous that it was felt for a distance of at least twelve miles, people at Coteau Junction feeling the shock, and mistaking it for an earthquake.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner McMahon arrived at Vaudreuil from Montreal shortly before six o'clock on Tuesday, and at once called a jury together for an inquest. The collection of human remains in the temporary mor-



FERDINAND TREPANIER.

tuary chamber were viewed, after which the formal inquiry was opened in the main office.

Only two witnesses were examined, Mr. J. Johnson, the superintendent, and Mr. C. G. Johnson, the assistant superintendent, neither of whom was able to throw much light on the tragedy, and the inquest was adjourned until next Saturday.

Mr. Charles G. Johnson said he was the only official who was present when the disaster occurred. He knew of nothing at all that could give the slightest explanation of the cause of the explosion. There had been two explosions, he stated, the nitro-glycerine factory going up, and the shop where it was converted into dynamite, the latter being the less dangerous place of the two.

'Is anything left that could be examined?' asked the coroner.

'Not much,' answered the witness.

Further, Mr. Johnson said that the whole business had been reduced to so exact a science that the disaster could only have occurred through the carelessness of some employee. As to that, however, he said he had never had occasion to complain of more carelessness than could be expected where a hundred or more men were working together.

Mr. Jesse Johnson stated that no factory inspector had ever visited the works, and so far as he knew, it was not customary for these officials to visit high explosive factories, which were always built in secluded spots, such as Ile Perrot. In fact, he stated that there was no insurance on the buildings, which were not subject to such protection owing to the dangerous nature of the work.

'Did the men know of this danger?' asked the coroner.

MEN WARNED OF THE DANGER.

'Of course, every man coming to work there was warned of the danger,' replied Mr. Johnson. 'But there is no danger due to the operation itself—it can be perfectly controlled. The risk is more due to carelessness than anything else. To explode nitro-glycerine, either a concussion or a certain temperature is necessary, and with care both these can be avoided.'

Mr. Johnson further said that there was danger while the various ingredients were being mixed for the manufacture of nitro-glycerine, the tendency being for the temperature to rise, and if it got beyond a given point an explosion would certainly follow. To prevent this, cold water coils were run from the river through the mixing vat. But at the time of the explosion there was no mixing going on. When a batch had been



URGELE LAUZON.

run off a bell was always rung, and this had been sounded some time before the explosion happened.

'Is there anyone who was there who could tell us anything about how it happened?' asked the coroner.

'No, all who were there were killed,' said Mr. Johnson. 'There were about two thousand pounds of nitro-glycerine in the building which blew up, and none of those near could possibly escape.'

It being apparent that no further evidence as to the tragedy could be secured, the coroner then adjourned the inquest, giving instructions to Dr. Valois to do all necessary to ensure the proper interment of the dead.

At a meeting of the directors of the Standard Explosives Company, Limited, held in the company's offices in Montreal Wednesday afternoon, the question of providing for the widows and orphans bereaved by the recent terrible disaster at Ile Perrot was discussed. Although



J. B. ROBILLARD.

there may be no legal responsibility in the matter, the company decided to take a broad and charitable view of the needs of the widows and orphans. As a result, therefore, of the meeting on Thursday, an investigation will be at once instituted and generous relief given according to the condition of each family. It was decided to consult the Rev. Father Godin, the parish priest, Dr. Valois, of Vaudreuil, and others, so that the contemplated assistance may be distributed in a just and equitable manner.

Mr. Gustave Boyer, M. P. for Vaudreuil, speaking on Thursday of the Ile Perrot explosion, said that legislation ought to be passed obliging insurance companies to issue policies at special premiums on the lives of those engaged in such industries so that the workmen would be able to protect themselves. In case the attempt to secure the enactment of such a law should prove unsuccessful, he believed that the manufacturers ought to organize a mutual benefit insurance of their own with a reserve fund levied from a percentage on the wages of employees, in order to indemnify relatives in case of accident.

The establishment of the Standard Explosives Company in the locality, Mr. Boyer said, had been a boon to the district, as the concern spent no less than twenty thousand dollars in wages annually. The member for Vaudreuil said he was informed that the company had always given satisfaction to its employees.

Until 6.30 o'clock on Wednesday evening from fifteen to twenty employees of the Standard Explosives Works searched among the ruins of the nitro-glycerine factory and in the surrounding snow at Ile Perrot for the remains of their late comrades, who lost their lives in Tuesday's explosion.

The result of the search throughout



JOSEPH ROZON.

the day was the recovery of remains of only two of the four victims whose clothing was not identified with the remains collected in the mortuary chamber on Tuesday night. No morsels of Lauzon and Robillard have yet been identified.

The villagers yesterday attended the separate funeral services of Arthur Legault, Joseph Rozon and Pierre Menard, in the Vaudreuil parish church, at the hours of 8, 9, and 10 o'clock respectively. Father Godin, the local parish priest, and Vicar Meloche, officiated, assisted by Father Forbes, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

The services were of a private nature, the public requiem mass being reserved until next Tuesday morning.

Mr. Jesse Johnson, manager of the Explosive Works, has stated that the company will bear the expense of a general interment on Tuesday morning of all the remains that could not be identified.

Except in the black powder factory, all works was Wednesday abandoned in the Explosive Companys buildings, and this inactivity will continue for two weeks until a new building in which to mix the nitro-glycerine has been put up.

Not half a dozen pieces of board six feet long that were in the construction of the demolished buildings have been found within acres of the spot where the explosion took place.

A committee of citizens connected with the county of Vaudreuil, has been organized to take up collections for the widows and orphans of the victims of the recent explosion at Ile Perrot. The committee is composed as follows: Senator R. Thibaudeau, the Hon. Arthur Boyer, Messrs. G. Boyer, M.P.; H. Pilon, M.P.P.; ex-Mayor H. Laporte, H. S. Harwood, Postmaster of Montreal; Ald. G. W. Sadler, F. de S. Bastien, K.C.; Dr. E. Lalonde, registrar for Montreal east. Subscriptions can be addressed to Dr. Lalonde, registry office, 9 St. James street.

FROZEN TO DEATH

LIGHTLY CLAD, AND WITH A HEAVY GRIP, JOSEPH LEHMANN STARTS ON FATAL WALK.

Berlin, Ont., Feb. 10.—Frozen to death within 400 yards of his wife's home, Joseph Lehmann, of Preston, was found on Sunday morning in a field four miles north-east of New Germany. He went to Guelph from Preston, intending to travel by the Guelph-Goderich line to join his wife, who is tending his sick mother. This line was blocked with snow, and, with the mercury at 20 below zero, he started to walk the nine miles, carrying a heavy grip. He wore a light overcoat, felt hat, kid gloves, and no overshoes. He was within 150 yards of a farm house when he dropped.

RESULT OF QUARREL

FATHER SHOOTS SON, SERIOUSLY INJURING HIM, AND THEN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Woodstock, Ont., Feb. 11.—Alfred Holsworth, residing at Oriel, a small village near Norwich, yesterday morning fired a charge from a shotgun at his son, tearing a hole through the boy's arm, and afterwards tried to commit suicide by turning the muzzle of the gun on himself. He fired twice without effect, but the third time he received the full charge in the face, a portion of which was torn away. The shooting was the result of a quarrel.

QUEBEC TERCENTENARY

PROVINCE WILL BE ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE $100,000.

After the Cabinet meeting which was held in this city on Wednesday, Premier Gouin announced that the government had decided to introduce a Bill, at the next session of the Legislature, to authorize a subscription of $100,000 on the part of the province for the Quebec Tercentenary celebration.

Quebec, Feb. 12.—In connection with the forthcoming Quebec Tercentenary celebration efforts will be made to have the entire force perform their manual manoeuvres on the Plains of Abraham instead of at Petewawa camp grounds. If it can be arranged for them to come here, they will go under canvas in June and remain until September, just as they would at Petewawa.

DIED OF EXPOSURE

RODOLPHE ROBIDOUX SUCCUMBS TO EFFECTS OF STORM THAT CAUSED WIFE'S DEATH, ALSO.

Mr. Rodolphe Robidoux, of St. Jovite, who, with his wife, became lost last week in a snow storm, and was exposed to the storm and cold for two days and nights, died yesterday in the Notre Dame Hospital. Mr. Robidoux was 76, and his wife 46, years old.

PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSIONS.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—The Rev. Dr. Maclaren, secretary of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, stated yesterday that the church estimates for the past year were $180,000. Of this amount only $95,000 had been collected up to last Saturday, leaving the sum of $85,000 to be collected in three weeks' time.

MOTHER AND SON ASPHYXIATED.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 14.—Mrs. Martin and her son, living at 336 Hughson street north, were found dead in their beds this afternoon, having been asphyxiated by coal gas. They had been dead for some hours. Two other children were in the house and are in a serious condition. They are a family of immigrants.

COLLISION ON G. T. R.

On Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock two G.T.R. freight trains which were running at full speed collided between St. Hyacinthe and Ste. Rosalie. One train was coming from St. Hyacinthe and the other from Sherbrooke. The damage is reported to be considerable, several cars being smashed or damaged by fire. Owing to this collision, the Intercolonial Railway train due here at 10.10 p.m., arrived only at 2.30 o'clock yesterday morning.

TO ENCOURAGE IMMIGRATION.

Government Rate of Bonus Payable to Booking Agent Doubled.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—An order-in-council has been passed doubling the rate of bonus payable by the Canadian Government to booking agents in France, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Germany, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary and Finland, for immigrants whom they send to this country to follow farming, to engage in railway construction work or in the case of females, to engage in domestic service. The old rates were ten shillings per head bonus for adults and five shillings for each person under eighteen years. On the new basis the Continental booking agents accredited by the Dominion Government will receive the same rates of bonus as the booking agents in Great Britain.

It has been found that the smaller bonus hitherto paid to booking agents in European countries was not sufficient to accomplish the desired object of stimulating their efforts to send to Canada only immigrants of the classes and character which we particularly require. The new rates of bonus will be payable only on immigrants landing at Canadian ports excepting those landing at Portland, Maine, during the winter season.

A circular has been sent out by the immigration department to all booking agents accredited by the Canadian Government, both in the United Kingdom and in continental Europe, making it clear that farmers, farm laborers, railway construction men and female domestic servants are the only persons who should be advised to come to Canada. All others should get definite assurance of employment in the Dominion before coming to this country, and should have means enough to support them for a time in case of disappointment. Agents are warned that the demand for labor in Canada is not so great this year as last, and if they are to receive the bonus they must be careful as to the character of those they send. No promise is to be held out of any employment in Canada other than farm work and domestic service.

NO NEW SALOONS

COMMISSIONERS SAY LICENSES WILL BE GIVEN IN FUTURE ONLY TO GENUINE RESTAURANTS.

'No new saloon can be opened in the city.'

This decision, which the license commissioners arrived at in January was reiterated on Thursday when Onesime Longpre applied for a transfer of license from 1058 Ontario street east to 1105 St. Catherine street east.

Amongst those who protested against the proposed new saloon were Dr. J. Leduc & Co., the Dominion Oilcloth Company, the Laurie Engine Company, the Canada Stove and Furniture Company, and the Dominion Flint Glass Company. The principal of Lansdowne school, opposite which the new saloon was to be placed, wrote stating that there were already three saloons at the street corner, and his protest was supported by the signatures of thirty-five parents of schoolchildren.

'Mr. Longpre,' said Judge Choquet, as soon as the session had opened, 'I do not know whether or not you were present when we gave judgment last January, but we then decided that absolutely no new saloons could be opened. We will sanction the old ones, the proprietors of which have invested large sums of money, for the present, but it must be distinctly understood when a transfer of restaurant license to a new locality is requested, that it will not be granted unless for a restaurant in the full sense of the word—a place where meals are given. Now, the chief tells me that the establishment you propose to open will not be qualified. In addition, we have letters from residents in the neighborhood, stating that they have too many saloons in that neighborhood already. Your present license will allow you to remain where you are in Ontario street for the present, but you cannot change places.'

Judge Piché, who has returned from his trip to Mexico, was present, and he and Mr. Recorder Weir supported the chairman's remarks.

MRS. BIRT'S HOME.

Mrs. L. Birt is arranging (D. V.) for a party of boys to reach the Knowlton Home early in March. Their ages will be from seven to fourteen years. Applications are invited. Railway fare and Minister's name, also stamp for reply should be enclosed, and addressed to The Home, Knowlton, Quebec. There will be quite a number of boys from seven to eleven years of age, and photos of these can be sent. Mrs. Birt is particularly anxious that these younger boys should be placed where they can get the full attendance at day school until fourteen years of age. A party of girls will probably arrive at the Knowlton Home in May, and among them will be several attractive little girls under eight years of age for adoption.

PORT HOOD DISASTER.

Port Hood, Feb. 14.—The evidence in the mine accident inquest is now all in. Manager Beaton, of the Inverness colliery, and Manager Johnston, of the Mabou colliery, both of whom went down into the pit on the afternoon of the day on which the accident took place, and made a superficial examination of the scene of the explosion, swore they believed that in their opinion the explosion was caused by the ignition of gas. Two things, namely, that the explosion was one of gas and that improper ventilation, caused by the absence of a brattice, were responsible for the accumulation of the gas.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Mineral and Other Rights for the Settler—Stealing the 'Opposition's Clothes.'

A PLEA FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—In the legislature yesterday the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands and Mines, introduced an important bill respecting settlement in the north.

It is an amendment to the Public Lands Act, and deals with the mineral rights of settlers. It will be followed probably by another amending the Free Grants Act. All these amendments are designed to give effect to the government's new policy of 'everything for the settler.' When a bona fide settler is given his patent it will cover everything both above and beneath the ground, but before the settler is allowed to take up locations the government will see that it is neither purely mineral or timber land. It must be agricultural land. Much of the difficulty in the north has been due to the fact that settlers have been seeking to raise crops on land never suited for agricultural purposes. It is also the intention to extend the free grant system. The question of timber is governed by regulations, and these regulations will withhold settlement until the pine has been removed.

Mr. Cochrane's act provides that when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Minister of Lands and Mines by inspection and report of an officer appointed by him for the purpose, that Crown lands in any township, or portion of a township, not reserved from settlement, are not valuable for the mines or minerals, but are agricultural lands suitable for cultivation and settlement, the minister may, under order-in-council, open such lands to actual settlers, and such settlers shall be entitled to all mines or minerals thereafter found therein.

The act is made retroactive, clause 2 providing that in all townships already opened for sale the minister may, at the request of any purchaser, or any person claiming under such purchaser, declare such purchaser entitled to the mines and minerals thereafter found if the same are the property of the Crown and not staked out, recorded, leased, or granted under the Mines Act. All sales of agricultural lands under this act hereafter made in such townships shall include the mines and minerals therein. Clause 3 provides that all reservations of mines or minerals expressed or implied in any patent heretofore issued, where such is the property of the Crown, and not granted under the Mines Act, are rescinded, and all minerals pass to the owners of the land.

Before the introduction of the bill today, more petitions against the three-fifths clause and section 606 of the Municipal Act, were presented.

The debate on the address goes on tomorrow, and it is said the government introduced its bill containing its Northern Ontario policy to-day in order to forestall the criticisms of Mr. C. N. Smith, of the 'Soo.'

Toronto, Feb. 12.—The Hon. Frank Cochrane introduced in the Legislature to-day measures as promised yesterday, to give effect to his 'everything for the settler' policy. He also introduced a bill to amend the Forest Reserve Act.

Several government measures were given a second reading without discussion.

More petitions against the three-fifths clause were also presented.

Shortly after prayers, Mr. W. J. Bryan entered the assembly in company with the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the 'Globe,' and Mr. J. A. Turnbull, president of the Canadian Club. On the floor of the assembly, Mr. Bryan was greeted by Premier Whitney, with whom he chatted briefly. Then the silver-tongued Nebraskan came up to the press gallery from which eminence he watched proceedings for about ten minutes. Then he hastened away to keep other engagements.

The Hon. Richard Harcourt (Lib., Monck), resumed the debate on the address, by saying he would confine his remarks to one paragraph in the Speech, in which it was said the increased grants to education had been commended and would be followed by more encouragement for urban schools. He regarded anything that increased intellectual power as more important than electrical power, law reform or prison reform, important as they were. He had never carped at expenditure for educational purposes, but to-day he desired to make a plea for technical education, or industrial education.

'My plea,' he said, 'is not for higher branches, but for that kind of education which directly helps the man who works with his hands and brings the schools closer and closer to the masses and wage earners. We have done much for the professions. Are we to do everything for those who work with their heads and nothing for those who work with their hands?'

Mr. T. W. McGarry (Con., S. Renfrew), followed the member for Monck. He said, in opening, he didn't know whether to congratulate or sympathize with the new Leader of the Opposition. So he gave the hon. gentleman his choice. He reminded Mr. Harcourt that in all his years as Minister of Education he had done nothing for technical education. On the other hand the present government had been in power only three years.

Mr. C. N. Smith (Liberal, Sault) after a few opening remarks, charged that the government had stolen the Opposition's clothes in adopting the policy of giving the minerals and the timber to the settler.

'But,' he added, 'they may steal one suit, or they may steal two suits, but next day they will find we have a new suit as good as the old. We don't deal in cheap politics. We deal in large affairs.'

Toronto, Feb. 13.—In the legislature this afternoon the Hon. A. J. Matheson, Provincial Treasurer, introduced a bill respecting municipal securities. It provides that the Railway and Municipal Board may give a certificate that debentures are valid. Heretofore municipalities have had to depend on the opinion of brokers. Further payments on sinking fund may be paid into the provincial treasury and the money so paid may be invested by the Provincial Treasurer, who will pay four percent.

Mr. Matheson also introduced a bill to consolidate the acts respecting loans and revenue.

Mr. C. N. Smith (Liberal, Sault Ste. Marie) resumed the debate at 3.40, concluding the speech interrupted by adjournment last night. He apologized for blaming the minister of agriculture entirely for paying $1,500 for a blind horse for the Ontario Agricultural College. He had since learned that another member of the administration had been present when the blind mare was purchased.

'A mare's nest,' suggested the Premier.

Mr. Smith then proposed that the government should build every mile of colonization lines of northern Ontario with the people's money. He urged the construction of two more lines at once from the great lakes to open up that great agricultural district. It would make accessible land to accommodate a million souls which would do much to mitigate the condition of the unemployed. He advocated conservation of pulp and pine resources.

He referred to the Opposition leader as the 'great Alexander who would lead the party to victory.'

Mr. R. R. Gamey (Conservative, Manitoulin) first replied to the charge of the member for the Sault (C. N. Smith) that the spoils system was responsible for the dismissal and death of John Tansey, at Blind River.

Then Mr. Gamey disputed the charge of the Sault Ste. Marie member that the government had stolen any Opposition clothes.

'In the early days,' he said, 'the settler did get the timber and the minerals. Who took it away? Why the Liberal Government, in 1891?'

From 1891 to 1905 it was not a question whether the settler would get the timber or minerals, but whether they would get anything at all or not. The present government had done more for the north since they came in than the Liberals had ever done.

'Talk about stolen clothes,' he exclaimed, 'who would pick up the suit of clothes lost by the Liberals in 1905? Why, there is not a man in the Central Prison but would be ashamed to be found in them.'

Mr. Gamey then, at some length, proceeded to show what the government had done for the north.

Mr. T. H. Preston (Liberal, North Brant) resumed and moved the adjournment of the debate.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—The session of the Legislature was very brief yesterday afternoon. A few bills were advanced and a few questions answered. In the absence of Mr. Richard Harcourt, Mr. Mackay asked: 'Does the Government intend, during this Session, to introduce further legislation in the matter of guarding life in case of accidents through fire, imperfect construction relating to ingress, egress, or otherwise, in public buildings?'

To which the Hon. A. J. Matheson replied: 'The Government has under consideration, legislation governing moving picture exhibits and other matters.'

'Is that any answer?' asked Mr. Mackay.

'I think so,' answered Mr. Matheson.

A brief discussion took place on Mr. Foy's bill providing that no commission of inquiry into public matters could issue during a session without the consent of the Legislature.

'Legislature,' submitted the Opposition leader, 'means the King, the Lords and the Commons,' and if we sacrifice the right of the assembly to conduct its own inquiries, we are giving up a valuable right. I think the word should be 'Legislative Assembly.'

Mr. Whitney did not think there was much difference but the change was partially made.

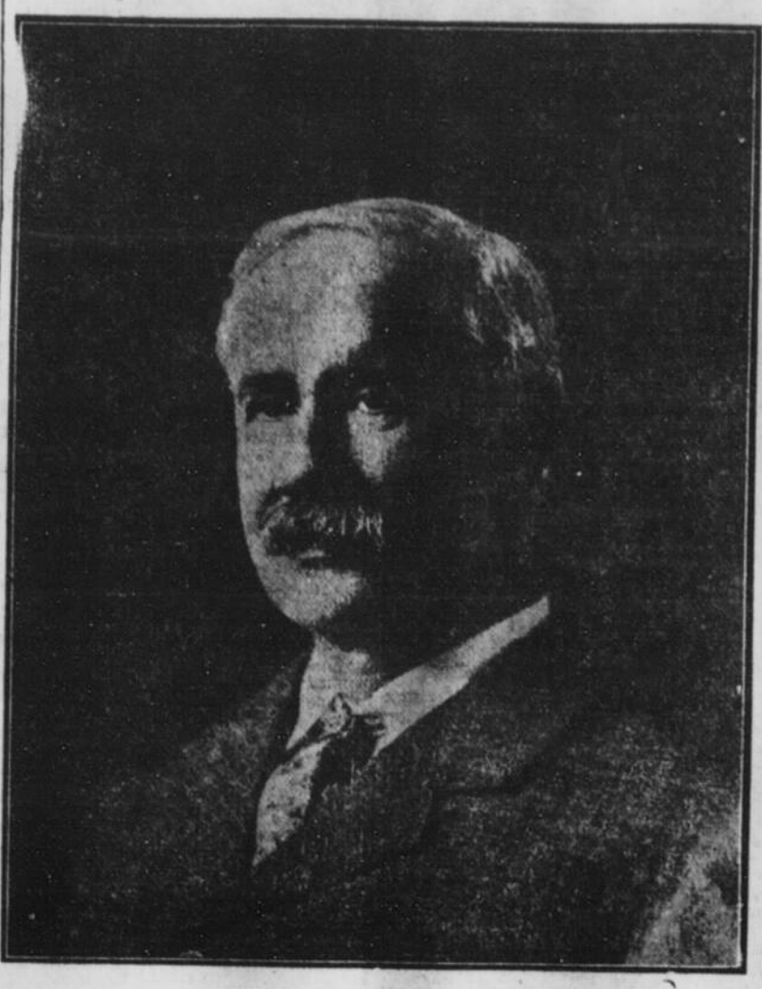
Considerable discussion has been caused in the lobbies over an incident in connection with the state dinner at Government House on Thursday night. Fifteen Conservative members absented themselves because His Honor Sir Mortimer Clark has persistently refused to extend an invitation to Mr. R. R. Gamey, M. P. P. for Manitoulin. In accordance with the time-honored custom, His Honor gives three or four state dinners each session, and each member is invited to one. No invitation has ever been extended to Mr. Gamey apparently because of his position in the scandal with which he came into public life. His friends, however, take the position that he is a member in good standing endorsed by his constituency, and that since the dinners are official and not personal, His Honor has no right to make distinctions. No concerted action was taken, but about fifteen of the rural members stayed away. Officially they did not give any reason, but in private conversation they make no secret of their feelings. Premier Whitney is said to disapprove of their course in the matter.

TRAMPLED TO DEATH BY A HORSE.

Carberry, Man., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Mahan was trampled to death by a vicious horse at her home near here yesterday. Her husband was in Carberry at the time of the accident. Mrs. Mahan went out, after her children had gone to school, to feed the horses. A neighbor called to pay a visit, and not finding Mrs. Mahan at home she went to the stable and there found Mrs. Mahan lying unconscious beside one of the horses. She only lived a short time.

DEAN BOVEY TO LEAVE McGILL.

Montreal Professor Given the Highest Appointment in His Profession in the British Empire.



DEAN BOVEY.

Dr. Henry T. Bovey, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science of McGill University, has been unanimously appointed to the rectorship or headship of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, an institution which has been for some time in process of organization.

The position thus indicated is the most eminent in the line in which Dean Bovey has already achieved so much. Various positions of importance have in days past been offered to Dr. Bovey, none of which tempted him to leave McGill, where his surroundings were so largely the fruits of his own activity and zeal. His name was, indeed, among those discussed when the principalship of McGill was in question. His faithfulness to his post here has, it would seem, if this story be true, reserved him for a position which no one could refuse.

While the probability of Dr. Bovey's leaving McGill will doubtless cause the most lively regret among the governors, the staff, and all friends of the university, the new appointment is one on which Dean Bovey is heartily to be congratulated, and the fact that the appointment has gone to the head of the Applied Science Faculty of McGill, is the highest compliment that could be paid not only to the Dean himself, but to the university with which he has so long been connected.

A MAGNIFICENT INSTITUTION

The Imperial College of Science and Technology is an institution which has been for some time in process of organization under a distinguished board of governors presided over by the Earl of Crewe. Its object is to provide a college for advanced training in all branches of applied science, and the institution will not only be far ahead of anything of its kind in Great Britain, but will be unequalled, and certainly unsurpassed, in equipment and organization by any other institution of the kind in the world.

TO TRAIN LEADERS FOR THE EMPIRE.

The institution is to form a training place for the whole Empire in post-graduate work, but some amount of preliminary work will be done. For instance, the course will be a four-year one, divided into two sets of two years each. The first set will be for training men on the lines of other technical colleges, but the other two-year set will be for taking students who have already passed through technical colleges and giving them post-graduate work, so as to develop them into leaders in commerce and in the various professions.

It is understood that in his position as principal of this great institution, Dr. Bovey will not be called upon to do any teaching work, but will devote himself first to the very responsible work of organizing the institution on its new basis, and then to its administration.

SKETCH OF DEAN BOVEY.

Dean Bovey, who is now in the prime of life, is a graduate of Cambridge University. On his graduation he took a high place in the mathematical tripos, and shortly afterwards was made a fellow of Queen's College. Adopting the profession of a civil engineer, he was appointed to the staff of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Works, and in a short time was promoted to be assistant engineer on this work. In this capacity he had charge of some of the most important structures then in progress.

In 1877 he accepted the appointment of Professor of Civil Engineering and Applied Mechanics in McGill University, and he has been connected with that university ever since. When he first came to McGill, the engineering courses were managed as a branch of the Faculty of Arts, and were without buildings or equipment. The following year, however, a department of applied science was constituted, and Professor Bovey was elected its Dean, and it was he who organized the Faculty of Applied Science on its present basis, who planned the erection of the magnificent buildings and equipment made possible by the Macdonald and other endowments, and who directly supervised the carrying out of the whole work.

The recent destruction of the engineering building by fire came as a great blow to him, but another and even better building has now arisen from the ashes, and if Dean Bovey leaves McGill he will have the satisfaction of knowing that the university is in a better position than ever to carry on the scientific training which has made her famous among the universities of the world.

Dean Bovey is the author of a number of valuable technical works, and as the pioneer in Canada of university engineering, he has been a valued member of many technical bodies. He was secretary of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, for instance, from the foundation of the society till within recent years, and is now a vice-president of it. He was the founder of the Montreal Sanitary Association, which revolutionized house plumbing in this city. Other societies with which he is connected is the Institute of Civil Engineers and the Institute of Mechanical Engineering ,of England; the Liverpool Society of Civil Engineers, and the National Electric Light Association of the United States. He has received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Lennoxville, and that of LL.D. from McGill and Queen's universities, and a few years ago he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, an honor shared by few Canadians.

Should Dean Bovey take over the principalship of the Imperial College he will have under him two distinguished scientists who were formerly upon his staff at McGill, namely, Professor Callendar who is now at the Royal College of Science, and Professor Coker, who is now at the Finsbury College. Professor Coker was formerly Dean Bovey's assistant at McGill. The Royal College of Science, which is said to have already the largest and most complete equipment in the world, has at its head that well-known scientist Professor Tilden.

McGill, especially on its science side, seems to be a stepping stone to higher advancement. There is Osler, Regius Professor at Oxford, a name in all men's mouths; there is Soddy, the right hand man of Lord Rayleigh, sharing with the Curries, of Paris, the attention of the world of science as attracted by radium. There are also Rutherford, Callendar, and Tait Mackenzie, the latter at the head of his own department of physical training in the University of Pennsylvania.

CAPTAIN THOMSON ENDS HIS LIFE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 14.—Captain J. H. Thomson, chief inspector of explosives, who was special commissioner on cordite in Canada, in 1891, ended his life to-day. He suffered from nervous trouble.

NEW BRUNSWICK MINISTERS.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 12.—At a meeting of the local government here this afternoon Mr. Daniel Jarvis Purdy, M. P. P. for St. John, was sworn in as a member of the local government without portfolio.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

Will Probably be Brought on During the First Week of June.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—It is stated in official circles that an effort will be made to end the present session of the Legislature by March 31. The reports are being hurried along and the ministers are now at work upon the estimates. The work of stumping the country will be begun at once and the elections brought on probably the first week in June.

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

SUGGESTED SHOW IN TORONTO—HOLSTEIN FRIESAN ASSOCIATION.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—The question of a national dairy show at Toronto was discussed at the annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Association, held today. A recommendation to that effect was so well received that a sum of $200 was voted toward the project, in case the executive finds it feasible.

The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. A. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; vice-president, Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.; registrar, Mr. J. W. Nimmo, Ottawa; executive committee—Messrs. R. R. Ness, Napoleon Lachappelle, the Hon. Wm. Owen, A. Cairns, Wm. Stewart, and W. W. Ballantyne.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—The report of the executive committee of the Holstein Friesan Association of Canada, presented to-day, shows that there was a marked increase last year for Holstein Friesan stock. The registrations for the year were 2,235, showing a gain of 335 over 1906. These registrations were divided as follows:—Bulls, 902; cows, 1,333. Tranfer certificates to the number of 2,078 were issued, an increase of 288 over the previous year. The total registrations of the association are:—Bulls, 5,949; cows, 8,804. As some breeders raised objections to the testing outfits used in making official tests, the association has provided five complete sets, together with scales for weighing the milk. The report states that owing to the drought last summer in different parts of Ontario a number of breeders who had entered cows in the yearly Record of Performance had since withdrawn their entries. The total receipts from all sources, including a balance of $3,482.59 from 1906, were $8,581.70, and the disbursements $4,185.22, leaving a balance of $4,396.48.

Grants to fall Fairs were $675, divided as follows:—Toronto, $100; Sherbrooke, $100; Calgary, $100; Winnipeg, $50; Ottawa, $50; London, $50; Charlottetown, $25; New Westminster, $50; St. John, N.B., $50; Halifax, $50; Victoria, $25; Brandon, $25. Grants to winter Fairs were:—Guelph, $145; Ottawa, $100; Manitoba, $50.

CRAIG A DEFAULTER

SHORTAGE IN ACCOUNTS OF LONDON AND WESTERN TRUST COMPANY OF $5,000.

London, Ont., Feb. 11.—The announcement was made yesterday that Mr. J. Walter Craig, who has been a trusted employee of the London and Western Trust Company for the past five years, had recently defaulted to the extent of $5,000 or more. Craig left last week presumably to accept a responsible position with a St. Louis firm, and the discrepancy was not known until a day or so ago, when the auditor's examination revealed the shortage.

ITALIAN DEAD FROM BULLET WOUND

MAY MEAN SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THREE PERSONS NOW IN CUSTODY.

The Italian named Ernesto Casseri, who was taken to the General Hospital on Saturday, suffering from a bullet wound in the head, died on Tuesday at 2.30 o'clock. He was found in practically a dying condition, lying on a bed in the house at 478 Amherst street, where he had been living with a woman named Donato Ardita. Two of the deceased's countrymen and the woman Ardita are in custody in connection with the affair.

On Wednesday the inquest was held. The jury found that Casseri died from a wound caused by a revolver shot fired by Francisco Giavani in the presence and with the encouragement of Giovani Mangini and Maria Donata Ardita.

OLD WOMAN BADLY BURNED.

Hamilton Ont., Feb. 10.—In a fire which burned her home to the ground to-night, Mrs. Jaggard, an old woman who resided alone on the mountain top, was so badly burned that she will probably die. How the fire started no person knows. She was so badly burned about the face and body that the doctors say she cannot recover. She is 75 years of age.

THREE INJURED IN EXPLOSION.

Cobalt, Ont., Feb. 11.—A painful accident occurred at Spring Creek, forty miles up the Montreal River from Latchford, early on Saturday evening. Three prospectors were sinking a shaft on a mining claim when an explosion took place injuring Homer Bedford, Thomas Nixon and Fred. Beckett. A loaded hole had missed fire and Beckett went down to replace the cap and fuse and shoot the hole again. Though carelessness no tamping was placed on the top of the charge of dynamite. After the fuse was lit the fire spit into the hole and exploded the charge.

DIOCESAN SYNOD.

Bishop Attacks Methods of Higher Criticism.

PROTEST AGAINST EXCESSIVE USE OF TOBACCO.

During the past week the members of the Synod of the Diocese of Montreal have held their forty-ninth annual session.

The Bishop in his charge alluded to the various changes that had taken place, and also stated that the result of his appeal for $20,000 for the Bishop of Montreal's church building fund had been very gratifying. A new church had been opened, another one built, and a gentleman had undertaken to build a third, while St. George's Church had also undertaken to build two new churches.

The most interesting portion of the charge was an attack on the methods of the higher critics. They were asked to believe that Moses was not the author of the Pentateuch. Both Jewish and Christian churches had, however, always believed in his authorship, the national consciousnes of Israel connected itself unalterably with him, and the internal evidence of the books was equally strong with that furnished by Caesar's Commentaries for the authorship of Caesar, the mingled use of the first and third persons being characteristic of each work. At considerable length the Bishop defended the orthodox view of the Scriptures, and declared: 'It is a very easy thing for those outside of the Church of England in Canada, or some within it, to find fault with the clergy of the church for standing where the clergy of the Church of England have stood through the long ages of that church's history—guardians of the faith once delivered to the saints. For, in the whole history of the Church of England, nay, of the Christian Church, views such as I have been noticing were never known as of the church, and to-day they form not the creed or avowed articles of any church built on the belief of the Incarnation of the Lord Jesus Christ.'

At the morning session on Wednesday a resolution was passed unanimously confirming Rural Dean Carmichael's motion at the last annual Synod, recommending that the scale of stipends be raised from $600, $700 and $800 a year to $700, $800 and $900 a year. The stipend of the Bishop was also fixed at $4,000 per annum.

The Rev. Dr. Parrock, principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, stated that the entry of new students last September reached the record number of 20, and the total number on the books at the end of the year was 67, of whom 58 were men and nine women. Sixteen, including the nine women, were non-resident. In addition, eight new students had entered since Christmas, bringing the total up to 75, the largest on record.

The Synod endorsed the proposal to raise $50,000 ($40,000 to be subscribed in the city) to endow a chair in New Testament exegesis at the Diocesan Theological College in memory of the late Archbishop Bond.

At the afternoon session Archdeacon Davidson submitted a motion directed against excessive smoking, particularly in regard to cigarettes, also memorializing parliament, the provincial legislatures, and other important bodies.

Archdeacon Davidson, the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, and Principal Rexford supported the motion, while Dr. Paterson Smyth suggested that the motion should apply to juvenile smoking. He doubted the wisdom of denouncing smoking altogether.

The Rev. Arthur French agreed with this view, declaring that tobacco had a sympathetic and helpful side.

Ultimately the motion was amended so as to apply to juvenile smoking.

On Thursday morning the Synod committee congratulated the Bishop on the clearness in which he had dealt with what was somewhat arrogantly termed 'higher criticism' in his charge; thanked him for setting forth the undeniable position of the church catholic, and added that his words demonstrated 'the case with which patient, weighty scholarship disposes of the baseless theorizings which disfigure what is only a mere ephemeral latter day theology.'

The Rev. Dr. Paterson Smyth said he hoped this report would not go out to the public as the expression of the Synod. They were not willing that it should go out to the public that the teachings of higher criticism altogether, upheld by so many able scholars, were considered to be ephemeral foolishness that would pass away. The teachings of higher criticism certainly would not pass away.

The Rev. Dr. Symonds concurred.

The Rev. Mr. French agreed with the last speaker, saying he did not believe any single bishop could give an authoritative statement as regards the theory of inspiration.

A further report on the subject of higher criticism was brought up in the afternoon. This recommended to church people and the clergy the Bishop's address, which might be received by them in relief of possible doubt. In this form the report was agreed to.

A resolution submitted at Friday's session in favor of closing saloons at six o'clock on week-days, was opposed by the Rev. Arthur French and Mr. R. Wilson Smith, and was referred back to the committee on temperance.

The question of Sunday work was also discussed, the Rev. Archdeacon Ker declaring that young people ought to be trained so that their sense of duty would prevent them making unnecessary demands for Sunday labor. Dr. Davidson was of opinion that the greed of corporations and individuals was responsible for Sunday work.

WORK FOR ALL.

Winnipeg, Feb. 13.—The statement that many men are out of employment at present is denied by officials of the relief department. They say there is work for all willing to do it.

FOR THE NATIONAL PARK.

Names of the Two Hundred Children Already at Work.

EVERY BOY AND GIRL CAN SHARE IN THIS PATRIOTIC WORK.

Almost two hundred children have already enrolled themselves as helpers in the great patriotic movement, which is to secure to Canada for all time a memorial of the great deeds of heroes who came from the Old World to make the New, and through whose heroism had its beginning the Canada of which we are all proud to be citizens. Three hundred years ago Champlain landed at Quebec, and with strong faith in the possibilities of the country, a faith that endured through hardships and discouragements, founded the infant colony of Canada.

And it was there, on the Plains of Abraham, and on the field of Ste. Foye, that the final struggle between the two great races in the New World took place, a struggle that issued in a lasting peace; so that there grew up a great nation, whose children of both races, live side by side under the honored flag, loving the one country as their own.

And here is a grand opportunity for the children of Montreal and of Canada to show their love of their country, and their admiration for the heroes and the brave deeds of old. Next summer is to be celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of Canada's birth year, and the Governor-General is asking Canadians if they will mark the occasion by setting aside those great battlefields, to be kept forever as a national park, in memory of the brave deeds and men who made our country's early history. The park will be named for King Edward, and His Majesty has been pleased to contribute one hundred guineas to help the movement.

Children, will you do what you can to help in this great memorial? Every boy and girl amongst you can help. You can help by telling of this great national memorial and all that it means; you can help by giving a 'silver bit' out of your own pocket money, or you can write for a litttle collection book and get fifty people to give ten cents each, making for every boy and girl collector five dollars to bring in. All who enter their names in these little books will become members of the Quebec Battlefields' Association, and you will be written in your country's archives, in those chronicles that are kept in the Capital, as those who helped to give it lustre and to make it great.

ALREADY AT WORK.

The following boys and girls are already helping in the great patriotic movement started by the Governor-General;

Eric Reford	Jeanne Caron	P. W. Drummond	Mavis Bain,
Frederick Stevenson	M. J. Raoul Cyr	Angeline Gosselin	Vivian L. Burrill
Donald Beattie	St.-A. Maison	Eleanor Phelan	Fred J. Priest
James Beattie	Eugene Banville	Lillie Deegan	Howard McCart
Jessie Beattie	L. Greffard	Rachel Smith	Stuart Hays
David Wanklyn	Cecile T. Thereault	Harry Lambly	Agnes M. Hays
Marcel Poissant	Ed. Deehan	Patrick Ap. Doyle	E. Desmarchais
Alice Lighthall	Louise MacDonald	Gladys Heddick	Madeline Grant
Cybil Lighthall	A. Carrier	H. A. Madley	Alice Hook
Wm. Lighthall	John Carlyle Gamble	Lydia E. Maxwell	Rita Ranger
Roderick Harwood		Maggie Rice	Florence Thompson
Cecil Harwood	Harry A. Robinson	Ivan M. Ross	Basil Thompson
Charlotte Harwood	Beatrice Huot	Victor E. Friedman	Wm. Bernfeld,
Joseph Gratz	Rhoda M. Daires	Leonard Rowntree,	Elsie Morse,
Eva Levinson	William McMaster	W. L. B. Lockhart,	Mose Leavitt,
Austin Barnard	Miss R. Kent	Clarence Murison,	Blanche Couture,
Jack Armour	Oswald Manning	Robt. G. Woodley,	Pierre Mathieu,
Stuart Armour	Margaret F. Manning	Lindsay Foulis,	Frank R. Rowe,
Geoff Benson		Charlotte Major,	Eugene Chabot,
Billy Benson	Howard Clark	Herbert McIntyre,	Gladys Roche,
Raymond Hebden	Marguerite de Boucherville	M. T. Bancoft,	A. A. F. Stronach,
Quentin Bovey		E. G. Bancroft,	May Faush,
Francis Fyshe	Emma Cousineau	Douglas Potter,	Irma A. Gleason,
Cynthia Holt	Joseph Coulambe	M. Evelyn Mills,	R. H. Longhurst,
William Sutherland	Bertha A. Stringer	Reina Hurtubise,	Montague C. Sewell,
W. Ross	Eugene K. Derick	H. Omer Harbee,	Winnifred Primeau.
Eric Lane	Miss Willo Andrews	Philippe Landriault,	Miss B. Frankum,
Aldworth Lane	W. C. Jarvis	Flore Brossard,	Frank Faure,
M. Ironstone	Willow McCracken	Josephine Tenihan,	Pearl Quigley,
J. Phyllis Oles	Gertie Doonan	Gordon Anderson,	Waldorf Howard,
Peter Merson	Ernest Walford	Calvin M. Harvey,	E. Lague,
L. St.-Jean	Katherine Buchan	Irene Bird,	Percival Fox,
J. C. Thivierge	Hedwidge Joannis	Geo. Glidden.	A. H. Fineberg.
Gaston Nolet	Annie M. Smith	Loughlin Kenneally,	Birtie Grimstead,
Charles E. McClary	W. W. Beattie	Kathleen Fisher,	Gwendoline Greene,
Archie N. Jenks	Morris Schlatzberg	Douglas Stewart,	Isabel Smith,
R. M. Smith	Adrienne Brossard	Earle Stoddard,	A. W. W. Forbes.
B. T. Smith	W. H. Hodgin	F. Edna Arthur,	G. C. Moison.
Denise Bissonette	Aleck & Jack Ross		
Irene Pelletier	Mabel Abbott		
Honoré Pelletier	Geo. D. McCammon		
J. O. Manderville	Annie J. Wight		
Edna J. Pringle	Lucile Rivard		
Douglas Stewart Baker	Wilfred Fortier		
	Godfrey Coffin		
Wilfred Buckingham	Norman C. Bebee		
	Regina Lucas		
Alex. Strachan	F. Claman		
Elsie Coleman	Herbert G. Lapierre		
Pearl Harvey	Sidney R. Cribb		
Annie MacDonald	Beulah M. Pines		
Juanita Pinhey	L. P. Schaffner		
Godfroy Girard	Mary I. Parr		
Rosie Higgins	Hazel B. Standiat		

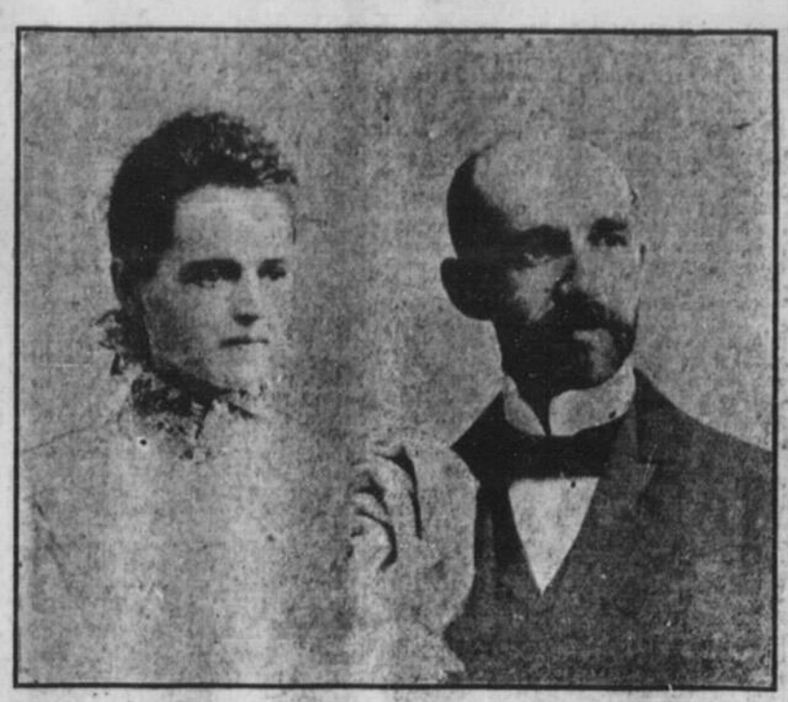
Bravo, children! May all boys and girls in Montreal who love Canada soon be on the list of collectors.

Collecting books are to be had on application to Mrs. R. W. Reford, P. O. Box 95, station 'B,' Montreal.

The 'Witness' has made arrangements to photograph each boy or girl in Montreal or suburbs filling a book in response to this appeal. The photographs will be published in the 'Illustrated Witness,' and will add to the interest of a great opportunity to make this offering worthy of the children and worthy of Canada.

NEW PROFESSOR FOR WESLEYAN COLLEGE.

The Rev. Professor Patton, Ph.D., Appointed to Succeed the Rev. Dr. Workman.



THE REV. DR. W. M. PATTON AND MRS. PATTON.

The Rev. W. M. Patton, Ph.D., has been appointed to the chair of Old Testament Exegesis and Literature in the Wesleyan Theological College, replacing the Rev. Dr. Workman, recently retired. The appointment becomes effective on May 1, but the professor will not enter upon the duties of his new position until the opening of the autumn session.

The unanimous choice of the committee appointed to select a suitable nominee to fill this vacancy was unanimously sustained by the board of governors in this appointment, which was made at a meeting held at the college last evening, and it is expected that the appointment will give widespread satisfaction to the friends of the college throughout the country and especially to those students who graduated when Dr. Patton was on the staff of the college a few years ago. His career as a student was remarkably brilliant. While in Germany he made Semitic languages a specialty, and he is to-day one of the few thorough Arabic scholars in America. While progressive in Biblical criticism he is known to be conservative in systematic theology.

Dr. Walter M. Patton, M.A., Ph.D., was born in Montreal, Nov. 12, 1863, his father, the late James Patton, having been a well known merchant here, while his mother, Margaret Mathewson, who died less than a year ago, was a sister of the late Mr. James A. Mathewson. As his family connections on both sides have been for several generations back closely allied to the Methodist Church, it is but natural that he should find his church home in it.

In 1900 Dr. Patton joined the staff of Yale University as instructor in biblical literature, and in 1904 Yale conferred upon him the master of arts degree for special studies in the Semitic languages. During part of the time spent at Yale he was also pastor of the Methodist Church in Middletown, Conn.

Dr. Patton has always maintained a deep-rooted attachment for his native city, and, as his four brothers—Arthur D., Charles J., Witham M. and Hugh Patton—all physicians, besides other relatives, reside here, his return to Montreal will doubtless be a most pleasant experience.

In missionary enterprises, in work for the special welfare of working women and of the young women students in particular, Mrs. Patton has always taken a most active interest, besides finding time for considerable literary work, thus being of great assistance to Dr. Patton in his various fields of labor. She was formerly Miss Harriet W. Royan, and was a member of Sherbrooke Street Church and a worker in the Sunday-school. Mr. Alfred Royan, of this city, is a brother.

SIR W. MACDONALD AGAIN TO THE RESCUE.

Gives Twelve Hundred Dollars to Maintain Night Schools.

Sir William Macdonald has supplemented his many munificent gifts to education by a modest but ample and highly appreciated donation to the funds of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, for the purposes of night school maintenance. The benefits offered by night classes are being taken advantage of by increasing numbers each succeeding winter; with the result that owing to the correspondingly increased expenses the government grant for Protestant night schools in the city had become exhausted about the first of this month and the classes would have had to be discontinued from that date had not Sir William Macdonald replenished the exchequer with the splendid sum of one thousand two hundred dollars. This sum will enable the commissioners to keep the night schools open until March.

This fact came to public notice in the course of the monthly meeting of the commissioners on Thursday, and in view of the importance of night school work the chairman, Dr. Shaw, and Dr. Barclay were appointed a delegation to interview the Provincial Government and ask for a larger grant next year than they have received hitherto.

CLYDESDALE BREEDERS MET

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GATHERING TOOK PLACE IN TORONTO LAST WEEK.

The twentysecond annual meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada was held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, last week. Over two hundred members were present, including representatives from all the provinces of the Dominion.

The secretary's report showed the great growth of the Clydesdale interests in Canada, above three thousand Clydesdales having been recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada during the past year, an increase of over two hundred percent over 1906. In his opening speech the retiring president, Mr. T. A. Graham, of Claremont, spoke of the honor he had recognized in the position of president of the association, and of the great progress of the association during the past two years. A hearty vote of appreciation and confidence was accorded to Messrs. William Smith, of Columbus; Robert Graham, of Graham; Renfrew, of Toronto; John Bright, Myrtle, and John A. Boag, of Ravenshoe, Ont., the gentlemen who represented Canadian Clydesdale interests before the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain and Ireland with such brilliant success, in August last. The consent of the Scottish Society to the rules regulating the registration of Scottish Clydesdales in the Canadian records and consequently their importation to Canada was due entirely to the diplomatic character of their efforts at that time.

The heaviest work of the meeting was the amendment of the constitution of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, in order to conform with the provisions of the act respecting the incorporation of Live Stock Record Associations in the Dominion of Canada.

The following officers were elected:—

President—Mr. John Bright, Myrtle.

Vice-president—Mr. Robert Graham, North Toronto.

Directors—Messrs. Wm. Smith, Columbus; T. A. Graham, Claremont; Jas. Torrance, Markham; A. G. Gormley, Unionville; Jas. Henderson, Belton; J. A. Boag, Ravenshoe, and E. R. Major, Whitevale.

Vice-presidents for the different provinces were appointed as follows:—

Ontario—Mr. Peter Christie, Manchester, Ont.

Quebec—Mr. Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.

Manitoba—Mr. John A. Graham, Carberry, Man.

Saskatchewan—Mr. A. Mutch, Lumsden, Alta.

Alberta—Mr. John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta.

British Columbia—Dr. Tolmie, Victoria, B.C.

Maritime Provinces—W. W. Black, Amherst, N.B.

The representatives to fairs for 1908 are: Canadian National, T. A. Graham, Claremont; Ottawa, Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.; London, Jas. Henderson, Belton, and Wm. Mossop, St. Mary's; Montreal and Sherbrooke, Robt. Ness; Winnipeg, John Wishart; Brandon Fair; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; Regina, A. Mutch, Lumsden; Calgary, J. A. Turner, Calgary; New Westminster and Victoria exhibitions, Dr. Tolmie, Victoria, B.C., and Amherst Show, W. W. Black, Amherst.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

Criticisms of the Measure by Policy Holders and Insurance Men.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—The insurance interests of the country were all represented before the Commons Committee on Banking and Commerce, to-day, when that body began its examination of the provisions of the Government's Insurance Bill. By agreement, the committee will meet again to-morrow and on Friday for the taking of further evidence. The principal witness to-day was Mr. J. J. Harpell on behalf of the Policy-holders' Association.

Mr. D. Campbell was the first speaker, and on behalf of the Fire Insurance Agents' Association asked for the insertion of the clause in the Insurance Act to forbid rebating, under severe penalties. They thought that fifteen percent was a fair and reasonable premium allowance and were willing that it should be adopted all along the line. There were 2,082 agents in this business in Canada. A circular had been sent to ascertain their views on the question of rebating, and the result had been that every one of these gentlemen favored the passage of an anti-rebating enactment.

Mr. Campbell endorsed also the proposal in the bill to cut out foreign insurance, other than by companies holding Canadian licenses. He was sure that it might be amended so as to allow agents who could not get enough business in Canada to go outside the country.

Mr. C. F. Leonard, on behalf of the Land Mortgage Association, asked that loan company debentures be included in the list of authorized investments for insurance companies.

Mr. J. J. Harpell, representing the Policy Holders' Association of Canada, was proceeding to formulate a number of objections to the bill when he was asked how many policy-holders his association included. Having been but a few weeks in the secretaryship of this organization, Mr. Harpell could not say exactly what the membership was. At the time of the Royal Insurance Commission it was about 600. His first objection was that policies on the profit participating plan cost twenty-five percent more than non-participating policies and that the companies encouraged their agents to get the policies they could on the profit participating plan. Mr. Harpell declared that rebating encouraged at the head offices amounted to twenty-five percent of the receipts on the new business and 2½ percent on renewals. His association wanted to increase the precautions against rebating by placing the responsibility directly upon the directorates and management.

Mr. Harpell suggested in this connection the adoption of the insurance commission's clause against rebating which drew from William Harty, M.P., for Kingston, a protest that if this was done it would be impossible to get any one to go on insurance directorates at all because they would be subject to heavy penalties for the sins of others whom they could not control.

Mr. Harpell claimed that the companies were charging five to six times too much for insurance, and he would suggest the establishment of government department of industrial insurance in connection with the Post-Office Department on the plan in vogue in Great Britain.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—Mr. J. K. Macdonald, general manager of the Confederation Life, and president of the Canadian Life Officers' Association, appeared to-day before the Banking and Commerce Committee, to present to the members of the committee the views of the association which he represents in the various features of the government Insurance Bill. The Life Officers' Association, he said, represented near all the Canadian, American and British companies who are doing business in this country. He criticised the bill as being too much characterized by yielding to theories and too paternal. Responsibility should be thrown on the management of companies instead of trying to secure good management by law.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—In the Banking and Commerce Committee this morning Mr. J. K. Macdonald, of the Confederation Life, continued his criticism of the provisions of the Government Insurance Bill, turning his attention at once to the subject of investment to which he had referred in his address of yesterday. He argued that restriction of the field meant limitation of the demand for money, and so also the obtainable rate of interest which would reduce the amount available for policyholders' profits. Mr. Macdonald suggested limitations on investments included in the bill should be amended as follows:—(A) By abolishing the stipulation in the bill that bonds to qualify for insurance investments should be in existence for five years. The bill provided also that bonds for insurance investment must be secured by mortgage values 25 percent in excess of the value of the bonds.

Mr. Macdonald thought that the companies' powers should be uniform in the matter of investments, there were certain other respects, however, in which the various charters were not absolutely uniform and Mr. Macdonald thought the companies were desirous of preserving their rights in this respect. As the government bill stands it might wipe all insurance charters out of existence.

Section 86 prohibited the issue of estimated dividends or surplus on individual policies. The companies asked that this be limited to Canadian business and that its enforcement be postponed till Jan. 1, 1909.

WRECK ON THE INTERCOLONIAL.

St. John, Feb. 12.—A bad wreck occurred this morning in the Intercolonial yard, at Moncton, when a freight locomotive and two cars were thrown clear off the tracks. Traffic in the yard was temporarily blocked.

At Dalhousie Junction, at midnight, a freight train was derailed, and the engineer, Warren Gross, injured.

BEDFORD DAIRYMEN

IMPORTANT CONVENTION AT COWANSVILLE DRAWS TO A CLOSE.

Cowansville, Que., Feb. 12.—One of the most important and largely attended conventions in the history of the district of Bedford Dairymen's Association was brought to a close last night. The convention lasted two days, and a number of important papers were read and speeches made on important dairy subjects. Mr. Thomas Burnett, ex-president of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Exchange, was elected chairman of the convention, and at to-night's session the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Hon. president—H. S. Foster.
President—Thomas L. Burnett.
Vice-president—J. A. Hayes.
Secretary-treasurer—W. H. Lynch.
Directors—Shefford County, J. A. Hayes, L. H. Lawrence, M. E. Dunlavey; Missisquoi, A. J. Stevens, M. E. Baker and Stillman Knight; Crome, J. E. Millar, Wm. Curley and T. L. Burnett.

At the morning session Mr. J. A. Ruddick, the dairy commissioner, opened the meeting with a discussion re the transportation of our dairy products.

Mr. Ruddick also spoke on cow-testing associations and the relations between patrons and factory owners.

Mr. J. H. Grisdale, experimental farm, told how dairy cattle should be fed through the different seasons of the year to obtain the best result. Mr. George H. Barr then followed with a very instructive address treating of the care of milk.

At the afternoon session Mr. J. H. Grisdale took up the question of soil cultivation, and the Hon. S. A. Fisher followed with another address re feeding of dairy cattle and the increasing of silage crops.

Mr. A. A. Ayer, representing the Montreal Merchants' Produce Association, made a few appropriate remarks, impressing particularly upon his hearers the necessity of greater care being taken in the handling of their milk, cream, and the manufacture of the same into butter and cheese.

Mr. Ayer later spoke on the necessity of securing absolutely correct information in regard to dairy manufactures, and assured the convention that he had the promise of the Minister of Agriculture to do the best he could to furnish proper information.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, in an interesting address, said that dairying was the essential part of the agriculture of Canada. Taking his own County of Brome as an example, Mr. Fisher stated that the census of 1901 showed that there was then two and one-half times as much agriculture carried on as in the year of the preceding decennial census. Some industries had lessened, as lumbering, but he was firmly of the opinion that the same number of people were doing twice as much business in 1901 as in 1891. This and various agricultural gatherings had contributed much towards the increase, yet in all frankness the farmers of this section do not yet apply all they know about their business; if they did that business would be again doubled. There was nothing better, he said, than accurate information about any business in which a man was engaged.

Addresses were also delivered by Mr. George H. Barr, of the Dairy Commissioner's staff, and Professor Harrison, of the Macdonald College, who spoke on the question of sanitary milk.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

UNION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC HOLDS ITS SESSIONS.

The seventy-first annual convention of the Sunday-school Union of the Province of Quebec opened at the American Presbyterian Church, Dorchester street, yesterday morning. At the Church, Dorchester street, on Wednesday. At the evening proceedings, Mr. Thomas Moodie, president of the Union, occupied the chair.

Miss Gertrude Peel explained the opening exercises which could be conducted to advantage in a primary department, while Mrs. Mary F. Bryner, one of the international field secretaries, spoke on the standard of excellence for elementary grades. The latter dwelt on her experience in Sunday-school work, relating in detail the grading of scholars and what sections they should be transferred to at different ages.

The Rev. Edward M. Fuller, general secretary of the Vermont State Sunday School Association, addressed the convention on 'The cradle roll and its results.'

The remainder of the evening was devoted to speeches, which were principally confined to methods that could be adopted advantageously to secure a representative and successful convention.

The Rev. Mr. Fisher delivered an address on the conventions in Brome county. This county, he said, was the only one in the Eastern Townships that had a Protestant majority. In Brome county they had 69 elementary schools at present.

Thursday morning's session of the Sunday-school convention was mainly devoted to hearing speeches by Mrs. Mary F. Bryner, the Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston, the Rev. Edward M. Fuller, and the Rev. S. T. Capel.

At Thursday's afternoon session, the Rev. Edgar T. Capel presented the provincial report of the Home Department, which showed a decrease in the number of reports received throughout the province.

At the closing sessions on Friday there were several interesting addresses, including one on the white ribbon army in Quebec, by Mr. J. H. Carson.

ASIATIC PROBLEM.

Announcement that Natal Act Will be Disallowed Brings Affairs to a Crisis.

Vancouver, Feb. 15.—Announcement by the Federal Government that it would not allow the 'Natal Act,' passed by the British Columbia Legislature, providing an educational test for all immigrants, has brought the question of Japanese exclusion to a crisis. Federal Government lawyers in Vancouver have been instructed to secure the admittance of all Japanese held up under the provincial enactment to the extent of applying for habeas corpus proceedings in the courts.

If the provincial authorities fail to keep out the Japanese by reason of Federal interference, workingmen may make demonstrations against the Orientals.

AN AWFUL DEATH

DANIEL McLEOD KILLED IN STEEL WORKS AT SYDNEY BY BECOMING ENTANGLED IN BELTING.

Sydney, N.S., Feb. 11.—About 1.20 this morning Daniel McLeod, an employee at the steel works, was killed by becoming entangled in some belting while working at the rolling mill. The young man was one of the roll turners, and while at work his hand became entangled in the belting. He made frantic efforts to free himself, but was unsuccessful, and his body was carried under the rollers, breaking his neck. Death was practically instantaneous.

McLeod was about twenty-one years of age, and had been working at the steel works for some time. He came here from Montreal.

ISSUED FORGED CHEQUES.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—Twelve months in the Central Prison for issuing cheques knowing them to be forged was the sentence passed yesterday by the police magistrate on Charles Thomas Latour.

MINE CAGE FELL.

Two Men Killed in Nova Scotia Coal Company's Colliery at North Sydney.

North Sydney, C.B., Feb. 12.—Malcolm Stewart and John Dorsay, both underground managers, were killed this morning in No. 1 colliery of the Nova Scotia Coal Company, by the dropping of the cage in which they were descending to the mine. Through some defect a hook which held the strong wire rope to the cage became detached causing the cage to drop with an awful crash 760 feet below, crushing both men into an indescribable mass.

Dorsay leaves a wife and two children, and Stewart a wife and one adopted child.

Stewart was a member of the Town Council and Dorsay a former member. Owing to their popularity, the town is cast in gloom.

SUNDAY IN WINNIPEG

CONVICTIONS AND PENALTIES IMPOSED IN MANY CASES IN COURT.

Winnipeg, Feb. 13.—Sixty-five of those reported for breach of Lord's Day Act were before the Police Court to-day, and in many cases convictions and penalties were imposed. When the cases were taken up, Mr. Bonnar, for the defence, suggested that the court make arrangements whereby the cases could more quickly be disposed of. He recommended that the cases be classified and one of each class be taken up as test cases. Magistrate Daly replied that there was no need of test cases as the law clearly laid out the definition of breaches of the act, so the cases were taken up as they appeared on the dock. The case against the Tribune Printing Company was dismissed for lack of evidence. The case of the 'Free Press' and 'Telegram' Printing Company were remanded until Feb. 21.

DROWNED IN RAPIDS

YOUNG COUPLE LOSE THEIR LIVES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vancouver, Feb. 10.—Drowned in the fierce mad swirl of the Euelataw Rapids last Tuesday, when almost within sight of their home, was the fate of Mr. and Mrs. John Ashman, a young couple, who recently made their home with Mr. Ashman's father on a ranch a few miles below the Euelataw. The death of Mr. and Mrs. Ashman was not witnessed, but it has been learned they started down the rapids in a small boat, and as they have not been heard of since, there is little doubt of their fate.

THE LATE E. H. COPELAND'S WILL

Toronto, Feb. 13.—The will of the late Edward Hunter Copeland, of Montreal, was filed in Toronto to-day. It disposes of an estate of $102,982.61, consisting very largely of bank and other stocks and life insurance. Mr. Copeland's widow is to receive the income during her lifetime, after which the property is to be divided among the six children. A codicil directs that an autopsy be made after death, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of disease.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The Hamilton Street Railway Company will arbitrate the differences between itself and the employees.

According to a report from Belleville, there is likelihood of another big cement factory being established there.

The Rev. C. W. Gordon ('Ralph Connor'), of Winnipeg, is to leave next month to assist the Rev. Dr. Chapman in an evangelistic campaign in Philadelphia.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan received a very hearty welcome at the hands of the citizens of Toronto. He spent a particularly busy day on Tuesday, addressing several gatherings. He saw Professor Goldwin Smith, visited the legislature, called upon the lieutenant-governor, and was the guest of the Toronto Press Club at dinner. At night he addressed a large gathering under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Hundreds of people were unable to obtain admission. There was a crowd on the campus of fully a thousand people, who had no possible chance of obtaining an entrance to the hall. Mr. Bryan, however, determined that they should not be entirely disappointed, and, mounting a table placed in front of the main entrance, delivered a speech of fully a quarter of an hour in length.

Sir Charles Ross denies a report that the Ross Rifle Company has notified the Department of Militia of its intention to close down its factory at once unless it was in receipt of a further order for rifles.

The papers in the quo warranto to unseat the mayor, controllers and certain aldermen of Toronto, allege that the mayor has not the necessary property qualifications, is a foreigner, and has not filed the declarations and qualification required by law. The action is instigated by the liquor interests, who are thus seeking revenge for the reduction of the licenses.

Mr. C. C. L. Wilson, nominated by the Liberals of South Oxford for the legislature, has declined to run owing to business considerations.

Michael Lennon has been convicted at Walkerville of wife-beating, on the evidence of his own children, and sentenced to spend a year in Central Prison, Toronto. Lennon claimed that the cause of the whole trouble was his wife's fondness for talking.

According to allegations made at the Toronto parks inquiry, there has been manipulation of the figures relating to the supply of nursery stock. The firm which supplied the plans denied all knowledge of the alterations of the figures.

It is reported that the Crown has dropped the charge of murder against Mrs. Minnie Turner, in connection with the alleged performance of an illegal operation on Rose Winters, who died in Toronto in September. The jury disagreed at the trial of Mrs. Turner.

Thomas G. Baker, an Englishman, aged thirty-five, has committed suicide at Kingston. His children found him hanging in the kitchen with a rope around his neck. Despondency over hardships was the cause of his rash act. He leaves a wife and five children.

A despatch from Tweed states that at a citizens' mass meeting it was decided to negotiate with the Ontario Powder Company, where an explosion recently occurred, either to secure its removal or to get assurances of future protection.

Hugh Turner, a young man 28 years of age, employed in Martin & Sayers' grist mill at Glenora, has been killed by being caught in a belt while adjusting it. He was married only a few weeks ago.

A recluse named Robert Bruce has died just outside Wiarton, at the age of 85. He was a most eccentric man, a Scotch Highlander by birth, and had lived in Canada for many years. He possessed about three hundred acres of land, and had several thousand dollars in an Owen Sound bank. In spite of this fact, he stayed several winters in the county jail, but always paid his board there. He always bathed each day the year through in the open air; he smoked a mixture of forest leaves, and in the bottom of an old trunk in his shut after his death was found a fine suit of blue broadcloth made by John Mackie, Glasgow, over fifty years ago.

Mrs. Anna Blackwood has died at Ottawa at the age of 104. She was of Irish birth, and the wife or the late Dr. Blackwood.

Toronto women made but little use of their opportunity to vote at the last municipal election. Of the men on the register, 47½ percent cast their ballots, while only 27 percent of the women's vote was polled. There are 72,200 names on the Toronto voters' list. Of these, 9,666 are women, but only 2,639 women voted on Jan. 1.

Frank Green has committed suicide at Berkeley street, Toronto, by shooting himself in the head. He was found dead by his sister. Green, who was 40 years of age, had been suffering from despondency for some time, and had not, in consequence, been attending to business.

Peter Fitzgerald, who was admitted to the German Hospital, Toronto, suffering from frost bites, complained that at Huntsville he was refused admission to two hospitals, although suffering severely from the frost.

At Brighton, five apple dealers have been each fined $10 and costs for violating the Dominion Fruit Marks Act. At the end of the case Inspector Baker explained to a large number of fruit dealers present that the object of the department in prosecuting the offenders is not to persecute certain individuals, but to uphold the integrity of the apple trade at home and abroad.

The Toronto City Council has passed a resolution asking the Ontario Legislature at the present session to increase the liquor license fees.

It was stated at the annual dinner of the Canadian Horsemen's and Ontario Breeders' Association, on Wednesday, at Toronto, that unless the City Council gave more encouragement to the annual spring horse show it will have to be removed. Among the speakers was the Hon. Nelson Monteith, who pointed out that in the province there were $80,000,000 worth of horses, and that their number was 69,000. The counties of Middlesex, Huron, Bruce, Perth and Grey raised one-fifth of that number. The Hon. Nelson Monteith, who stated that modern methods of equine breeding tended to specialization. The Hon. Adam Beck declared if there was ever a time that the horse industry needed tangible help it was now. Never before was there so great a danger of depreciation of the light horse. England was alarmed at the shortness of the supply, and the wisest men of the country were looking to Canada and Australia to supply the deficiency.

The remains of Mrs. Haacke and her six children, who were burned to death at New Liskeard, were interred in the Necropolis, Toronto, on Wednesday.

In his annual report on contagious diseases in Ontario, Dr. Hodgetts, the secretary of the Board of Health, states that the province is behind that of Quebec in respect to notification of tuberculosis cases, and the legislature should, as the essential step in systematically combatting tuberculosis in all its forms, require a compulsory confidential notification to the health authorities, not for the purpose of placarding, but with the object of having the sufferer educated as to the personal precautions to be taken to prevent the infection of others, and with a view to the careful and systematic cleaning of all dwellings wherein tuberculous persons may reside.

There are four candidates in the field for the mayoralty of Berlin, a fresh election being necessary owing to technicalities.

Five hundred students of Laval University on Wednesday visited Ottawa as the guests of the Hon. L. P. Brodeur. In the afternoon they paraded the city, and in the evening were the guests at dinner of Mr. Brodeur. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, and the Hon. R. Lemieux were among the speakers.

QUEBEC.

The Rev. Father E. Paradis, one of the most distinguished professors of the Quebec Seminary, has died from paralysis. He was 51 years old.

A correspondent in Quebec reports that a passenger train which was being drawn by two engines, was just approaching Craig's Road, when there was an explosion on the rear engine. The engineer and fireman were precipitated into the soft snow by the force of the explosion, and after picking themselves up, were delighted to find that they had escaped injury.

At a meeting of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, it was reported that over three thousand dollars had been subscribed to the 'extension fund,' and that it was intended to continue the canvass for subscriptions in Quebec and Montreal. The building committee was instructed to secure plans and estimates to be submitted to an adjourned meeting of the corporation early in March.

Hull's civic expenses for the current year are estimated at $112,172, or a gain of $4,172.

At a meeting of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade, a proposal that the city charter be amended so as to allow the city to offer bonuses that might induce foreign industries to be established here, was referred to the joint committee on new industries, which will study the question and report the most practical method of dealing with it.

If a report received in Quebec be true, a start will be made in the spring with the long-talked-of North Shore line, from Quebec to St. Catherine's Bay, near the mouth of the Saguenay river. The enterprise has been contemplated for some years past by the Quebec and Saguenay Railway Company, but it will be under a later charter that the St. Catherine's Bay line will become an accomplished fact. The important feature of the latest railway enterprise in the province of Quebec is the claim that St. Catherine's Bay may in time become an important winter port. Experts like Mr. Tache, of the Marine Department, declare that St. Catherine's Bay has been entirely free from ice for over sixty years, and that the largest steamship can sail out to sea from that port during any day of the year.

WESTERN CANADA.

At Fernie, B.C., a Belgian named John Fambo has been fatally injured at the coke ovens. Through some misunderstanding the signal was given to the engineer to start the engine, when Fambo, who had a leg outside the cab, was crushed badly against the timber of the chute.

Regina has taken prompt means to solve the unemployed question. The provincial government provided money for hauling material for the new parliament buildings, and the municipal authorities engaged men to cart sand and gravel for the summer paving and other works.

The Vancouver school board has had under consideration arrangements to open classes for the study of the Chinese and Japanese languages, in view of the large trade which is likely to open with the Orient in a few years.

Edmonton has sold over $500,000 of city debentures. They bear 5 percent interest, and brought £95 10s. 9d. per £100.

A bill has been introduced into the British Columbia Parliament providing for two ministers instead of one in the lands and work department. The opposition advocated a minister of labor and immigration instead of division of lands and works.

The bill amending the charter of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange passed the committee of the Legislature on Tuesday. No material alterations were made from the draft submitted by the farmers.

The Manitoba Government proposes an amendment of the Agricultural Societies Act, by which a new basis is provided for agricultural grants. The amendment declares that 'there may be paid annually' to each society, whose membership is shown to include at least 50 paid-up members and which has satisfied the minister or managing director of agricultural societies that the defined objects of the society are being reasonably fulfilled, $1 for each paid-up member up to 150, on condition that the membership fee is not less than $1. Hereafter no agricultural society is to be organized with its place of meeting within 25 miles of a pre-existing society unless the physical conditions of the country are such that the old society would not be injuriously affected.

Two hundred and twenty-four miles of the double tracking over the C. P. R. between Winnipeg and Fort William has been actually completed and the steel laid, in addition to a considerable amount of work which has been done on the grades in other portions where the rails are not ready. The mileage between Winnipeg and Fort William is exactly 420 miles over the main line of the road.

An Indian named Sugar, accused of killing a fellow tribesman, Short Legs, has been acquitted at Maple Creek, Sask. The fatality occurred in a sort of a tree fight last fall and the jury did not think that the evidence conclusively connected Sugar directly with the killing.

Should a bill introduced into the British Columbia Parliament pass, the ingredients of proprietary medicine formula by which it is made will have to be printed on the label in every case. Fines of from $25 to $200 are imposed against firms selling proprietary medicines in violation of this section, while for the second offence the druggist's certificate to practice under the pharmacy act will be cancelled. The bill also requires the appointment of a public analyst.

A deputation has interviewed Premier Roblin, in Winnipeg, with the object of securing an extension of the Oakland branch of the Canadian northern—a distance of about 30 miles.

A correspondent at Winnipeg writes that petitions against the return of Attorney-General Campbell in Morris, Dr. McConnell (Liberal) in Morden, and Dr. Armstrong (Liberal) in Gladstone were dismissed on Wednesday by Chief Justice Dubuc. It is understood a saw-off was arranged between the parties, and one of the conditions under which the Attorney-General will be able to retain his seat is the withdrawal of all prosecutions and charges regarding the 'thin, red line outrages.'

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Officials in the civil service intend to appeal against a decision of the New Brunswick Supreme Court to the effect that employees in the civil service shall pay taxes in St. John.

John Jones, aged 70, shot himself in his home at the Eastern Passage, and died in the ambulance while on the way to the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax.

Mr. J. R. McCowan, of St. John, inspector-general of H. M. forces in Newfoundland, has died in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. He was of Irish birth, and was for many years in the Irish constabulary. The Inspector-General was for over fifteen years aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of Newfoundland, and was about sixty years of age. He leaves a widow, three sons and one daughter, Mrs. Munn, of Newfoundland.

The funeral of the late Judge Arthur Trueman, Judge of probates of St. John, was largely attended. Representatives from the masonic bodies, the St. John Law Society, the school trustees and St. John Teachers' Association were in the cortege, together with many citizens from all walks of life.

Meeting at Yarmouth, N.S., the Peoples' Game & Fish Protective Association has passed a resolution asking the Nova Scotia Government to enact legislation relative to the inland fisheries making it illegal for non-residents of the Province to fish in the inland waters without having previously taken out a permit therefor.

Mr. Amos B. Etter has been appointed to the vacancy in the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, caused by the resignation of the Hon. W. T. Pipes, two years ago. Mr. R. B. H. Davison is the new High Sheriff for Cumberland.

On Tuesday the Halifax City Council reduced the licenses by 14. The hall was crowded, and the proceedings were particularly lively.

Great activity is being shown by both Government and Opposition supporters in the electoral fight in New Brunswick. Judging from the confident way in which the opposition papers are writing, the Government has a very poor chance of success; on the other hand, it is claimed that the Conservatives will find difficulty in maintaining their present position, to say nothing about improving it. The Government, after a poor start in the way of finding candidates, has now its nominations filled for every constituency. Premier Robinson is working with great enthusiasm, and is defending his policy with considerable ability. Mr. Hazen, the Opposition leader, is a very active critic of the Government, and is well received by his supporters.

MONTREAL NEWS.

By a very big majority the students of McGill College have decided to form a fresh society, which will regulate the affairs of the students. The old society is thus done away with, the new organization seeking to reanimate the college spirit.

A very old inhabitant of Montreal passed away on Wednesday in the person of Mr. Henry Grant. He was 88 years of age, and had lived 47 years in Montreal. Mr. Grant was a prominent Freemason, an active temperance worker, and was also identified with many institutions of the city. While residing in England, Mr. Grant turned his attention to the study of optics, in which he ultimately became famous throughout England. The time observatory now in daily use at McGill College was originally built by Mr. Grant, and brought over with him in 1860, when he came to settle here.

Mr. J. R. Dougall presided at the annual meeting of the Boys' Home, held on Tuesday evening. He pointed out that the home was not a charity, but a home for independent boys who earned their living, and who were prepared there for independent manhood and good citizenship. It was necessary he should emphasize the point that it was a 'good boys' home,' for they had undertaken and were looking forward to the establishment of a home in the country, for boys who need to be taken care of in a different way. There was no connection between that home in the country and the Boys' Home, except that the same people felt the need of both, and that the society had the power and had a duty in both directions. In moving the adoption of the reports, Mr. Buchan, K.C., stated that the plan of the new Boys' Farm at Shawbridge was to be on the cottage system, each cottage providing accommodation for about twenty-five boys. Through that system they would be able to classify the boys, keep those who were best calculated to help one another together, and those likely to have the opposite effect, apart. Other speakers included Mr. Baylis, the Rev. Dr. Edgar Hill, Mr. W. Drysdale, and the Rev. J. Sullivan.

There has been trouble about the removal of the snow from the streets of Montreal, and on Tuesday a stop was put to the work. The city appropriation is exhausted, the work having cost a great deal more than was anticipated; in addition, the Street Railway Company refuse to pay half the cost, as provided in their contract, on the ground that the system is wasteful and the cost excessive.

The Salvation Army propose to construct two new barracks in the city and remodel the one on St. Alexander street. The remodelling has for its principal object the establishment of social operations here on a basis similar to that in English and United States centres, where meeting hall, labor bureau, salvage work, cheap lodgings, cheap meals, etc., will be provided on the most comprehensive scale and most up-to-date plan that conditions will allow.

At an inquest held on Tuesday on the body of Albert Toupin, 10 years of age, it was elicited that a boarder in Mr. Toupin's house named Raymond, asked the deceased to do some work for him, and the boy told him to do it himself. Words followed, and Lenoie, Raymond's friend, took his part, striking Mr. Toupin in the eye and knocking him down. He jumped up and in his rage caught hold of a pan of boiling water intending to throw it over Raymond, but in his excitement threw it over his son, who was standing close to him. From the burns the boy died in the hospital.

Mr. C. Drinkwater, secretary of the C. P. R., is about to relinquish his position, to take charge of all matters affecting the company in connection with legislation of the Dominion Parliament and the legislatures of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and also of the business of the company connected with the Board of Railway Commissioners and the several Departments of government at Ottawa, Toronto and Quebec. Mr. W. R. Baker is the new secretary.

'One year in jail,' said the judge on Thursday. 'Better make it two,' suggested the prisoner, 'so that I can learn a trade!' Always accommodating, Judge Choquet revised his sentence, and Hugh Doyle will spend the next two years in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary. Doyle stole two horses and a sleigh from Mr. D'Henri, in whose employ he had been.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, British ambassador at Washington, will visit Montreal on Feb. 24, when the McGill University will confer on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Law. As the accommodation is limited, the function will have to be confined to the students and other members of the university, who will have an opportunity of meeting Mr. Bryce at an informal reception, to be held immediately after the function. Mr. Bryce will address the Canadian Club at the annual dinner to be held in the Windsor Hotel on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 7.45 p.m.

Moving picture exhibitions on Sunday are illegal, according to a decision of Judge Choquet on Wednesday, when he fined the proprietor of a show $10. This was a test action, and will affect several exhibitions now open on Sunday.

At its meeting on Wednesday, the Board of Trade Council decided to petition the Governor-General in favor of erecting the new Quebec bridge at an elevation of at least 190 feet above high water level, in order that in years to come the passage of the largest vessels to the waters above Quebec would not be interfered with.

F. Wegner and Rose Freeman were on Wednesday sentenced by Judge Choquet, the former to four years, and the latter to two years' imprisonment, for burglary, at the residences of Mr. J. Crathern, Mr. J. Leslie, and Dr. Haldimand. Both prisoners burst into tears when they were being tried, but brightened up when they heard the sentences.

The City Council is to discuss the question of appointing engineers to report and advise upon all kinds of permanent works undertaken by the city. This is an old proposal, but it has of late become increasingly urgent. It is admitted on all hands that something of the kind is required, particularly in the direction of looking after the roads.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

At Albany, N.Y., an application is to be made for the appointment of a receiver of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Co., of New York, on the ground of hopeless insolvency. The company at one time did a big business in Canada.

In Guayaquil, Ecuador, the announcement was made on Friday that the city has been invaded by the bubonic plague. Already one death has occurred from this disease, and there are a number of suspected cases under observation. The authorities are taking active sanitary measures.

Charles W. Kruger, Deputy Chief of the New York Fire Department, and known as 'the grand old man,' lost his life in a fire, Thursday. While leading his force through a cellar filled with noxious gases he fell through a trap door into a sub-cellar containing six feet of water.

A report on trade conditions in Australia just issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor says: 'It would be well for American manufacturers to abandon the idea that that part of the world is a mere dumping ground for goods not manufactured for that market. The competition is too keen. The agricultural implements of American and Canadian make, practically control the markets of Australia so far as importations are concerned, and, with the rapid progress agriculture is making in Australia, a further increase in the demand for agricultural implements is anticipated. In speaking of hardware and tools, Mr. Burrill says: "Great Britain exports the greatest quantity of hardware to Australia, and American manufacturers must pay more attention to specific needs in this line before any great increase in our exports can be had."'

The Sultan of Hyderabad, the son of the reigning Nizam, with his suite, arrived at San Francisco on Saturday after a tour of Japan, on his way to England.

Forty natives and five Europeans have been entombed in a Natal mine, and all are believed to have perished.

A London doctor in court on Friday testified to having by mistake drunk a cupful of water containing a large 'culture' of typhoid bacilli, and after three weeks of fear had passed found himself with no more typhoid than he had before he swallowed the 'bugs.'

A tornado swept through the south Friday, and in its wake left three towns in ruins, one in Texas and three in Mississippi. Many persons are reported killed and scores injured. The death list in Tyler may reach a dozen, and the injured will probably aggregate twoscore. The noon north-bound passenger train from Hattiesburg, Miss., got a few miles north of Laurel, and could not proceed because of the wreckage, and returned to Laurel. The passengers said they saw half a dozen dead negroes, but could not estimate the probable number killed. At Service, Miss., near Laurel, the home of Ike Holloway, white, was blown away, and two of his children killed.

The cotton depression in the New England States has not, it is said, been materially relieved by the curtailing of 25 percent of the working time, decided upon about three months ago, and a general reduction in wages of the operatives is regarded as inevitable. It is claimed that there has been a falling off in orders of the mills, and that the prices received for cotton cloth have been declining. There are about 185,000 persons employed in the cotton mills of New England when all the machinery is in motion.

Ten seamen perished off the coast of Oregon on Friday in the wreck of a United States coal steamer on her way from New South Wales.

By the explosion of the boiler in the public school of Odrian, Mo., on Friday, a teacher and sixty pupils were thrown into the basement, and many of them frightfully injured.

The twentieth anniversary of Constitution Day was observed in Tokio to-day as a national holiday. The Emperor entertained at luncheon the chiefs of foreign missions in the palace. The Marquis Ito entertained 1,500 distinguished guests in the new residence of Professor Omori, to which has recently been attached the hall in which the Emperor signed the constitution which was drawn up by the Marquis Ito. The hall was presented by the Emperor to Count Ito and moved to Omori's residence.

China is working hard to get her modern drilled troops posted on her frontiers, and is said to be especially anxious to reduce to a minimum Britain's rights in dealing direct with the Thibetans.

A bill brought in by the British Government to prohibit boys under sixteen smoking cigarettes and to establish juvenile courts, has passed its first reading.

The band of unemployed who recently marched from Manchester to London were yesterday camped out at Windsor, insisting on staking out claims on 'the King's idle land.'

By a vote of thirteen to five, one member absent and not voting, the Congress Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday rejected President Roosevelt's urgent recommendation that Congress at this session authorize the building of four battleships at a total cost of $38,000,000, and by a unanimous vote there was included in a navy appropriations' bill an authorization for the construction of two, to cost $9,500,000 each, and to be of the 'Delaware' type.

The Pennsylvania Railway has been fined $350 for damage done to an electric battery in transit because the sign 'this side up' was disregarded. The suit has been running four years.

Yesterday in Washington the United States Secretary of State and M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, signed a treaty providing for the arbitration of any issue that may arise between France and the United States. The treaty will have to be submitted to the American Senate and to the French executive before it can become effective. Meanwhile its provisions are withheld from publication.

Twenty-seven boys and girls were injured in two bob-sleigh accidents in Pittsburg yesterday, two of them, it is feared, fatally.

Things are quiet on the Persian frontier again, the Turkish troops sent into the country west of Tabriz having been withdrawn.

Feodor Feodorovich Koshkino, a noble and a professor in Moscow University, for signing the Viborg manifesto has been expelled from the Moscow nobility by a vote of 260 to 92.

Prince Eitel Frederick, second son of the Emperor William of Germany, who arrived in Paris on Monday night, accompanied by the members of his suite, from Lisbon, where he represented Germany at the funeral services of the late King and Crown Prince of Portugal, left Paris Tuesday afternoon for Berlin. This is the first time since the Franco-Prussian war that a member of the royal house of Prussia has visited Paris other than in a private capacity. It is generally believed that the Prince's visit will have a good influence on the relations between France and Germany.

Lord Lansdowne, the Duke of Abercorn, the Marquis of Londonderry and other eminent Irish Unionist peers, are making a strong appeal for funds to maintain in Britain an anti-home rule campaign.

A 'Times' despatch from Portugal says the situation is improving and that the government is adhering to its policy of conciliating public opinion, but that all danger is by no means passed.

The French force in Morocco has occupied Kasr ber Rehid and the surrounding country without resistance.

Princess Patricia of Connaught, rumor says, is another British Princess to be engaged to a Roman Catholic prince.

Canon Lyttleton, headmaster of Eton, states that arrangements are being made for a subscription from the schoolboys for the Quebec Memorial.

General Bomplain, a well known Italian general, was severely wounded in a duel Tuesday.

An Illinois grand jury in its report to the Circuit Court, has called special attention to the waste of time and money and taxes involved in the trials for petty crimes 'whose immediate source seems to be the open saloon.'

Three Typographical Union officials in New York were Tuesday sentenced to $250 fine and twenty days imprisonment for intimidation.

By the bursting of a blast furnace in a Pittsburg steel works early Wednesday one man was burned to death and a dozen others seriously injured.

Howard Mark Ogilvie, who last September made people believe he had drowned himself in Lake Michigan and who has since been swindling different college fraternities has been arrested in Philadelphia.

Jiu jitsu, the noted Japanese way of wrestling, is to be introduced, by command of the Kaiser, into all the naval and military gymnasiums of Germany.

The German Parliament is preparing a stringent bill for regulating automobiles. The announcement by the Secretary og State drew applause from all sides of the house. Germany from October, 1906, to October, 1907, has a record of 4,913 motor accidents, involving injuries to 2,419 persons and 145 deaths. One half of those accidents occurred in Berlin.

The treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Norway, recently signed by Norway, Russia, Germany and Britain, is valid for the next ten years, and may be continued another ten, if not nullified within eight years from now.

The six automobiles contesting in the race from New York to Paris left New York Wednesday on their way to San Francisco. There were three French cars, one German, one Italian and one United States. All were so heavily loaded with camp utensils and stores that they were said to resemble nothing so much as hook and ladder waggons, or a twentieth century prairie schooner.

Mrs. Jane Dowie is working to gather the scattered forces of her late husband's Christian Catholic Church and reign in Zion City in his place.

Serious strike riots are reported from Fairbanks, Alaska.

President Roosevelt told the Religious Education Association Wednesday that material prosperity will avail little unless it is built upon the foundation of the higher moral and spiritual life.

Dr. J. O. Orr, of the Toronto Exhibition, has left for Rome to try to borrow for the exhibition next fall valuable paintings that have heretofore never left the Vatican.

Bombay was the scene of considerable rioting on Thursday. Natives stones the police and the police replied with rifle fire, in which five native rioters were killed.

The Queen and the Dowager Empress of Russia are said to purpose visiting Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's collection of pictures next month.

A bogus American colonel of German birth, who has been convicted in Berlin of wholesale marriage swindles, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, loss of civil rights for five years after his release, a fine of $300, and perpetual police supervision.

LOST RELATIVES

The following inquiries are made (from Great Britain) for relatives or friends who were last heard of in Canada. Any reader who possesses information is desired to communicate with the Editor, 'Weekly Witness':—

Halifax (Ethel and Annie) emigrated to Canada about nine years ago; are believed to be near Fort William. Aunt Majorie asks.

Facon (Constant B.) left Lewisham three years ago; last heard of at Calgary, Alta., Canada. Mother asks.

Lawler (Fred), last heard of in Ontario, Canada, about seven years ago. Sister Rebecca asks.

Welch (Thomas) left St. Joseph's Orphanage, Orpington, for Canada, about 11 years ago. Sister Sarah asks.

Manwaring (Will) went to Canada about two years ago. Brother Len asks.

A PIONEER TEACHER

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE MISS NANCY HAWLEY.

Supplementing our article on the death of Miss Nancy Hawley, in last week's issue, the Rev. O. O. Burley, of Clarenceville, Que., writes as under.

At 7 o'clock on Monday evening, Jan. 27, a remarkable character in the person of Aunt Nancy Hawley, passed from the scenes of this life. She was born on the same farm where she died, at Nutt's Corners, Que., near Clarenceville, on April 23, 1806, and was 101 years, 9 months, and 4 days old when she died. She was the daughter of Asabel and Mary Hartley.

Aunt Nancy's religious life, as far as church relationship was concerned, was somewhat varied. In 1825, at the age of 19, she was baptized and confirmed into the Episcopal Church, of which she remained a member until 1835, when she was converted and joined the Methodist Church. She remained a faithful member for sixty-five years, until Feb. 5, 1900, when she withdrew, with a number of others, and formed the Free Methodist Church, continuing her membership until death.

The funeral services were held at the Free Methodist Church, on Jan. 29. The pastor, the Rev. O. O. Burley, preached the sermon from Numbers xxiii., 10, to a large number of relatives and friends gathered to pay the last token of respect to one they loved.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

THE DOCTOR IN COREA.

(A. M. Sharrocks, M.D., in the 'Missionary Review of the World.')

The first Protestant missionary to Corea was a physician, and from that day to this the medical arm of the work has been strong. It is less true of Corea than of some countries that medicine is needed to pave the way for the evangelist, for the Coreans accept the Gospel readily, and any and all missionaries have abundant entree to every class of people. It is true, however, that the medical work has been and still is a very powerful agency for the conversion of the people. In my own practice I know of large numbers of direct results, and not a few who, getting their first knowledge of the Gospel at the hospital, have gone back to their country and have been the means of starting work in those places. A definite case of this sort was brought to my notice by a missionary from another station. A woman of his territory, living in a heathen village, was in our hospital for a short time. She heard the Gospel, was impressed, bought a New Testament and went to her home. She learned to read (as all new believers do), and then pored over her newly-acquired treasure. She called in her neighbors and according to her own dim understanding explained it. Soon there was a group of them meeting every Sunday for study and prayer, and when the missionary was passing through that region they asked him to enroll them as Christians. There is now a flourishing little church there. So far as the actual conversion of the heathen is concerned I believe the medical worker in Corea is as potent a factor as the clerical, for the latter's time is now mainly taken up with the already converted, administering to the churches, while the doctor still deals hand to hand with the raw heathen. There are, too, other reasons why the doctor is more than an ornament to the mission. He is a necessity in each station to the life and welfare of our missionaries. The Corea mission has never believed in the small one-man station. From two or three to eight mission families constitute a station. These are a valuable asset of the Board and for their care a doctor should always be one member of the group. As the work grows new stations are opened and so new doctors become a necessity, but while he is needed for the sake of the missionaries, that is by no means a large part of his work. In each station there is a hospital for the treatment of Coreans. In one of these hospitals the number of treatments reported last year was 21,581, in another, 12,730, in another, 10,143, and so on. In all six of our institutions a little over 60,000 for the year.

Corea is a country with no knowledge of Western medicine and surgery. It is small wonder that when doctors from America first went there the people expected little from them, but still less wonder that having learned what the American can do, they are crowding the hospitals and dispensaries. According to their approved methods, a broken bone or dislocated joint is treated by sticking long needles, similar to hat pins into the unfortunate part; indigestion or consumption, by placing little pyramids of dried, powdered herbs on the skin over the affected part, ignite it, and grin and bear it, while it slowly burns away; or certain other affections, by wrapping the naked patient in the skin of a calf or dog still warm and dripping from the body of its first owner. To sum up, the medical and surgical treatment of the native doctor is ofttimes worse than the condition treated. One would wonder why a patient would submit to such barbarous treatment. I wonder myself, and yet, my friend, what would you do if you knew no better and had no one to whom you could go with your trouble. Pain is a dreadful thing: fear of death is bad, but absolute suffering and the thought of continuing in the same for a long period with no relief is something we of America know little of. There is no decent treatment in Corea, or was none till a few Americans went there. So what was the sufferer to do? The native doctor promises help, acquaintances who have recovered perhaps in spite of treatment in years past, urge him to take it. The pain drives him to it, and thus it goes.

It is hard for us to imagine the ignorance of the common Corean on matters that pertain to anatomy, physiology, hygiene, etc. He is not ignorant along all lines for Corea has a system of learning and according to their own standards there are those who are called scholars, but medical knowledge is not in their system. Nor is the so-called doctor an exception. He knows the exact spot to strike a surface artery when he wants to bleed a person, or the exact spot where a needle may be inserted into a joint, but why the blood he is letting comes out in spurts, or what the joint looks like inside he does not know. Post-mortem examination or the dissection of the human body has never been thought of and would not be tolerated; so how could they know. A comment on the style of education of their doctors may be most forcibly made by relating what came under my own notice only a short time ago. A woman was in terrible suffering and in a condition that would probably prove fatal. Two or three Corean doctors were called in, among them one whose fame had spread far and wide, and who was looked upon as great in the profession. Still the woman grew worse rather than better. They sent for me, but as I rarely go out to cases in the country, I sent one of my assistants, a young Corean. He went, understood the case at once, and did what was needed to the entire satisfaction of the whole household, and saved the patient. The next morning he encountered this old doctor of local fame walking up and down the yard, saying, 'What does that young snip of a fellow know about medicine, anyway! I prayed to the gods from the top of every mountain around here, and can it be that he has learned more in these few years from the foreigner than I have through a long life from all the gods?' And he went away in a rage.

The medical man in Corea is a most impressive object lesson to the Coreans in Christian philanthropy. The hospitals are almost self-supporting, which means that the patients pay for their medicine, etc., but they know that we are not there for money gain. The poor are always treated, although they may not have a penny, not only treated, but frequently fed and clothed as well. From the side of philanthropy alone, medical missions in a foreign country, when the modern theory of medical practice is unknown is most commendable. Remembering with that the example of our Saviour, his teaching, to say nothing of his command as he commissioned the Twelve, saying, 'Go, preach, teach, saying, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand," heal the sick,' etc. Medical missions rest on no uncertain foundation.

Caring for the missionaries, winning friends among the natives and healing their many diseases are not the only duties of the doctor in Corea. We are ambitious to have our work live after we pass away. No branch of our mission work in Corea is copyrighted. The clerical worker is raising up a native ministry to replace himself. The educator is educating those who will make our future facilities. So is the doctor training those who will be the future practitioners of Corea. We each have a class of the brightest and best of the young men available who are serving their apprenticeship under us. In my own dispensary I have nine, all of whom are not only Christians, but come from Christian families. They are well-to-do, and that is a requirement, for they must be at their own expense, and not subject to the temptation to make their own living at the expense of the drugs round about them. They are also good students and quick of mind. Many of them have been with me now for some time, and are a very valuable element in the work. Without their help the treating of so many patients would be an impossibility. What the training of these Corean doctors will mean to the future Corea can hardly be overestimated.

Our mission is in sore need of two more such men and two medical plants, one at Chong Ju, where missionaries have already entered and where a separate station will be opened next fall, and one at Kang Kei, where the work simply demands the opening of a station as soon as the men can be assigned to that territory.

A MISSIONARY EXHIBITION.

A great missionary exhibition is to be given in Agricultural Hall, London, next summer, setting forth the history and work of the London Missionary Society. One part of it will be a pageant representing in costume many nations where missions are carried on. An orchestra will be provided, a chorus is to be trained, wardrobes will be prepared, and it is confidently expected that many will become interested to help mission work by this pageant to which the wealth of color and picturesqueness of all nations will be made to contribute. Arrangements are going forward to bring to the exhibition as many Sunday school pupils and teachers as possible, and it is hoped that not less than 200,000 of these will visit it in groups. About 10,000 stewards are required and already volunteers are so many that the entire number seems likely to be secured.—'Congregationalist.'

IN CHINA.

With the coming of the new era, in China, the leaders are now undergoing a change of attitude toward their womankind. The hundreds of Christian homes established by the missionaries throughout the interior of China have been a revelation to them. In those homes they have seen women and men living as equals. In education, judgment and counsel they work side by side. Love reigns in these homes and therefore, peace also. They have looked upon homes presided over by educated, refined Christian women. That is why they are seeking to open schools for their girls. 'We want such homes in our land,' they have said to us. 'We did not know that it was possible for a woman to become an equal of man. Neither had we dreamed of the possibility of finding pleasure and congenial companionship in association with women.'

In 1807 there was not one Chinese Protestant Christian. To-day there are more than 160,000 church members, representing a Christian community of some half million souls, in every province of the empire. In 1807 Morrison was the only Protestant missionary in China. To-day there are more than 3,800 foreign missionaries. These are found in every provincial capital and in most of the large cities. To-day nearly 10,000 Chinese preachers, teachers, colporteurs and other native helpers are spreading the Gospel throughout China. In 1807 no part of the Bible was in print. More than 3,000,000 copies of the Scriptures in whole or in part were sold in China last year. In 1807 there were no Christian books or tracts in Chinese. From Hankow alone during the past thirty years more than 26,000,000 Christian books and tracts have been issued and circulated. In 1807 China was closed against the Gospel. To-day the whole of China is open to mission work—eager for new light, new knowledge, new life.

In China, $25,000 will pay for a college or church building; $13,200 will send out twelve medical missionaries for one year; $10,000 will build a hospital and dispensary, or a girl's school; $5,000 will build a girl's school, or an operating room and surgeon's ward, or will support a station; $3,000 will build a Bible training school; $2,000 will build an orphanage; $1,500 will support a small mission station or a married missionary for one year; $1,100 will send out for one year an educational, a medical or an evangelistic missionary; $1,000 will permit expansion where greatly needed; $600 will support an unmarried missionary; $400 will provide for a day school; $150 will provide for a native doctor; $75 will pay for a native hospital assistant, or a native teacher; $40 will provide a scholarship for a native medical assistant; $30 will provide a boarding school scholarship; $25 will provide a Bible training school scholarship; $20 will provide one of thirty shares in a missionary's salary.—'Home Herald.'

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

Mr. I. Campbell White, of the Layman's Missionary Movement, said at a recent meeting:—

'Last year the entire amount given by the Protestant Christian world to promote the cause of Christ in the world was just over $21,000,000. A very interesting fact about these figures is that Great Britain gave as much to the evangelization of the non Christian world last year as Canada and the United States put together, although the population of North America is more than twice the population of Great Britain. There is not a single individual in Great Britain that does not give $1 per year to the evangelization of the world, while in North America very few come up to that amount. Another interesting fact is that Great Britain, Canada and the United States together are doing 85 per cent of all that is being done in this great work of evangelization to-day.

'While twenty-one millions looks like a large amount, yet when you take into consideration that there are 40,000,000 communicants in the Christian Church, every one of whom is impoverished unless he has some snare in making up this aggregate, they become quite small, and they look smaller still when we recall the fact that the number to be reached is 1,000,000,000. If we would supply the spiritual needs of every one (and a few dollars is enough on the average to carry the Gospel to a Chinese, Indian or African), at this rate of giving it would take us one hundred years to carry the Gospel to those now living. I believe $2 is the very lowest average amount it will cost the Church of Christ to maintain an adequate force of missionaries in all parts of the non-Christian world. We must have an average of at least one missionary to every 25,000 people, and in order to do this we need to have more than three times as many missionaries in the field to-day. Canada would need to send four times as many in order to occupy the field that would be her legitimate proportion. Giving every one a field that large, we have so far only occupied a territory in which 325 millions of people live, leaving 675 millions still unprovided for. While we sit here in all the glow of the noonday sun spiritually, there sit in absolute darkness to-night 675,000,000 of our fellowmen.

'The question that comes with great force to the men of our generation is, are we willing to go on through our lifetime, only attempting to reach one third of the non-Christian world when it is so absolutely in our power to multiply our gifts and representatives in order that we may reach them all? If we wanted to supply all the world at this rate, it would require 27,000 more missionaries from the church universal and about $80,000,000 a year instead of $21,000,000, as at present.

'But $80,000,000 a year seems really very insignificant when we stop to consider that there are one-half as many Protestant Christian communicants as that, and the average amount would only be $2 per member in order to send out the Gospel to the whole world. 'Already Toronto has set the highest standard of any city in behalf of meeting the world's need. You have undertaken to raise in this city for home and foreign missions combined this year $500,000, or an average of $8.33 per member. If that can be raised here, and if the rest of the churches in North America can be aroused to that kind of interest and co-operation, I think we may confidently predict that many of those present to-night will live to see the day when the glorious promise shall be literally fulfilled and "this Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached for a witness to all nations." '—'Missionary Witness.'

SOME QUEER COMMITTEES.

(By the Rev. Herbert Halliwell, Allahabad, India, in the Christian Endeavor 'World.')

A great many of my Endeavor friends across the seas are coming to the World's Christian Endeavor Convention in India early in 1910.

When you come, you will hear and see much that will interest you in Indian Christian Endeavor. But there are sure to be a few out of the thousands of Endeavorers of America who will not be able to come over and see for themselves what we are doing and how we are doing it.

It is for the benefit of these that I want to discourse for a while upon our committees.

But you say: 'Can you tell us anything fresh about committee work? We know all about the regular and usual committees; it is quite a well-worn theme surely.'

Quite true, my friends; but the committees I want to tell you of are, I think, a trifle unusual, if not exactly irregular. Possibly in the Western economy their necessity or utility might be called into question, but here in the East they are the natural outcome of the true Christian Endeavor spirit. C. E. is Characteristically Enterprising, and hence it is no surprise to hear we have in India a Hen Committee.

Now do not jump at conclusions as to what this committee stands for (or should we say 'sits for'?). The particular committee I am thinking of is responsible for buying hens, rearing them, and hatching out broods of young chicks which are in turn sold, and the money put into the funds of the local Christian Endeavor union. So you see Christian Endeavor societies in a very literal sense are 'hatching out' in our villages. Ah, yes, there's a deeper meaning hidden here, too; for India is a land of villages, thousands upon thousands of them; and, if Christian Endeavor once germinates in force in India's villages, India will be won for Christ!

Sabbath Sweetmeat-Sellers' Prohibition Committee.—Not that Indian Christian Endeavorers are not fond of sweets. Far from it; C. E. here again sometimes stands for Champion Eaters, but our Endeavorers are taught to hold strong views on the sanctity of the Sabbath. Indeed, all of us need to in this land where two hundred and ninety-nine three-hundredths of the population have no use for a Christian Sabbath. When, therefore, the sweet-sellers come into the mission compounds on Sundays, endeavoring to entice the irresolute Juniors to buy their sticky morsels, the prohibition committees step up, and firmly though courteously request them to move off the premises, reminding them that they have no business in mission compounds on Sunday. And they go! and the weak brother's feet do not stumble!

And now I hope I shall not horrify you with the title of my next committee. Before you glance at it, however, let me remind you that here in the East we have taught our Endeavorers that C. E. may sometimes be illustrated by the words 'Cleanliness Essential;' and, in order to make our meaning clear, we have in many of our societies the Clean-Finger-Nail and Tidy-Button Committee and the Finger-Nail and Toe-Nail Committee.

You see these little pickaninnies could go, and have gone, to heathen temples and mosques in a terribly dirty condition; but this could never be tolerated in a Junior Christian Endeavor society, and so a committee must take the matter in hand, a vigilance committee if you like; and the results are quickly seen. Is this not one of the first steps on the road to Christian citizenship, where the bodies and the homes shall be sweet and clean and pure, fit temples for the Spirit of the Most High?

Closely akin to this committee is one I know of, actively, very actively, engaged in an orphanage society. This is the Tub Committee.

There are junior Juniors who are not thoroughly initiated in the art of taking a real good bath, and in this society the tub committee initiate the tiny tots, and—scrub them!

How thankful you must be that you have no use for the next committee I want to introduce you to, the 'Rat-tail Committee.'

You smile, but let me tell you why we cannot treat lightly such a word as 'rats.' Do you know you can spell that word another way, and it will read 'plague'? and that word strikes terror into the hearts of big, strong men, for when plague visits a district or township, too often it decimates, almost annihilates, the population. If plague is abroad, our Endeavorers organize rat-tail committees who make it their work to hunt out all the rats they can find, as it has proved that these rats are the purveyors of plague, and their tails are brought to the missionary as evidence of their capture. The probabilities are that, if the rats are kept under, the plague will also be kept under; so go ahead, my zealous committee men; you are doing a real service to your fellows.

In some of our Junior societies we have a good-language committee. This title does not define accurately the work done. It is really a committee for the suppression of bad language. Its necessity may grievously shock the uninitiated Occidental mind. The conditions of life here are such that very early, indeed, as soon as little ears catch words and phrases at all, the children become familiarized with language utterly vile and indecent. They repeat glibly and at first without any degree of comprehension these loathsome words, and then as soon as intelligence conveys the meaning of them the words are apt to become permanently inscribed upon the chamber walls of their imagination. It is to fight this great evil that our boys and girls are banded together to avoid repeating any questionable phrases themselves and to discourage the repetition by others. Thus we are trying to purify the stream at the source.

The Church committee sounds very formal and imposing, savoring of staid elders, serious-faced deacons, and churchwardens. Bnt our church committees are innocent of any such pretensions. They are simply organized amongst the senior members with a view to keeping the youngsters quiet in church. A very prosaic, but, I assure you, a very necessary, function to perform, for our little fellows are as volatile and lively as can be.

From the church to the cemetery is not always a far cry, and so it seems according to the fitness of things to speak here of the graveyard committee. These are usually composed of young men or lads. They voluntarily undertake, in order to keep down the expenses of their own churches, to keep clean and trim the graves, and thereby save the cost of a regular man to do this work.

I think the blackboard committee will puzzle you considerably. It is suggestive, I know, of the classroom, and yet in a sense it is far removed from studies. In a society personally known to me formed in a large high school which a large number of non-Christians attend, a little committee have made it their duty to go the round of the classrooms every morning in the school year, before lessons commence, and chalk on the clean boards a Gospel text for the day. Who can say what the influence of these 'messages from the Master' may not mean to hundreds of young lives?

The Animals' Friends Committee speaks for itself. In this land where dumb beasts are actually objects of worship there abounds on every hand a great amount of hideous cruelty to animals, and our Endeavorers are bestirring themselves to see that open and flagrant cases of cruelty shall not go unpunished. The British Government has framed laws which are fully equal to all emergencies. It only needs a quickened public conscience to see that they are enforced, and these committees are a commencement in the right direction.

I pass hurriedly by some ordinary sunshine committees whose duties are not unlike those undertaken in your own societies, such as visitation of the sick, distribution of flowers and fruit, reading to the blind, etc. I must pass over, with but a brief notice, to our Tenth Legion Committees, whose duties include the enlistment of their fellow members as 'tithers' and the regular circulation of Tenth Legion literature wherever it will be of use, in order that I may close this already too long catalogue of Oriental committees with a mention of the Jail Committee.

This, to say the least, does not sound inviting. It suggests an all too intimate acquaintance with prison life. And yet it is not quite so dreadful as it sounds. Nay, rather I think it can fittingly be looked upon as a crown to all those which have preceded it. It was in Burma that I met the members of this committee; five eager, earnest young fellows they were too. They had a large jail in their city. No preaching of the gospel was ever heard by those Buddhist prisoners, prisoners for longer or shorter terms, and also life-long prisoners of the religion without hope. Our Endeavorers resolved to petition the governor for permission to visit the jail every Sabbath and tell the inmates of the Christ, the living, loving, Son of God. Permission was granted; a jail committee was formed; services were commenced and regularly held. Visible fruits were several baptisms inside the jail as a direct result of the Holy Spirit's blessings upon their efforts.

Fellow Endeavorers, we have built, and will build, upon the same grand old foundations as you have built on; but the superstructure is and will be different.

Therefore rejoice with us that Christian Endeavor through all its 'fearful and wonderful' committees is seeking in the most simple and practical ways to do the will of God and extend his glorious kingdom in India, Burma, and Ceylon.

Splendid Cure for Sore Chest

When it hurts to draw a long breath, and you feel as if a knife were stuck in your side, you know it's time to draw out the congestion that will soon become pneumonia. An ordinary cough syrup has no chance at all—you require a powerful penetrating liniment. Probably nothing is known that possesses more merit in such cases than Nerviline. Rub it liberally over the sides and chest—rub it in hard—when the skin is all aglow put on a Nerviline Porous Plaster, take a hot drink of Nerviline to enliven the circulation, and then get into bed. Doctors who have watched the success of this treatment say nothing is better. It is simple, safe, and costs but little.

REVIVALS ABROAD.

The Rev. J. Gregory Mantle, who recently returned from his tour in the East, says: 'In January, 1906, meetings were commenced in Pyeng-yang, where Dr. Johnston told his story of revival in Indiana. The men met in the Central Church, which holds 1,500 people. The women met separately in four other places, and the school boys met in the Academy Chapel. On the Monday evening a meeting was held, the like of which none who were present had ever seen before. When the usual time for closing the service came, those who desired to go home were invited to do so, and the meeting was reduced to some five or six hundred persons. After prayer, confessions were called for, and immediately the Spirit of God fell upon the audience. Man after man rose, confessed his sins, broke down and wept, and then threw himself on the floor, often beating it with his fists in a perfect agony of conviction. Sometimes after a confession the whole of the audience would break out in audible prayer, and the effect was as indescribable as what I was privileged to witness on several occasions in Japan. After another confession, the congregation would break out in uncontrollable weeping. They wept because they could not restrain their tears, and this confession, weeping, and praying went on until two o'clock the following morning. In this manner began a work of God which spread like a flame from place to place, and has led to the wonderful ingatherings to which I have referred, so that, as one of the Koreans said, "Soon we shall all be Jesus-believing people."'—'Missionary News.'

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A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE OF THE SEA.

Ralph D. Paine, while delving into the old sealogs kept by eighteenth century captains, and now stored in the Essex Institute at Salem, brought to light a strange tale that yet was fact. He tells about it as follows:

'The 'Grand Turk,' a good ship belonging to Elias Hasket Derby, of Salem, a well-known merchant, was returning to Salem from the West Indies.

'During the voyage Captain Ingersoll rescued the master and mate of an English schooner, the 'Amity,' whose crew had mutinied while in the Spanish Main. The two officers had been cast adrift in a small boat to perish. This was the first act in a unique drama of maritime coincidence in 1774.

'After the castaways had reached Salem, Captain Duncanson, the English master of the 'Amity,' was the guest of Elias Hasket Derby while he waited for word from his owners and an opportunity to return to his home across the Atlantic. He spent much of his time on the water-front as a matter of course, and used to stand at a window of Mr. Derby's counting house idly staring at the harbor.

'One day while sweeping the seaward horizon with the office spy glass, the forlorn British skipper let fly an oath of the most profound amazement. He dropped the glass, rubbed his eyes, chewed his beard and stared again. A schooner was making across the bar, and presently she stood clear of the island at the harbor mouth and slipped toward an anchorage well inside.

'There was no mistaking her at this range. It was the 'Amity,' his own schooner which had been taken from him in the West Indies, from which he and his mate had been cast adrift by the piratical seamen. Captain Duncanson hurried into Mr. Derby's private office as fast as his legs could carry him. By some incredible twist of fate the captors of the 'Amity' had sailed her straight to her captain.

'Mr. Derby was a man of the greatest promptitude and one of his anchored brigs was instantly manned with a heavy crew, two deck guns slung aboard, and with Captain Duncanson striding the quarterdeck, the brig stood down to take the 'Amity.'

'It was Captain Duncanson who led the boarders, and the mutineers were soon overpowered and fetched back to Salem jail in irons. The grateful skipper and his mate signed a crew' in Salem, and took the 'Amity' to sea, a vessel restored to her own by so marvellous an event that it would be laughed out of court as material for fiction.'—From 'Pioneers in Distant Seas,' by Ralph D. Paine, in 'The Outing Magazine' for February.

GRAVE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM

WASHINGTON RANCHMEN WILL WED THE TEACHERS AND BREAK UP THE SCHOOLS.

(From the Walla Walla, (Wash.,) 'Bulletin.')

How to keep the public schools supplied with competent teachers is the greatest problem before the people of Douglas county. The greater part of the population is made up of ranchers, who are bachelors, and their winning ways and prosperous farms prove irresistible temptations to many of the fair pedagogues who come into the county. Within the boundaries of Douglas county there are 174 school districts. Although the attendance in none is very large, the teachers get good pay, ranging from $50 to $70 a month. The membership of each school board usually includes one or more bachelors at the start, but before the end of the term the benedicts are in the majority, and then a search for new teachers must be made.

More trouble than ordinarily has been encountered this year in getting good educators for the hopefuls of Douglas county, with the result that there are openings for forty women teachers in the various districts. Some of them have offered premiums in the way of bonuses, but the supply does not seem to equal the demand. Annual school elections will be held in al parts of the county in March. From past experiences, it is expected that a new lot of teachers will be chosen, only to deplete the ranks of the eligible bachelors once more. Because of this condition fathers and mothers dislike to see the elections come around because of the dread possibilities in store for continuing the sessions. School boards in Douglas county have come to be regarded as matrimonial bureaus—for the benefit of their bachelor members.

AUSTRALIA IMPORTING SERVANT GIRLS.

(From the Baltimore 'American.')

'The servant girl problem knows no geographical limitations,' said George Hudnaill, of Sydney, Australia.

'Just before I left home a great deal was being expected by our local housewives from the experiment of importing girls from England, Ireland and Scotland. Our New South Wales Government was in the scheme, and arrangements had been made to bring over sixty young women as a starter. The girls are guaranteed to be of good moral character, and when they land an agent of the government will take them to homes previously secured.

'A condition of their coming was that each lass must be actually engaged in domestic service, and ready to continue in that line of work. The government helped by getting for them a 16,000 mile passage for only $15. They are expected to arrive very soon, and if this first batch turns out a success our people will be glad to have some of the same sort, for we are very shy of female help.'

BLOODHOUNDS TRACKING IN ENGLAND.

('Fry's Magazine.')

The most recent case of the successful official employment of the bloodhound in the public service was that of the lost girl Miss Campbell, in Ayrshire, a year or so ago, when the Provost of Gatehouse sent to Mr. George Oliphant, Secretary of the Bloodhound Hunt Club, for three hounds. These hounds were three days at work on the scent, in most difficult and treacherous country, and succeeded in carrying the search party to the edge of a pool, at which they threw up the search, and from which on its being dragged the body of the missing girl was recovered. The bloodhound has the same instincts for guarding his master as any dog or hound possesses, though he does not hurt the man he has hunted.

ICE SAILORS BAG A WOLF.

(Fort Totten Correspondence, Minneapolis 'Journal.')

Employees of the Government Indian School have built two ice boats and are learning to handle them in a seamanlike manner.

While one party was enjoying a sail they discovered a wolf and immediately gave chase. One of the runners struck the wolf. It was stunned by the blow and then easily killed by the sailors.

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None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

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

CARS FOR THE I. C. R.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 14.—The Rathbun Company has had its contract for box cars for the Intercolonial Railway increased to 250, and the work of turning them out is being rushed forward.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1908.

The danger of an occupation not only does not prevent people from engaging in it, but is an added attraction for not a few. Further than that, familiarity with dangerous conditions not infrequently breeds contempt for them, and disaster is tempted if not courted. Thus, explosions in coal mines have been traced to the folly of a miner opening his safety lamp to light his pipe, and explosions in powder mills and dynamite factories have more than once been caused by workers striking a match for the same purpose and throwing it smouldering on the floor. How the terrible disaster at Ile Perrot originated will never be known—the destruction was too complete; but Mr. Johnson, the superintendent of the works, cannot find that there existed any conditions for such a disaster, except such as might be caused by carelessness. In the ordinary walks of life, people frequently are careless and make mistakes, and live on afterwards, with a chance to correct and repent them. But in such occupation as the manufacture of high explosives, a single error not only means destruction, as a rule, to the doer of it, but to all those around him. Apart from all other considerations, that in itself is a tremendous responsibility. So dangerous is the occupation of making explosives that no insurance company will take risks upon those engaged in it, and when a disaster occurs the families of the stricken ones are quite unprotected pecuniarily. This would seem to be a case where companies should be compelled to make some system of provision for widows and orphans. There are eight widows and thirty-two children left in grief and desperate circumstances as a result of the Ile Perrot explosion, and it does not seem right that their future should altogether be dependent upon the charitable. Such an industry as dynamite-making should surely be made to bear its own burdens as a matter of equity and public policy.

The police of Winnipeg would seem to be anxious to foil the Sunday laws in force in Manitoba. Like the police of New York, in the matter of liquor, their method is first and generally speaking, inaction, and when taunted with that a sudden access of over-zeal. We cannot imagine that any law was meant to interfere with a quiet Jewish gathering in a synagogue on Sunday evening. We are not told the nature of the gatherings molested. There must have been some money element in them or they would not have even seemed to come within the law. But raiding synagogues because the Jews keep their Sabbath on Saturday, and must do something with themselves on Sunday, will only evoke dislike for the law under which it is supposed to be done, and will give a very undesirable grievance to a very patient and law-abiding people.

Some Conservative scribe has found the Lemieux Act for the settlement of labor differences as full of defects as a sieve is full of holes, and credits Mr. Justice Magee, of Toronto, with having elaborately pointed out those defects, while rendering a judgment under it. It is to be hoped that His Lordship also suggested how those holes could be plugged. In an attempt at legislation on a question under which there lies no tangible principle of equity, all must go upon the truly English principle of compromise, or, as the modern phrase is, 'get together.' There is no rule other than the value of a commodity in the market, as determined by supply and demand, whereby the amount of wages for given work or the amount of work for a given wage can be come at. When that self-regulating principle is accounted insufficient those in search of a standard of righteousness find themselves wandering in a pathless country. The utmost legislation can do is either to establish rude courts of absolute jurisdiction, which shall act on what horse-sense they have, or to open ways toward compromise. To expect either method to be precise or definite is to ask for the impossible. Such a law must, in the beginning, be nebulous and impressionist. It is the commission appointed under the law and for judges called upon to rule under it to give it form as they can by whatever decisions their consciences bid them make. If there are any sanctities or any equities to be appealed to, it is for each judge in turn to discover them. Meantime what are we to look for but a sieve full of holes?

The government should not find it difficult to grant the petition of the Montreal Board of Trade asking that the height of the Quebec Bridge be raised to a hundred and ninety feet above high tide water level. The reasons for such a height were first set forth in the 'Witness' a long time ago. It was shown that the increasing height of ocean vessels rendered it imperative, unless they were to be prevented from coming to Montreal. As the bridge was being built, before its tragic collapse, it would have obstructed the progress of such ships as the 'Mauretania' and 'Lusitania,' to the size of which shipbuilding practice is now tending. Vessels of such a tonnage would perforce have had to discharge at Quebec had the bridge been constructed as at first planned. Some give the designers, or those who instructed them, credit for having deliberately intended such an obstruction, but we have always scouted such a suspicion. At any rate, the government cannot be suspected of wishing to impede Canada's great highway, and may be expected to give the Board of Trade the desired assurance without delay. The St. Lawrence is the gullet of the country, and it would be death to strangle it.

We sympathize with the Board of Trade in another matter—its expression of strong dissent from the reported intention of the government to abolish the admiralty judges throughout Canada. The institution of the Admiralty Court was certainly an excellent thing for Montreal. As trials of pilots and ships' officers used to be conducted, before a mixed tribunal of harbor commissioners and pilots, the proceedings were usually prolix and tedious and not infrequently farcical. Not only that, but those found guilty by the mixed court were only on rare occasions adequately sentenced, and even those sentences were, only now and then effective. Pilots condemned to suspension for six months, chiefly winter months, used to appeal to the courts, with the result that eight times out of ten they got off—through some irregularity. When the Admiralty Court was established all that was changed. The proceedings are conducted with efficiency and dignity, and the findings of the court are final. We see no reason to interfere with what has proved of so much value. The pilots are a mutual protection organization and should not therefore have practically the ruling place in tribunals dealing with the delinquencies of their members. If we must pay toll to a close corporation, simply because it has political influence, let us at least have courts competent to control it in case of incompetence.

Those good people in St. John, who thanked an anti-imperialist orator for his aspirations towards Canadian independence, might ponder the remark of Dr. Parkin, speaking at Toronto. He said: 'When British subjects were the 'victims of riots in China the subject 'was discussed by the Chinese and the 'British under the guns of a British 'warship. If Canada had been dependent on herself the Vancouver riots 'would have been settled for under the 'guns of a Japanese man of war.' This possibility might also be pondered by those bumptious people in British Columbia who are in rebellion against Canada and the Empire because it will not join them in insulting Japan. They might say, and the St. John people might say: 'No fear of the Japanese or 'of any other power so long as we could 'cuddle under the wing of the United 'States which would suffer no dictation from abroad.' We should for our part prefer citizenship in the Empire to such humiliating dependence, if that was all it meant. But what if the row was, as it would very soon be, with the United States itself? It would take no time at all to develop filibusters enough to get one up. Then, like the Sandwich Islands and Columbia, we should have to settle matters under terror of the big stick. We can conceive of people who are not annexationists being foolish enough to talk independence; but they should receive less attention than would be given to any one who should be bold enough to advocate annexation straight, as citizenship in a powerful nation would be far preferable to subservience to a powerful neighbor, which under present circumstances would be our lot if independent.

We publish to-day the offer of Mr. Flumerfelt, of Victoria, British Columbia, of three hundred and fifty dollars in prizes for essays on the peopling of Canada and his indication of the lines such essays should follow. His intention is to scatter the prize essays in influential quarters for the good of Canada. All we know of the writer is that he is the president of the British American Trust Company, whose head office is at Victoria. It is to be hoped that this patriotic proposal will result in much good. There is one thing that we can be sure of, namely, that it will be of the greatest possible benefit to the competitors in setting them reading and doing some precise thinking on the interests of our country.

In her determined effort to secure the abolition of the drink curse, Georgia has, of course, to deal with the conscienceless physician who is willing to give a prescription of some alcoholic beverage to satisfy the cravings of his friend, the drouthy colonel, or, for a fee, to enable anyone to get drunk that wants to. It has seldom been found that prohibition did not largely demoralize the drug business and even invade the probity of the medical profession. To say that a condition under which all these obstructions have to be overcome and paid for is worse than open sale is, as far as the drink curse is concerned, an obvious falsehood. The people who will overcome so much inconvenience will be very exceptional. As to whether it makes the druggists and doctors any worse or only reveals the evil that is in them, is an interesting, but a minor, question compared with the terrible destruction wrought by the open bar. The Georgia people are, however, not going to be balked in their determination by soulless doctors. The doctor who prescribes rum is going to have to say why, and if he cannot say why, he is going to pay for it. At Macon, Dr. R. M. Speer was bound over for issuing prescriptions of alcohol to R. L. Croams. He said he prescribed it for grippe, but the court was not convinced that it was a good prescription for the sort of grippe from which Mr. Croams suffered.

Crimes of violence and blackmailing, so prevalent among Italian immigrants in all American cities, and the extreme difficulty of securing convictions, have so alarmed and disgusted the better class of law-abiding Italians in New York that they have organized an Italian Vigilance Protective Association. Its members propose to aid the police in discovering and bringing to punishment those of their countrymen engaged in the nefarious business of terrorizing, extorting money by blackmail, kidnapping and assassination and outrage when their demands are not complied with. Regular detectives cannot cope with these bandits, who know them all and have means for enforcing silence on the witnesses of their crimes. Italian detectives have been employed, but these are now as well known as the others and are easily guarded against. The need is for men who know the class of bandits and can go among them unsuspected. General Bingham, police commissioner of New York, thinks this can be done, but he estimates the initial cost at twenty-five thousand dollars. It is not stated that the Vigilance Association asks for money. It will work independently, collecting information and keeping track of all suspected characters, handing to the police all the knowledge gained. The immunity of the criminals from detection is owing principally to the unwillingness of their countrymen to betray them, and the disposition among all members of every Italian colony to shield them and conceal all knowledge of their movements. The Vigilance Association proposes to tackle this mystery and, by systematic investigation quietly pursued, obtain the information impossible of acquisition by ordinary methods. Montreal will be as much interested as New York in this new move, the results of which will be watched with close attention.

Great causes in the past have been won by those who have endured contumely, scorn, even burning, for conscience sake, and for the sake of justice and liberty. Whatever may be thought of the physical warfare by which those of the women of England who are now seeking the suffrage are striving to achieve success, there is no doubt at all that that method has given the movement more prominence or notoriety in a few months than it would have attained in a score of years by ordinary platform and pamphlet agitation. Neither can there be any doubt that the ladies engaged in these strenuous demonstrations are sternly in earnest or that they have numerous supporters. It will be the numerical proportion of the active supporters of these leaders when compared with the proportion of women who are apathetic or actively opposed to woman suffrage which will determine for the present victory or defeat. When the majority of women decide upon equal political rights with men those rights they will obtain without a shadow of doubt. In the meantime, the women who are submitting to rough treatment and courting imprisonment for the cause, number among them those who have hitherto not only been considered intellectually on an exalted plane, but exemplars of the refinements of life as well. That women have had many humiliations to endure from men is patent to all, humiliations that have had legal sanction, and although much of such legislation has been swept away, there still remain too many invidious distinctions. In other respects, man has not made so perfect a job of politics as to warrant much boasting. Women could hardly do worse, and might, if they gave their mind to the matter, help to do better.

Mr. Stead was scandalized that Cromwell, the greatest of England's rulers, was to be left out of the procession at the coming London historical pageant. When he made demand on his behalf a bright idea struck the committee: If Mr. Stead would pose as Oliver they would let him march. This was very unfair to all the Edwards and the Henrys, for every spectator would be certain to be on the lookout for Oliver; but it was a great hit for the show. Of course Mr. Stead did not begin to be like Oliver, he is as different as can be, to say nothing of a flowing and somewhat famous tawny beard. It was obvious that to fill this role Mr. Stead must cut off this beard, and the committee may have thought that that would settle it. But there are occasions for heroism, and here was one for partial martyrdom in a great cause, and Mr. Stead rose to it. That he may vindicate Cromwell in his own person he will sacrifice even so large and notable a part of his own widely famous personality. No doubt Mr. Stead has a chin, or he will inevitably lose his fighting reputation. Once there was a man with a long flowing beard which some bodily condition required should be removed. He was thereafter the joke of the urchins and the amusement of his own generation, who nicknamed him 'chinams.' Fortunately, it was poetic justice—the revelation of a pompous ass. We are not afraid about Mr. Stead's chin; but has he a wart? A wart was a notable feature of Cromwell's rugged face, and Mr. Stead must either grow one or buy one, if he is to impersonate Cromwell with any verisimilitude. As for the sacrifice of Mr. Stead's beard, it comes at a time when we are told that beards are coming in again, whereby he may be as much out of the frivolous fashion without a beard as hitherto he has been with one, should this result, he may count it all joy to perpetuate the sacrifice, especially should the bereavement reveal a Cromwell.

One of the most startling manifestations of the recent toppling over or crumbling to pieces of various financial concerns in the United States has been the absconding and the self-murder of so many men whose standing in the community had previously been of the highest. In most cases these men have been embarked in extravagant projects, and have been led on from one windy and watery adventure to another, until their barks suffered irretrievable shipwreck. Over-capitalization or excessive stock-watering was the main cause of their shipwreck. Most of them were not really bad at heart, but they reached the extreme edge of imprudence in trying to make something out of nothing and get rich quick. When at length exposure could not be escaped, there was a complete nerve collapse as the result of long tension, and they found themselves unable to face it out and bear their punishment like men, but either fled to the ends of the earth, or committed suicide. If they had not been tempted into undue risks they would have been spared such a melancholy and sordid close.

Senator Aldrich's bill, which would permit the issue of five hundred million dollars of emergency money or notes on approved stock exchange collateral, is hardly receiving a good word outside of Wall Street. In introducing the bill, Senator Aldrich claimed:—'The plan for 'additional notes which the committee 'recommends for your adoption is substantially the plan of the Imperial Bank 'of Germany, with a change of class of 'securities required and a change in the 'rate of taxation.' Nothing, however, could be more misleading, as the German law permits the issue of additional notes only on the security of 'good bills of exchange,' and a specie reserve of one-third of the amount. The German Imperial Bank, that is to say, can 'only 'issue additional notes for the accommodation of merchants and manufacturers and only on commercial paper.' The Aldrich bill would exactly reverse this and would substitute stock exchange collateral, a collateral which is expressly forbidden for the additional note issues by the German law. Senator Aldrich's bill would indeed directly encourage stock gambling and manipulation.

There are new menaces in the United States. It is feared that the great historic parties of Jefferson and of Lincoln are doomed. Indeed, we read that two new and perilous parties stand ready to engulf them. Labor on the one hand, asserts the New York 'World,' threatens to organize a national party, elect Samuel Gompers to the presidency, and renovate the constitution, so as 'to 'eliminate the anarchistic power of a 'fossilized' Supreme Court.' All that is serious enough, although it is not without a humorous complexion, but worse remains to tell. We read that 'reckless plutogogues have been playing 'on the ignorance and discontent of our 'millionnaires and have kindled such a 'flame of class hatred in their breasts 'that they threaten to form a "property 'party" and elect John Pierpont Mor-'gan to the presidency.' Here's a state of things, as they sing in the 'Mikado,' here's a how d' you do, here's a pretty mess! The 'World' concludes that with these two turbulent classes organizing into parties of envy and discontent, the one clamoring for the snowy scalps of the Supreme Court justices, and the other thirsting for the iron-tinctured blood of Theodore Roosevelt, dark indeed is the prospect that lies before the peaceable and law abiding masses. And it must be said that there is as much truth as sarcasm in the tale as it is told of these treasonable menaces.

On all occasions in recent years the government of Mexico and the educated class of Mexicans have shown a disposition to establish cordial relations with Canada. All Canadians who visit the Republic and come in contact with its public men, merchants and the residents of cities are struck with the preference given them in comparison with the cooler attitude displayed towards citizens of the United States. This latter feeling has a historical source in the aggression which took from Mexico some of its most extensive and valuable provinces. Mexicans also resent the assumption by the United States of a protectorate over the American hemisphere. They construe it as an assertion of the right to repel all encroachments by European powers while arrogating the right to encroach in its own case. The big stick they regard as both a menace and an insult, and point to the violent contempt of international comity shown by the manner in which the province of Panama was wrenched from Colombia. When it suited the purpose of the United States Government to acquire territorial concessions it was able to do so by creating a revolution, which could not have succeeded for a day had it not been backed by the President of the big northern republic. That affair, with former assertions of the principle that might is right, has made the Mexicans suspicious of their powerful neighbor. But Mexico wants foreign capital to develop her resources, and her government has done a great deal to encourage investments from abroad. Enterprising capitalists from the United States have entered the field. So have others from Great Britain, Germany and Canada, and in more than one instance preference has been shown to Canadians. It may be that Mexicans think Canada and their country have a community of interest arising from the fact that both have reason to complain of the aggressive arrogance of the United States. Between the Dominion and Mexico there are great opportunities for a mutually profitable commerce, the expansion of which in recent years has been highly encouraging. The trade of a northern country is naturally complementary to that of semi-tropical regions, and international good-will is always worth cultivating.

If the stories be true that follow each other that the Czar has practically withdrawn the guarantees of religious liberty which he proclaimed at the beginning of his reign and that those are to be punished who forsake the national church; also, that he is now protecting openly the murderers of the Jews, it is evident that he has become a helpless imbecile at the mercy of reckless reactionaries and heartless fanatics. We receive every story from Russia with the greatest caution, as, so far as we have any experience, Russian newsmongers are swayed by their passions into reckless exaggeration. But if the Russians come to believe these stories and act on them it is very much the same as if they were true. They would mean that Russia has by her own choice plunged back again into the inferno from which she had almost been rescued. These two forms of religious intolerance and persecution, whatever may be the attitude of the Czar towards them, are essentially the attitude of the Russian people, as led by a heathenish priesthood. That a church which inspires such things is neither Christian nor good must reveal itself to the nation, and they will when their orgy is over throw it off with a great abhorrence. What they will have next, who can tell?

The origin of St. Valentine's Day, the fourteenth of February, is lost in the mists of antiquity. It ante-dates the Roman Empire and was observed among the tribes in northwestern Europe pre-

vious to the introduction of Christianity, when nature worship, with which it was connected, was the only religion our barbarian ancestors knew. None of the legends of the several good saints who bore the name of Valentine associates any of them with the day. The custom was due to the season, not to the saint. It was as Shakespeare tells us, the time of year when birds begin to mate. As Tennyson sings:

In the spring a livelier iris changes on the burnished dove,
In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.

In old Roman times the Lupercalia was celebrated in the month of February, during which it was the custom for young men to put the names of young women in a box from which each drew one by chance for his lady-love. The Christian clergy found it impossible to abolish this pagan practice, so they gave to it, as they did to other pagan customs, a religious aspect by substituting the names of saints for those of young women and these were drawn by lot as patrons for the ensuing year. In England, Scotland and Ireland interest in the young women triumphed over interest in the saints, and the observance, developed in time into the love-missive called a Valentine. By the middle of last century these billets grew into a public nuisance. The post-offices were choked with them and many persons availed themselves of the custom to vent their spite or dislike on their acquaintances. Hence the hideous colored abominations called 'comic' valentines. There is to-day a revival of the valentine giving custom, but the valentines themselves are generally in better taste than they were of old.

The economic value of natural elements which cannot be gathered up and sold by weight or measure is something the general public does not take into consideration, though these elements are public property and directly affect the welfare and living expenses of all. The preservation of the water supply of rivers, streams and lakes is a question which brings this public indifference prominently into notice. Mr. James S. Whipple, Forest Commissioner for the State of New York, has made the statement to the Legislature that the water supply of the state was worth more to the people than the coal mines of Pennsylvania. He backed up this assertion with statistics, showing, among other things, that of forty-one million dollars' worth of fish consumed annually in the state, thirty million dollars' worth was produced from the waters within the jurisdiction of the Forest Commission. But, owing to the destruction of the forests, these waters are rapidly receding, and this valuable supply of fish would soon be cut off. This is by no means the worst result of forest denudation, but it is cited as a fact which should bring home to everyone a sense of the necessity for forest preservation, on which the water supply therewith depend. Mr. Whipple goes further. He holds that the preservation of what is left of the forests is not enough to secure the state from the incalculable losses caused by their destruction, including diminution of the rainfall, floods, droughts and sudden climatic variations. The larger areas which have been stripped of trees and are unfit for cultivation should be reforested. These areas must be replanted, and he urges that all owners of such land do the planting with trees furnished by the state. The supply of lumber is at an end, so far as New York State is concerned,, and replanting of non-tillable land is a paying proposition, carrying the certainty of large returns in the course of time. All these facts and arguments are a warning to Canada. An enlightened policy is imperative to prevent the further destruction of our forests by the reckless methods which have too long prevailed.

'Our inexhaustible forests' is no longer the accepted favorite phrase that it used to be. We have learnt from our neighbors that bad or uneconomic methods may easily exhaust the vastest forest wealth, and some of our most desirable woods are practically exhausted, as compared with the lavish cut of half a century ago. 'Inexhaustible,' therefore, is now considered a dangerous word, in this connection, as was shown clearly in the recent debate in the House of Commons on the leasing of forest areas in the North-West. Michigan was not so long ago supposed to have 'inexhaustible' pine forests, but where some of those once stood are now barren sand plains, and Michigan to-day is cutting the very last of her pine. The usual estimate of the area of our forests was once given as eight hundred million acres; but, to-day, a third, and sometimes a half, is deducted from that figure. Dr. B. E. Fernow, dean of the faculty of forestry in the University of Toronto, estimates that Canada's forest wealth does not exceed three hundred million acres of 'commercially valuable timber lands,' and that, he says, is not much more than a half of the commercial forest area of the United States. Mr. R. H. Campbell, Dominion superintendent of forestry, estimates Canada's entire timber lands at 535,000,000 acres. Of these, 182,000,000 are in British Columbia; 180,000,000 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the unorganized territories; 40,000,000 in Ontario; 120,000,000 in Quebec; 7,500,000 in New Brunswick, and 5,000,000 in Nova Scotia. Many crimes have been committed against our forests in the past, with the consent, if not the complicity, of both provincial and federal governments, but the people are now thoroughly seized with the vital importance of this matter, and henceforth will insist upon the perpetuation of the timber supply, which must be effected by 'protecting 'the timber they have and attending to 'the reproduction of forests that have 'been cut over. Only in this way can 'the forests be made to yield the wealth 'they are capable of giving, and to these 'matters Canadian governments either 'have turned, or will soon have to turn, 'their attention.' The turn, we think, has come, and not any too soon.

TURMOIL IN THE EAST.

Austria wants to connect up her railways with those of Turkey at Novi Bazar so as to have a through line to Mediterranean waters at Salonica, the ancient Thessalonica. It is only common sense that such a connection should be made. She can do it entirely through her own and Turkish territory, and Turkey is willing. Why Turkey should be willing, may be asked. Of course, it would enormously increase the commercial value of her territory. But that is not supposed to be a motive with the Sublime Porte. The commerce would not be Turkish commerce and it would only bring more infidels into Turkish territory. Turkey's supposed reason for being willing is that it would make Russia angry. The Emperor of Austria had agreed with the Czar that neither would seek advantage on Turkish territory without coming to an agreement with the other. Austria has announced her intention to build this railway without asking Russia—at least so the Russian press understands—and Russia is all agog about it. It is plain to the Russian press that, taking advantage of Russia's day of weakness, Austria has accepted Germany's lead and thrown the agreement overboard. Austria says this is rubbish, that the line is a purely commercial enterprise, and that she has had no dealings with Germany on the subject; and Germany says the same thing. Austria says she is quite willing to let Russia have a similar strategic advantage, if there is anything in that, in the shape of a Russian built railway from the Danube to the Adriatic, crossing her line almost at right angles. Russia, however, though she does claim a certain protectorship over Servia and Montenegro, through which such a line would run, as well as through a part of Turkey, has made no arrangement with all these states to run a Russian road in that direction, and she persists in seeing in Austria's move an aggression of Germany.

This assumption means that, in the opinion of the angry Russian press, Austria is too weak to have thus dared Russia alone, and that she is of necessity leaning on Germany, or in other words, permitting herself to be made the cat's paw of German designs on the Turkish empire. It does not seem an altogether probable theory, as for Austria to become the instrument of German ambition would be the beginning of the end of Austrian autonomy. Looking at the thing from far away, one would say the best thing the Emperor of Austria could do for his empire, if he wishes it not to fall to pieces at his death, would be to make his brother of Germany successor to his throne. Although this would be the opening of a box of troubles for the German government, it is hardly to be supposed that either the Emperor or the German people would object to this enlargement. The German element in Austria, which has heretofore been the ruling element, would welcome it. Hungary as well as the Slavic sections of the Austrian Empire would object, as they would look forward to a continuous war of Germanization. Still, if by the federal constitution of Germany they were guaranteed their local autonomy, they might in view of the great glories which the union would open up, become loyal factors in an empire destined to spread its sway to the Persian Gulf. All such possibilities are no doubt in the backs of the heads of the European powers and peoples whenever their minds turn to the question of the near east. Without assuming something of the kind it is hard to see why the Russians should so assuredly jump to the conclusion that Germany is behind Austria's supposed political designs on Macedonia. Germany's commercial interest is, of course, obvious. A line direct from Berlin to Vienna would, if continued, pass through Novi Bazar and Salonica, and, commercially, such a line would perhaps be as much used by German as by Austrian Commerce. But that the move is not a political one it seems to be no use to pretend.

Germany denies that she has encouraged Turkey to treat with indifference the joint demand of the powers for reforms in Macedonia, a demand to which her signature was appended though she admits that she takes only a secondary interest in that movement. However that may be, her known lack of harmony with the concert would seem, along with this outburst of Russia against Austria, to have for the third time marred the concert of the powers in bringing pressure to bear for the protection of the Christian populations of the Turkish Empire. It was first at the time of the Armenian Massacres, next at the time of the Cretan persecutions, and now in connection with the slaughters which have been going on for some ten years in Macedonia. These have been only three headlands in a continuous policy. The Kaiser has always championed the Grand Turk, not, it may be presumed for the Turk's sake, but for his own. The Sultan, of course, understands that; but he is willing to accept the devil's aid in time of need, with the hope of the poet that when the devil claims his own he will 'turn a corner and cheat him.' What the Kaiser wants, all the world knows. It is to extend his overlordship to the mouth of the Euphrates. The Turkish Empire would be more benefitted than the German Empire would be by that change. If it did not deliver the warring tribes from oppression, it would certainly ameliorate their condition in a more hopeful way than any concert of powers could do. At the bottom of the so-called concert, of course, is the jealousy of the powers over the division of the sick man's estate. There is, in the last analysis, no better reason why the powers should interfere to protect the Christians in Turkey from the Mohammedan Sultan than to protect the Jews in Russia from the Christian Czar. The methods used against the Jews in Russia are almost identical with those used against the Armenians in Asia Minor. The difference is that in the one case the murderers are mountain barbarians, and in the other the 'heroes' are city hooligans.

THE MOB AND GIORDANO BRUNO.

For some years past now, the lawless element of Rome has made the annual commemoration of the birth of Giordano Bruno the occasion of a riotous demonstration against the church. Nothing could be more incongruous than such an association, for Giordano Bruno was the most genial of men, and has been called the knight-errant of philosophy. No man would have been more out of place than he in such a mob as assembled on Sunday astensibly to do him honor. Bruno is the most interesting of the Italian philosophers of the Renaissance, and was born at Nola, about the year 1548, or three hundred and sixty years ago. The actual date of his birth rests in obscurity. At about fifteen years of age he entered the order of the Dominicans at Naples, but he soon found the restraints intolerable, and, forsaking the convent, became an outcast from his church and a wanderer. His opinion of some of the Romish mysteries was too advanced for his time. He was accused of impiety, and, after a persecution that lasted for some years, he fled from Rome about 1576 and wandered over the earth. He resided in England for two years. History relates that everywhere he bent his irrepressible energies to the exposition of the new thoughts which were beginning to effect a revolution in the thinking world. He had drunk deeply of the very spirit of the Renaissance, we read, and was determined to 'open his eyes and see for 'himself this noble universe, unclouded 'by the mists of authoritative philosophy 'and church tradition.'

He eagerly accepted the discoveries of Copernicus, which at that time were unsettling men's minds, very much as evolutionism is now, and teaching them to look upon their little world in a new light, and he used them as the lever by which to push aside what he considered antiquated and false. There is a tradition that either in England or at Wittenberg, the headquarters of Lutheranism, he embraced the Protestant faith, but there is nothing in his writings that would lead one nowadays to think so. Bruno vehemently attacked the established religion of his time, but he was not an atheist; indeed, in his doctrine the universe appears as the realization of the divine mind. About 1592 Bruno rashly accepted an invitation to visit Venice, and was there seized by the emissaries of the Inquisition, who had long been tracking him down. He was thrown into prison and in 1593 was brought to Rome. There he spent seven years in confinement. On February 9, 1600, he was excommunicated, and on the seventeenth he was burned at the stake. Little could his murderers have anticipated the consequence of their acts, for Bruno martyred was much more menacing to the influence of their church than when alive, and his name since then has increasingly brightened the way to liberty. Like Latimer, could he have foreseen the future, Bruno in dying might have tasted an ineffable thrill of victorious achievement. Never will be forgotten the words of Latimer to Ridley when they were at the stake at Oxford on October 16, 1555: 'Be of 'good comfort, Master Ridley, and play 'the man; we shall this day light 'such a candle, by God's grace, in 'England as (I trust) shall never be put 'out.' It is the Latimers and the Brunos who have made our present liberties possible; but they have nothing in common with the mob which, as in Rome on Sunday, confuses liberty with anarchy and freedom of opinion with atheism. Bruno did not attack religion. He only sought after the truth, and for so doing the church, in the name of religion, smote him. He would have had no sympathy with the demand made for the entire abolition of religious instruction. Giordano Bruno was a religious man, who died for the truth as he saw it, and not an insane ranter against all authority in earth or heaven.

THE TRUST PUBLIC HOUSE.

We have never shared the sentiments of those who denounce well meaning temperance reformers because they think to accomplish good by some other means than by total prohibition. If we had reason to think such people to be seeking their own advantage, at the cost of injuring the community, we should by all means place them in the same category as the liquor manufacturers and liquor dealers, who are callous to the wrong they do. If, on the other hand, we count them to have reform at heart, our best attitude towards them is one of sympathy. The sooner they try their experiment the sooner it will be shown whether it is for good. It may be quite clear to us that all liquor selling is wrong; but there is a very large proportion of good people, particularly in the more exalted and conservative regions of society, who believe that temperance does not involve total abstinence, and that it is their duty to find some way of promoting one without insisting on the other. As for Lord Grey, he is an earnestly good man, who has made himself much loved by the Canadian people, and it is certain that his only purpose in all that he has done has been to do good and prevent worse things happening. His one idea has been to better the condition of the people. That he forced liquor on localities that would not otherwise have been provided with it we do not believe. Had he not made these experimental efforts, but acted the part of the average indifferent landlord, he would not have thrown himself open to temperance criticism.

Why should we, says the prohibitionist, tolerate such a condition of things as would supervene upon respectable and benevolent liquor selling? The implication of this question usually is that the right thing is to the total abolishment of the traffic, and that as compared with that the tolerance of it in anv form is not to be thought of. If the other alternative, total prohibition, were imminent, there would be great force in this. But while the total national prohibition of the traffic is being long postponed, while we are reaching that goal only by the most gradual approaches, it looks like the path of wisdom to take any amelioration of the existing horrible conditions—in Montreal they are horrible—that we can get. The question of the trust public house system is not then as to whether trust houses are better or worse than total prohibition—which to our thinking would need no argument—but whether they are an improvement or otherwise on existing conditions. It is this question that our correspondent, Mrs. Tracy, has addressed herself, and her conclusion from the facts she invokes evidently is that the trust public house carried on in the name of temperance and benevolence makes things actually worse than under the ordinary license system. The alleged facts, assuming the statement of fact to be a fair one, would seem to go far to prove that position, although the statement that the Public House Trust specially referred to has actually lost money, instead of making anticipated profit, would go to show that its sales could not have been very large.

We have printed these allegations, collected by persons strongly predisposed against any system but prohibition, under reserve and subject to re-statement, if there is another side to them. Even if they are as bad as they are painted, however, we cannot imagine that any effort made with pure purpose for the good of mankind can fail of doing good. The good may be to remove from the path of the reform that enormous and potent mass of public opinion that thinks the public house can and ought to be reformed. We have seen how Georgia has learned its lesson by experimenting on government control. That experiment would seem to have worked more potently than a generation of preaching to precipitate total and radical prohibition, with such a conviction of public sentiment behind it as never was found behind a prohibitory law hitherto. But while it is for us to learn what we can from the experience of other countries, each country would seem to have to learn its own lessons. We are very doubtful if the permissive use of the trust method would retard the progress of prohibition sentiment—and after all it is to be remembered that it is not the law we want so much as the sentiment, without which law is vain. On the contrary, it might do more to further prohibition than any other step that could be taken. It would, of course, be only applicable where local sentiment tolerated it. Those who want total abolition would everywhere be as able to say nay to the pious grog shop as to the publicans and sinners. Meantime, such information as Mrs. Tracy has received, and the fullest and freest discussion of the whole subject, cannot but awaken interest and forward the good cause, which is continually gaining new allies from the ranks of those who see the exceeding great need of deliverance, but have been anxious to obtain it on more moderate terms than the abandonment of the whole traffic.

THE BOYCOTT.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is to the effect that boycotting is illegal, as it is in restraint of trade. The consequences of this decision by the court of last resort are most important and far-reaching. It deprives organized labor of its most powerful weapon for enforcing its demands on employers. The action in which the decision was given was instituted by Dietrich, Loewe & Co., a firm of hat manufacturers in Connecticut, against Martin Lawlor and two hundred other members of the United Hatters of America, to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the firm by reason of a boycott declared against it for having refused to employ union hands only in its factory. Mr. Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor were made parties to the suit for having published in the organs controlled by them and circulated throughout the states, a notice to all concerned in the hat trade that they would be boycotted if they continued to handle and sell the goods of the firm. This the Supreme Court has declared is in restraint of trade and commerce among the several states, and that those who have been injured by the employment of such methods can recover damages from the individual members of the unions or organizations employing them. Furthermore, the court added that the American Federation of Labor is, so far as the boycott is concerned, a trust existing in violation of law. This is the most severe blow that has ever been given to organized labor in the United States. It alters the legal status both of the unions and of the persons composing them.

Although the decision, being given in a United States court, necessarily refers only to inter-state commerce, it is a declaration of a principle which is in practice equally applicable to the jurisprudence of the several states, which will naturally follow the findings of so august a tribunal. At all events, all manufacturers are engaged more or less in inter-state trade, and the boycott is practically prohibited throughout the United States. The decision is one which cannot be contravened, for it simply means that persons employed by a manufacturer must not inflict material injury on him and his business in punishment for his refusal to comply with their demands. The principle will apply, however, to others than members of trade unions. It strikes with equal force all those trusts, companies and firms which seek to compel traders to deal only in their goods under threat of a boycott if these do not. If the manufacturers have won a victory by the decision, they have at the same time suffered a defeat, for the application of the principle laid down is the same in their dealings with traders as in the case of the unions in dealing with them. The beauty of the decision is that it recognizes the indubitable right of every man to pursue his own welfare, provided he does not interfere with the enjoyment of the same right by others. Thus high-handed combinations of both labor and capital in making laws for themselves are brought within the grip of legal authority. This opens the prospect that, if one great evil can be abolished, so may other evils in the conflict between capital and labor.

A LAND SO FAIR.

The visit of the Empress Eugenie to the Island of Ceylon, as the honored guest of Sir Thomas Lipton, has called renewed attention on the part of the public to a spot of earth, about a sixth smaller than Ireland, which contains every natural beauty that could charm the senses. The island lies off the south-eastern coast of India, between which and the north-west coast of Ceylon a chain of islands and sandbanks has been formed by the action of the currents, and the flux and reflux of the tides in Palk's Straits. Within the small area of the island there is every range of climate from the languorous equatorial heat of the lower levels to the bracing air of Nuwara Eliya; but, whatever the elevation, the verdure is perennial and the forest trees are at different seasons ablaze with color, sometimes crowned with a wealth of glorious, gorgeous flowers, or brilliant with the varied reds of the young leaves. The roads are as perfect as any in the British Empire, and the traveller with a motor car can see most of the island in a fortnight—an island fragrant with the spice laden air of cinnamon, whose roads are shaded by a continuous forest of cocoanut palms, 'through which the filtered sunshine 'comes with glad patches of radiance.' The town of Galle, on the island, is supposed by some to be the Tarshish of the ancients, where from the very dawn of commerce East and West met and exchanged commodities. In 'Ceylon to-day,' Sir Henry Blake, recently governor, so describes the beauties of Ceylon as to raise the highest desires to see them and to make the visit of the Empress most enviable. Ceylon has been credited with being the Garden of Eden, and one of the chief glories of the island is Adam's Peak, whose sugar-loaf summit is 7,420 feet high. At full moon, during the north-east monsoon, Adam's Peak is visited by tens of thousands of pilgrims, who hold it sacred, and toil to the summit to worship at the shrine of the footprint sunk in the flat rock that forms the apex, and Sir Henry Blake says that nothing more picturesque can be imagined than the long lines of pilgrims bearing torches and climbing the steep pathway through the woods clothing the cone that rises at an angle between 40 and 45 degrees, while they call to each other scraps of Buddhist texts and words of encouragement. In places the path climbs over bare scraps of rock in which steps have been cut and chains fastened to hold on by, without which the ascent would be extremely perilous if not impossible for all but the most active. The pilgrims must be at the summit before sunrise, at which time, if the morning be clear, the shadow of the peak is seen projected, not on the land, but in the air, with a weird but beautiful effect. From the earliest ages Adam's Peak has been held sacred, and the footprint in the rock some five feet in length has, says Sir Emerson Tenant, been held by the Brahmans to be the footstep of Siva; by the Buddhists and Chinese of Buddha or Fo, by the Gnostics and Mohammedans of Jeu or its equivalent, Adam; while the Portuguese were divided between the claims of St. Thomas and the Eunuch of Candace, Queen of Ethiopia. So that the Empress Eugenie will be surrounded by hoary legend as well as picturesque delights.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The British Ministers and the New Session—Yorkshire 'Post.'
Opening of the British Parliament—Promise of a Fruitful Session—H. W. Massingham, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
The Opening of Parliament by the Sovereign—'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.
The Indian at Home and Abroad—'Truth,' London.
Japan and Canada—The 'Spectator,' London.
What is Happening in Japan—F. A. McKenzie, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.
Tariff-Making in Australia—From the Australian Correspondent of the 'Times,' London.
The Bryan of Twelve Years Ago and the Bryan of To-day—Essentially a Preacher or Pulpit Orator—William Bayard Hale, in the New York 'Times.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Last of Mediaeval Art—The 'Nation,' London.
Mr. Gosse on Ibsen—By William Archer, in the 'Tribune,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Bride's Welcome—(County Donegal)—By Alice Fleming, in the 'Academy,' London.
The Temples East and West—By the 'Lumberman Poet' in the 'American Lumberman.'
The Poems of Mary Coleridge—'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.
The Latin Worm Turns—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
The Conqueror—The 'Nation,' London.
The Native Fiction of China—J. R. C., in the 'Academy,' London.
Ouida—Manchester 'Guardian.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The True Experiences of a Consumptive—Sydney C. Haley, in the 'Independent,' New York.
Tuberculosis Actualities—The 'Independent,' New York.
Classics in Ireland—Latin-Speaking Peasants—Manchester 'Guardian.'
The Permissive Idea—The Right of Private Judgment, as Exercised by Railway Employes—E. W. Gregory, in the 'Railway and Locomotive Engineering.'
'Riddle of the Diamond'—'Truth,' London.

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

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

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

Correspondents are urged to keep in mind the fact that, in the fag of to-day, their letters are likely to gain attention in proportion to their brevity rather than by their length, and that it is far more within our powers to print short letters than long ones.

THE INCREASE OF INSANITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Those of your readers who cannot accept the more limited views of Dr. Burgess concerning the cause of the increase of insanity will appreciate the broader views of your editorial of Feb. 8. But, as the following quotations will show, prominent alienists hold views which are still broader, and, as the following vital statistics from the 'British Medical Journal' will show, these alienists have facts at hand to substantiate their theories.

'The chief cause of insanity is that life, so common in large cities, which is so well described by the phrase, "Burning the candle at both ends."—(Osler.)

'"Nulla mens insana nisi in corpore insano" expresses the principle which is regulating our conception and our practice in respect of all the conditions comprised under the generic term "insanity."'—(John Batty Tuke.)

'Any cause which interferes with the proper nutrition of the body—and consequently of the brain—predisposes to mental breakdown, and therefore to mental disease.'—(Eskridge.)

'Insanity bears a very close relationship to physical disease. The latter impairs and exhausts the nutrition of the brain centres. This exhaustion and impairment, together with lack of proper and sufficient nutrition, is sufficient to cause mental disease.'—(Horatio Wood.)

'Physical disease, starvation, hardships, or any other cause which tends to lower the nutrition of the higher nerve centres in the brain, may produce weakness of the will. Now, when a man's will is too weak to control his emotions he is to a similar degree insane.'—(Mickle.)

Vital statistics for England and Wales, published in 'The British Medical Journal,' show that in 1859 the number of insane was 36,700—one in 536 of population. In 1896 the number was 96,400—one in 319 of the population—an increase in 37 years of 162 percent, while the population during that time increased only 76 percent.

During those years the larger exodus from the simple rural life of England and Wales to the more complex urban life began, and has continued until now 67 percent of the population are congested in cities and towns, while 30 percent of these are engaged in the fierce struggle for bread in the slums.

In London in 1896 the number of pauper insane was 19,254. In 1897 that number had increased to 19,954, an increase in one year of 700, nearly four percent, while during that year the population increased only three-fifths of one percent. During that year the number of private insane patients (those from the ranks of the wealthy) was not increased.

In the United States, available statistics show a still greater increase of insane in proportion to the increase of population, but until recent years there has there been no systematic compilation of vital statistics, so that no fair comparison can be made.

In Canada we have figures sufficiently reliable to show that the increase of insanity is such as would under a paternal government call for parliamentary investigation.

Ruskin said: 'The highest function of government would be to legislate for the development of broad-shouldered, broad and deep-chested and clear-headed men and women.'

A large percentage of men and women have not been so strongly endowed mentally as to be fitted for any but the more primitive forms of citizenship. With a quiet, simple, natural environment, these would be able to pass life in the full possession of their normal mental powers. But, subjected as they are to the many vicissitudes of the precarious life of our complex civilization, which requires greater mental energy and more mental activity to gain a livelihood, and which exposes them to the multitudinous worries and anxieties of their daily round of carking cares, they weaken and falter in the struggle, and at length sink into the pauper ranks, which are the recruiting camps for our ever-increasing army of the insane.

We hear much about the development of manhood by struggle with adversity. All this applies only to the strong, who would survive without this developing influence of adversity. We hear little about the millions of weaker men and women whom nature has not fitted to survive in such a struggle, and who therefore and thereby sink into the obscurity of pauperism, and many of them ultimately into the deeper and denser gloom of imbecility.

Henry George said: 'Almshouses and prisons are just as surely the marks of what we call material progress as are rich warehouses and palatial residences.'

In the fuller and clearer light of advancing medical science he could now say: 'Almshouses, prisons and lunatic asylums.'

The 'British Medical Journal' says:—'Lunatics are increasing at an alarming rate. This is becoming a so grievous burden that the popular mind is now ripe to consider seriously and practically whether there must not be something wrong in a civilization which gives results so appalling.'

Some may look upon these words from 'The British Medical Journal' as pessimistic, but they manifest more of the spirit of reform than does that pseudo optimism which 'Cries "peace, peace," when there is no peace.'

HUMANITAS.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO CONDUCT A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS HONESTLY?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In answer to this question, let me quote what was once said respecting the late A. T. Stewart, of New York, who built up, and successfully conducted, the largest and most prosperous dry goods business in America, and died a very wealthy man. A friend of mine who knew him well, once told me that Mr. Stewart conducted his business on three well recognized principles to which he steadfastly adhered without any deviation. The first was, as my friend expressed it, 'always to turn the rotten side of the melon up,' 'a very rude, but best way of saying, that he always told the exact truth about his goods, and never allowed any deceptive statements to be made about them.' So that it came to be known that people who dealt at Stewart's could always depend upon being honestly treated.

The second principle was, never to allow old stock to accumulate on his shelves; and the third, to see that all his subordinates thoroughly understood the work of their own department.

It is only the first of these that has any bearing on the controversy in your columns, but Mr. Stewart's case is a striking instance how true the old maxim still is, 'that honesty is the best policy.' Mr. Stewart's business was both wholesale and retail; and his retail sales alone, in the well-known uptown building he erected for the purpose, amounted to many millions of dollars a year. Yet, in conducting this immense business, and amassing all his wealth, he invariably 'turned the rotten side of the melon up.'

May it not be said to every one engaged in mercantile business amongst ourselves, 'Go thou, and do likewise.'

GEORGE HAGUE.

Feb. 5, 1908.

PRIZES FOR ESSAYS ON CANADA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—For some years an almost consuming desire has possessed me to make known to the world the practically unlimited natural wealth of the province of British Columbia, to aid in its development by the upbuilding of its industries and the increase of its population. This desire was demonstrated during the last eighteen months by the offer of a series of prizes for the best papers submitted on specified subjects directly relating to this province, and all more or less bearing upon and interlaced with labor conditions. Numbers of these essays and papers appeared in the daily press, and several were published in pamphlet form. As great interest was evinced in the statistical matter contained in such publications, I thought it worth the trouble and expense of issuing 10,000 copies of a small booklet, containing the prize-winning essays. These were and are being distributed throughout the English-speaking world by post to every member of the Dominion Senate, House of Commons, and the provincial legislatures; also to some 1,200 newspapers and 2,000 banks, Australia and England—as well as the United States—receiving their quota through a very extensive, carefully prepared mailing list.

Owing to many recent deplorable disturbances my plan has become enlarged, and for the purpose of attracting thoughtful minds and eliciting the best ideas I propound questions as below, offering several prizes for the best answers on what appears to me to be the most important subject of the age, one which tremendously affects this province, is of vital and paramount importance to the Dominion, and—if indications are to be relied upon—must soon become the most momentous problem to be dealt with by the Imperial Government, namely, immigration. The insistent demands and the gravity of the situation render it imperative that party politics should be forgotten; that differences of opinion be laid aside and the best brain of all classes in our great empire turned toward the solution. We should think strongly and with deliberation, not only provincially, but nationally, indeed internationally, and in doing so, should take proper thought for the future as well as of the present. Then, with thought controlled, we should attempt fearlessly, resting in absolute confidence that our destiny is assured.

It is fair to assume no thinking Canadian between the Atlantic and the Pacific would for one moment entertain an idea, or permit any public feeling to be created, which would tend to weaken the bond of sympathy existing between Canada and the Mother Country. Then, it may be asked, what shall Canada do? What position shall we take?

In considering this question, due regard must be had to the presently existing markets to which Canada has access and the significant fact that our per capita exportation is greater than that of any nation in the world, and that we now stand third among the peoples of the earth in the total of our per capita trade; also that Great Britain is our largest customer. Attentive respect should also be given to the fact that a very large percentage of our exports are in a raw state, and as our manufactures increase wider markets must be found if our industries are to be prosperous. Where are such trade outlets to be had, and can we depend upon holding those markets which are now absorbing a great proportion of our exports?

One would be safe in the assertion that if Canada is to become a great nation, addition to her population is the first requisite, in order that the arable lands now lying idle may be successfully tilled and profitably tilled; that our virgin forests, the largest in the world, may be put to commercial uses; that our manufacturing plants may be increased; that the wealth of our mines—both metalliferous and coal—may be successfully exploited; and, further, that we may have regular and continuous development and expansion now possible, hundreds of thousands, and possibly millions, of men will be necessary. The usual ordinary demands of such added population would certainly necessitate increases in all branches of industry. These are a few only of the thoughts that come to one's mind in considering this great issue.

Incoming numbers of people from foreign shores change the national and racial ideals and—in the process of amalgamation—notions, character and habits gradually alter. It may be accepted as a fact that the natural resources of any country are the foundation of industrial development and national commerce; and it must follow as a logical sequence that the people engaged in the development of such resources are of material importance, and it may be stated as a truth that the character of any people clearly represents or reflects the greatness of any country; it is therefore fundamental that only such augmentation of our population be secured or permitted as will tend to build up this most valuable asset of the country, namely, character. Doubtless governments and political men will be made or defeated by reason of the attitude assumed in respect of immigration; efforts hitherto put forth from time to time, and more or less successful, have been criticised and perhaps publicly condemned because of the class of persons brought into this country under one or another policy.

In approaching this greatest of national questions, the first thought that presents itself is the diversity of our requirements. For example, it is obvious that the labor necessary to properly develop the province of British Columbia would be more or less unsuitable for the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. Going further east, not only do agriculture and fruit-growing employ a great deal of labor and contribute largely to the national wealth, but in the centres of population in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec are to be found many of our larger manufacturing industries, and artisans and labor of other classes are therefore demanded; in the Maritime Provinces still other conditions obtain, and consequently governments, statesmen and political economists throughout Canada may and should address themselves with profit to this all-important subject. Where are we to secure the expected and necessary population? Can such additions be taken—or bought—from the English-speaking peoples? If so, what proportion can these people contribute?

I will offer prizes to the value of $350 (three hundred and fifty dollars) divided as follows.

For the best essay on the questions propounded below, viz., A, B, and C, in relation to the Province of British Columbia, $50; the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, $50; the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, $50, and the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, $50.

A. Enumerate the nationalities and also give number of languages spoken in the provinces written upon:

B. Outline the requirements of such provinces to insure continuous, reasonably rapid development and with harmony;

C. State the countries from which immigration should be drawn and the best method of attracting and successfully inducing such immigration to the provinces in question, having due regard to existing trade conditions.

For the most exhaustive, lucid essay on the questions as below, viz., D, E, and F respecting Canada as a whole I will offer a first prize of $100, and second, of $50.

D. Enumerate the nationalities now resident in Canada; also give number of languages spoken:

E. Outline the requirements necessary to insure continuous, reasonably rapid development and with industrial harmony;

F. State from what countries should immigration be drawn and the best method of attracting and successfully inducing such immigration to Canada, having due regard to existing trade conditions.

The prizes, at the option of each winner, may be taken in money, a piece of silver suitably engraved, or presented to any of the public charities. The competition is to close on May 1 next, and letters should be addressed to 'Immigration, P. O. Drawer 690, Victoria, B.C.,' the same not to be opened except by committee, are unlimited as to length, but must be signed or accompanied by the card of the writer, with memo. on the face of the envelope indicating the contents of the enclosure. Well-known political economists and educationists of Canada will be requested to judge and award the prizes for these essays, my intention being to publish them in pamphlet form and distribute broadcast, in the hope that such distribution will afford to the several provinces information respecting each other.

Would that I had the power to compel all interested in mining or timber, professional men and manufacturers, agriculturists and cattle men, financial and business men, labor men and capitalists, young and old, men and women, to consecrate themselves to the cause of Canada in the truest and highest sense, which, in my humble opinion, lies in creating and fostering a development by wisely using our natural resources and judiciously seeking additions to our population, thereby ensuring a further advancement toward freedom, justice, popular education, a strong, well-defined British-Canadian sentiment; thus shall we become a more united, happier, contented people with a general regard for life, health, peace, individual well-being and national prosperity.

A. C. FLUMERFELT.

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 5, 1908.

CANADIAN MANNERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We hear so much about the superiority of the Canadian to the Englishman that I thought I would mention one thing wherein the Englishman excels—that is in manners. Take for instance, our boarding-house, a mixture of Canadians and Englishmen. The Canadian at table is a savage—he does not bother to comb or brush his hair, so it sticks up like the plumes of an Indian on the war path, and I suppose he does not wash his hands or face. We have here men of some education (and more pretence), one who talks stock markets, politics and other learned things, who makes as much noise while eating as a horse does when eating his feed of oats. He seems to eat without closing his mouth. Another, an engine-driver, shovels his food in, first with one hand then with the other; then he shoves it down with his finger; next licks the thumb of the left hand; then the forefinger; then draws the back of his right hand under and across his nose (a la mouchoir). Another one, not satisfied with the spoon when eating pudding, must use his bent finger to help load the spoon.

Manners, Ye Gods, it is a total lack of ordinary decency! They wouldn't tolerate these men in a fourth rate boarding house in England. They grab and bolt their food like a lot of pigs, and how amusing to hear them tell how smart they are while cleaning their teeth with their fingers, the upper set of molars rattling on the lower ones like dominoes. Oh, yes, superior people with their mouth! Yours, Mr. Editor, in defence of good manners.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

'IS THIS CHRISTIANITY?'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I would like to ask Mr. S. D. Hague, the author of 'Is this Christianity' in your issue of first instant, if he is so wilfully blind to plain facts as to really mean what he states in that letter 'that the liquor traffic is not a national foe.' That the liquor traffic is a national foe is self-evident. It needs no proof. Governments may license such traffic, but it would be as sensible to issue licenses allowing certain men the privilege of stealing.

Mr. Hague says 'God gave man liberty to make wine and use it.' He might also add 'God gave man liberty to sin,' but yet he knows that if man exercises that power he pays the penalty exacted by the broken law.

Again, he states that 'His Eternal Son Incarnate made, gave, and drank wine.' It is up to Mr. Hague to prove that the wine Christ made was intoxicating. He tries to prove by the silence of Christ regarding the manufacture and sale of wine that He favored its manufacture, use and sale. But this proves too much. On the same basis of reasoning 'Corrupt Tammany politics, thefts by stock manipulations, spreading filth by means of the press' were allowed by Christ, for He does not condemn them.

Further, Mr. Hague is untrue to the facts when he states that Paul advised Timothy to use wine habitually. Again, I challenge proof that Timothy's use of wine was to be habitual. The medicinal use of wine can be granted, but Mr. H. is evidently wishing to justify the moderate drinker. He must get his authority from some other source than God's Word. Had Mr. H. the spirit of Paul he would reason after Paul's manner. 'I will abstain from wine lest some weak one stumble,' but instead he takes the stand, 'Let fall who may, I will drink if I want to.' Is this Christianity?

He finds fault with prohibitory laws. I wonder if he approves of the Decalogue which is entirely prohibitory.

I protest against his slur on the American people. The fruits of the spirit of American liberty are not the sins listed by him. Canadian people have to contend against the same forces of evil as those of the neighboring republic. Would it be fair to state 'murdering the unborn, committing thefts by stock manipulation, running cities by Tammany politics, working and carousing on Sunday and other practices better unmentioned' are fruits of Canadian liberty? Yet these evils are found in Canada. The liberty is as sound and wholesome over the American border as the liberty of Canada.

Whatever attitude Mr. Hague may take towards the abolition of the liquor traffic, whether he will get his eyes opened in time to join us in our progress in overcoming this evil I know not, but I do know that the need of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic is being felt more keenly than ever before, and 'prohibition is marching on to win the day.'

PROHIBITIONIST.

THE TRUST PUBLIC HOUSE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The effort being made throughout Ontario to call special attention to the necessity of abolishing the bar, and substituting some company or government control of the sale of liquor for beverage purposes, has become so pronounced that the executive of the International Order of Good Templars has mailed to me the following article, hoping it may be of use in giving a clear-cut idea of the actual working of the company or trust system.

We are quite fully aware that the awful experience of the actual working of government control of the beverage sale of liquor in Georgia, United States of America, has resulted in that state adopting prohibition of the beverage use of alcoholic liquor, even in sealed packages. I imagine that there are no fathers and mothers in Ontario who desire their boys to go through such a period of needless stress and temptation as did the youths of Georgia.

I give the article as it appeared in the organ of the Good Templars in England:—

'Mr. F. Topham, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who is the district superintendent of the United Kingdom Alliance for Northumberland and Durham, has just written a remarkable exposure of Earl Grey's Northumberland Public House Trusts and similar trusts in other counties. . . It is an awful record. The introduction is written by a Northumberland magistrate, Ald. G. B. Hunter, Doctor of Science, chairman of the great shipbuilding firm of Swan, Hunter & Co., Limited, who constructed the Atlantic leviathan, 'Mauretania,' in which he has just crossed to America. In the preface, Dr. Hunter says:—"With the Dean of Hereford and many others, I believe that the patronage of licensed houses by honorable and influential people would lead to increased drinking amongst respectable people, including women and the young, who do not now frequent public houses."

'The Doctor adds that proposals for the so-called 'disinterested management' of drink-shops "appear to divide and weaken the forces working for temperance in a way which no other proposals do.'

. . . . . .

We learn from Mr. Topham that Earl Grey originated the trust at Broomhill, a mining village on his estate, which had hitherto been free from any drink-shop. Other applications had been made to get a license to put up a drink-shop, but had been refused. On Earl Grey applying, a license was granted, and he then originated a public house trust, whose investors would be content with five percent dividend on their shares, put another five percent of profits to a reserve fund, and devote the remaining profit to the public good.

The Northumberland public house trust thus originated includes the large public house thus erected at Broomhill and named the 'Grey Arms,' and some half-dozen other houses in the county. There had existed a hotel a mile away, but its owner had been content with a six-day license. The 'Grey Arms' got a seven days' license, to allow for selling on Sundays also. The 'Grey Arms' has become a common drink-shop, though much fuss was made about it, including a temperance refreshment room, etc.

Temperance visitors on cold nights have found the temperance room fireless, unlighted, and locked up. The handsome billiard room has its walls bored into holes by bibulous customers thus chalking their billiard cues. Within five years the house has had seven successive managers, some of whom made a shocking record, but one of its latest was a lay preacher, who has later done a roaring trade at the 'Grey Arms' on Sabbath.

A county alderman visiting it had strong impressions regarding a cluster of women drinking in the house. At a shareholders' meeting the Rev. R. E. Thomas, M.A., declared that 'from a moral point of view the house was a dismal failure,' and the Rev. Canon H. J. Bulkeley, M.A., said 'there is more drunkenness than in any ordinary public house. It makes the movement stink in the nostrils of many who would otherwise support it.'

The magisterial bench has had to inflict a fine upon the management for permitting drunkenness. In a recent case two constables proved that on a Sunday afternoon, at closing time, sixty or seventy customers left the house, and about fifty were under the influence of drink and constituted a drunken procession to the village, while two fell on their backs in the road. The police sergeant testified that he had been stationed in thickly-populated colliery districts for many years (seventeen years), but he had never known a worse conducted house than the 'Grey Arms.' The magistrates fined the license-holder two pounds and costs.

The police had to warn the manager later on, and this year (1907) the renewal of the license was opposed, but though it was renewed the presiding magistrate said: 'The Bench did not wish it to be understood that a license would always be allowed under such circumstances.'

Until this 'Grey Arms' Trust Public House was opened no liquor was sold in the village, but the opening of this public house has been followed by the opening of a large club, at which intoxicants are also dispensed.

. . . . . .

Other drink shops have been taken over by the same trust. One is the 'Fishing Boat Inn,' at Bolmer, the renewal of the license of which was objected to by the police because it had had four successive managers within a single year. The secretary made excuses, but admitted one manager was dirty, and another became drunken but now a good one was secured. The license was renewed but within five weeks the fifth manager had to be got.

Another house under the trust was the 'Bakers and Brewers' Arms,' and in June, 1907, a fine of two pounds and costs was inflicted for each of two cases of unlawfully serving spirits to police officers on duty.

The 'Adam and Eve,' at Prudhoe, is another house, whose manager had lately given way to drink, and had to be superseded by another.

Yet another house is the 'Seven Stars' at Ponteland, to which the drunken manager from the 'Adam and Eve' was transferred, but he got worse, and had to be discharged. There is a temperance restaurant on one side of this drink shop, and a temperance hotel on the other side, but the trust has nothing to do with them.

The only other houses of the Northumberland Trust are the 'Angel Inn,' at a little agricultural village, and the 'Delaval Arms,' at Benwell, which is more satisfactory, and furnishes dinners, etc., for men at the Ordinance Factory, but the locality is degraded by drink and is characterized by bad housing, overcrowding, broken windows, and shoeless children.

After eight years' experiment the Northumberland Trust, instead of yielding five percent to its shareholders, five percent to the reserve fund, and a handsome annual surplus to be expended for the public good, shows that it still owes the whole dividend for 1903, it owes one-fifth of the dividend for 1905, and owes one-half of the dividend for 1906, and of course has not been able to pay a penny to the intended five percent reserve fund, which should have reached £4,800. Of course there is not a penny to spend of surplus profits, because there is no such surplus, but the trust owes £2050 for loan and overdraft.'

. . . . . .

Surely we do not need to undergo experiences of that kind in order to understand the conditions of the public house trusts; and we may well secure all the information as to how the trust has worked in England before transplanting it here.

Thanking you for space.

SARA F. TRACY.

Minesing, Ont.

THE RACIAL QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I, for one, will say Amen to the remarks made by 'Presbyterian Christian' of Ottawa, in your issue of Feb. 4. I think it was when in Ottawa that Rudyard Kipling gave utterance to the same thought, that the future of Canada would in a great measure depend on the manner in which she assumed her obligation in this matter of Oriental immigration. That remark seemed to me little short of a prophecy. If the 'Earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof;' and 'God hath made of one blood all nations, to dwell on all the face of the earth,' what right have we to close the door on those people coming to us peaceably. If they were not coming peaceably, certainly then it would be our duty to prevent them. If we believe that God rules all things, and sees the end from the beginning, we must believe in the all-wise purpose that kept China closed for ages, and we must recognize that the 'open door' swings both ways. I believe the only safe policy for Canada to adopt is the Golden Rule.

ANOTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHRISTIAN.

Whitby, Ont., Feb. 8, 1908.

THE DOG IN THE MANGER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Asiatic exclusion is said to be the unchangeable sentiment throughout Australia; it is fiercely insisted upon by a party in the South African colonies; asserted with persistent clamor as the final judgment of British Columbia, and assented to, in a measure, by the central and eastern provinces of the Dominion. The evidence, such as it is, has been all on one side. Opposite views have not been urged and judgment seems to go by default. Yet surely our public men, ere this, have been at pains to 'size up' the inherent and abiding forces in this movement; inquiring whither it tends, and if, on examination, it be proved a mere surface perturbation, to disregard or abate it as a nuisance.

The prairie provinces have little practical experience on which to base conclusions relative to the Oriental problems. Half the people of British Columbia have not yet been heard from on the subject. A few employers of labor have testified to the need of workers other than habitual strikers, and to the value of brown and yellow labor. The shouting has been done mostly by men who live in an atmosphere of unreasoning prejudice. The province has not spoken. Most folk who have employed Asiatics find them nearly as good as the best white laborers and vastly more diligent and reliable than the common run. The real objection to the brown and yellow men is their willingness to give good value in efficient service for the wages they receive. This the 'Witness' long ago pointed out. The real strength of organized labor arises from the exigencies of party politics; each side tries to outbid the other in seeking to secure the labor vote.

But, supposing Oriental exclusion were prudent, just, and approved by all Anglo-Saxon communities, it would be found utterly impracticable. In the case of Australia, which an Australian paper calls 'a small community of whites within jumping off distance of the teeming Orient.' How do the people of the Commonwealth propose to hold a continent, two-thirds of which they have not occupied, against four or five hundred millions of people seeking space in which to live?

How are the British and Dutch in South Africa to go about populating the vast areas of the Dark Continent between the equator and the Cape with white people only?

Coming to our own 'Greater West' now forging to the front. Are there any so foolish as to expect that white labor such as employers are now afflicted with, will do all the work needed in the fisheries, the mines, the forests and for the great fruit-growing industry?

Supposing, however, that all labor were suspended except what the labor unions permit, and this has been gravely and publicly proposed: 'Suppose a cordon of British warships were employed to guard Australia from Asiatic defilement and keep the island continent as a preserve for Anglo-Saxons yet unborn. Would the multitudinous hosts of martial men throughout India tamely suffer perpetual insult to their color and race from a small white community within jumping-off distance?

Let us suppose that 'labor leaders' here and elsewhere prove able to dominate both political parties by means of the labor vote and thereby chase out and keep out all who are 'guilty of a skin not colored like their own.' How long would the proud and sensitive and powerful Japanese nation hesitate to assert by force of arms their indefeasible right to occupy any vacant spaces that require as their fair share of God's earth?

The Anglo-Saxon communities are rich and mighty beyond any known to history. But they must not take upon themselves to exclude half the human race from any and every part of the planet where a British or American flag has been planted.

JAMES LANG.

Okanagan Falls, B.C., Feb. 6, 1908.

Note.—We have a belated letter from Mr. Walter McOuat, of Lachute, which ranges over the whole surface of the late controversy. Its publication would therefore be equivalent to opening up the whole matter again. What the writer may fairly claim, however, is leave to say that Dr. Alexander, in accusing him of making statements which were untrue, misquoted his letter. He is accused of saying that the 'new theologists' are 'plotting to accomplish the death of 'Christ,' whereas his words were 'When 'the pharisees were plotting to accom-'plish the death of Christ.' His claim is that he did not make or insinuate a like charge against the modern theologians, as some understood him to have done.

PSYCHINE MISSIONARIES.

A friend of Dr. Slocum Remedies writes: 'Send a bottle of Psychine to Mrs. W... They have a daughter in decline, and I believe it would help her. I have mentioned your remedies to the family, and also cited some of the miraculous cures accomplished inside the last 18 years, of which I have knowledge.'

T. G. IRWIN, Little Britain, Ont.

Run down conditions from lung, stomach or other constitutional trouble cured by Psychine. At all druggists, 50c and $1.00, or Dr. T. A. Slocum, Ltd., Toronto.

Saved From The Surgeon's Knife

When the system becomes so disordered that all the wheels of health clog up, the usual result is acute constipation and piles. A good remedy must be used immediately, otherwise an operation may become imperative. Probably no remedy has proved more successful in curing piles than Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They give instant relief, restore natural conditions, and prevent the hemorrhoids from returning. Nor is proof lacking. 'I suffered about the limit of human endurance,' writes Miss Lueders, of Cornwall, Ont. 'I was employed in a factory here, but had to give up work till I got cured. I read about Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and after using them two weeks was cured. I can highly recommend them as a perfect safeguard against piles.' Every person is benefited by Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they regulate the system, make you feel well and cheerful. Better try these good pills, 25c. per box, or five boxes for $1.00. At all dealers in medicine.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

March 1, 1908.

JESUS FEEDS THE FIVE THOUSAND.

John vi., 1-21.

Golden Text.—'He shall feed his flock like a shepherd.'—Isaiah xl., 11.

(Davis W. Clark.)

Crucial times had come. John Baptist was martyred. Prudence suggested retirement. Weariness demanded it. The retreat would also afford the apostles an opportunity to report more minutely to the Master the experiences of their trial-trip, two and two, through Galilee, from which they had just returned. So the boat which had been chartered for Jesus and 'waited upon him' was employed to put the weary toilers beyond the reach of the multitudes that pressed upon them even at meal-times.

Headwinds probably drove the little barque near shore and retarded its progress. Clandestine as the departure had been, it failed of its purpose. An ever-augmenting throng hurried around the head of the lake, and probably apprised some pilgrim caravans to the Passover of the coming of the great Nazarene. So when Jesus's boat ran its keel upon the pebbly shore, there stood five thousand men, not to mention the women and children.

So far from being irritated by the failing of his plans, Jesus's heart was touched with pity at sight of the shepherdless flock, and he began at once to instruct them in many phases of the doctrine of grace. In the absorbing interest of the theme neither Teacher nor taught observed how the sun was dipping to the western horizon.

But the commissary of the apostles suddenly awoke to the situation. Five regiments, and no stores on hand or any country to forage upon! After some questions on Jesus's part, calculated to test his disciples' faith, but to which they responded with phenomenal obtuseness, he proposed to work what, in some respects, was his most remarkable and significant miracle.

The material basis of the miracle was paltry in the extreme,—

'But one poor fisher's rude and scanty store
Is all He asks (and more than needs),
Who men and angels daily feeds.

There is a vivid, descriptive touch in the Greek which does not appear in our version. Under Jesus's direction the confused throng was resolved into the order of a French 'parterre.' He had them sit platwise, so that they looked, in their high-colored garments, like veritable flower-beds with green turf intervening.

After the cheerful grace, which Jesus never omits, he puts a morsel of bread and fish in the hands of each apostle, and sends them forth to serve. What each breaks off is larger far than what remains. But that which remains is undiminished. And all are fed and filled. As a lesson in frugality, the unused fragments are ordered to be gathered up. Each hesitating apostle holds in his hands the tangible evidence of the reality and magnitude of the miracle wrought.

Even a casual reader of the Bible will hardly fail to note that St. John has a philosophy of his own, in accordance with which he arranges the facts, miracles, and discourses of Jesus. He does not do violence to chronology, but he is not hampered by it. His purpose is to show the evolution of Jesus' character and work in the most effective way possible. The material is vast and bewildering. In fine hyperbole John exclaims that if all the things that Jesus said and did were recorded the world would not contain the books that would be written. Selection is necessary. To this end he makes choice of scenic incidents and the sermons which they evoked. So follow in order the first and second miracles at Cana, the conversations of Jesus with the woman and Nicodemus, the miracle of healing at Bethesda, and of feeding beside the sea. Nothing could be more spirited! There is a philosophic continuity which is far more effective than a bald, chronological one could possibly be.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

Lovely evidence is here of the implicit confidence which maintained between Jesus and His apostles. They came to Him. They told Him what they had done, what they had taught. They were sure of His sympathy. If they needed correction, they knew it would be done in love.

* * *

The eldest disciples have no monopoly, however, of Jesus' sympathy. He is touched with a feeling for us, too. We can come to Him also. To 'tell Jesus' is still the disciples' blissful recourse.

* * *

The same considerateness which, Jesus showed for the health and comfort of His toilers, He still feels for those who in this latter day are engaged in His service. Seasons of respite are indispensable for the highest effectiveness. A Church imitates the Master when it gives an industrious pastor a vacation. It says, 'Go apart, and rest a while.'

* * *

But apostles nor preachers have a monopoly of Jesus' sympathy. It sweeps out to inclose all sorts and conditions of men. Jesus was as compassionate toward the five thousand as toward the twelve. So His heart goes out toward the great unchurched masses to-day.

* * *

This boy went into partnership with Jesus. His little store was not taken from him by force. The moment he heard the Master had need he came running, and exclaiming, 'Lord, if you can use these, you are welcome to them!' With a boy's lunch Jesus fed five thousand. Young people have talents the Master can employ to-day. General Booth says, 'Shake the napkin at every corner!' The hidden 'pounds' will be sure to roll out.

* * *

Five crackers and two dried herring—talk of feeding five thousand with them! But add to the crackers and fish the almightiness of Jesus, and the proposition ceases to be ridiculous. The resources of the Church for spiritual sustenance for the thousand millions of earth are palpably inadequate, until the Saviour's power and blessing is added to the equation. Then there is enough to spare.

* * *

The heavenliness of this miracle is evident in its orderliness. There was no unseemly scramble, inequality, or waste. All was precision, method, order.

ANALYSIS AND KEY.

I. Attempted Retirement.
  Prompted by crucial times and physical weariness.
  Would also afford opportunity for conference.
II. Failure of Attempt.
  Five thousand greet Jesus on landing.
  His sympathy.
  A day of instruction.
III. An Emergency.
  Multitude to feed.
  Commissary empty.
IV. Jesus' Miracle.
  Remarkable. Significant.
  Method.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, February 24.—John vi., 1-21.
Tuesday, February 25.—Matt. xiv., 19-23.
Wednesday, February 26.—Mark vi., 31-52.
Thursday, February 27.—Luke ix., 7-17.
Friday, February 28.—Matt. xv., 29-39.
Saturday, February 29.—Mark viii., 1-10.
Sunday, March 1.—Ex. xvi., 11-21, 31.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

WHAT GRACE DOES FOR US.

First. The grace or favor of God lifts us up into the presence of God. We have constant access to Him and may abide with Him if we will. God would have us dwell with Him. He who sees Jesus sees the Father. (Jno. xiv., 9.) Second. God's grace in Christ lifts us into His likeness. When Moses abided in God's presence his face reflected some of the glory of God, so that men could not look upon his uncovered face. Something of the Divine glory should shine in the face of each true believer. As Stephen beheld the face of Jesus his own face reflected the glory. All who have a vision of Christ will reflect His glory. (II. Cor. iii., 18.) Third. God's grace lifts us into fellowship with Himself. Fellowship is communion. The more we seek converse with the Father and the Son the more fully will we realize the sweetness of fellowship with God and with Christ. (I. Jno. i., 3-7.) The Lord loves the companionship of His people. See Matt. xxv., 40. If only two or three gather to His name, He is sure to meet with them. (Matt. xviii., 20.)

A FASCINATING PROPOSITION.

Although the members of the executive of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company 'do not wear their hearts on their sleeves for every daw to peck at,' we see reason to think that their policy in regard to the new fast Atlantic service has been definitely decided upon. As foreshadowed in the 'Witness' several weeks ago, it is now stated that it is the intention of the company to build four large steamships for the Atlantic route at least equal in speed and accommodation to any running between Great Britain and New York. The 'Empress' boats will then, it is said, be transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and be supplemented by two others of the same type, so as to give a fortnightly instead of a monthly service between Vancouver and the Orient. At the same time, the boats which at present are on the Japan and China route will be put to the purpose of building up a line between Vancouver and Australasia. If the Canadian Pacific Railway Company does intend to bid for the fast Atlantic service, as now so generally understood, it is certainly necessary that the heads of the company should have by this time drawn up some such proposition as the one thus credited to it for submission to the British and Canadian Governments. There are two reasons which render some proposal necessary. First, the definite offer which has been made to both governments by the syndicate supporting the Blacksod Bay scheme; second, the fact that the Canadian Pacific contract for the conveyance of the mails between Liverpool and Hong Kong expires on April 6 next.

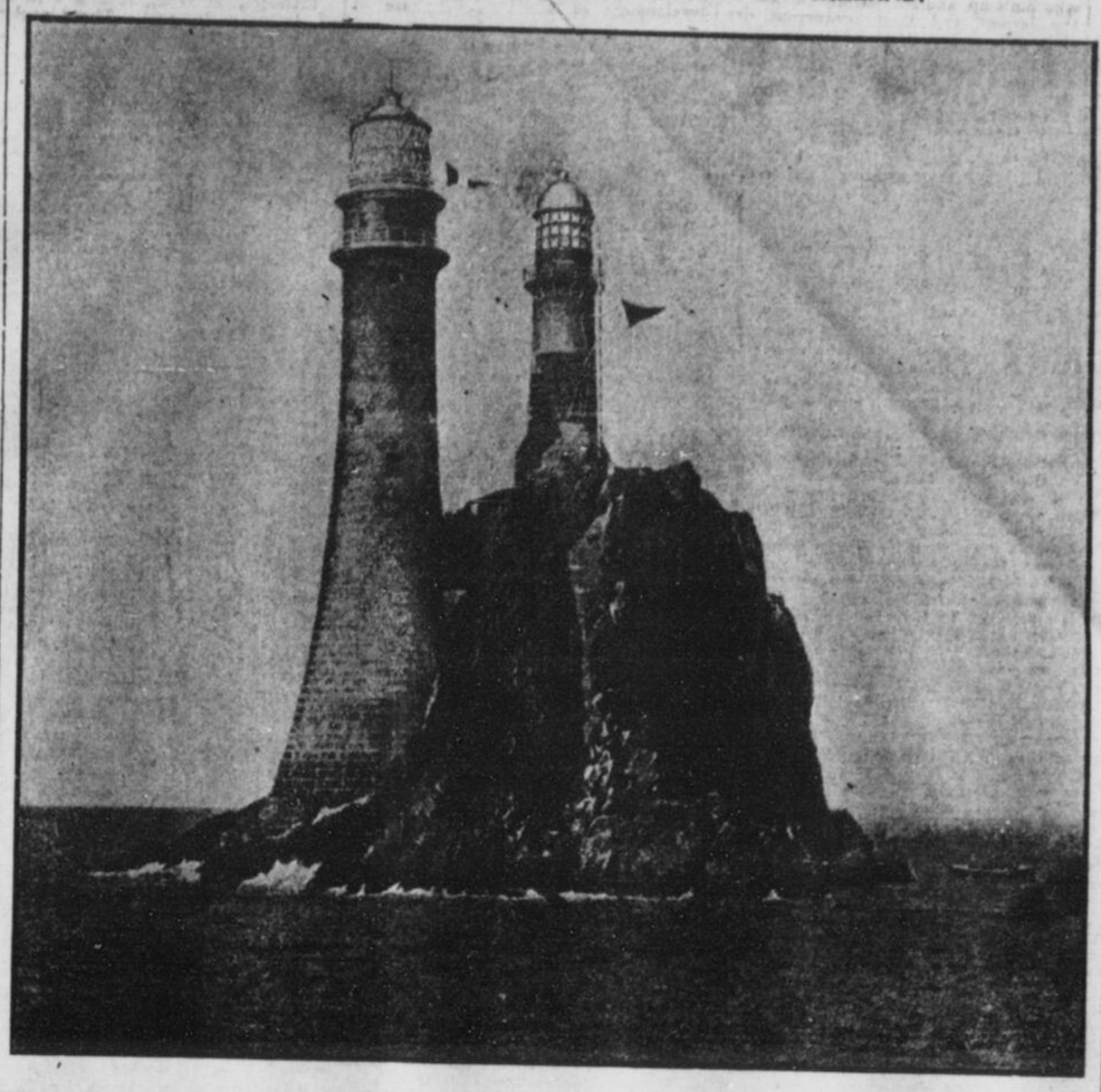
Under that contract, the company has been receiving a subsidy amounting to three hundred thousand dollars a year, towards which the Canadian government has contributed seventy-five thousand dollars. The British government is not likely to renew that contract under present conditions, as the company was informed some time ago. Meantime, judging from the large support given to the idea of a fast All-Red route between England and the Orient, and particularly to the idea of a much faster Atlantic service than at present, it is said that there has arisen a large element in the British government favorably disposed to a larger subsidy than is now paid to the Canadian Pacific Company, in return for a much improved service. With a good chance of getting such a contract, and of placing Canada in a position more than equal to New York in the matter of shipping facilities, it is only natural that the company should definitely have made plans. Lord Strathcona and other prominent supporters of an All-Red fast service have all along advocated Halifax as the all-the-year-round port. It is now stated, however, that a compromise will probably be reached by which Quebec will be made the summer and Halifax the winter port. This plan, it is further said, will involve the immediate double tracking of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Quebec to Montreal and the lessening of curves and grades, so as to make the road the finest on the continent, and a speed of fifty miles an hour easy of accomplishment. All this is intensely interesting to Montreal, as it may mean very much indeed to us materially. One thing is as certain as night and day: If the Canadian Pacific Company does put its hand to this proposition its completion will be speedy and its success assured. The Canadian Pacific is indeed synonymous with success.

WOLVES ENTICE AWAY HUNTERS' DOGS.

(Fairbanks correspondence Nome 'Press')

John Berry has returned from a hunting trip to Fish Creek and reports lots of wolves and few rabbits. It is believed that the presence of so many wolves has had something to do with the scarcity of game in that section. The big grey animals were constantly tagging the hunters, trying to entice away their dogs, and the dogs had to be tied at night to keep them safe. A wolf will often approach close to camp and then streak away as though he is scared to death of the dogs. A green canine is apt to take the bait and give chase. The wolf turns and if he succeeds in overtaking the unwise dog the latter never returns.

FASTNET LIGHTHOUSE OFF THE COAST OF IRELAND.



VIEW OF STRUCTURE RECENTLY COMPLETED, AS SEEN FROM OCEAN STEAMERS.

The transatlantic voyager's last glimpse of Europe, on his way to the United States, is a small and dangerous rocky pinnacle off the south-west coast of Ireland, forming one of a group of islets known as the Fastnets. On this rock, previous to 1854, many a stout vessel was wrecked, but in that year was completed the first Fastnet lighthouse, the forerunner of the magnificent structure which has just been completed for the guidance of mariners and the safety of Britain's seagoing population.

The old Fastnet lighthouse grew so shaky that it alarmed the keeper, and when a wave dashing against it actually spilt a cup of coffee in the living room, the lighthouse board thought it time a new structure was commenced.

In July, 1901, the first stone of the wonderful new building was laid. It was a granite block from Cornwall, like all the rest of the masonry, which weighs over 4,300 tons. A special steamer had to be built to convey the material, the machinery and the workmen. As the vessel could not approach nearer the islet than one hundred and ten feet, special gear was installed for transporting the stones from the ship to the point of erection. A derrick was rigged up on the rock, to haul the stones from the steamer to the base of the tower. When the stone reached the base, it was picked up by another derrick fixed up in the centre of the building, and lowered into the position in which it was to be set.

The setting of the masonry was completed in just four years. During the work, despite the difficulties attending trans-shipment of the masonry to the rock, not a single stone was lost or damaged beyond slight chips off the rises of sixteen stones. The total number of stones used in the building of the tower is 2,074, representing a net cubic content of 58,093 feet and a weight of 4,300 tons. The weights of the individual stones range from one and three-quarters to three tons. In addition, 4,500 cubic feet of small squared blocks were used in filling cavities in the foundation and the space between the rock and the tower up to the level of the entrance floor.

At its base the tower has a diameter of 52 feet, and the granite portion rises to a height of 147 feet, the focal plane of the light being 159 feet above high-water mark at ordinary spring tide. The foundations are twenty feet in thickness, comprising thirteen partial rings of masonry.

From the entrance level the tower extends to a height of eighty-eight feet one and a half inches to the lantern, and is divided into eight compartments for the service of the inmates. The four lower floors are used for storage, the second room contains oil tanks, the fifth room floor is the living room, and above is the principal bedrooms. Immediately below the lantern is the service room, which is fitted with a rain-water tank, and the wireless telegraphy apparatus, which makes it the most important signalling station on the British Isles. There is a fresh water tank of 3,250 gallons for the keeper's use.

The lantern equipment is of the single-flash type, recurring every five seconds, the power of the beam being 750,000 candle power.

The construction of the lighthouse cost $420,000, and the cost of maintenance averages $5,000 a year, of which Lloyds contributes $1,000, for the privilege of using it as a signalling station. Fog-signal ammunition alone costs $1,300 a year. The staff is composed of four men, who are relieved twice a month, if the weather permits, but they have stores which would enable them to endure a prolonged siege by the waves, and also to afford relief, should the necessity occur, to any shipwrecked crew who might chance to land upon the rock.

THE FRENCH ELECTRIC VILLA.

WONDERFUL HOUSE AT TROYES, FRANCE, WHEREIN ELECTRICITY PERFORMS HOUSEHOLD DUTIES.

(From the 'Electric Notes.')

The wonderful electric house, the Villa Feria Electra, which has been built by M. Georgia Knap, at Troyes, France, clearly defines the part which electricity is destined to play in the home of the future. If not an exact type of what most houses will be in fifty or a hundred years' time, it at any rate shows progress.

From the exterior there is nothing unusual about the house, unless it is the total absence of a chimney. The gates cannot be opened from the outside, but as soon as the electric bell is touched the portal swings slowly open and a mysterious voice, which seems to emanate from a small iron box near the gate, bids you enter. Stranger than anything else, the voice has apparently recognized you and calls you by name, if you are a friend of the family. If a visitor arrives after dark the same push button that rings the bell will light up the way. The gate swings in place as soon as you start toward the house. M. Knap, apprised electrically of your coming, will be found in the vestibule awaiting you.

With the first step inside the house a small device automatically cleans the soles of the visitor's shoes.

Although the house is a museum of electrical inventions and conveniences the dining table is the greatest wonder. No servants wait upon the diners. At the touch of a hidden switch the table is flooded in many colored lights. Beside each plate is a little glass and metal cylinder, which becomes small electric radiators at the touch of a button. Footwarmers are also located under the table opposite each chair.

At the head of the table is a circular desk, its centre traversed by a curious metal strip, with a groove like a miniature tramway. At the touch of a button the disk in front of M. Knap disappears as if by magic and in its place appears a steaming tureen of soup, which rapidly travels to the seat occupied by Mme. Knap, while the sections close quickly and noiselessly. If the ladle happens to be rather awkwardly placed the tureen swings around and places the spoon almost in her hand. All this is done by the press of a finger on two buttons under the husband's control.

After waiting for Mme. Knap to take what soup she wants the tureen passes of its own accord around the groove in the table in front of each guest until all have been served. After it has completed the journey it disappears as magically as it came. In a few minutes a receptacle for dirty dishes appears and waits patiently for its load. There is no rattle of crockery, no danger from careless servants, no noise and confusion of waiters. In this wonderful way all the food, from the delicious julienne to the coffee and cigars, is served. If the room becomes slightly overheated the inventor presses another button and a cool, sweet scented breeze fans the guests. The air is scented and cooled by passing over perfumed water.

After the dinner the visitors are invited to inspect the wonderful house. The first place visited is always the kitchen. Here everything is done by electricity. Fixed to the walls are switches, meters, etc., for controlling the apparatus. The electric heat is applied direct, and it only takes a few minutes to prepare the food. The dishes are all of aluminum, easy to clean, and each designed especially for its work. On the kitchen table are a number of electrical utensils, including a mincing machine, a miniature churn for producing fresh butter, a coffee-grinder, a buffer and polisher, and even an electric dish washer. There was also shown the motor-driven apparatus which waited on the table so nicely.

In the laundry the clothing is washed, dried and ironed by electricity. The guest chambers are heated and lighted and ventilated by the current. Electric bells, telephones and cigar lighters abound. A simple electrical device notifies the servants in the basement of a visitor at the front gate. By a series of mirrors the owner of the house can see his guest standing in the street. With the telephonic apparatus he can talk with him from the den, and at the press of a finger the gates swing open or shut.

Since Japan recovered from Russia a part of the island Sachalien, schools and hospitals have been introduced, and about 20,000 immigrants have arrived from Japan.

DON'T LIKE LIKENESSES

MOST PERSONS OBJECT TO BEING TOLD THEY RESEMBLE SOME ONE ELSE.

(New York 'Tribune.')

'There is one lesson I must learn,' said a young woman, who aimed to be popular, 'and that is, never to tell one person that he looks or acts like another. I thought I was paying the club secretary a compliment this afternoon when I told her I thought she resembled the club president in her tactful ways. And she snorted in contempt. 'Tact!' she exclaimed. 'Why, I consider her a deceitful hypocrite. If I really thought I had her characteristics I'd cry my eyes out.' That isn't the first time I've got into trouble by seeing likenesses between people.

'When I told the younger woman in the flat above me that she was the image of her mother she looked disconcerted. "Goodness! Do you really mean that?" she said; "I'd hoped I was willowy and graceful, and not honestly chunky like mother." When I told the leader of the Browning Club that she resembled a noted actress she turned on me with, "What mark have I that makes me look like a creature of the stage?"

'Last night I told a caller that he laughed just like his brother. "Do you mean to say I have my brother's donkey bray?" he asked indignantly, and he was disagreeable all the rest of the evening. I told my friend she resembled a certain stylish little milliner, and she was wild. "For pity's sake!" she said. "That milliner looks like a Cheshire cat with an Elizabethan ruff around her neck. And to think that I look like her!" It took me an hour and a pound of chocolates to get her good natured again.

'The other day I told my sixteen year-old sister that she had a nose like grandma's, and she cried herself to sleep over it, although I didn't know she had the slightest antipathy for grandma's nose. I told an automobile friend that he was his father right over again, and he hasn't taken me motoring since. I discovered too late that he has a secret conviction that he has all the charm of his mother. My remark that there was a strong family resemblance between a young woman friend of mine and her brother resulted in the remark: "Why, I'd rather look like the side of a house than look like my brother."

'And now I'm trying to be blind to all resemblances, for it's plain that every one desires to look like something or act like something different from what he really does. Hereafter I'm going to swear that all my friends and acquaintances look like nothing I have ever seen or read of.'

AMERICAN BEGGARS.

Mrs. Russell Sage, it seems, is not the only sufferer by the American begging pest, wherefore the following story. An appeal come to Miss Helen Gould one morning ostensibly from a woman who was in very great distress. She was soon to become a mother, and her husband was out of work. She had no money with which to make even the most necessary preparation for the little stranger's arrival. She did not ask for money, but for a few simple garments. Miss Gould gave her secretary instructions to purchase an outfit and take it to the address given. There was an unusual rush of work that morning, the secretary was unable to deliver the package in person, so she sent a messenger, fearing a delay might be dangerous.

The following morning a letter was received expressing great appreciation of Miss Gould's generosity, and announcing great consternation in the household of the distressed woman, as she had become the mother of two vigorous children. Miss Gould promptly despatched a duplicate outfit, and, later in the day, the secretary visited the tenement occupied by the woman, climbed four flights of dark stairs and knocked at the door on which was written with chalk the number given in the letters. A masculine voice called, 'Come in,' and she quietly opened the door, thinking, as she did not hear the cries of the twins, the family must be sleeping. Upon entering she saw a wretched room with almost no furniture, and seated by an old table upon which was a half-emptied whiskey bottle were two little old men—the 'twins'—very contented in their cups.—'P. T. O.'

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THE UNDERSIGNED will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an act of incorporation under the name of Ligue Anti-Alcoolique de Montreal,' its object being to promote the cause of temperance.

Montreal, 30th January, 1908.

HENRI T. TASCHEREAU.
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Send us your name and address for 12 pieces of Jewelry to sell at 10 cents each. When sold send us the $1.20 and we will send you these TWO SOLID GOLD filled RINGS. We trust you with the Jewelry and will send it all charges paid. Send us your name and address now.

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If Very Thin, You're Liable to Catch Pneumonia or Fever

People who are so awfully thin, run great risk—they have but little vitality and no energy to ward off disease germs. Invariably consumption takes root in people who are thin or run down. Thinness is not only a danger, but sheer wickedness in this land of plenty, where it can be so easily overcome. Probably the best remedy consists in taking Ferrozone at meal time. It is a remarkable blood forming and tissue building remedy that in thousands of cases has added five pounds in a single week. Ferrozone supplies the system with richer and better blood; the muscles and nerves are nourished, and it's small wonder that the body fattens when supplied three times daily with the concentrated nutriment in Ferrozone. Under its tonic effect new life and energy is imparted to the whole system and you feel the good results in sound sleep, strong digestion, hardy nerves—All these tell of the rebuilding your body is undergoing. No one can afford to risk thinness when reminded of the helping hand of Ferrozone—If you are earnest in wishing to be stronger, to have better health and looks, then commence Ferrozone to-day, 50c. per box at all dealers.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S REMINISCENCE

(From the 'Westminster Gazette.')

Mrs. George Cornwallis-West continues in the February 'Century Illustrated' her reminiscences as Lady Randolph Churchill. The latest instalment contains, among other things, several references to the Fourth Party, some account of the writer's friendship with prominent English statesmen, and certain amusing campaign experiences.

Mr. Balfour, Sir John Gorst, and Lady Randloph were at one time frequent attenders at the 'Monday Pops.':

'My fashionable and frivolous friends (writes Lady Randolph) spying the three of us walking, would tease me about my "weird" companions, one solemn with beard and eye-glass, the other aesthetic with long hair and huge spats. Mr. Balfour's knowledge of music was remarkable, considering the little time he was able to devote to it, and he was no mean performer at the piano, reading and playing classical music. We often played together Beethoven or Schumann. But it was not without difficulty that he could get away from his parliamentary duties, which increased yearly, and often I was disappointed of his company.'

In a letter which Mr. Balfour sent to Lady Randolph from the House of Commons in 1883, the following passage occurs: 'I am groaning and swearing on this beastly bench; while you are listening to Wagnerian discords I am listening to Irish grumblings—there is a great deal of brass in both of them; otherwise there is not much resemblance! I am sitting next——, I might be sitting next you! I am an unhappy victim.'

MR. BALFOUR AND THE 'WICKED THREE.'

As regards the Fourth Party Lady Randolph tells that she was full of grievances against Mr. Balfour:

'He never seemed quite certain whether he belonged to it or not; it depended how Randolph, Wolff, and Gorst were behaving, how much his uncle, Lord Salisbury, remonstrated, or how political events were shaping themselves for the party. If badly, Mr. Balfour would, as I often had reason to tell him, "retire son épingle du jeu,'" and repudiate with indignation the idea that he was a member of it. This did not prevent him, however, from secretly hankering after the "wicked" three, whose company had for him all the fascination of forbidden fruit.'

History, Lady Randolph adds, will probably write him down as a member of the Fourth Party, 'although he may possibly have only coquetted with it.'

LADY RANDOLPH'S RADICAL GUESTS.

During the time that Lord Randolph and his friends were struggling in Opposition, Sir William Harcourt, Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain were frequently at his house:

'This was looked upon with much disapproval by the "goats," who regarded these politicians as very dangerous company for young people properly imbued with true Conservative principles. The Duke of Marlborough, my father-in-law, was particularly incensed, and took Randolph seriously to task for having had Mr. Chamberlain to dinner—"a man who was a Socialist, or not far from one; who was reputed to have refused to drink the Queen's health when Mayor of Birmingham," etc. "How could the influence of such a man be anything but pernicious?" Indeed, London society thought as much, and, we not being in favor at Court at that time, this association with advanced Radicals was made another subject of grievance against us.'

Lord Randolph, however, pursued the even tenor of his way, and we are told that, notwithstanding their sometimes very acute political differences, he remained to the end of his life an ardent admirer and friend of Mr. Chamberlain.

GLADSTONE'S URBANITY.

Lady Randolph is loud in her praise of Mr. Gladstone's 'old-world manner,' and 'his urbanity outside the House was remarkable':

'On the one occasion I had been at the House hearing Randolph make one of his fiery attacks on him, which he answered with equal heat and indignation. The hour was late, and Randolph and I had just time to rush home and dress to dine at Spencer House with Lord and Lady Spencer. The first person I met as I went in was Mr. Gladstone, who at once came up and said: "I hope Lord Randolph is not too tired after his magnificent effort." What an object lesson to those foreign politicians who would look upon it as an insult to be asked to meet in the same house!'

Both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone had the happy knack of 'seeming vastly interested in one's conversation' at dinner, 'whatever the subject or—however frivolous.'

A CHANCE MISSED.

Lady Randolph tells coming across some large, painted panels in an old shop in the city, in which she thought she detected real merit, and for which the owner wanted three hundred pounds:

'Full of my trouvaille, I rushed home with a glowing tale, in the hopes of persuading Randolph to buy them. I found him with Mr. Balfour and Sir Henry Wolff, discussing the merits of 'Elijah's Mantle,' which he had just written for the 'Fortnightly.' The laughter it provoked reached my ears as I subsequently sat in my drawing-room looking at its bare walls, which, alas! had to remain so. "Three hundred pounds—preposterous! Besides, we cannot afford it"—so Randolph settled the question. I reluctantly gave up the panels, which were sold shortly afterwards, and turned out to be Morland's, worth to-day perhaps seven or eight thousand pounds!'

In Dublin Lady Randolph picked up many 'nice bits of old furniture' from 'the dismantled houses of impecunious Irish landlords.'

PRESS ATTACKS ON LORD RANDOLPH.

In the Fourth Party days the press, Lady Randolph says, attacked Lord Randolph 'most viciously on every possible opportunity':

'Mr. Buckle, the editor of the 'Times,' who, by way of being a friend of ours, often, if not invariably, wrote slating articles on him. One night, a particularly poisonous leader having appeared that morning in the 'Times,' I met him at the Speaker's. Coming up, he half-chaffingly asked me if I intended to speak to him, or if I was too angry. "Angry? Not a bit," I replied. "I have ten volumes of press cuttings about Randolph, all abusive. This will only be added to them."'

She wonders if the power of the press is not greatly exaggerated. 'Great abuse of a public man only seems to help him to office.'

ELECTIONEERING EXPERIENCES.

Some of Lady Randolph's electioneering experiences are amusing:

'Only once (at Birmingham) did I come across a Philistine—a publican who was in the cellar when I called. "Lady Churchill wants to see you," said the wife through the trap-door. "Oh, does she?" came in guttural tones from behind the barrels of beer. "Well, tell Mrs. Churchill to go to ——," at which I beat a hasty retreat."

The following has been told before:

'Among true experiences, amusing or otherwise, I remember one in particular. Being asked to help canvass for Mr. Burdett-Coutts, I was pleading with a wavering, for his vote. Waggishly and with a sly look he said, "If I could get the same price as was once paid by the Duchess of Devonshire for a vote, I think I could promise." "Thank you, very much," I replied; "I'll let the Baroness Burdett-Coutts know at once."'

These are only a few extracts from Lady Randolph's most interesting budget.



LOVE—AT LONG RANGE.

Japan. 'Lady, I recognize that my advances are distasteful to you; but I trust I may still regard myself as a friend of the family?'

Canada. 'If you'll promise to let me see as little as possible of you, I don't mind being a sister to you, for mother's sake.'—(Punch.)

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situate. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80 acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term 'vicinity' in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Six months' notice in writing must be given to the Commission of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

THE MYSTERY OF GLAMIS CASTLE

('T. P.'s Weekly.')

About most stories of the supernatural there is a similarity that robs them, in part at least, of their terror. The stealthy footstep, the affling body, the stirring of wind where no wind should be, the usually meaningless apparition—these things repeat themselves, or are imagined to repeat themselves, again and again. But we are so fearful and anxious about the unknown that ghost stories will always give a thrill—particularly when they are told beside the Christmas fire, when the thrill is half one of delight. A greater terror, however, seems to lurk in the unknown which does not manifest itself except, possibly, to the very few, and of this order is the mystery of Glamis Castle. The facts, so far as they are known, are set forth in Mr. Charles G. Harper's 'Haunted Houses.'

There is a tradition that Glamis was the scene of the murder of Duncan by Macbeth, and the room in which the tragedy was supposed to have been consummated was long shown to curious and gullible visitors. But the present Glamis, old as it is, was not in existence in those days, and no ghost of Duncan is likely to glide, protesting, about its corridors. The unnamed horrors that now shadow Glamis date from 1371. In that year Sir John Lyon, Baron Forteviot, was presented the lordship by Robert II., King of Scotland, whose daughter he had espoused. Sir John brought with him to Glamis the 'Lion Cup,' one of those many goblets around which tradition has woven tragedies. Sir John's son and grandson, unlike most of the family, died in their beds. Janet, the young and beautiful widow of the sixth Lord Glamis—the creation dates from 1445—was indicted for witchcraft and for attempting the life of James V. by the arts of sorcery and magic. She was convicted, on perjured evidence, and burned on Castle Hill, Edinburgh, in 1537. Her son, under torture, gave evidence against his mother, and was himself condemned. But eventually he was released to bear a title which he had disgraced.

Honors were heaped upon the family—the Earldom of Kinghorne was conferred upon the Castellan of Glamis in 1606, and that of Strathmore in 1677. A story relating to the sixth Lord Strathmore bears the stamp of truth; at any rate, it fits in with the period; a period of recklessness and deviltry and bloodshed. One night at Glamis the play grew desperately high (no doubt, to fit the picture, the narrator should add that the wind howled without!) The Earl's luck was dead against him; his money slipped away like sand, until at last he sat in his own house practically penniless. Then, in desperation, he staked his estates in a wild effort at recovery, and again lost. Upon which, dazed and infuriated, he accused his opponent of cheating. The inevitable blow followed, swords were whipped out, and after a few passes the sixth Earl of Strathmore had joined his tumultuous forbears.

Upon this story local ingenuity grafted other and more horrible tales, throwing them back to add mystery and terror. The chief of these appears to relate to the first Lord Glamis, or 'Earl Patie,' who died in 1454. This person was not only an inveterate gambler on weekdays, but he played on Sundays as well—here comes in the Sabbatarian touch to point the moral. If the wicked Earl could find no one else to play with he would summon his own servants. The story goes that one stormy November Sabbath night Earl Patie demanded a pack of cards and a partner. The cards were produced, but not even a scullion would take a hand. Upon which, a tall, dark stranger entered, greeted the Earl familiarly, and sat down to play. The stranger proposed a tremendous stake, and the Earl agreed, if he lost and could not pay that he would sign any bond his opponent might put before him. Soon the terrified servants, at the sound of mighty oaths, gathered about the door, and the old, adventurous butler peeped through the keyhole. He fell back in agony, the door was flung open, and the stranger vanished with the bond. After Earl Patie's death, every Sabbath evening this noisy carnival was repeated, until at last the family had the room built up. The stranger, of course, was the devil.

It is not in the least likely that the mystery of Glamis is in any way associated with this commonplace legend. The castle does contain many so called secret chambers, but, as Mr. Harper points out, 'these are neither more nor less a matter of secrecy than the so-called secret drawers that form so perfectly obvious a feature of most old escritoires.' The one absolutely secret chamber is never known to more than three persons at the same time—the Earl of Strathmore for the time being, his eldest son (or the next heir), and the steward of the estate. The initiation ceremony takes place on the coming of age of the heir, and no outsider knows what that solemn ceremony is. Reckless young heirs have promised to reveal the secret, but knowledge made them dumb. The late Earl, who died in 1905, said to an inquirer: 'If you could guess the nature of this secret you would go down on your knees and thank God it were not yours.'

There are many theories as to the actual mystery; one naturally suggests that the spirit of 'the witch,' Lady Glamis, haunts the spot, but that is hardly worth attention. Another suggestion is that, in a secret dungeon, there exists a hideous and half human monster over whom time and death have no power.—Another, the most horrible of all, is that 'a monster of the Pampire type is born every genration into the family, to represent the embodiment of a terrible curse upon the house of Lyon.' This last reminds one of a wonderful story of Erkmann Chatrian.

That this thing is very real to the house of Strathmore is proved by a visitor to Glamis in 1877, who says that of a pleasant house-party there assembled 'only Lord Strathmore himself had an ever-sad look. The Bishop of Brechin, who was a great friend of the house, felt this strange sadness so deeply that he went to Lord Strathmore, and, after imploring him in the most touching manner to forgive the intrusion into his private affairs(said how, having heard of the strange secret which oppressed him, he could not help entreating him to make use of his services as an ecclesiastic, if he could in any way, by any means, be of use to him. Lord Strathmore was deeply moved; he said that he thanked him, but that in his most unfortunate position no one could ever help him.' Another guest, leaving early in the morning, 'passed by the private chapel,' and there he saw his host kneeling in prayer, and still wearing the evening clothes he had worn overnight. After such records as these it would appear almost indecent for outside curiosity to inquire further. The mystery, after all, is no concern of ours.

The Cause of Deafness,

Deafness and impaired hearing are due almost entirely to catarrhal inflammation of the eustachian tubes. Permanent cure is guaranteed to all who inhale Catarrhozone as directed. This vegetable antiseptic is inhaled at the mouth, and after traversing all the air passages of the respiratory organs is exhaled through the nostrils; it completely eradicates catarrh from any part of the system, clears the ears, nose and throat, and allays inflammation, congestion and soreness. For Deafness, Earache, Ringing in the Ears, Head Noises, Catarrh, Asthma and Bronchitis, medical science can devise nothing as beneficial as Catarrhozone. Complete outfit for two months' use, price $1.00; trial size 25c, all druggists.

SNOW BLINDNESS.

Snow blindness is an affliction little known through description, though not very difficult to describe, for here the strongest adjectives need few qualifications. The pain does not follow immediately upon the straining which seems to be its cause. After a long day of haze the traveller finds when he gets into camp that his eyes are a little itchy, and that they water if he comes too near a fire or any source of heat. Later they feel as if there were a trace of smoke in the tent, then as if a grain or two of sand had gotten under the eyelids, and finally as if the eyesockets were lined with sandpaper. Every movement of the eye causes pain and then the pains begin to come without a provoking roll of the eyeball. At first there is a dull ache, growing gradually sharper, until toward morning of a sleepless night it throbs through the eyes every few seconds, with twinges comparable to, but not equalled by, the shooting pains of toothache. It is the only affliction with the pain of which the ordinary Esquimau cries out. The severity of the attack diminishes toward the end of the first twenty-four hours; for the larger part of that time the sufferer usually keeps his tent, moaning and occasionally crying out sharply, lying on his face, with both hands covering his closed eyes to keep out the faintest possible light; on the second or perhaps third day he is able to travel, but is very near-sighted and sees everything double. In a week or so, if the weather is hazy or he has no goggles, the same individual may have another attack—but the first attack of the year is the most severe apparently. Every attack weakens the eyes and predisposes to further attacks, which (so, at least, the Esquimaux believe) finally lead to total blindness—an affliction rather common among the Esquimaux. Keeping the eyes from strain and, if possible, focussing them continually on some dark object (such as a black dog in one's team, is believed by the natives to be the chief safeguard. The same view is held by many of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, whose duties within the Arctic and on the plains of the North-West frequently expose them to snow blindness. Nothing, perhaps, could more clearly bring out the trying nature of the affliction than the fact that one or more suicides among the policemen on spring duty in the North-West are attributed to inability to bear the pain of snow blindness. Occasionally the police employ the amusing but apparently rather effective device of painting the nose black and trying to focus the eyes upon it. The type of nose may have something to do with the effectivenes of this scheme.—V. Stefansson, in 'Harper's.'

DADDY'S HOPE AND JOY.

A little son came his place to fill,
And Daddy's sweet nest is sweeter still—
O you darling baby, mother's dove;
Fond hearts you hold in the thrall of love.

Some one dreams dreams bright and fair;
Some one builds castles in the air;
And in dreams and castles, well, I ween,
Some one's own boy is always seen.

You precious, sweet, little baby-boy,
Mother's crown, Daddy's hope and joy.
As you laugh and crow and call goo, goo,
Some one works hard for mother and you.

You lovely treasure with eyes of blue,
Mother is ever so proud of you,
And Daddy's tenderest love and care
A cooing baby and mother share.

Loving hearts earnestly pray for you:
May you grow up loving, brave and true,
Whether smooth life's way, or rough and steep,
Our Father in Heaven watch and keep.

We know life's joy must be mixed with tears,
Yet we wish you many, many years,
And hope your path may be hymn and song;
The love that guides you be wise as strong.

FLORA McTAGGART.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Change is Needed.—Through the long winter one needs a change. Why go South when "The Welland," St. Catharines, offers an environment at moderate cost which will minister to tired nerves and worn-out bodies? Try the tonic influence of "The St. Catharines Well" and the restful influence of "The Welland." Apply the manager, St. Catharines, or any Agent of Grand Trunk Railway System.

MEAL TIME MISERIES.

Indigestion Can be Cured by the Tonic Treatment of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

There is only one way to cure indigestion and that is to give your system so much good, red blood that the stomach will have strength enough to do its natural work in a healthy vigorous way. Many dyspectics dose the stomach with tablets, syrups and other things alleged to assist in digesting food, but these things merely give temporary relief—they never cure indigestion—and the trouble grows worse and worse, until the poor dyspeptic is gradually starving. In a case of indigestion a half dozen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are worth all the mixtures and so-called pre-digested foods in the country. These pills cure indigestion because they strengthen and tone the stomach, thus enabling it to do the work nature intends it should do.

Mr. Paul Charbonneau, St. Jerome, Que., says: 'For months I suffered tortures from indigestion. After every meal the misery was intense, so that I finally ate most sparingly. I tried several so-called indigestion cures, but they did me no good. My general health began to run down. I suffered from headaches and dizziness and pains about the heart. Often after the lightest meal I would be afflicted with a smothering sensation. Finally my mother induced me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Under the use of this medicine the trouble began to disappear, and in less than a couple of months I had completely recovered my health and can now enjoy a hearty meal as well as any one.'

It is because they make new, rich blood that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always cure indigestion, anaemia, rheumatism, heart palpitation, neuralgia, sciatica, St. Vitus dance, and the headaches, backaches and other indescribable ills of girlhood and womanhood. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

TIME TO TAKE PRECAUTIONS.

(Sevannah 'News.')

The sexton of a swell colored church in Richmond was closing the windows one blustering Sunday morning during service when he was beckoned to the side of a young negress, the widow of a certain Thomas.

'Why is yo' shettin' dose winders, Mr. Jones?' she demanded in a hoarse whisper. 'De air in dis church is suffocatin' now!'

'It's de minister's orders,' replied the sexton, obstinately. 'It's a cold day, Mis' Thomas, an' we ain't goin' to take no chances on losin' any o' de lambs of dis fold while dere's a big debt overhangin' dis church.'

The World is Full of Pains.—The aches and pains that afflict humanity are many and constant, arising from a multitude of indistinguishable causes, but in the main owing to man's negligence in taking care of his health. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was the outcome for a universal cry for some specific which would speedily relieve pain, and it has filled its mission to a remarkable degree.

NOT A PIPE DREAM.

Some day a company will be formed to pipe 20 below zero atmosphere from Canada down to the tropics. And it will make a fortune. This is no pipe dream.—Ottawa 'Citizen.'

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

A self made man is very rarely satisfied with anything less elegant and artistic than a handmade wife.

As for being conceited, we all are that, but some of us are greater adepts at concealment than others.

Tommy—'Pop, what is the difference between fame and notoriety?' Tommy's Pop—'Notoriety lasts longer, my son.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach.

ONLY THEN.

He (with conscious pride)—One great German critic has said of my last book of poems: 'His poems will be read when Shakespeare, Tennyson and Milton are forgotten.'

She (sympathetically)—Oh, well, you must look on the bright side of things!—'Pick-Me-Up.'

For the Overworked.—What are the causes of despondency and melancholy? A disordered liver is one cause and a prime one. A disordered liver means a disordered stomach, and a disordered stomach means disturbance of the nervous system. This brings the whole body into subjection and the victim feels sick all over. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are a recognized remedy in this state and relief will follow their use.

Instructor in Public Speaking—'What is the matter with you, Mr. Brown? Can't you speak any louder? Be more enthusiastic. Open your mouth and throw yourself into it!'

'Many a man,' said Uncle Eben, 'thinks he ought to have credit foh patience, when de simple truth is dat he's too lazy to kick.'—Washington 'Star.'

Something More Than a Purgative.—A purge is the only effect of many pills now on the market. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are more than a purgative. They strengthen the stomach, where other pills weaken it. They cleanse the blood by regulating the liver anad kidneys, and they stimulate where other pill compounds depress. Nothing of an injurious nature, used for merely purgative powers, enters into their composition.

'I hear,' said Mrs. Oldcastle, 'that Miss Wadeworth has taken up the study of Gaelic.' 'Has she?' replied her hostess, as she kicked back a corner of the $3,000 rug. 'Josiah wanted me to take it up, but I never was no hand for cards.' — Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

THE DIFFERENCE.

'Twixt optimist and pessimist
The difference is droll.
The optimist sees the doughnut,
The pessimist the hole.

So popular is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup as a medicine in the treatment of colds and coughs or ailments of the throat, due to exposure, to draughts, or sudden changes of temperature, that druggists and all dealers in patent medicines keep supplies on hand to meet the demand. It is pleasant to take, and the use of it guarantees freedom from throat and lung diseases.

'You said that if I bought this suburban house I could live like a prince. With malaria and automobiles I'm in fear for my life!' 'Well,' answered the agent, soothingly, 'think of the princes who live in fear of their lives.'—Washington Star.

There is a lot of talk about a woman always wanting her own way, but whose way should she want if not her own?

Agricultural.

COMING EVENTS.

Western Horticultural Society's Convention at Winnipeg, Feb. 18-22.

Manitoba Dairy Convention, Winnipeg, Feb. 18-22.

Manitoba Agricultural Societies Convention, Winnipeg, Feb. 18-22.

Annual Convention Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, Toronto, Feb. 19 and 20.

Prince Edward Island Dairy Association, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Feb. 25, 1908.

Manitoba Fat Stock Show, Brandon, March 10-13, 1908.

Provincial Seed Fair, Summerside, P. E. I., March 18 and 19.

Regina Winter Fair, March 18-20.

Saskatchewan Spring Stallion Show, Fat Stock Show and Provincial Cattle Sale, Regina, March 19-21, 1908.

Canadian National Horse Show, May 4-9.

Dominion Fair, Calgary, June 30, to July 9, 1908.

CURRENT COMMENTS

The farmer who keeps live stock may be guilty of cruelty to animals: the farmer who does not keep live stock is sure to be guilty of cruelty to land.

* * *

The makers at butter and cheese factories might do a good deal of valuable work by holding meetings once or twice a year in the rural school houses of the districts from which their patronage is drawn.

* * *

One of the great secrets of success in butter-making is to place the product in the hands of the consumer just as soon after making as possible. Butter that may be first-class to-day may win the maker a very questionable reputation if marketed in a month from now.

* * *

Every farmer should make it a point to receive all the bulletins issued by the Departments of Agriculture. You have no idea how much information can be obtained, of the greatest possible value, by simply filing away these bulletins in a proper way.

* * *

Though barley is somewhat particular as to choice of soils, with proper cultivation it may be grown profitably on almost any soil, except heavy clays. In some seasons red sandstone soils and chalks bring fine quality grain. Over-moist land must be avoided as this condition is wholly against the profitable culture of barley. Good barley land needs little cultivation. After hoed crops the land will generally be clean, and being a shallow rooted plant barley does not need deep ploughing, but a fine, dry, warm seedbed should be provided with the fertilizing element near the surface. There is no better preparation for barley than that of feeding off some crop in the ground by sheep, such as roots or rape.

* * *

The judges for the Ontario Horse-breeders' Show, to be held on Feb. 12, 13 and 14, have been appointed as follows: Clydes, shires, and heavy draught, A. B. McLaren, Chicago, and Jas. Torrance, Markham, with James Henderson, Bolton, referee. Hackneys, R. P. Menteker, West Orange, N.J., and A. K. Campbell, Berlin, with A. B. McLaren, Chicago, referee. Standard-breds, Robert Graham, Bedford Park, and O. B. Sheppard, Toronto, with A. B. McLaren, referee. Thoroughbreds—Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa, and S. B. Fuller, Woodstock, with A. B. McLaren, referee. Ponies, R. W. Davies, Toronto, and A. E. Major, Whitevale, with A. B. McLaren, referee.

* * *

The following are the officers of the National Live Stock Association for the year:—President, Robert Ness, sr., Howick, Que.; vice-president, A. Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; executive committee, the Hon. Mr. Garneau, Quebec; Walter Huckvale, Medicine Hat; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.; secretary treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; directors, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.; M. LaChappelle, St. Paul l'Ernute, Que.; A. D. Paterson, Victoria, B.C.; John A. Turner, Calgary; Prof. M. Cumming, Truro; Geo. Allison, Winnipeg; the Hon. F. L. Hazard, Charlottetown; F. A. Peters, Fredericton; P. M. Bredt, Regina.

* * *

The concluding session of the convention was marked by a particularly brisk discussion on the following motion, submitted by Mr. Robert Miller, of Stouffville, That before animals can be imported for sale free of duty, they must be imported and owned by a British subject, resident in Canada.' Objection was taken that the motion, designed to shut out inferior animals belonging to the United States, would also shut out the export of animals to Canada by English, Scotch and Irish breeders. A majority of the delegates thought that the motion should even apply to them, and in the above form the motion carried by a small majority.

* * *

Complaints are still being received of the improper sorting and marking of Canadian apples sent to the British market. Many speculators have felt great dissatisfaction at the prices which apples have been fetching in England, and probably the disregard of the Fruit Marks Act is intimately connected with the disappointing prices received from the other side. It is said by the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Leeds that several recent shipments of apples from Ontario properly marked and of first-class quality throughout had to be sold at less than the proper market price simply because of the distrust created in the minds of English buyers through the fraudulent markings of other shippers.

CANADIAN SEED GROWERS

ADVICE FROM EXPERTS AS TO HOW TO OBTAIN GOOD SEED.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association has held its annual convention at Ottawa. The report stated that in all 520 experimental plots were operated by growers. The numerical increase gave no indication of the real influence of the association in stimulating farmers throughout the country. The work of inspection was done by the seed inspectors, who innovated a score card system by which definite comparative results could be shown. Very valuable information and much data was accordingly gleaned from the various districts. On the list at the time of inspection were the names of 477 growers, 140 of whom were in operation, and others, with the exception of 50, preparing to or undecided as to operating. Five prizes were offered for selected seed grain.

In the evening the president, Prof. Robertson, gave his annual address, speaking briefly of the work of the association. He dwelt upon the social side of agricultural life. Farming had been raised to a calling as dignified as any of the professions or trades, and men were more content to live on their farms, and the tendency to migrate to the cities had lessened. He also spoke upon his favorite topic, the condition of the child life of the land. The conditions that were being thrown around the life of the children, he said, were the true test of progress. In a similar way on the farm the man who used the best of nature's energies and left the land richer and the seed better than he found it, was the best example of progress.

Prof. Zavitz following, spoke upon 'The improvement of plant life at home and abroad.' Men should study their own needs and the needs of their farm and the same holds true of an institution established to bring about improvement. One of the main things in plant improvement should be a study of the foundation stock. In regard to the custom of changing seed every three or four years, Prof. Zavitz said they had tested thirty varieties of grain for eighteen years, and had not only maintained the yield, but increased it in some varieties.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher said to-day the market for improved seed grain is far in advance of the supply. On the floor of the House $3,000,000 had been asked for to help the farmers of the North-West to buy seed. The proposition was an unusual one, and created by the exceptional season and the government was taking the action upon the advice of the best men and most qualified to know.

The Hon. Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, in a brief address, upheld the principle that it required as much care in the selection of good plants for reproduction as in choosing breeding stock.

The speakers at the second day's session included Professor W. Lochead, of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne's, Que.; Mr. W. T Macoun, Dr. James Fletcher, Ottawa; George Boyce, Merivale; Prof. L. S. Klinck, Macdonald College, and Mr. Leon Gerin, of Coaticook, Que. Mr. John Mooney, of Valley River, Manitoba, presided.

Prof. Freeman, of Washington, declared Prof. Lochead, in discussing the utility of the seed plot as a means of controlling disease, advocated the maintenance of three plots—seed plot, an increase plot, and a general farm crop. The seed plot should be about one-fifth of an acre and only pure, clean seed used. Plants with infection should be isolated. The increase plot should contain nothing but the best selections from the seed plot, and from this the selections for the general crop were made. The plant, its environment and the fungus which causes the disease must be carefully studied.

In referring to experiments regarding the selection of potatoes, Mr. Macoun stated that an increase in market value invariably followed. It was preferable to select potatoes, even though the results were temporary.

In dealing with the importance of the association in the campaign against farm weeds, Dr. James Fletcher defined it as a body of practical farmers developing into good farmers with the aim to produce large quantities of the best grain, both in quantity and quality. Keeping the land free from weeds was a necessity. The advantage of having men working the selected plots was that when others wanted good seed grain they knew where to get it. He emphasized the need ow constant inspection.

In discussing the relations of the association to the farmer, Mr. Gerin deplored the lack of originality and initiative on the part of the average farmer.

The officers for 1908 are as follows:—President, James W. Robertson, C.M.G., Macdonald College, Ste. Anne's, Que.; vice-presidents, Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Guelph, Ont.; Messrs. G. A. Gigault, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Quebec; John Mooney, Valley River, Man.; secretary and treasurer, L. H. Newman, B.S.A.

The farmer who is merely a farmer is not living up to his privileges. A farmer may be none the worse in his business if he is at the same time a public-spirited citizen, but in order to be the latter, he must be intelligently acquainted with public questions. He should be informed on public questions which relate particularly to his own business, namely, the tariff, the control of markets, the marketing of produce, and trade and commerce. Also, he should be acquainted with the wider public questions that affect the welfare of the country, such as public ownership of public utilities, and of purity in elections.—Prof. J. B. Reynolds.

EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE

In the course of an excellent address at the meeting of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, Mr. C. H. Black, the President, spoke of the need of education and co-operation in agriculture—education in the principal things of farm life such as the breeding and feeding of the different kinds of live stock, the growing of grain and root crops, the care and application of manures and fertilizers, the following of rotations of crops, the setting, spraying and general management of an orchard: and the hundred other things that go to make the difference between success and failure on the farm. It is when a man first gets the idea, that he really begins to improve his methods; and how many farmers get ideas at an Institute meeting or at a meeting like this, or at the Short Course, or from reading an article in an Agricultural paper, that he has put into practice and has made him a better farmer and a better man.

The farmers of Nova Scotia should co-operate. Many of the apple growers of 'The Valley' have found it greatly to their advantage to co-operate in the marketing of their apples. In a few sections we find butter and cheese factories; but they are not nearly so numerous as they should be. Fancy, fifty farmers each spending an hour two or three times a week to do the churning, while if they would only co-operate, one man with a proper outfit could do the work as quickly and better. There are many ways in which we could and should co-operate, as in the purchasing of pure bred stock to improve our herds and flocks; and often small farmers can advantageously co-operate in the purchase and use of expensive and time saving machinery.

We see other classes co-operating or combining, and unless we farmers do so, we are in danger of being crowded to the wall. Too many of us sit by our fireside and complain that the assessment laws bear unjustly on the tillers of the soil; that the customs laws are in the interest of the classes as against the masses; that the sheep protection law is really a dog protection law; that farmers are not represented in Parliament in anything like due proportion to their numbers and the share of the public burden which they bear; and when election day comes around we walk to the polls and vote like little men for any kind of a candidate, for any kind of a policy, so long as we vote for a political party that bears the name of the one that our fathers voted for. How different other classes do! Manufacturers support the party that supports them; labormen vote for labor candidates, and we find Governments catering to these classes, while the farmers, the most powerful of all, vote any old way and get any old place.

It should always be our aim to improve. Our forefathers cleared away the forests, dyked our marshes, and founded our institutions, and it is our duty to carry on their work of development and improvement. Let us aim to so increase the productiveness of our farms that we can cut in two the amount of money that now goes out of this Province for grain and mill feeds; to so increase the number of our flocks and herds, and to so improve our methods of farming that we can cut in two the amount of money which now goes out of this Province for fertilizers; to so increase the number and productiveness of our flocks and herds that we can at least supply our own markets with farm and dairy products, beef, bacon, eggs, and poultry, and when we have done that, we shall have a prosperous and contented people, and coupling this with our recognized intelligence as a people and our Christian homes, we shall indeed occupy an enviable position among the Provinces of this fair Dominion.



RED POLLED COW WAXLIGHT 2ND.

Property of Sir W. O. Corbet, Bart., Shrewsbury,—1st and reserve champion at the Royal Show.

CELERY GROWING.

You can grow celery on almost any soil, but to make money out of it, you must have black muck. I (says Mr. T. Benstead) manure my ground during the winter when the ground is frozen. I put on about fifteen loads of manure to the acre. As soon as spring opens up, and the ground is fit to plough, I plough it about five inches deep. After that I work the ground thoroughly. The next thing I do is to put about sixty bushels of wood ashes to the acre. I then work the ground again, first with the disk and then with a harrow, and again I put on ten hundred pounds of bone meal; then another stroke with a disk and smoothing harrow. Next half a ton of salt. I then have got the ground pretty well manured to start with. I sometimes use a little fertilizer between the rows, when the crop is growing, as I believe that that is a better plan of fighting blight than spraying. I find that if the plant is well fed the blight does not bother it much. I then keep the ground thoroughly cultivated until we are ready to put the plants out growing.

The plants for early planting we start in a hotbed about March 15 or 20. If we start much sooner we find that we have quite a lot of bolters or seeders. We sow in rows about four inches apart in the hotbed and about as thin as we know how. As soon as these plants are two inches high we transplant them about two inches apart each way in a nice sheltered bed of well-enriched soil. For the main crop we sow the seed about the middle of April in the open in beds about five feet wide with about an eighteen inch walk between the beds. I like to shear the tops of these plants about this time, and I like them to stand not too thick and close together. I find that these plants—by so grading as not to mix big and small plants together—do not sucker nearly as much as transplanted ones. They can be planted much faster, and you can grow just as good a crop.

In planting I pull most of the plants myself, and put them in boxes about four inches deep with wet soil or moss in the bottom, the plants standing upright. These boxes are small and handy for the boy to carry, and drop them out at each space. They then do not get wilted before they are in the soil, and a man will plant far faster when the plants are kept nice and fresh. A good planter will plant from eight to ten thousand a day.

I run rows north and south, as the sun shines on both sides of them, and I know I get a better crop than where the rows run east and west, with the sun shining most of the time on the south side of the row. To mark or space the rows I use a wheel with cleats nailed on for single rows, six inches from plant to plant; for double rows, seven inches. I do not know that this is altogether a necessity, yet I know that it pays, as a man will plant faster and your plants are a uniform distance apart, and again in double rows, the plants being exactly opposite each other. You can hoe them just about as handily and as fast as a single row. In laying the ground out, on the space between rows, we always have used a line, and for celery that I intend to bleach with lumber, we put our rows three and a half feet apart; for what we intend to bank, four feet, in planting. Our land is nearly always damp enough so that we can plant all day. About a week after the plants are out we start cultivating, going as close to the plant as we can without smothering them. I start a six to eight tooth cultivator, and let it run deep for two or three times, and then ease up a little, but I do not stop cultivating. If the weather is wet it warms and sweetens the soil. If the weather is on the dry side, shallow working of the soil, I find, keeps it moist. In a real dry time we rub the soil, and a very good thing for that purpose is an old harrow with the teeth removed and two pieces of scantling wired to the frame so that they work the soil from the plant instead of throwing it to. A hot soil coming in contact with the plants does not do them any good. Rub the soil every day if possible, if a very dry time, as the crop is evaporating much, and our only hope is to head off capillary robbing.

CORNS ON HORSES' FEET.

Corns are bruises on the sensitive sole of the foot, caused primarily by shoeing in such a manner as to keep the frog from touching the ground. Their presence can be detected from the manner in which a horse goes lame when trotting on a hard road, or the uneasy way he stands in his stall, trying to bear his weight on the outer side of his feet. The shoes should be removed and the sole in the angle between the inner quarters and the bars of the lame feet pared. If corns are present an inflamed appearance will be found, the horn soft and spongy and in bad cases suppuration. Cut out all morbid substances, but leave the bars and frog untouched. For a dressing apply the following: Melt together four ounces each of beeswax and tar, add six ounces of glycerine and two drachms of nitric acid, and stir until cold. Have the shoes put on in such a manner as to give the frog its natural action. The use of bar shoes gives temporary relief, but it is better to shoe the horse so that the frog can touch the ground at every step.

TOO MUCH PASTURE

A rather deplorable state of affairs was revealed by Prof. Zavitz in an address at the Ontario Winter Fair last month. In giving some comparative statements of the areas in Ontario under cultivation and in grass, he said that, roughly, there were fourteen million acres of cleared land in the province, and of this total over three million acres are devoted to hay and nearly three million five hundred thousand to pasture. Thus, almost half of the cleared land of the province is in grass of one form or another. In ten years, the area so used has increased by considerably over one million acres, or almost equal to the increase in the same time in the total area of cleared land. Looking at it in another way, the area devoted to hay and pasture is increasing at the rate of upwards of a hundred thousand acres a year, whereas that used for the production of other field crops remains practically stationary, says the 'Canadian Dairyman.'

This condition of affairs is not limited only to Ontario; Quebec and some of the other eastern provinces are in the same boat. Why should it be the case? Pasture land will return at best only about five dollars an acre a year, whereas grain, root and similar crops will return upwards of thirty dollars an acre a year. An acre planted to fruit will make for its owner, if properly handled, considerably more than this. As well as having a depressing influence upon agricultural prosperity, the utilization of so much land for grass tends to decrease the rural population. In a good fruit belt, a farm of fifty acres planted to fruit will furnish work for eight or ten men. A grass farm of two hundred acres could be handled by one man.

What is the cause of the great increase in the hay and pasture area? The great cause is the difficulty experienced by farmers of securing labor. This scarcity of labor is attributable to the migration of so many of our eastern farmers to the west, and to towns and cities. Many of our young men are attracted west by the glowing reports of the ease with which money can be made in that new country. New land can be secured at a low figure, and in this way the country offers opportunities to the ambitious fellows with little capital. But lack of ambition there is attended with the same disappointing results that attend it in the east. The man that cannot make good on the farm in the eastern provinces will find success with difficulty in the west.

The same can be said of the wild rush of our young men to the cities. They overrate the opportunities there afforded them. They hear of how fortunes have been built up in our great commercial centres. They have visions of a life of ease, of short hours, inviting work, numerous opportunities for social intercourse, and so forth. This blinds them to many disadvantages of urban life, and the greater advantages that a farm life offers. They try the precarious fortunes of an urban existence and, in most cases, find eventually what many who have preceded them have found that life there is an everlasting struggle.

If farmers, and particularly our young farmers, who are contemplating getting a divorce from the home acres, could have pictured to them those phases of city life that hitherto have remained screened, they would think twice before discarding their farm accoutrements to don the 'glad rags,' as seen in their sweet visions of the metropolis. And, as for going west, why is it necessary? True, the west requires building up. And it is being built up, and rapidly, too. But should such development be at the expense of the eastern provinces? There is just as much money to be made in the eastern provinces as in the west, if only the farmers will work with the same enterprise and push as they exhibit when they locate in any new country.

CAUSES OF POOR FLAVORED BUTTER

In a recent issue of the New York 'Produce Review,' F. L. Culbertson gives the following as the causes of poor flavored butter, and the remedy: Weedy pastures and foods that taint the milk, cows compelled to drink bad, stagnant water, sick cows, dirty cows, dirty barns, and unclean milkers.

Uncleanly milk and cream utensils, rusty cans, sour milk, overripe cream, overripe starter, a poor starter, that is, bad bacteria in the starter, no starter, unclean milk-pumps and pipes, poor drainage and bad-smelling floors, bad bacteria getting into the cream from dirty surroundings. Dirty churns and creamery utensils not cleaned clean. Dirty wash sinks, and using a wash-rag instead of a brush.

Using live steam direct from the boiler to heat the milk. The use of impure water or ice in the cream, or to wash the butter.

Butter containing a large percent of casein and kept at a warm temperature soon has a poor flavor.

Salt kept in a damp, bad-smelling place.

A musty refrigerator and a creamery not properly ventilated. Light, air, and warm temperatures, in contact with the butter.

The remedy is, milk or cream that has been kept clean, cooled to a low temperature, and delivered when fresh.

If off-flavored I reject it and instruct the patron in caring for the same.

I separate a rich cream and reduce it with some good morning's milk, and then pasteurize the cream, and use a good commercial starter. Use sterilized wash water on the butter and salt that is kept in a dry, clean place. If you have poor cream it can be improved by diluting it with water and running it through a cream separator, thereby removing some of the poor flavored milk that it contains.

I use lime to wash the churn, the floors, and the butter often, and whitewash the churn and refrigerator rooms twice a year.

Cleanliness is the one essential thing necessary for the production of a good flavored butter—cleanliness.

COST OF FARM PRODUCE

The parts of the farm have been studied, but the farm as a whole has received but little attention. While methods have been devised for investigating the soil, the plant, and the animal, little effort has been given to devising ways of studying the general farm plan and the relation of the farm to farm business. The relation of one part of the farm to the markets and to other industries has not been brought under scientific investigation. The facts derived from detailed investigations concerning the soils, plants and animals are of great importance, but they are useful only as the farmer's training enables him to make proper use of these facts. The study of the physical and chemical conditions of soils subjected to various systems of crop rotation is of secondary importance to the main index of value, 'net profit,' but is useful in that it aids in explaining the reasons for the profits which have been secured by the various schemes of cropping. The final test of rotation value is net profit, because that arrangement or succession of crops which yields the largest net profit in cash through a long term of years is the rotation which has kept the soil in the best chemical and physical condition and is best adapted to its environment of soil, climate and markets.

Just as the business man studies future demands so the farmer must study the prospects of the crop, both from the standpoint of his soil's capability to produce and the probable demand after the crop is ready to be marketed. In short the successful agriculturist must be a good business man as well as a good farmer.

'Although agriculture is the large industry in the United States and pursued by thirty-five percent of our workers,' says the Hon. W. M. Hays, 'it must be admitted by any one who has closely observed the progress of agriculture the system and good business management are not as highly developed in agriculture as in our other great industries.

'The success and prosperity of our American farmers are due to the unbounded fertility of the soils, the cheapness of farm lands and the privilege of utilizing modern inventions of machinery rather than to systematic organization and efficient farm management.

'Appreciation in land values has not been met in most instances by a corresponding increase in the efficiency of farm managers. Land which bears a high rent is often tilled by men whose managing ability is more in accord with cheap land than high-priced land, and as a result the actual productiveness of the land does not correspond with the theoretical productiveness as shown by land values.'

WINTER FEEDING OF HOGS

Hogs will do very well on green fodder or corn in the stalk until the leaves and stalk becomes quite dry, when it is better to feed husked corn. When this is begun it will certainly pay to feed some of the concentrated foods, such as tankage, oil-meal and mill stuffs.

Right here is where many persons fall down in their efforts to raise and fatten a good bunch of hogs. They do not furnish material for the building up of lean meat and bone, and consequently their hogs fatten, but finish up around 150 or 175 pounds, whereas they should make a little more growth and attain a weight in the same time of 200 or 225 pounds.

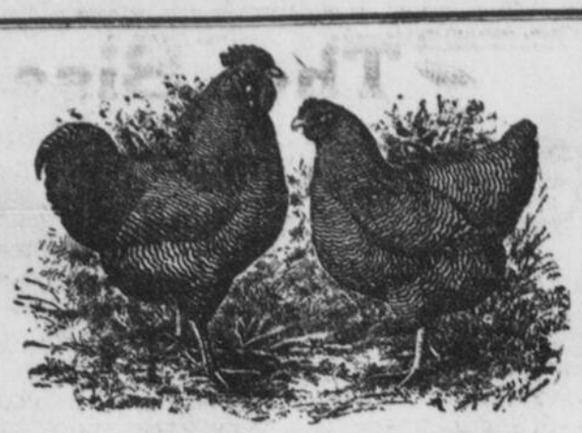
While one is feeding snapped corn, it is very important that the hogs be supplied with a mixture of charcoal and salt. You will find that their appetites will be very keen for substances of this character, and this being true, it will be highly profitable to feed it.

Watch them closely and see that they are not bothered with worms, and if they are, do not delay using a good worm powder. It is an excellent idea to use a coal tar produce occasionally in the slop.

Ordinarily two or three tablespoonfuls to a pail will be about all that will be consumed. However, when hogs reach the age of five or six months, it will not hurt them if it is made a little stronger than this. The only question is, if you get it too strong, they will not eat it.

WHEN IS A COW AT HER BEST?

A bulletin from the Wisconsin Station states that a cow is at her best during her fifth and sixth years, up to which time the production of milk and butter-fat by cows in normal condition increases each year. The length of time the cow will maintain her maximum production depends on her constitutional strength and the care with which she is fed and managed. A good dairy cow should not show any marked falling off until after ten years of age. Many excellent records have been made by cows older than this. The quality of the milk produced by heifers is somewhat better than that of the older cows, for a decrease has been noted of one to two-tenths of one percent in the average fat content for each year until the cows have reached the full age. This is caused by the increase in the weight of the cows with advancing age. At any rate, there seems to be a parallelism between the two sets of figures for the same cows. Young animals use a portion of their food for the formation of body tissue, and it is to be expected, therefore, that heifers will require a larger portion of nutrients for the production of milk and butter-fat than do other cows. After a certain age has been reached, on the average seven years, the food required for the production of a unit of milk or butter-fat again increases both as regards dry matter and the digestible components of the food. A good milk cow of exceptional strength, kept under favorable conditions, whose digestive system has not been impaired by overfeeding or crowding for high results, should continue to be a profitable producer till her twelfth year, although the economy of her production is apt to be somewhat reduced before this age is reached.



POULTRY.

CONDUCTED BY MR. F. C. ELFORD.

During the next few months there will be discussed in the Poultry Department of the 'Weekly Witness' a number of subjects of special interest to poultrymen.

It is the intention to take up, during the month of February, the production of fertile eggs, followed by a talk on incubators—the purchasing, operating, etc., also testing of eggs.

During March the subject of brooders and brooder-construction will be taken up, how best to run brooders, and the different makes of brooders, as well as the construction of colony brooders, brooder-houses, etc.

During April, the subject of young chicks, their feed and management, how best to handle them to get best results, prepared chick foods and kindred subjects will be discussed.

May will be taken up with the rearing of the growing chicks, different methods employed, best methods for the farmer and poultryman, and also the management of the flock of old hens, how best to dispose of them, etc.

Besides these particular subjects, other general topics will be discussed from time to time and all questions sent in by correspondents will be dealt with as usual.

We hope to make this department as practical and useful as we possibly can and readers are requested to kindly cooperate in any way possible.

We will be pleased to publish suitable articles from readers dealing with the various subjects.

INCUBATORS

Will it pay me to buy an incubator? This is a question that many have asked themselves and answered, at least, to their own satisfaction. It is a question to which no person can give a general answer, but each one interested must decide the matter for himself. There is no doubt a number who have incubators who should not have them. There are also people doing without incubators whom it would pay to get them. Under ordinary farm conditions, I doubt if it will pay any person to buy an incubator who intends to raise less than one hundred chickens, and there are persons who raise many more than this number who still believe it will not pay them to raise them artificially. They have evolved a system of their own, by which they get out the maximum number of chicks with the minimum amount of work.

Still, I believe that persons who intend raising over one hundred chickens might profitably consider the purchase of an incubator. Artificial incubation has some advantages which the natural process does not possess. More chicks of the same age can be reared, which lessens the labor of caring for and marketing. The hens required for natural incubation can be more profitably used if kept laying, and, by so doing, the tendency to brood may be gradually eliminated. One incubator holding a hundred and twenty eggs requires considerably less care to manage than ten hens covering the same number of eggs. The one incubator will bring out more chicks than the ten hens will. I will admit that on some farms there are biddies which have been kept for years simply because they make 'such good mothers,' that will bring out practically every fertile egg; but my experience has been that hens setting on the same number of eggs as an ordinary incubator will accommodate will be found to hatch out fewer chickens than will be obtained almost every time by the artificial method.

There may be other points in favor of the incubator, and, doubtless, on account of these advantages, many will decide to buy, but before purchasing, there is still another question which is very important: 'Of the various makes put upon the market, which machine shall I buy?' If possible, purchase a machine that you know has given good satisfaction with people under similar conditions to your own. Don't buy a machine simply on the recommendation of an agent. Every agent has the best machine. Get one that is well put together. A cheaply made machine will, quite likely, do cheap work. The first cost is nothing in comparison to the work that the machine may do. Be sure then that a good machine, though it may be a trifle dearer, is the machine that you buy. In buying any machine, I would never take one and give my note in payment, with the understanding, either verbal or written, that I am not to pay for it without it gives as good or better satisfaction than any other make. Rest assured, the man who signs the note will pay for it, if he is worth it. No ordinary farmer can prove that the machine has not worked as well as another machine would have done. Buy the machine from a good, reliable firm, the best make that you know of, and get it early enough so that you will get acquainted with it before you require it for hatching, and, when you have it, don't expect it to supply the brains. The machine will do only so much. Follow the directions intelligently—don't try to improve on them until you have given them at least several trials.

A poor laying hen is a detriment to her owner. She eats up the earnings of the good layers and reduces the average of the flock. In the spring she puts forth her feeble effort to reduce the price of eggs and produce more poor layers. Get rid of the poor layers. They are not fit for breeders. The good layers of a flock can be selected by observation, or by the use of the trap nest, and these only should be retained in every flock. It does not pay to feed a hen a whole year in order to secure two or three dozen cheap eggs in the spring.

A FARMER ON ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION

It has been the writer's fortune to look to poultry as one of the most important farm adjuncts. Important because personal experience leads me to say that when rightly handled no farm stock has ever yielded as satisfactory returns as has a flock of busines hens. Incubators and brooders have been my sole reliance for nine years, and during that time my success with chicks has averaged far better on an increasing scale than it ever did before on a comparatively small scale.

I have used a number of different styles of incubators and have noted carefully the varying success of many other operators using a great variety of machines. Of all those that I have known who have tried to solve the problems of artificial incubation, comparatively few have succeeded in making it a go. In my judgment this failure is primarily due to one of two general causes. First, it goes without saying that we cannot all be poultry keepers. One of the first principles here is adaptability on the part of the operator. It matters not how devoted a person may be to this subject if he is not able to keep himself in harmony with the fowls under his care and make himself a ready student of their vital needs he will meet with but indifferent success. So also if he has a fitness for this work, but is naturally careless and slovenly, the chicks will be a disappointment. The cause, however, that is at the base of the great majority of failures is the use of cheap and practically worthless machines; also too much fuss over details. The number of persons who are fussing hopelessly year after year with machines wrong from first principles is surprising. The importance of using strictly first-class incubators cannot be overestimated. The right kind of a machine well managed can often be made to pay for itself in a single season. Aside from the work of tending lamps, turning and candling eggs, my machine scarcely takes two minutes per day.

The location of the incubator is a most important item. A reasonably dry cellar is an ideal location, although if the dining room has a reasonably uniform temperature I know from experience that in it good results are likely.

There are three fundamental requisites to be considered in this artificial system. They are moisture, ventilation and temperature. The moisture problem has been the stumbling block for many. In the incubator ventilation and moisture are most intimately associated. The amount of air that circulates freely over the eggs and passes off at the bottom of the egg chamber determines the percent of moisture. From all the chicks that die from extremes of this kind probably nine-tenths are drowned by excessive moisture. A chicken just before hatching should have at least one-fifth of the total contents of the egg occupied by the air cell. It must be remembered that all eggs are naturally supplied with enough moisture under normal conditions; consequently we have almost entirely done away with moisture in the machines. Indeed, I think that as a rule when moisture has been used it has done more harm than good. If the ventilator cannot be regulated to suit the rate of evaporation this point may need modifying.

Where chicks, through some mismanagement, are too weak to get away from the shells promptly, a little moisture at the pipping stage may help more of them out. It prevents the strippings from drying fast to the slow-hatching weakling, and thus cement the poor chick fast to the shell. However, such methods to save weak chicks are unsatisfactory, for as a rule it does not pay to save them. A good plan for the novice to follow is to set a hen under normal conditions at the same time the incubator is started, then the two can be compared as the hatch progresses.

The next most vital point is temperature. After a good many trials I suspect this point is often exaggerated. A temperature over 105 is positively dangerous, but the other extreme is of less consequence. The temperature of eggs under a hen setting under normal conditions ranges from 90 degrees or lower up to 103 degrees. This last year I secured the best results where the temperature in one machine was purposely varied between the limits just mentioned. The test was made for the entire season and the machine just mentioned led by a good margin. It is important that part of each day the temperature of every egg be raised to the normal point, but from one season's tests I suspect mathematical accuracy is not necessarily conducive to the best results.

Another item to consider is uniformly medium-sized eggs of the same color. White eggs evaporate more rapidly than dark ones, and for best results should be used alone. Lastly, do not fuss with the machine, for vigorous germs, normal temperature and normal ventilation should bring good results.—'Michigan Farmer.'

SHORT COURSE IN POULTRY KEEPING

THE COURSE AT MACDONALD COLLEGE EXTENDS FROM MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24, TO FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 6.

The programme commences at 7.30 on Monday evening, when Principal Robertson will give the opening address. The subjects for the following days are:—

Tuesday—Poultry keeping; Insects affecting poultry; Improvement of live stock; Sanitary requirements of poultry; Breeds of poultry.

Wednesday—Housing poultry; Embryology; The poultry man's garden; Special poultry farming; Poultry keeping in the British Isles.

Thursday—Incubators; Light and heat; Poultry diseases; Farm accounts; Testing.

Friday—Brooders; The anatomy of the fowl; The poultry man's fruit orchard; Rearing; The demand for squabs.

Saturday—Management of laying hens; Composition of the egg; Old Country markets.

SECOND WEEK.

Monday — Feeding; Composition of poultry feeds; How to perform a post mortem; Hints on growing feed; Judging utility poultry; Nature on the farm.

Tuesday—Turkeys; Internal parasites; Blackhead in turkeys.

Wednesday—Fitting birds for exhibition; Relation of soil to poultry life; Judging.

Thursday—Growing market poultry; The college herd; Duck raising; Markets, from the producer's standpoint; The market end of the industry; The future of the industry.

Friday—Judging live fat poultry; Killing and dressing poultry; Judging dressed poultry; Co-operation in marketing poultry produce; The college farm, etc., etc.

POULTRY NOTES

Unless the cellar is well ventilated it is better to operate the incubator in some other place. Foul air has killed more chicks in the shell than faulty incubators.

We believe dry fed chicks are healthier, grow faster, and make better birds than those on wet feed. We have tried both ways, and are firmly in favor of dry feeding.

Every breeder of pure bred poultry should study the Standard until he knows by heart that part of it devoted to his special breeds.

The hen in the haymow hatches chicks with bottom ventilation to spare, and the hen under the bushes hatches well with the cold earth next her eggs. Incubator makers are beginning to discover the importance of following nature's methods.

The carbon dioxide which forms in an egg-chamber during the process of incubation is heavier than air. It seems reasonable that it should be drained away from the bottom. Hence the necessity of an opening in the bottom of the egg chamber.

POULTRY QUERIES

LEG WEAKNESS.

N.A.M.—Thanks for your advice as to roosts. Since writing one of my B. P. Rock pullets is in trouble. Her legs seem paralyzed—at least they are absolutely useless. She, now the third or fourth day, eats fairly well and seems all right otherwise. She had wheat, corn, mixed corn, wheat, buckwheat and bran with old egg shells, crushed oyster shells, as well as kitchen refuse and cut bone and meat dried in abundance. I use the hopper system in feeding ground feed. She was hatched the last of June and with a part of my fowls of that age has not begun laying. Do you know the trouble and is there any known remedy. Ans.—You have a case of what is called 'leg weakness,' caused by overfeeding of the cut bone and dried meat, and not enough green feed. Feed at noon all the green feed they will eat in the afternoon. Cut out the animal food entirely for a few days, then feed sparingly; also lessen the amount of corn in the mixture.

THE EGG-EATING HABIT.

J. W. McNaught.—I have just started in the poultry business and have a few hens. They are laying very well. A few days ago they began eating eggs. Please inform me of any method to cure them of this habit. Ans.—The egg-eating habit is very hard to cure. If a few hens only have the habit, remove or kill them. Various methods have been tried, such as scraping the end of the bill, which makes it too sore to pick the shell—filling egg-shells with cayenne pepper, ginger, etc., but no method I know of is entirely successful. The best way is to prevent the habit being formed, which can be done by giving the hens a variety of food, having plenty of lime and green food.

RURAL INQUIRIES

WARTS ON A PONY.

Mr. F. W. Woodger, of Malone, writes: In your issue of Feb. 4 subscriber asks how to cure warts on a pony. For his benefit I will relate my experience. I have a young horse which had three large warts, one beneath his left ear, another near the shoulder, and a third on his nose, all large and unsightly. A farmer advised me to use oil of tar, saying he had tried it and it always proved effective. I acted upon his advice, rubbing it on three times a day, and the warts disappeared. The remedy did not irritate or cause any inconvenience to the horse, but caused the warts to shrink away. A year has passed and I see no trace of them whatever.

GROWING PEANUTS IN ONTARIO.

A Beginner.—Can you tell me whether peanuts can be grown for a profit in Southern Ontario. The land here is sandy loam; corn and potatoes will ripen, and potatoes are good in every respect. What quantity of seed is sown per acre? How and when should it be sown; what attention does it need after, and how should the crop be harvested. What yield could be reasonably expected? Ans.—I have grown peanuts in western Ontario, but never profitably. I doubt if peanuts can be grown in Ontario with any degree of profit.

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 o the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE — TWO EXTRA FINE HOLstein bull calves; grand sons of the greatest cow 'Dekol 2nd'; another grand dam gave 41 lbs. milk for 330 consecutive days. Royally bred. Price low. Terms easy. J. E. K. HERRICK, Abbotsford, Que.

FOR SALE, TWO EXTRA GOOD CANADian bred registered Clydesdale stallions, rising three years old. Come and see them, or write to J. L. WILSON, McGarry P.O., Lanark County, Ontario.

DOMESTIC PETS—High-bred Dogs, all varieties constantly on hand. Imported Persian and Angora Cats. Fancy Pigeons, Bantams, etc. Best of Singing Canaries and Cage-birds. Rabbits, Squirrels, Ferrets and Pet Stock of every description. Goldfish and Aquaria supplies, Seed, Foods ad all Accessories. Montreal Bird Company, 245A Bleury street, Montreal.

FOR SALE, 3 A.J.C.C. JERSEY COWS, and 1 yearling heifer. R. JAMIESON, Perth, Ont.

Books, Cards, &c.

FOR SALE, ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANnica, ninth edition, 24 vols., bound in calf, excellent condition, revolving case; State offer. A. M. GORDON, Fergus, Ont.

AN IMMENSE BUNDLE, SHORT STORY Magazines; 20c prepaid. METROPOLITAN SUPPLY, Paris, Ontario.

156 POPULAR SONGS, WORDS AND MUsic, complete, 15c postpaid. GEORGE GRATTAN, New Glasgow, Quebec, Can.

POSTCARDS — BRITISH AND FOREIGN Views, beautifully produced in monochrome, in various art tones; 20 for 25c, postpaid. A. G. BROWN, Creighton, Ont.

TWENTY SOUVENIR CARDS, 10c; 12 master paintings, 15c; 12 hand colored scenes, 15c; 12 flowers, 15c; 12 Quebec, 10c; 12 love, 15c. IMPERIAL CARD CO., Toronto.

VALENTINE AND ST. PATRICK'S DAY post cards. Plain, eighty cents per hundred, gold embossed, $1.50. Red Star News Company, London, Ont.

VALENTINE POSTCARDS—TEN HANDsome Embossed and Jewelled, etc., beautiful colors, only 25c. Fancy Lace Folders, 10c. each. G. P. LE GRAND, New Carlisle, Que.

STAMPS FREE — FOURTEEN, ALL DIFferent, Sweden stamps. Postage, two cents. Hundred different foreign stamps with catalogue, Hinges, five cents. Stamps bought. MARKS STAMP CO., Toronto.

Dogs For Sale.

MONTREAL BIRD CO., HEADQUARTERS for Pure-Bred Dogs, all varieties; Angora and Persian Cats, Canaries, and large birds; Fancy Pigeons, Poultry and Pet Stock of every description. Ship anywhere. Special attention to mail orders; correspondence solicited. All accessories. 245a Bleury street, Montreal. Open evenings. Phone Up 1445.

For Sale.

SEND ONE DOLLAR. RECEIVE FIVE Wool Remnants, suitable for boys knee pants, up to 11 years. Give age and we will cut out pants free. Add 25c. for postage. N. Southcott & Co., 12 Coote Block, London, Ont.

Seeds, Plants, etc.

GINSENG SEEDS FOR SALE. A. McFARLANE, Eden Mills, Ont.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS — 55 LEADING new and older varieties. Raspberry and Blackberry Plants and Seed Potatoes. Catalogue free. Get it before ordering. JOHN DOWNHAM, Strathroy, Ont.

THE 'GIBRALTAR' BLACK CAP. — A most excellent new Canadian Raspberry. Eldorado Blackberry. The prize taker, Golden Gate Strawberry, and the Best Standard Varieties. Unique collections, and low prices. Send for catalogue. N. E. MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont.

FOR SALE, POSTAGE PAID, BEAUTIFUL Hybrid Gladioli; first class, fine, large, thrifty young bulbs, raised from Mr. Groff's Popular Hybrids, for this season's blooming; all colors mixed; 100 to one address $2.00, or 50 for $1.00, per Express; larger quantities at reduced rates. Also, Second-Class, will bloom this season, at $1.25 per 100, or still smaller sets for $5.00 per 1,000. They will give good satisfaction, and will bloom this season. Can send at once. Address all orders to B. GOTT, Specialist, Strathroy, Ont.

Canaries For Sale.

CANARIES FOR SALE. FINE SINGER or Breeding Pair; cash or on my easy payment plan. Write, WAITE, Owen Sound, Ont.

Eggs and Poultry.

FOR SALE, ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn Cockerels, from prize-winning strain; one dollar each; one dollar and a half per pair. W. OWENS, Alloa, Ont.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF Anconas, Cockerels for sale; also eggs in season. Write for prices. E. W. WARDLE, Box 131, Corinth, Ont.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. STOCK from the first-prize tom, Western Fair, 1907. G. E. NIXON, Arva, Ont.

BLACK LANGSHANS, FOR EGGS AND Meat. Hardy, prolific winter layers; no culls in my breeding pens. Won at Toronto shows 1906-07, 8 firsts, 3 seconds, 3 specials. Eggs, $2.00 per 15. WM. SHURVER, Runnymede Poultry Yards, Box 497, Toronto Junction, Ont.

FOR SALE — WHITE HOLLAND TURkeys, $7 a pair; toms, $5; hens, $4. Buff Orpington cockerels, $1. MISS ANDERSON, Box 104, Sutton West, Ontario.

FOR SALE—FINE PURE BRED MAMmoth Bronze Gobbler, two years old next spring. Price, $5.00. W. MOORE, Hemmingford, Que.

FOR SALE—FINE SINGLE COMB Black Minorca Cockerels, Single and Rose-Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels, pairs and trios. Direct from finest strains obtainable, Minshall, Glennon, Wilson. Vigorous and healthy. Heavy laying strains. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. T. ROBSON, Vernonville, Ontario.

WINNING HENS AND YOUNG STOCK (Bronze) for sale; won five 1sts, three 2nds, and every special at winter fairs, Guelph, 1907. W. J. BELL, Angus, Ont.

BLACK MINORCAS, BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks and Columbian Wyandottes Cockerels. Best blood. Eggs in season. Magpies and Tumbler Pigeons, $1.00 a pair. E. R. FRITH, Maxville, Ont.

EGGS. EGGS. — PARSON'S POULTRY Tonic for Eggs. Its composition is a guarantee that it makes hens lay. It tones the whole system; increases and enriches the blood, assuring health and vigor, and gently stimulates the egg-producing organs. Best method of feeding hens for eggs printed with each package. Try it. It will surprise you. Easily given. Simply dissolve in drinking water. Per package, postpaid, 25c, 60c and $1.00. Sample free. H. B. CAMERON Lancaster, Ont.

FOR SALE—30 PURE BRED TOULOUSE Geese, 20 Bronze Turkeys, 10 Pure Bred Barred Rock Cockerels, 10 Pekin Ducks, 1 Fox Terrier Puppy. P. D. SINCLAIR, Box 88 Maxville, Ont.

Farms Wanted.

EXPERIENCED FARMER WISHES A farm with stock and implements to rent or on shares. Write particulars to WALLACE DUFF, Almonte P.O., Ont.

Miscellaneous.

BIG PRICES FOR 1853 QUARTERS AND Half Dollars. Keep coins before 1880, and send 10c for Coin and Stamp Book. It may mean your fortune. Address, METROPOLITAN SUPPLY, Paris, Ont.

FOX AND MINK TRAPPERS—I TEACH you how to trap absolutely free (8 secrets); no fake. I buy the fur. I supply guns, traps, etc. I want 80,000 skins. Enclose stamp for price list and free methods. E. W. DOUGLASS, Stanley, N.B.

Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an act to incorporate 'L'Oeuvre du Patronage de Saint-Hyacinthe,' a religious corporation devoted to work of charity in connection with young people. C. N. HAMEL, Attorney, St. Hyacinthe, 12th November, 1907.

For late Classified Ads See Page 24.

Farm and Other Lands

FOR SALE, ONE HUNDRED ACRE Farm one mile from St. Mary's, Ont., choice location for grain or dairying. Terms easy. ALEX. MENNIE, St. Mary's, Ont.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO PURCHASE A good farm of 100 acres, splendid buildings, close to railroad town, easy terms, apply for particulars to JOHN SHARPE, Holstein P.O., Grey County.

DO YOU WANT A GOOD HOME?—$2,500 will secure one on a section of land in good district. Three miles from town, on good road. Fine stock farm. Good reasons for selling. Box 117, S. Qu'Appelle, Sask.

IMPROVED WHEAT FARM TO RENT or for sale on crop payments, near elevators. A. I. FARNAM, Davidson, Sask.

BUY A HOME IN DELAWARE. SLAUGHTER & BAKER, Brokers in Real Estate, Grain, Fruit and Dairy Farms for sale; also, city and town property. 26 Loockerman street, Dover, Delaware, U.S.A.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, GOOD BUILDing, half a mile from station, 1,600 peach trees, 1,400 pear, 25 apple, 50 plum trees, 2 acres in berries and 2 acres in asparagus. Some wheat and grass all ready for profit. Price, $4,800; $2,000 cash, balance in five years. Fine climate: mild, short winters, good market and fine land. J. R. McGonigal & Son, Dover, Del.

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE— 640 acres, on crop payment plan. Might exchange for merchandise. Only costs two cents to investigate. A. H. COOK, Roche Percee, Sask.

160 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, 25 ACRES high land; best in Canada for fruit of all kinds; tobacco and Early Tomato raising; balance black sandy loam, 6 acres wheat, 7 rye, 10 seeded to hay, good water, well fenced wire, frame house, new barn, one mile from station, four miles from the best town in Ontario (Leamington). Particulars, apply to owner, Box 29, Leamington, Essex County, Ont.

FOR SALE, 230 ACRES OF GOOD Land, in the famous mixed farming district, east of the Riding Mountain, 100 m. from Winnipeg, 5 miles from two thriving towns on the main line; one mile from school, half mile from post-office; creek running across the farm, 45 acres broken, 75 more can be broken, balance in good hay, 150 acres fenced with wire; fair buildings, and excellent water in well at door. Price, $15 per acre; $1,000 cash; balance in easy payments. For particulars, P. B. ROBINSON, Glenella, Man.

289 ACRES — WELLINGTON — ONE OF the best farms in the county; close to Alma station, post-office, schools, and churches, etc.; rich clay loam, under high state of cultivation; no waste land; well watered and thoroughly underdrained; particularly well fenced, including about three miles of wire fencing; 30 acres hard and soft wood bush; fall ploughing done; two large bank barns, and other outbuildings, thoroughly equipped, beautiful brick house, furnace; hard and soft water throughout; windmill; cement walks; Bell telephone connection; excellent frame house for hired help; ornamental trees and orchard; an ideal country home, and a money-maker; owner retiring; early possession. JOHN McGOWAN, Alma, Ont.

Virginia Farms and Homes

Productive soil, mild, healthy climate. Splendid markets. Write for catalogue.
R. B. CHIFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL STEREOscopic views and art pictures. Big profit. Write for samples and terms. HARE & CO., Spadina ave., Toronto.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show-cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter; commission or salary, $83 per month and expenses $4 per day; steady employment to good, reliable men; no experience necessary; write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, NOW, RELIABLE AGENTS TO sell fruit and ornamental trees. We positively guarantee our trees to be hardy for Quebec, selling selected varieties approved by Government Experimental Farm. Trees true to name. Delivery guaranteed in good condition; exclusive territory; outfit FREE. Established over 25 years. For terms write, PELHAME NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

House For Sale.

FOR SALE — THREE NEW FIVE-Roomed bungalows overlooking the City of Calgary; 25 minutes' walk to post-office; an ideal place for those wishing a dry climate to live in. For further particulars write W.B.M., P.O. Box 241, Calgary, Alta.



ROOF RIGHT NOW

There is one roof that saves money because it will last 100 years. Guaranteed in writing for 25 years.

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

This roof saves you work because its so easy to put on (do it yourself with a hammer and snips), and save you worry because they fireproof, windproof and weather-proof the building they cover. Write us about it and hear all about our ROOFING RIGHT. Address

The PEDLAR People (Est'd 1861).

Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg



50 BULBS 25 Cents.

Will grow in the house or out of doors. Hyacinths, Tulips, Gladiolus, Crocus, Fuchsias, Oxalis, Tuberoses, Begonia, Jonquils, Daffodils, Chinese Lily, Dewey Lily, Gloginia, Lilies of the Valley—all postpaid, 25c. in stamps or coin. As a premium with these Bulbs we will send FREE a big collection of flower seeds—over 300 kinds, and a fine collection of Souvenir Postal Cards.

American Nursery, Somerville, Mass.

LITTLE METIS.

Merlinwood Cottage to let; commodious, in fine grounds, unsurpassed view, beach, locality, and water; recently furnished; arrangements for bringing spring water from the hill down into the house, if required. For full particulars apply to MR. McGLAUGHLIN, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

MEN WANTED AT ONCE on salary and expenses. One good man in each locality with rig or capable of handling horses to advertise and introduce our guaranteed stock and poultry specialties. No experience necessary; we lay out your work for you. $25 a week and expenses. Position permanent. Write W. A. JENKINS Manufacturing Co., London, Ont.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

VISITING CARD.

Enquirer.—I shall be glad if you will kindly inform me which of the two following is the correct way of inscribing a gentleman's visiting card: 'Mr. A. B. Smith' or 'A. B. Smith.'? Ans.—Mr. A. B. Smith.

CLERGYMEN'S FARES.

Inquirer, Ontario.—Do the leading railways in Canada grant a reduction in fares to clergymen? Ans.—The Intercolonial does; the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific do not.

MINERALS.

Subscriber. — The three specimens of minerals sent by you were shown to Dr. J. T. Decald, official analyst to the Dominion Government, who describes the specimens as, respectively: 1. Laurentian rock, containing a black scaly mineral, which is plumbago or black lead. 2. Quartz stained with oxide of iron, etc. 3. Quartz containing a brassy mineral, which is iron pyrites, with perhaps a little copper pyrites, of no value.

DEFINITION OF HOLINESS.

G.M.W., Ontario. — Please give John Morley's definition of holiness. It was given in a beautiful editorial in the 'Witness,' but I have lost the paper. Ans.—'By holiness do we not mean something different from virtue? It is not the same as duty; still less is it the same as religious belief. It is a name for an inner grace of nature, an instinct of the soul, by which, though knowing of earthly appetites and worldly passions, the spirit purifying itself of these, and independent of reason, argument and the struggles of the will, dwells in living, patient, and confiding communion with the seen and the unseen good.'

TANNING FUR SKINS

Miss W.—Please explain how to tan fox skins and others that are used for furs. Ans.—It would be better to send valuable skins, like fox, to a regular furrier, to be tanned and dressed in perfect condition. If you wish to try at home, tack the skin up on a board and scrape off with a wooden knife any flesh adhering. Make a solution of three parts alum, and one part each of common salt and saltpetre in water, and rub it well on to the flesh side of the skin. When it has dried, in a cool place, give a second application. When this is almost dried in, rub and work the skin to make it soft and pliable. When it is finished, the skin side should be soft and white, and this is only accomplished after much rubbing and working.

WHAT TO SAY.

Miss Blank.—1. When a young lady is asked her name, should she use the prefix Miss, as Miss Blank? 2. Should any reply be made to the remark, 'Pleased to meet you.' Is it proper for a lady to make that remark? Ans.—1. Yes. If she were one of several sisters, and it was necessary to make the distinction, she would say 'Miss Mary Blank.' 2. If a man on being introduced to a woman expresses pleasure, it is not necessary for her to make any response beyond a pleasant smile. There is no need to make any such remark on being introduced. It is only in order when there is some special and genuine ground for it. In any case the words should be complete. The clipped-off 'pleased to meet you' has a perfunctory, not to say provincial sound. A woman does not say that she is pleased to be introduced to a man, but women may, if they wish, express pleasure on being introduced to each other by a mutual friend. It is a greater compliment when one person says to another after spending some time together following the introduction, 'I am very glad to have met you.' It is a good rule to use such complimentary expressions only when they are meant. Do not use set phrases that from the circumstances must be obviously meaningless. One cannot possibly be expected to feel any access of pleasure, worth mentioning, on being casually introduced to a perfect stranger.

AN OLD SONG.

Mr. J. Ferguson, Ontario, sends the words of an old song, asked for by J. L. A., which Mr. Ferguson memorized over fifty years ago. Another 'Witness' reader also sends a copy:

She wore a wreath of roses,
The night that first we met;
Her lovely face was smiling
Beneath her curls of jet;
Her footsteps had the lightness,
Her voice the joyous tone,
The tokens of a youthful heart,
Where sorrows are unknown.
I saw her but a moment—
Yet methinks I see her now,
With the wreath of summer flowers
Upon her snowy brow.

A wreath of orange blossoms
When next we met, she wore;
Th' expression of her features
Was more thoughtful than before.
And standing by her side was one,
Who strove, and not in vain,
To soothe her leaving that dear home,
She ne'er might view again.
I saw her but a moment—
Yet methinks I see her now,
With the wreath of orange blossoms
Upon her snowy brow.

And once again I see that brow,
No bridal wreath is there;
The widow's sombre cap conceals
Her once luxuriant hair;
She weeps in silent solitude,
And there is no one near
To press her hand within his own,
And wipe away the tear.
I saw her broken-hearted;
Yet methinks I see her now
In the pride of youth and beauty
With a garland on her brow.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

TENANT AND IMPROVEMENTS.

——, P.E.I.—A rented a piece of land from B, with the privilege of purchasing for a certain sum at the end of a certain time, providing the rent was paid one year in advance. After one or two years A failed to keep the rent paid in advance, but paid at the end of the year or a short time after. If B should refuse to sell to A the property at the sum named, can A enforce payment for the improvements which he has done to the property? Or what redress has A? There was no written agreement or lease. Ans.—We do not see that A could reasonably hope to succeed in an action such as suggested.

FEARING A BULL.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—I am living in an unorganized township. I would like to know whether I can compel my neighbor to keep his bull off the road next summer, as he is likely to prove dangerous? Ans.—You can if there is a by-law in force in the township prohibiting the running at large of cattle, etc., or if the animal should turn out to be unruly or breachy. You could have him impounded, or sue his owner for damages, in the event of his trespassing on your premises, or you might possibly be in a position to do both.

MOVING PICTURES.

H.U.C.P., Ont.—1. Is there any law in the Dominion that governs or restricts the use of the moving picture machine? 2. Do the underwriters interfere with their operation? 3. Is there any special make of machine authorized? 4. Is there any license required to operate a machine in Canada? Ans.—1, 2, 3. We do not think so. 4. We are not aware of any; but local licensees may possibly be requisite in some municipalities, and inquiry should be made of the municipal clerk as to same.

SALE OF FARM—DOWER—FIXTURES.

Ontario.—A sells his farm to B, and A's wife did not sign the deed. 1. Would the whole place have to be sold at A's death? 2. Could A's widow force a sale to get her third? 3. Would a widow have to take the valuation at the time A sold to B, or at A's death? 4. Could A's widow collect interest from the time A sold to B? 5. A sells his farm to B; there was nothing said in the agreement about the letter carrier; it is on a steel track. Will A have to leave it? Ans.—1 and 2. The court would order a partition or a sale—whatever might be deemed best for the parties interested. 3. Valuation as of date of A's death would be the proper thing. 4. No. 5. The facts are not sufficiently before us to enable use to form an opinion.

MEDICAL.

(Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal.' Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

PRURITUS.

'Subscriber, Ontario,' is troubled with soreness and itching of the skin. Has no indication of piles or other trouble in the rectum. The bowel motions are, however, painful. His work necessitates sitting a good deal. Is not troubled with constipation. He has tried to regulate his diet by avoiding meat, pastry and butter. Is not troubled with headaches or biliousness. Is otherwise in good health. Asks for advice in regard to diet and treatment. Ans.—Itching or pruritus, as it is technically called, is a disease in which itching is the only symptom, there being no visible disorder of the skin. It may affect the whole body or certain parts. The local form, such as you have, may be due to indigestion, gout, piles, fissures, or intestinal worms. As you suffer pain when the bowels move, I think it probable that you have either piles or a fissure, though you may not be able to detect this yourself. Get some zinc oxide ointment and apply it every night, putting a piece the size of a walnut into the passage. Then keep the bowel on the loose side by taking a dose of salts every day. Regulate the dose so as to get one watery motion daily. Keep this up for a week or two. If not cured then, you had better see a doctor as there may be some local condition that you cannot reach. With regard to diet, eat fresh fruit and vegetables, soup, sweetstuffs and avoid those articles you mention.

PERSPIRING FEET.

'A Reader' asks if there is any treatment which will prevent excessive perspiration of the feet. Ans.—This is a very distressing affection as the perspiration is often very offensive. The trouble is hard to cure. Keep the feet scrupulously clean. Wash the feet every night with hot water and soap. The best soap to use is the so-called tincture of green soap. Then wash in cold. Before retiring bathe the feet with a lotion composed of equal parts of fluid extract of witch-hazel and methylated spirits. Soak your stockings in a strong solution (saturated) of boracic acid in water. Let them dry, and then put them on. Wear cork or perforated insoles in your boots.

FRANCIS THOMPSON.

Passed now beyond the land of life's adventures,
Beyond the narrow, sunken ways of woe,
Above the leaden loneliness of self,
And the barbed arrows of all life's assaults,
This daily strife of shadows, and the pain
That saps the sweetness of the springs of joy,
Thou livest now in the accordant songs,
Thy purged soul sang upon the healthy hills,
And silent lanes of long white sunward bloome,
And deep green glimmering sanctikies of shade.
Before the hunger in thy heart revived
For all thy stern and ancient fellowships,
The glare and clangor of the pitiless streets,
That quench'd thy lyric light of soul, and held
Thy heart aloof from life and love, and drew
The early darkness of that ultimate hour—
When, as the starry silences of night,
Felt the first impulse of the coming dawn,
Before the heart of thy great city heard
The bugle calls of morning, thou didst pass.
Not haloed with the glory of the dawn,
But with that wreath of song which holds enchrined,
The unfading splendors of the setting sun.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

The path of right! But that, O Shepherd leads
The flock betimes to peril and to pain,
Yet onward must they go, and now Thy voice
If followed, leads to hope and strength again.

Sometimes indeed the road seems blind and strange
Leading to hidden dangers for their feet,
The Shepherd, knowing well their every need,
Guides, till they rest, by the still waters sweet.

Aspasia has just returned from a visit to Vermont, and, after her enthusiasm had abated regarding the 'lovely snow clad mountains,' she began to talk of the preacher, who held the services in the little mountain village church.

'You know,' she said, 'that I have heard most of the notable preachers of the past generation—Beecher and Talmage, Moody and Phillips Brooks and even the New Theology Campbell in London, but none of them impressed me more than that white-haired old man who had been for twenty-five years ministering to a small congregation in that little wooden church. 'It must have been consecration to the work that makes the true element of successful preaching.' I answered, 'for the usefulness of a religious teaching cannot be gauged by his academic training. Look at the wonderful power of some of the evangelists who taught without it, and we are to see much good by this Laymans' Missionary Association.'

'But,' said Aspasia, with a far-away look in her eyes, as if she saw visions, 'the old saint in Vermont had a personal conviction of reality, he was not a mere looker-on at religion. Spiritual life is not a matter of spontaneous combustion, it is kindled in the heart, shows in the life, and seeks to elevate, not lower, the standard of Christian living.

'And what we need is leaders with sincerity of purpose, an unobscured vision that sees and teaches the spiritual side of life, as well as the material, with a sense of Divine reality to pervade all things.

'The tendency of to-day is to mistake restlessness for progress, to remove old landmarks—often those of our neighbors, encroaching upon other territory with innovations that keep the soul chained to the soil.

'Out there in Vermont a man who was not a church member said to me: "If I ever join the church it will be by the example of that old preacher, for the one thing that gives faith is the sight of such a daily life maintained by God. I can learn history and geology from books, but religious influence is the contact of life with life, of spirit with spirit.'"

'It is a terrible thing, this influence,' I said, 'and we little know how far it extends. In fact, who would think of you being so impressed by an old preacher? But really what a man is stands between what he knows and what he does, and I think it was Phillips Brooks who said: "Before we can make people wiser or better, we must make them believe in us."'

A COLD OUTLOOK.

Pessimist writes: 'In last week's 'Witness' you write of looking towards spring, but the great drifts of snow and shivering people everywhere tell a different story. Trains stalled on every line and snow still falling. It seems a far cry to spring.'

It does seem a long way removed when we consider the weather, but if we think of the almanac it is only a month until Saint Patrick will be having his innings, and the sun will prepare the way for green grass to sprout, and rest our tired eyes. A happy 'wearing of the green.' What sweet caressing odors, come to use when the brown earth appears again—and the first flowers lift their heads before the snow disappears. In the meantime February is the 'month of hope,' as was said, for the shower of flower and vegetable catalogues are in themselves looking forward, so this short and precious month might well be spent in leisure moments, with a view to decision as to what best we can grow when the time does come.

DAFFODIL WINDOWS.

Several correspondents ask what to do with the above bulbs after they have bloomed in the house. What a pity it is that they must fade! I say this, looking at my windows where they are in spring array, all turning to the sunshine, Daffodils with flanged trumpets, some with intense gold, others are bi-colored, white and yellow, reflexed and hooded. Beautiful indeed are they, but they will not stay with us—banish the thought and let us enjoy them while they are here—so cheerful and bright, bringing back memories of the English woods and gardens. Again we bring to mind the 'dance of the Daffodils with the wondrous grace and beauty this flower possesses, and its chalices cups.

Well, all this radiant beauty will soon be with the past, though there is a chastened beauty about the fading daffodil that keeps the charm even when the first bloom has faded. But at last they must be taken away to make room for waiting hyacinths that are more gay of color but less interesting to my taste. So we place them in a warm corner of the cellar near a window where they can ripen off gradually and receive a little water to keep up the plumpness of the bulb for awhile during the finishing off process.

As early as possible in spring set them out of doors, turning out of the pots into a rich compost well dug over, and mixed with sand. Deep culture and planting prevents the bulbs from suffering from drought if the season is dry. With such treatment they ought to give spring flowers the following season.

STARTING SEEDS AND CUTTINGS.

F.W.C.—If there is a warm place for the purpose it is safe to say to start seeds cuttings by the first of March. They will need careful attention, and had better be covered with a pane of glass at first, and seedlings pricked out after the fourth leaf. Give the Amaryllis plenty of water at this season; the bulbs are often slow to start, but the bud often comes before leaves.

Take off the offset and plant in a small pot by itself; it will make a plant with care.

As for date seeds, they vary in the time taken to germinate, sometimes one month, sometimes six, but I have grown good plants in that way.

A MARGARET DICKSON ROSE.

'Jupiter.'—Such a beauty it is, and such a pity to have all these years of care and a rose to reward you.

Judging from your letter it is most likely the real Margaret did not live, and those branches that come up are wildlings.

Doubtless it was grafted, and did not survive the first winter, being winter-killed below the graft. But you can easily ascertain in spring if you notice, for the leaves of Margaret Dickson are very large, with a little gloss on them, while the leaves of wild roses on which it was grafted, are, as you know, quite small. Better get some gardener to see it, for if all right, it should have blossomed all these years. Every season I have these disappointments with some choice variety.

Asparagus stalks are cut off in autumn, and a little fine manure scattered over each crown. The plants live a long time, but eventually weaken, though lasting 25 years to advantage if properly planted, and given plenty of room to spread their roots in the first place. Thank you for pleasant words of appreciation. I will not forget it if ever in the vicinity.

DWARF APPLE TREES.

Mr. G. R. asks if dwarf apple trees are any use in an orchard of standards, and if they are for the practical grower, or only for the amateur.

It is generally agreed that dwarfs are not practical for a commercial orchard, as they require more thorough tillage than is given on the average standard trees, and often grow too large a head for the dwarf roots.

They are early bearers, and beautiful fruit can be grown, but although interesting and useful to the amateur, on limited space are not to be recommended for commercial purposes.

JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE.

Miss M.—The vine you refer to is doubtless Lonicera Halleana, or Hall's Honeysuckle. As for the question in regard to its hardiness, after a long experience I am hardly willing to recommend it. It is a plant free from insect enemies, and yet has the quality of dying down, even after it has passed safely through some severe winters.

Some growers think this is not so much a matter of climate, as that old plants become so entwined as to strangle the whole vine.

But it is a rapid grower, the perfume so very elusive and delicious, that it is quickly replaced, and its blooming period continues throughout the season. The flowers attract bees, and are very sweet, and taken altogether, there is no climber more beautiful or possessing so many good qualities. Of course absolute perfection cannot be attained by any one plant, but if you could cover the plant in autumn with a box, and see to it that the vines are partially untwisted, it is not likely you will find it lacking in hardiness.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

L.S.C.—The Gloxinit should be started at once in order to blossom by the time you mention. Pot in good loam, with a mixture of sand and leaf mould, leaving the crown but slightly covered. The bulb requires bottom heat, or at least a warm place, where the temperature at night does not fall below 60 degrees.

In regard to the Pansies, so many things have to be considered when you want flowers at a stated time. With care, and pricking out into small pots, in early spring, then hardening the plants off before setting out, in rich soil, you may be able to accomplish it. But at that season there are so many other flowers to choose from, and they are hardly suitable for house decoration.

As for the Cyclamen it has probably had too much water this cloudy winter, but if finished flowering, withhold water for a few weeks, but never allow it to become dust dry. Place the pot in a cool, dry situation, out of direct sunshine, where the bulb can have air until time to start afresh.

FERN FOR NAME.

H.E.—The specimen enclosed is Adiantum Pedatum, or Maiden Hair Fern, its beauty being in the delicate lace work of foliage on a dark polished stem. It is often thought by amateurs to be difficult to cultivate, but with the ordinary care that ferns require will grow and thrive if placed in congenial surroundings. But it requires time to become established, and a sheltered position. Your specimen was badly broken up in transit.

SWISS CHARD.

Novice.—The Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet, as it is sometimes called, is not very well known, but becomes a useful vegetable during the summer months.

It does not make edible roots like the regular garden beet, but is grown for the broad white leaf stalks, which are bunched and cooked in the same manner as asparagus, and makes a delicious summer vegetable after the season for asparagus is over.

AGAVE

'Ignorant' asks if it is true that the Agave is a plant that furnishes rope and twine.

Yes; the Sisal Hemp is an Agave, a native of Yucatan, and it furnishes the finest fibre for coarse bagging and twine. It is now cultivated in Hawaii and Africa, and has been introduced into Florida years ago.

But though it undoubtedly has a future, nothing much has been yet done towards establishing its commercial importance.

THOSE STRAIGHT FRENCH ROADS.

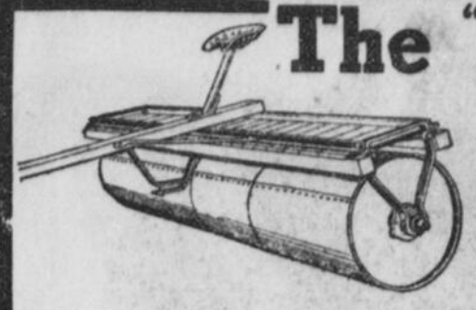
There are many sections of the chief roads in France which run for miles in an absolutely straight line. The country is invariably rolling and it is nothing unusual to come to the summit of some hill and see the road stretching away in front as straight as a die as far as the eye can reach.

Another feature of the French roads is the entire absence of fences. Fields come to the very edge of the grass bordering the rows of trees that line the roads and in Normandy and Brittany, especially, every foot of the acreage seems to be tilled. In many places both gutters of the road on hills are carefully paved with stones so that the water may be carried off without cutting ruts in the macadam at the edges.

Motoring is ideal when it can be enjoyed under mile after mile of arched foliage, past fertile fields and picturesque, though often poverty-like thatched cottages, with here and there attractive chateaux and villages as features of the landscape. Some one has said that motoring over one of the roads of France reminded him of winding up a great strip of white ribbon.—From 'An Intimate Excursion,' by Frank Presbrey, in 'The Outing Magazine' for February.

SCIENCE AND SODA.

Professor W. A. Noyes, of the University of Illinois, remarks that when we consider that practically all the soda used to make soap is now manufactured from salt, it is hard to believe that one hundred years ago it was made almost exclusively from the potash of wood ashes, or from natural soda, the supply of which was very limited. Soda from salt was first made in France in 1791, by Le Blanc, but not until 1823 in England, was the industry successfully established. Then the Le Blanc process held undisputed sway for fifty years. But the chemists attacked the problem again, and the production of soda from ammonia began to displace the older process, in which sulphuric acid was used. Still the chemists went ahead, and now electricity has been called into play.



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HERDS OF BIG GAME

WHAT A HUNTER SAW ON AN AFRICAN PLAIN—ADVENTURE WITH A RHINOCEROS.

(C. V. A. Peel, in the London 'Field.')

It is a hot and weary march of six days from the Uganda Railway to Lake Baringo, but when once its shores are reached the sport is good if one can stand the mosquitoes and high temperature. I had very good sport; getting rhinoceros, which swarmed in the bush, impala with very good horns, Peter's gazelle, waterbuck, hippopotamus, shot from a native dugout canoe, and Jackson's hartebeest.

The mosquitoes finally drove me away to the northeast of the lake, where there was much game. From a bit of rising ground near my camp I saw almost at my feet in the tam bush country several herds of Peter's gazelle and two herds of impala. Further on there were innumerable herds of impala and gazelle. Still further out on the plain my glass showed me a never ending stream of zebra and oryx, with a single rhinoceros and her calf, and last, but not least, there stood motionless, like a leaning tower of Pisa, the gigantic form of a single giraffe. This panorama, backed by giant mountains and a setting sun, was a sight worth a lifetime to behold. Every day I encountered huge herds of eland, but they were very difficult to approach, and it was only after the hardest work that I succeeded in shooting one huge bull, which must have weighed no less than 2,000 pounds.

I had an exciting adventure with a rhinoceros. Seeing some zebra approaching me, I laid down my rifle, and motioning my gun-bearers to squat down began to stalk the animals through dense thorn bush. Just when I was getting quite close to them I all but stepped on a huge rhino, which was lying in a deep trench before me. With a snort and a squeal he was up, and, turning around, stood facing me but a few feet away. I scarcely dared to breathe, as, armed only with a tiny camera, I crouched behind a thorn bush, expecting every moment he would charge. Oddly enough, it never entered my head that I ought to snap him with the camera. At length after what seemed to me an age, he whisked around and went crashing through the bushes, puffing and snorting like a great steam roller.

Another day I fell in with an enormous giraffe, which I stalked. I was simply surrounded by game during the operation and was obliged to get rid of them as best I could. I avoided some oryx antelope, showed myself judiciously to some gazelle to get them out of my way, when I suddenly discovered that I was crawling on hands and knees behind the inevitable rhino. I was terribly afraid he would stampede the giraffe, but luckily 'the leaning tower of Pisa' strode on toward me without noticing the pachyderm. At last I got to a friendly bush and sat down waiting for the giraffe to pass. How long he seemed to take to come! Then all at once the immense beast strode into view and I do not think I ever beheld a more stately or a grander sight. As I fired he gave a lurch sideways and a second ball in the ribs brought him with a gigantic thud to the earth. He measured 16 feet 2 inches total height, 8 feet 10 inches at the withers and exactly 8 feet 4 inches in girth.

On my way back I had an exciting adventure with a bull buffalo in a reedy marsh near Lake Hannington, and one cold early morning before sunrise almost stepped on an enormous python, which lay like a fallen tree in my path. This snake measured exactly 15 feet and its greatest girth was 16½ inches. He was so heavy that I could not lift him off the ground.

I pitched camp at the government station, about eight miles above the shores of the lake. The natives around Lake Baringo consisted of Kamasia, natives of the Nile, and the Wa-Suk. The Suk are perhaps the most extraordinary looking creatures I had ever beheld. The men are very tall, extremely ugly, and go about stark naked, although a few wear a kind of chest and back protector made of raw hide; but by far the most peculiar thing about them is their method of dressing the hair. It is allowed to grow long and by some curious process it is matted together into a huge pouch or bag, which hangs down the back.

This solid bag of matted hair, which looks exactly like a piece of rhinoceros hide, has a large pocket inside in which the Suk places small articles, such as beads, snuff, food, etc. To get at these things the hand has to be passed over the shoulder, as the entrance to the bag is underneath. From the bottom of the bag a thin piece of horn, which looks like wire, curls upward, terminating in a white ball of fluff exactly like the headgear of a pantaloon in a Christmas pantomime. The women do not dress their hair after the fashion of the men, and this may be because they have no hair to speak of; mangy looking tufts are all they possess. They are, however, adorned with the usual strings of blue beads and wore numerous brass earrings.

SAW HIS OWN FUNERAL.

One of the most remarkable stories of the tradition that graves containing bogus corpses exist is told by a late owner of Scotney Castle, Wilts, in the 'Archæologia Cantiana' for 1887. Two hundred years ago, when that property was possessed by the Darells, a certain Arthur Darell was buried in the parish church on Dec. 12, 1720. 'It is said that when the mourners were assembled around the grave a tall figure, muffled in a black cloak, whom no one recognized, was observed among them; and as the coffin was being lowered into the grave he tapped his neighbor on the shoulder, saying, "That is me they think they are burying." The stranger disappeared, and no clue was found to the occurrence till many years later, when John Bailey, who was sexton in the parish from 1816-67, having occasion to prepare a grave in the south-east aisle of the church, which belongs to Scotney, came upon a very solid and heavy oak coffin, studded with large iron nails. Owing to the curiosity which its peculiar make excited, he raised the lid, which was partially decayed, and to his astonishment found no remains of a skeleton, but only heavy stones, apparently put in to give it weight.'—London 'Globe.'

KILLING THE SOMBRERO BY TAX.

(London 'Globe.')

Mexico is likely to tax the sombrero out of existence. The Legislature of the State of Jalisco has declared it a nuisance and has decreed that the Mexican who wears it must have a license, for which he must pay, and must wear a numbered tag upon it. Without the license and the tag the wearer is subject to arrest and fine. The object of the law is to cure the peon's taste for the picturesque headgear, which, corded with gold and silver, is so expensive that the humble Mexican often works for a whole year to earn the price of one.



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'Weekly Witness,' Feb. 18, 1908.

LITERARY REVIEW.

SHORT STORIES OF LAND AND SEA.

Among the recent fiction two volumes of short stories show a distinctive atmosphere. Both are marked by dramatic force, a keen, if not always very refined, sense of humor, and an appreciation of surroundings and associates of an uncommon type. 'By Veldt and Kopje,' by W. C. Scully (T. Fisher Unwin) is like the author's previous work, devoted to life in the Kaffir district of South Africa. Many of the tales are weird and tragic, like the life of the forest dweller and the savage tribesman of which they tell. A very striking and pathetic story is the first in the series, 'The Lepers.' A splendid specimen of young Kaffir manhood is smitten with the dreaded disease. The British authorities, to check the spread of the evil, order all the lepers to go from their homes, to an isolation station. Mangele alone questions the order. He persuades his fellow-sufferers that death is better than exile from all they love. He begs that they may be shot instead but, when this fails, he leads them up a high hill to the wizard's rock where they agree to end their lives. Face to face with the terrible prospect the courage of all the others fails. Mangele alone takes the dreaded leap. He has scarcely gone to his death when his betrothed bride appears on the scene. Finding herself too late to save her lover she springs into the abyss after him. The last scene is the mournful procession of the lepers leaving behind their homes and friends:

When the top of the divide was reached, the drivers called a halt for the purpose of breathing their oxen. The poor lepers gazed back long and lovingly at the valleys wherein they had dwelt all their lives, and which they never more would see. No tear was shed. The lepers sat on the ground, still gazing backward, and seemingly unconscious that the waggons had gone forward. Then the policemen came up and gently—very gently—urged the exiled and disinherited creatures to continue their journey.

'Afar in the Desert' deals with the tragedy of the white man and the wilderness. A boy under the 'spell of the wild,' and a girl, the daughter of a Boer hunter, both of them untutored children, meet and are attracted by a power they cannot comprehend. Love comes to them, but, when they at last awake to the knowledge of this, it is while the very shadow of death hovers over them. The girl's father, who has a mania for lion-killing in revenge for his father's death at the jaws of one, kills a lion and takes two cubs, which he spares at the girl's request. At night, when they camp, the boy goes to the spring for water, and on his return finds the father and daughter dead and the lioness fondling her cubs. In lighter vein are 'The Wisdom of the Serpent,' and 'Rainmaking,' sketches of the superstitious customs of the natives, and one or two other stories caricaturing rather unfortunately the missionary element.

'In the First Watch,' by James Dalziel (T. Fisher Unwin) is a collection of stories of the 'seafaring men' beloved of Stevenson, especially of marine engineers in eastern waters. Some of the stories, especially one, 'The Voice of the Machine,' speak loudly of Kipling's example. Most of the tales are tragedies, sometimes touching the horrible, though one or two are decidedly of the other order, notably 'Salvage,' where the hero is left alone on a wrecked vessel and floats her by drinking a large part of her cargo, consisting of kegs of beer, and retaining the empty kegs in the hold as airtight compartments. This noble project has just been successfully carried out after two years' of labor, when he is taken off by an American gunboat in too great a hurry even to take him back to the saved vessel, and leave him there, when he so wishes. 'The Flaw in the Crankshaft' is a powerfully written story of a first engineer who had also a flaw in his make-up. Discovering the damaged engine before the great passenger steamer left for San Francisco with a thousand souls on board, he lacks courage to report it to the captain, and delay the vessel, fearing the loss of his position. He risks the journey, and, contrary to all the probabilities, the vessel arrives without accident at her journey's end. The terror and anxiety, however, especially the last few days of the trip, when a gale was raging and the engines 'racing,' have given him such a horror of the sea that he acquiesces in the judgment of the superintendent on his folly and abandons the life of an engineer forever:

'What, sir, ye—ye tell me to my face that ye brought this fine ship and over a thousand souls, across the Pacific, knowing'—he shifted the direction of a trembling index finger from Veering to the bearing—'knowing that flaw to be there!' Veering said no word. There was nothing to be said. Nor did Spiers. But straight he turned and made his way up the ladder; and it seemed to the miserable Veering that even his round, old back bristled with contempt and righteous resentment.

'The Last of the Cassandras' is perhaps the weirdest tale of all. Andrew Dark, engineer, is the only survivor of the 'Cassandra,' which went down in Hongkong harbor in a typhoon. After many ups and downs he again ships on the vessel, now named the 'Pekoe.' The horror of that night of the typhoon never passed out of his life, and at times he lived through the whole dreadful experience, oblivious of his companions and surroundings. Five years after the sinking of the 'Cassandra,' he tells the story for the last time when the ship is again in Hongkong harbor, anchored at the very same buoy as on the fatal night. In the morning he is missing. 'So "Andrew Dark," in sharp, new letters, appeared at the foot of the list on the 'Cassandra's' monument. And he was the last of them. They're all there now—all told.' The description given by Dark of the overturning vessel with the engineers at their posts is like a nightmare, though it is told with a sailor's reticence. This book aims to disprove the saying that 'the romance of the sea is dead.' A new type of sailor hero has developed with the new seamanship, but the same steadfastness to duty, fortitude and resourcefulness are bred by the sea in her children of the days of steam as of old amid canvas and spars and ropes. So the sea story has never lost its charm nor will it begin to do so in the first watch.

THE ASTRONOMICAL HANDBOOK.

'The Canadian Astronomical Handbook' is published annually by the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada,' and is in fact an astronomical almanac which is sent to all the members of the society. It gives, in a condensed form, a great deal of information regarding the principal members of the solar system, as well as regarding several classes of the 'fixed stars' and meteoric showers. It contains twelve star maps, one for each month, showing the positions of the stars at a certain hour of the night each month. There are also six other maps, one showing the phases of Saturn's rings for three of his revolutions in his orbit, which take nearly ninety years; the other five show the paths of the planets Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune among the stars during the year. To the amateur the evening sky of the month of February should be very interesting. About the middle of the month, on a clear evening, five 'evening stars' may be seen. Two of them cannot be mistaken by any one, namely, Venus, the brightest 'star' in the southwest, and Jupiter, the brightest in the east. Taking them in the order of their apparent distance from the sun on the 15th, Mercury sets about 7 p.m., Saturn 8 p.m., Venus 8.30 p.m., Mars 10.30 p.m., and Jupiter about 6.30 a.m.

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LITERARY NOTES.

ENGLISH FICTION.

E. F. Benson's latest novel 'Sheaves' (London: W. Heineman. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.), deals with the peculiar problem of love between two where the woman can count on an experience several years longer than that of the man. In this case the husband is seventeen years the junior. The hard life of stern self-repression on the woman's part where every inner emotion was schooled to show an outward calm left her with a heart ready to welcome the tardy spring of love when it came, and an outward appearance where emotion had left no trace of the long years. There are a few short years of all that married life could ask and then Mr. Benson escapes the logical issue by suffering his heroine to slip away with the glory still about her. The thoroughly pleasing tale is disappointing only in this begging of the real question.

'The History of Aythan Waring,' by Violet Jacob (London: W. Heinemann), is distinctly a story of English life and people. Strong character drawing, vivid description, and marked familiarity with the scenes among which her characters move, distinguish Mrs. Jacob's work, and make this latest novel a real addition to her earlier successes. The story is of rivalry between two cousins adopted at different times by the same man. In the end the right one triumphs and poetic justice is meted out to all impartially.

HISTORY.

A mighty undertaking is 'The Historians' History of the World,' edited by Henry Smith Williams, LL.D., (London: The 'Times' Office). Twenty-five volumes in all are proposed to cover the ground, and of these, thirteen, including the index, are now out, dealing with Egypt and Babylonia, Israel and all the kingdoms of the East, Greece, Rome, Parthia and Arabia, Italy, Spain and Portugal, and France. The meaning of the title is not that this is a work for specialists, but rather that it is founded on writings of the most reliable of historians, that the reader is taken as near as possible to the best known sources of information. This, however, does not exclude some original work of high character and although necessarily the parts are of somewhat uneven value, yet if the whole completes the promise of these earlier volumes there will be little to complain of.

The people of 'The Peninsula' hold at present a place of so large importance in the public eye that any information regarding them is distinctly welcome. The golden history of their past is broken with many a dark cloud, but the time of all others most replete with contrasts is that chosen by Martin Hume in his history of 'The Court of Philip IV. Spain in Decadence.' Philip himself, centre and determining cause at last of the strange chaos into which the mighty Empire fell is a remarkable study. A prey to constant remorse he was yet unable to stir or rouse himself to the better courses that might have meant his country's salvation, and the remarkable poverty into which even the royal family was reduced is evidence how intimately people and sovereign are bound together. The Inquisition, the bull ring, the extremes of poverty, cruelty, and vice, make this a time of terrible fascination.

MUSIC.

Two histories of music recently published are 'The History of Music to the Death of Schubert,' by John K. Paine (Boston: Ginn & Co.), and 'The History of Music,' by Waldo Selden Pratt (New York: G. Schirmer). The late Professor Paine had a larger intention for his work than he was permitted to complete, but Prof. Albert A. Howard, who at his death took the work over for completion, decided to leave the history at the death of Schubert, to which point Paine had successfully carried it, rather than to attempt to round out the scattered notes and memoranda left by Paine on the later periods. The work is very satisfactory as it is. Professor Pratt's history has a distinctly different character, being rather encyclopaedic in its marshalling of facts for reference. It is full of information, concisely given and reliable.

Two other musical publications are of interest. 'Music Club Programmes from All Nations' (Boston: Oliver Ditson Co.) by Arthur Elson, contains many suggestions for music clubs, and the specimen programmes from works by Handel, Bach, Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and Schubert have the further advantage of being graded, as easy, medium, or difficult. There are biographical sketches also of these musicians. 'The Opera,' by R. A. Streetfield (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.) is a new edition of a well known book. To the stories of the operas famous up to 1897, when the book was first published, have now been added those of the more popular ones during the past ten years.

IN SHORT.

Not fragments, but unrelated stories, sketches, and essays, however, are the parts that go to make up the 'Stories and Sketches,' by Mary Putnam Jacobi, or more properly by Mary Putnam, because these collected pieces are all the work of her early days. Her later medical labors put a stop to all writings of the character of these, but few as they are, her 'Stories and Sketches' show that much might have been expected had the literary, not the medical profession claimed Mrs. Jacobi. The book is published by G. P. Putnam's sons.

Those who enjoy good puns, quaint perversions, and quiet fun may enjoy two little books of such rhymes lately published. They are both from humorists well known on the other side of the water. 'Familiar Faces,' by Harry Graham, with illustrations by George Morrow (London: Edward Arnold), and 'The Muse in Motley,' by Hartley Carrick (Cambridge: Bowes & Bowes), are both good for some genuine smiles.

Among children old favorites still hold good. In a recent investigation by Claude G. Leland, librarian of the Board of Education of New York City, among the English-speaking school children of that city, 'Little Women' held unmistakable first place. Among the ten highest in favor the only truly recent one was 'Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.'

Washington political and social life is the background for Miss Mary Imlay Taylor's new novel, 'The Reaping' (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.), to be published the last day of this month. The hero is once more given to solve the common problem of honesty and honor as against position and power, for this is a novel of to-day.

QUESTIONS.

The question of the actual Christianity of Christian Science is faced by the Rev. Lyman P. Powell, in his study of 'Christian Science, the Faith and Its Founder' (G. P. Putnam's Sons). Starting out with the best will in the world to count all brethren who call upon the name of Christ, Mr. Powell gives here the reasons for his change of front. It is a sane and honest presentation of the case and the finding should give pause to all who are inclined to carelessly let matters slide on this as on a question of minor importance.

The matter of cheap, self-contained homes for the poor has received considerable attention in England during recent years, and several experiments have been made in the erection of cottages at a cost of between £125 to £150 each, with marked success. The history of such experiments is told by Alderman Thompson, in 'Housing Up To Date' (London: P. S. King), a companion volume to his previous 'Housing Handbook.' With Edison's big scheme flushing the horizon it is still well worth while to see what has actually been done.

What socialism has done, its failures, and its aims may be reviewed in short in 'Sophismes socialistes et Fait économiques,' by Yves Guyot (Paris: Félix Alcan). It is a record of total failure so far as all social communistic experiments have gone. Yet 'hope spring eternal' in the socialist's heart, and their aims are as wide reaching as ever, while the one truth which they see continues still to block out their larger horizon.

THE HERMIT ON LEGISLATION.

The hail quaisten o' law and legislation began, nae doot i' the family circle. The faither and the mither wad be the first law-makers; but whan their sons grew up, they wad need to be taen intil the family-council; and sae the legislatur had to rax oot a wee. And it keepit raxin' oot and widenin', till it grew intil the Republics o' auld days, or (as Tammie says), the Indian Council o' the wuds!

Of coorse, the nateral development was often interfered in, by some ane—selfish and ambitious—grippin' mair power than properly belang't til him; becomin' an autocrat, by whatna name he micht be ca't. But, pursuin' oor thocht o' popular government, the time wad arrive whan the folk war ower mony to meet thegither to mak rules and laws; and some sort o' representation was necessar'. And thar is the kittle point o' maist government schemes. The Yankees war fear't to hae the people elect their president direct; and they vote for "Electors," and thir electors choose a man for president. But the 'Electoral College' is only a 'name.' Thir men dinna elect the President. And amang oor ain folk—oor members o' parliament are supposed to reflec' the people. But ae man is sent to Ottawa for that he had five votes mair nor anither man wha is left at hame. And aildins a better man nor aither o' them is warmin' his taes at hame, and 'winna be bother't' to be in office!

Noo thar was a queer auld fella a wheen years ago, wrate a wee buik he ca't 'Vetulia;' a kind o' a mair modern 'Utopia;' and he pat it thus: Whanever a defeated candidete for Parliament had ninety percent as mony votes as the ane wha gat 'in,' he also sud hae a seat in the 'Hoose.' He was a 'speakin' member,' but no a 'votin' member.' And sae it wad come aboot, that a candidate wadna tell ower mony lees about his opponent, gin he lookit forrit to the time 'his freend' was be sittin' fornent him in 'The Hoose!'

The same authority says that the Parliament o' that kintra whiles—in fac' very often—made 'Resolutions' raither than laws; and left the Coorts to cairry them oot! Noo, I see that oor Hoose at Ottawa can be gotten, aften eneuch, to pass gey guid 'Resolutions'—as for instance, again gamblin,' or cigarettes, or liquor-licenses—or amaist onything; but ye canna get them to move a peg to mak a bantle o' things unlawfu', that they declare to be contrar' to gude citizenship! For instance—this queer auld authur o' 'Vetulia' said their Parliament declared by Resolution, that 'Hoardin' was contrar' to public policy.' The Judges pat this in force; and poined au unco lot o' auld stockin'-legs, and sae-and-sae, fu' o' misers' siller. But ae radical-minded Judge poined and confiscated nearly all the land o' a miserly landowner! An awfu' stramath was made aboot it; but in the end it was susteened; for it was argued that land—juist like ony ither commodity—sud be free in the merkit to be bocht and sauld like ither things. And that this landowner was aye buying land, but wad never sell ony! In ither words, he was hoardin' it! And hoardin' was a wrang to be putten richt!

It whiles does us gude to get doon to the bottom o' things; and see what the principles o' things are. And gin they are wrang, to get them richt! And this, e'en whan it seems to gang in new channels o' action. A man askit me aince what way a Scotsman ca't parritch 'they' and 'them,' instead o' 'it.' And whan I askit him what way he ca't them 'it' and no 'them?' he cudna tell me! Like a man i' the 'House,' the ither nicht, wha said 'England' twa-three times, whan he meant 'Britain;' and wha cud gie nae reason for it! Some things are 'principle,' and some are mere habit.

THE HERMIT.

CHARLES WESLEY.

More than one great man has been eclipsed by a brilliant relative. This may be the reason why the recent celebration of the Bicentenary of the birth of Charles Wesley has attracted so little general interest, for without denying the world's great debt to 'St. John of England,' it owes something very distinctly to the incomparable singer of the Evangelical revival. A notable people were the Wesleys. One ancestor, Guy de Wellesley, was made a thane by Athelstane about 938 A.D.; two members, John and Bartholomew, clergymen, were ejected for nonconformity in 1662, and the family greatly regretted the step of Samuel, father of the reformers, when he joined the Established Church. Charles Wesley was born at Epworth, on December 18, 1707, and educated at Westminster School. As a lad he was active, light-hearted and quick to learn, and was a favorite with both masters and school fellows. While at school a relative in Ireland wished to adopt him, but hearing that the acceptance of the offer would mean his leaving England for good, the boy refused it. Another kinsman, Richard Colley, was chosen instead, and became the ancestor of Arthur Wesley, who afterwards spelled his name Wellesley, and is better known as the 'Iron Duke' of Wellington.

At the age of nineteen Charles left school for Christ Church College, Oxford, while his brother John left about the same time to accept a fellowship at Lincoln College. He was an industrious scholar, and, as John says, 'led a regular, harmless life, but if I spoke to him about religion, he would warmly answer, "What! would you have me a "saint all at once?" and would hear no more.' This was only a seeming carelessness, for he soon became deeply interested in religious matters, and was the founder of the little band of believers and inquirers who were first known by their scoffing companions as 'The Godly Club,' and later—from the systematic manner in which they arranged their time for worship, study and charitable work—as 'Methodists.' John had been absent for three years assisting his father in Wroote and Epworth, but returned to Oxford in 1729, and by his natural fitness became head of the new movement. Whitfield joined the society in 1735, and in the same year John and Charles sailed for America, to work among the distressed and neglected colonists. They preached to settlers, Indians and negroes with varying success, and returned to England, Charles in 1736, and John two years later. Whitfield in the meanwhile had been making a deep impression upon the crowds which flocked to hear him. The revival had, in fact, begun; but the two men who were to be its most distinctive exponents were as yet to a great extent untouched by its influence. They were earnest, well meaning Christian men, but of the power, and joy, and victory which is now so intimately associated with their names, they confess at this time to have known nothing. A visit from Peter Bohler, a Moravian, first gave them the new grasp of faith. Charles, on Whit Sunday, May 21, 1738, and John a few days later, gained the foothold of 'salvation by faith,' which each age seems to re-discover, and which Luther, Augustine and Paul had found before them. This new revelation Charles celebrated a year afterwards in his noble hymn, 'Oh for a thousand tongues to sing my great Redeemer's praise.' In April, 1749, Charles was married by his brother to Sarah Gwynne, the union in every respect proving a happy one. He died on March 28, 1788, full of years and honor.

Every one knows the story of the great revival, with its profound influence on the religious, political and social life of England and of the world. How the new teaching flowed over the country, how the 'Methodies' were persecuted by cultured and ignorant alike, and how cultured and ignorant alike were often swept into the ranks of the reformers; how no one, even among the hardened prisoners of Newgate, was esteemed too hopeless or too degraded to receive the message and to become 'a new creature'; how the churches were barred against the preachers and how they preached in the fields and the market places, how enthusiasm and truth prevailed as they always do, and how not only the great Methodist Church came into being, but its evangelical spirit permeated the whole life of England, kindling wherever it went a passion for personal and social reform. Very intimately associated with the Methodist revival was the little gathering of 'Church people,' known as the 'Clapham sect,' of which William Wilberforce was a member, and from whom the anti-slavery agitation and numberless other reforms and benefactions emanated. Of course, the great instrument in the revival was John Wesley's indomitable energy, his power of organization, his wonderful oratory and astonishing spiritual power, but it may be questioned if it would have spread with such rapidity or gained such a grip on the heart of the people without Charles's hymns. 'All inmost things,' says Carlyle, 'are melodious; naturally utter themselves in song. The meaning of song goes deep. . . . It seems somehow the very central essence of us—song. The primal essence of us; of us and of all things.' There has always been a special power in the work of those who 'serve the Lord with gladness and come before his presence with a song.' Every successful movement—anti-slavery, modern democracy, Puritanism, Protestantism, Christianity itself—has marched to music, and maybe one of the reasons why so many of our modern 'reforms' progress so haltingly is that they lack the assured optimistic outlook which found voice in the songs of Charles Wesley.

TWO-MILE WALK.

Suggesting a two-mile walk to and from one's office is not unreasonable, but it has been suggested by every family doctor from time immemorial, and usually has been systematically and conscientiously neglected. Poor human nature is not proof against street cars, automobiles, and other impediments to health.—Chicago 'Tribune.'



Dr. H. Sanche.

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A MAINE MAN'S LUCK.

(Lewiston 'Journal.')

Hiram A. Walker, of Brunswick, was looking over articles offered at a rummage sale one day last week and saw a good-looking Derby hat on which the price was marked five cents. He picked the hat up to examine it and found his initials in the inner band. This caused him to examine the hat more closely, and he finally identified it as a hat that he had worn to a dance in Topsham two years ago. Somebody had exchanged it with him, taking the new Derby and leaving an old one in exchange. Evidently the hat did not fit, as it appears never to have been worn. Mr. Walker paid the necessary five cents and took the hat home.

THE MINIATURE.

(London 'Chronicle.')

Probably nine out of ten people who have been interested in the remarkable case of the Queen's stolen miniatures believe that little paintings of this kind are so called because of their smallness, the resemblance to 'minor' being seductively obvious. It is purely an accident, however. The real etymological parent of 'miniature' is 'minium,' a red pigment. This was habitually used in the illumination of manuscripts in mediaeval times, and because such pictures were usually executed on a reduced scale the word 'miniature' came to be applied to small portraits. Nowadays, except in the special case of miniature portraits, the very idea of painting has gone out of it, and a word that really means something done in red has come to mean simply something on a small scale.

POLICEMEN TO STUDY ELECTRICITY.

(Philadelphia 'Ledger.')

In addition to his other funds of information, the Philadelphia policeman, who is esteemed by Mayor Reyburn to be the finest in the world, must hereafter have an elementary knowledge of electricity. The order was issued yesterday by Director Clay, and to-day Chief McLaughlin, of the electrical bureau, will instruct his first class.

The wizard of the City Hall believes that the man on the beat should know something of the mechanism of the fire alarm or police call box he daily 'pulls.' In this opinion Director Clay coincides.

Some of the men on the force have never been taught to distinguish between an ampere and a volt, and would not know an armature from a rheostat.

With his newly acquired stock of knowledge the Philadelphia policeman will soon be able to run a disabled trolley car to the barn or repair the electric battery of the bell that does not ring when he makes the round of his division just before election.

SOME CENTENARIAN LAWSUITS.

('Westminster Gazette.')

Americans are very proud of a hoary lawsuit which has just come to an end after 122 years of troubled existence in the Massachusetts courts; and one scarcely has the heart to disturb their pardonable elation by pointing out that the object of their pride is but an infant compared with not a few law-cases this side of the Atlantic. Not many years ago Mr. Justice Chitty had before him an application in a suit, Ashton vs. Mumpesson, which, according to one of the counsel, was then over 150 years old. The famous Bishop Demetra will case, which lasted from 1768 to 1890, just tied with the Massachusetts suit; but an action commenced by a Lubeck merchant against the Swedish Government was ended recently by a compromise after two and a half centuries of fighting.

SOUTH AMERICAN INNS.

(Philadelphia 'Record.')

A traveller who recently returned to Philadelphia was narrating some of his experiences in South America at a banquet of globe trotters the other evening. He had skirted the entire coast of South America and had found the inns or hotels in most sections very poor. So bad were they in Peru, he said, that one American who had been thrown into jail pending some dispute over his papers and after his release had sought the hotel of the town, returned the next day to the jail and begged that he might be taken in. The most curious sign he had seen was in the window of a restaurant in Buenos Ayres, which read: 'American café—champagne and fried potatoes.'

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' Office,
Feb. 15, 1908.

The local stock market this week has suffered a reverse, largely in sympathy with the reaction on Wall street, but in part due also to profit-taking on the part of those who were fortunate enough to purchase stocks at the low levels of the slump. That there should be a feeling of nervousness among local traders in stocks is only natural, in view of the frequent publication of pessimistic articles concerning trade reactions. Confusion also exists among Canadians as to the extent of the financial and industrial disturbances in the United States. That Canada is feeling only a small share of this depression is evident from the statements of our leading bankers, who say that there is no tangible cause for trade depression here. Some of our leading financiers, however, are not looking for monty for the speculative purchase of stocks until late in the summer, for one thing, because there is very little grain or produce for shipment at the opening of navigation.

There is, however, a source of relief in the debentures now being issued in London. These sales will bring to us considerable money and the stock markets should in this way find some relief. It is pleasing to note that investors continue making small purchases at prices which bring them good returns. The bond situation is gradually improving, as illustrated by iron bonds, which some time ago sold at about 70, and are now selling at 76. Textile bonds were quoted early in the week at 83, but were sold on Thursday at 88. This particular issue is scarce, and shares are readily bought up when placed on the market.

The most active leader of the Stock Exchange this week has been Mexican Light, Heat & Power, which has suffered a relapse of four points, due to the rather disappointing statement issued recently. While the report only showed earnings of three and a half percent on the common stock, it should be remembered that the electric plant has only been in operation since the New Year. It is predicted by insiders that with the economies effected by the use of water power instead of steam, a saving will take place of about fifty thousand dollars a month, sufficient to show at the end of the year at least seven percent earned on the stock. This corporation is composed principally of Canadians, with a coterie of English financiers interested in its prosperity.

Montreal Street has been on the heavy side, due to a discounting by the 'street' of the recent storm, which, it is claimed, will affect the earnings. But as the company has provided for such contingencies these extra expenses will make little difference in the profit-making results of the year. Detroit United has been neglected, with little or no trading. The public is treating this stock with apparent indifference. Iron Common has been steady, but the preferred has been strong, showing an advance for the week of sevnored of late, but the preferred gained five points, on an upward move supposed to have been engineered by the Coal eral points. Coal Common has been ig interests. Richelieu & Ontario has shown strength lately, due to the satisfactory statement which it is said will be presented at the coming annual meeting of the shareholders. The favorable reception given to the new bond issue of this company in London has greatly pleased its friends as indicating foreign confidence in its future. Bank stocks are in splendid demand, especially the stock of the Bank of Montreal, which is working up to its former high level.

The past week in the United States financial and industrial world has been one of discouragement. The wave of pessimism that has doused the leading financial centres has filled nearly every visible enterprise with melancholy and left an uninterrupted expanse of depression. This, we are told, is always in a more or less degree the situation across the border preceding a Presidential election, the intensity depending upon the importance of the issues before the country and the strenuosity of the great political parties. The fact that on this occasion the main issues are financial, and that the leaders on both sides are on the warpath against corporations, intensifies the financial effect this year. 'If you can tell me that neither Bryan 'nor Roosevelt will be nominated, I 'shall be able to assure you of an early 'return to normal conditions,' was the remark of a prominent financier. The farmers are, however, enjoying unusual prosperity, and the industrial contingent is advised to take heart and look forward to a renewal of activities in all branches of trade.

Nevertheless, discouragement, no matter from what source it emanates, is felt all along the line, and must act as an important factor in holding back the return of normal business conditions. Wall Street is the first to scent an approaching depression, and immediately security prices scale down. Then comes the curtailment of improvements and construction, and a sudden decrease in railway earnings. Then business throughout the country feels the depression, or materially declines, and as a rule the prices of wages and commodities follow suit.

The outbreak of liquidation in the stock market during the week must have been disappointing to those who have been contending all along that the market was sold out. The banking institutions seem disposed to let this selling take its course, though they are likely to interpose should the bear element become too aggressive. Important financing must be accomplished by various big corporations throughout the United States during the present month, and it will manifestly be to the interests of the banks to keep the situation fairly well in hand, at least until this is disposed of. The statement of the New York banks came this week as a surprise to those who had expected the continuing ease of money to be reflected by the condition of the banks. The reasonable explanation is given, however, that the trust companies and many of the small state banks withdrew their funds from the clearing house institutions in order to make a good showing in the statement which they all have to publish.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1907-1908, together with the investment returns on current quotations

	Div.	Payb'l.	1907. High.	1907. Low.	1908. High.	1908. Low.	This week. High.	This week. Low.	Last. Sale.	Price per share.	Return.
C. P. R...	3½	H. Apr.	191½	140	160	142¾	149	143¾	141	$144.00	6.8
Power	1¼	Q May	96½	79	88	85	87	85½	86	86.00	6.9
M. S. R...	2½	Q May	239	157	191	174½	179	174½	176½	176.50	5.6
Twins	1¼	Q May	106¾	100	87¾	78¾	81	78¾	80¼	80.25	6.2
Tor. Ry.	1½	Q. Apl.	115½	82¾	99¼	94	97	96	97	97.00	6.2
Detroit			84½	28½	40	35	36	36	36	36.00	...
Richelieu	1¼	Q. Mar.	82¾	48½	66	62	65	62	65	65.00	7.7
N. S. Steel.	1½	Q Apl.	79	45	61	51½	58½	57	57	57.00	10.5
Dom. Coal.	1	Q Apl.	70¼	37	43½	37¾	38½	38	38	38.00	10.5
Iron bonds	3½	H. July	80	64½	76	70½	76	75¼	75¼	75.25	6.6
Iron Com.			80	13½	17¾	14	15½	15	15½	15.50	...
Mackay Com.	1	Q Apl.	76	42	60¼	51¾	53¼	51¾	53	53.00	7.5

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Return
Mont.....	2¼	Q. Mar.	257	243	235	229¼	4.2
Merch.....	2	Q. Mar.	170	158	143½	158	5.1
Hoche..	2	Q. Mar.	159¾	127	124	137	5.8
E. T.....	2	Q. Apl.	162	152	150	151	5.3
Mois.....	2½	Q. Apl.	215¼	199¾	188	198	5.0
Toronto..	2½	Q. Mar.	234	206	205	205½	4.8
B.N.A....	2	H. Apl.	153½	....	....	152¾	5.2
Royal....	2½	Q. Apl.	242½	224¼	218¼	224	4.4
Dominion	2	Q. Apl.	263¾	....	....	234	5.1
Imperial..	2½	Q. May	220	218¼	218¼	217	5.0
Standard	3	Q. Mar.	246½	....	....	215¼	5.5
Ottawa..	2	H. Mar.	224	....	....	224	4.4
Quebec...	1½	Q. Mar.	145	131	120	121	5.8
Union....	2½	H. Mar.	132	125	124	124½	5.0
N.S.....	3	Q. Apl.	293	279¼	267¾	279¾	4.3
Comm....	2	Q. Mar.	179¼	164	160	160	5.0
Bonds							
Coal....	2½	H. May	100	92	92	92	5.4
Scotia...	3	H. July	110¾	105¼	103	104¾	5.7
M.S.R..	2½	H. Mar.	104	100	95¼	95¼	4.7
Col. Cot..	2	H. Apl.	96	....	....	92¾	6.4
Lac. Wds.	2	H. June	107	102½	102¼	102¼	5.8
Preferred Stocks							
Scotia.....	2	Q. Apl.	120	110	110	110	7.3
Iron.....			66¼	54½	44	54¼	..
Coal.....	2½	H. Apr.	112	92	85	90	7.2
Cyclvie...	1¾	Q. Mar.	120	115	114	115	6.1
Switch...	1¾	Q. Mar.	105	93	93	93	7.5

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Return
Pref Cont.							
Mackay..	1	Q. Apl.	71¾	65	....	59¾	6.5
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. Mar.	112	105½	120	104	6.7
Illinois..	1½	Q. Apl.	94½	84	77	83	7.2
Tri. City	1½	Q. Apl.	90¾	73	70	70	8.5
Lau. Paper	1¾	Q. Apl.	110	106½	100¼	106	6.6
Magd....	1¾	Q.	71¾	....	....	71½	9.7
Havana..	1½	Q. Apl.	85	75	75	75	8.0
Textile..	1¾	Q. Apl.	98½	81	78¼	80	8.7
B.C.Pack.	3½	H.	74¾	....	....	74¾	9.7
Miscellaneous							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Apl.	145	131	123	125	6.4
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Apl.	162	148	137	148	5.5
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Dec.	128	109	105	109	6.4
Hafx. Ry	1½	Q. Ap'.	104½	100	95	97	6.2
Trinidad.	1¼	Q. Apl.	78	....	....	5¼	6.5
Toledo...		....	29¾	13¼	9	10	..
Switch...	7	Y. Dec.	98¼	93	78	78	8.8
Soo.....	2	H. Apl.	136½	95	80¼	92¾	4.3
Lau. Paper	3	H. Aug.	93	101	93	98	6.1
Magd....		....	31¾	....	...	31	..
Havana..		....	45¼	....	....	21	..
Textile..	1¼	Q. Apl.	45	44	42	42	11.9
Lke. of W's	3	H. Feb.	107	80	71	76	7.8
Mexican		....	57½	55½	47¼	47¾	..
Sao Paulo	2	Q. Apl.	138¾	119½	113	114¾	6.9
Rio.....		....	46	37	29¼	34	....
Ohio....		....	30¾	21	20¼	20½	....

OTTAWA SHAREHOLDERS OF COBALT LAKE MINE MEET

The shareholders of the Cobalt Lake Mining Company, living in Ottawa and the Ottawa Valley, held a meeting in that city on Saturday night to decide what action to take at the annual meeting in Toronto. The report of the mine, made by Mr. G. F. Henderson, vice-president of the company, was generally good, and pointed out that an agreement had been made with a smelting company of Swansea, Wales, to take all the less valuable ore, such as cobalt, arsenic, etc., and it was believed that the revenue from this would cover the running expenses and development of the mine in the future, and the richer ore would be profit.

A motion to change the headquarters from Toronto to Ottawa was defeated; the meeting favored the change, but not until the present litigations which the company was involved in were concluded. The meeting, in a motion, expressed its confidence in the present board of directors, and urged every shareholder to send in his proxies to one of the Ottawa directors as it was believed that the Florence Mining Company was making an effort to get control of the board.

BIG ENGINEERING FIRM IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

Edinburgh, Feb. 17.—The big engineering firm of Bruce Peebles & Co. called a meeting of its shareholders on Saturday for the purpose of arranging a liquidation. The trouble of the firm is attributed to the lack of working capital. The company has immense contracts on hand, notably the great Shanghai dock, and it recently concluded a contract of $10,000,000 for street railway construction in Moscow. There There was American competition for this last mentioned business. The directors of the company hope to find a method of reorganization.

SOMEONE UNLOADED A STOCK OF ROLLED OATS

There was a lot of talk among millers a little while ago, when the trade was expecting an easier market, predicting an advance of 12½c over the then ruling price of $2.75 per bag for rolled oats. These veiled hints precipitated some buyers into the market but the advance didn't come, and the cost to the dealer is unchanged. Jobbers are quoting $2.85 to $2.90, but the demand is only fair.

DISPOSITION OF THE 1907 WHEAT CROP.

Goodly Proportion Remains at Country Points of 64 Million Bushel Totai.

According to the latest circular issued by the North-West Grain Dealers' Association, the total wheat crop of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1907 was 64,025,000 bushels. The figures are as follows:

In farmers' hands to be marketed, after allowing for seed: Wheat, 5,775,000 bush.; oats, 3,450,000 bushels; barley, 330,000 bushels; flax, 158,000 bushels.

In store at country places: Wheat, 6,230,000 bush.; oats, 1,400,000 bush.; barley, 120,000 bush.; flax, 20,000 bush.

Used by country mills (Sept. 1 to Feb. 16): Wheat, 3,000,000 bush.

In transit, not inspected: Wheat, 500,000 bush.

Sold in Winnipeg: Wheat, 350,000 bush.

Inspected to date: Wheat, 37,200,000 bush.

Allow for seed, 11,000,000 bush., total wheat crop, 64,025,000.

DOMINION COAL CO. MEETING ON MARCH 5.

A Leading Bank May Interest Itself in Bringing About a Settlement.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Coal Company is called for March 5 next, at which the different reports for the year will be presented.

It is understood that the financial statement will show the company to have had a fairly prosperous year, at the mines, notwithstanding the fact that its litigation with the Dominion Iron and Steel Company has proved a rather expensive procedure.

There are stories on the 'street' regarding the possibility of lively proceedings at this meeting, as it is well known that certain of the leading shareholders are adverse to the continuation of the law suit against the Steel Corporation.

Several of these gentlemen have expressed their opinions freely in this regard, and it is expected that they are likely to say 'something' at the forthcoming meeting.

It was stated this morning that interests close to a leading St. James street bank are endeavoring to arrange a settlement and it would not be surprising if an important announcement was shortly made.

'LYMANS, LIMITED' IS OLD FIRM'S NEW NAME.

Well Known Local Drug Concern Incorporated With $1,000,000 Capital.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—A million dollar company, to be known as 'Lymans, Limited,' with head office at Montreal, was granted incorporation under letter patent last week, with authority to manufacture and deal in all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise, including more especially all forms of liquids, drugs, spices, chemicals, patent and proprietary articles, scientific apparatus, surgical instruments and druggists' sundries and supplies, and to carry on any business, whether manufacturing or otherwise germane to the purposes and objects above set forth, and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company.

The incorporators are Messrs. Henry Herbert Lyman, Arthur Lyman, Walter Ernest Lyman, Albert Clarence Lyman, and George Philip Watt, all of Montreal.

MACKAYS ARE DOING A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Annual Meeting Held at Boston When Reports for Year Were Presented.

Nothwithstanding the financial and industrial depression which has prevailed throughout the United States during the past six months, the Mackay companies have done a fairly good year's business, as evidenced by the splendid reports presented at the annual meeting held in Boston on Saturday afternoon last.

Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, the president, said that, notwithstanding the financial troubles and business depression, the Mackay companies and its allied companies, during each month of the past three months, have been and still are earning more than the amount necessary for the dividends on the preferred and common shares of the Mackay companies.

The report, signed by the seven trustees, stated that the Mackay companies still owns the whole or part of the capital stock of one hundred and two prosperous cable, telegraph and telephone companies in the United States, Canada and Europe, including the entire capital stock of the Commercial Cable Company and the various companies constituting the land line system, known as the Postal Telegraph.

The outstanding preferred shares ($50,000,000), have not been increased during the past year, and the outstanding common shares $41,280,400), have not been increased during the past three years.

Dividends have been regularly paid on the preferred shares since April, 1904, at the rate of four percent per annum, payable quarterly. Dividends have been regularly paid on the common shares since January, 1905, such dividends having been increased to four percent per annum, payable quarterly, commencing July, 1906. The shares were listed on the Boston Stock Exchange on April 3, 1907, and on the London Stock Exchange on May 22, 1907. They are now listed on the stock exchanges of New York, London, Toronto, Montreal and Boston.

GRAND TRUNK DIVIDEND

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 14—The Grand Trunk Railway announces a dividend at the rate of three percent on the third preference, and carries forward £6,700.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

The strength of the market for Ontario wheat patents is the principal feature in the flour situation to-day. Spring wheat grades are steady on a fair inquiry.

Millers are supposed to be holding out for $2.75 per bag for carload lots of rolled oats, but it is reported that this price has been 'cut' in several instances. Jobbers are quoting $2.85 to $2.90.

There is a fairly good inquiry for oats on this market, and quotations are No. 2 Easterns, 52c; No. 3, 50c; No. 4, 48c; rejected, 47c, and Manitoba rejected, 49c to 49½c per bushel.

Bran and shorts are moving fairly well, and prices are unchanged.

The best grades of hay are very firm on light holdings, and smaller deliveries, the latter being partly due to the poor state of the roads. Low grades are plentiful and weak.

Holders of the finest grades of creamery, September and early fall make, are getting 30c and 31c per pound on the market. There is practically no fresh made winter stock coming on, and prices are nominal at 28c to 29c. Dairy rolls are being delivered, but only in moderate quantities; prices range from 24c to 25c for tubs and boxes, to 25c to 26c for Western rolls.

The cheese market is firm, and there is a better feeling in evidence, though trade is quiet. Holders are asking 13¾c for finest Ontario colored, and 13 1-8c for white grades. Some lots of Township cheese are quoted at 12¾c to 13c.

The fact that new laid eggs from Chicago can be laid down here at 24½c to 25c, cases free, has had a weakening influence on local values, and to-day jobbers are quoting from 28c to 30c for eggs, which, if they were only obtainable from home sources, would be worth 38c to 40c per dozen. The American egg is smaller, but price seems to count more than quality, and the imported article brings about the same price as the domestic.

Limed and pickled stock is quoted at 21c to 22c, and selects at 26c per dozen.

There is no very noticeable change in the potato market to-day. Buyers in the country have some lots on hand that they purchased at the recent high prices, and they are not likely to lower their quotations till they get rid of what they have in store. On this market prices range from $1 to $1.10 per bag for white, ex-store, and as high as $1.20 for some particularly fine Green Mountain variety from New Brunswick. Reds are quoted at 90c, and carload lots of whites are offered at 90c to 95c, and reds at 75c per 90 pounds.

Beans are decidedly firmer on higher quotations from country points, and dealers here are asking $1.75 to $1.80 per bushel on track and $1.90 in a jobbing way.

Very heavy deliveries during the past four or five days have had a depressing effect on the value of live hogs, and the abundance of the supplies, it is reported that 3,000 hogs have come in at the Point alone since Thursday, has put buyers in a strong position.

The ruling price to-day was $6 per 100 pounds for long run hogs, but sales were made at fractionally lower figures also.

There is no change in the quotation of $8.50 to $8.75 per hundredweight so far on abattoir dressed stock. A good inquiry is reported.

Cured and smoked meats are in good demand at this season, and prices are steady.

Lard is firm, and a good inquiry is reported from large consumers.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.10; second patents, $3.90; winter wheat patents, $3.90; straight rollers, $3 to $3.25; in bags, $2.30 to $2.45; extra $1.50 to $1.90.

ROLLED OATS—$2.75 to $2.90 in bags of 90 lbs.

OATS—No. 2, 52c; No. 3, 50; No. 4, 48c; rejected, 47c; Manitoba rejected, 49c to 49½c.

CORNMEAL — $1.60 to $1.70 per bag, granulated, $1.60.

MILLFEED—Ontario bran in bags, $23, shorts, $24 to $25; Manitoba bran in bags, $22 to $22.50; shorts, $23.50 to $24.50.

BEANS — Prime pea beans, in jobbing lots at $1.90 per bushel.

POTATOES—95c to $1.10 per bag of 90 lbs., in jobbing lots.

PEAS — Boiling, in broken lots, $1.20 to $1.20 per bushel.

HAY—No. 1, $15.50 to $16.50 per ton on track; No. 2, $13.50 to $14.50; clover, $11 to $12; clover mixed, $12.50 to $13.50.

PROVISIONS — Barrels, short cut mess, $22.50 to $23; ¼ brls., $11.75 to $12.25; clear fat back, $23.20 to $24.50; long cut heavy mess, $21 to $24; half brls. do., $10.50 to $11.25; dry salt long clear backs, 10½c to 11½c, brls., plate beef, $12.50 to $13; half barrels do., $6.25 to $6.75; brls., heavy mess beef, $10 to $11; ½ brls., do., $5.50 to $6; compound lard, 10c to 11c; pure lard, 12½c to 13c; kettle rendered, 12½c to 13c, 14½c to 15½c; fresh killed abattoir 13c; hams, 12c to 13½c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 14c to 15c; windsor bacon, 15c to 16c; backs, $8.50 to $8.75; live, $5.90 to $6.00.

EGGS—Pickled and cold storage, 21c to 22c per dozen; new laid, 30c.

BUTTER—Fall grades, 30c to 31c; fresh receipts, 28c to 29c; dairy, 24c to 26c.

CHEESE—12¾c to 13¾c.

MONTREAL STOCKS OF GRAIN IN STORE

The following table shows the stocks of grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:

	Feb. 15, 1908.	Feb. 8, 1908.	Feb. 16, 1907.
Wheat, bush.	80,123	81,705	19,795
Corn, bush.	68,446	69,264	33,331
Peas, bush.	13,947	13,026	24,300
Oats, bush.	122,562	158,717	113,229
Barley, bush. .. .	99,226	93,503	46,472
Buckwheat bush.	28,964	29,602	21,406
Flaxseed, bush ..	61,300	65,237	92,983
Flour, brls.	50,150	53,281	46,989
Meal, brls.	235	200	713

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Feb. 14.

Prices at the Bonsecourse market this morning showed little change from last week. Oats sold at $1.05 to $1.10 per bag; $1.20 to $1.40 per bag was asked for buckwheat; potatoes sold at 85c for 80 lb. bag; beets and turnips were quoted at 60c do.; carrots, 50c do.; parsnips, 60c do.; onions, 80c to $1 do.; cabbages, 80c to $1.20 the doz.; celery, 50c to $1 per dozen; pork carcasses, 9c to 9½c per lb.; good stock at 8c to 8¼c do.; pork pieces, 10c to 14c do.; beef hindquarters, 5½c to 7½c do.; fronts, 4c to 5c do.; mutton, 8c to 10c do.; dressed turkeys, 16 to 18c do.; geese, 11c to 13c do.; ducks and chickens, 12c to 16c do.; tub butter, 25c to 28c per lb.; print butter, 25c to 35c do.; new laid eggs, 40c to 50c per dozen; older eggs, 30c do.; apples, $2.50 to $4.50 the barrel; fresh cranberries, $9 to $10 do.; Valencia oranges, $3 for 420s; California oranges, $2.75 to $3 the box; lemons, $2.50 do.; bananas, $1.50 to $2.50 the bunch; hay, $15 to $17 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $5 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Feb. 17.

The receipts of live stock at the Point St. Charles yards this morning were 1,800 cattle, 104 sheep and lambs, 1,200 hogs, 64 calves.

Cattle sold at 4¾c to 5c per pound for prime steers, 3½ to 4¼c for medium, and 3c for common.

Sheep brought 4¼c to 4½c, and lambs, 6c to 6½c per pound.

Hogs were quoted at $6 per 100 pounds.

Calves brought $3 to $10 each, according to size and condition.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—In spite of considerable freer offerings at the City Cattle Market to-day, prices showed little falling off. For yesterday and to-day the run was 141 cars, and more were expected in this afternoon. This number of cars represented 2,651 cattle, 1,016 sheep, 1,000 hogs and 730 calves.

Not many export cattle were offered, but there is still a demand for them, and a few picked ones sold as high as $5.20. Other choice exporters sold for $4.75 to $5.15.

There were plenty of good butchers' cattle offered this morning, and prices eased off a bit, $5 being the highest price for picked butchers'. Straight loads of choice cattle brought from $4.50 to $4.90; medium, $3.90 to $4.40, and common from $3.40 to $3.70.

Good cows were a little weaker than on Tuesday, choice bringing from $3.50 to $4. Medium and common cows were, if anything, stronger, medium selling at $3.25 to $3.50, and common at $2.50 to $3.25.

Very few stockers were on the market, and the prices of what there were, were unchanged. A lot of 50 sold for $3 to $3.60.

There was a good supply of calves and, while prices did not decline, trade was slow. Sheep were steady at former prices, and were in good demand. The trade in lambs, both grain-fed and common, was slower this morning, but prices were unchanged.

The price of hogs is reported unchanged by the Harris Abattoir Company. The market is weak, owing to the large numbers offering.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 17.—Cattle receipts, 4,200 head, fairly active; cows and bulls steady, others 10c to 15c lower; and prime steers, $5.60 to $5.85; shipping, $5.00 to $5.50; butchers, $4.50 to $5.75; heifers, $3.50 to $5.25; cows, $3.00 to $4.75; bulls, $3.25 to $4.75; stockers and feeders, $4.00 to $4.90; stock heifers, $2.50 to $3.00; fresh cows and springers, active and $2.00 lower; $20 to $56.

Veals, receipts, 1,200 head, active and steady, $5 to $8.50.

Hogs, receipts, 17,000 head, fairly active and 5c higher; heavy, $4.60 to $4.65; medium, $4.60 to $4.65; a few at $4.70; yorkers, $4.60 to $4.65; pigs, $4.60 to $4.60; roughs, $3.80 to $4.10; stags, $3.00 to $3.25; dairies, $4.50 to $4.60.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 22,000 head; sheep active, wethers steady, others 10c to 15c lower; lambs, slow and 5c lower; lambs, $5 to 7.30; yearlings, $6.25 to $6.50; wethers, $5.50 to $6.00; ewes, $5.25 to $5.50; sheep, mixed, $2 to $6.65.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 38,000; weak to 10c lower; beeves, $3.85 to $6; cows and heifers, $1.80 to $4.75; Texans, $3.60 to $4.50; calves, $5.25 to $7; westerners, $4 to $4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.70 to $4.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 44,000; 5c higher; light, $4.10 to $4.35; mixed, $4.15 to $4.40; heavy $4.20 to $4.45; rough, $4.20 to $4.25; pigs, $3.60 to $4.20; bulk of sales, $4.30 to $4.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; steady; native, $3.25 to $5.35; western, $3.25 to $5.25; yearlings, $5.60 to $6.30; lambs, $5 to $6.90; western, $5 to $7.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Feb. 6.—To-day's supply of beasts compared with Thursday last, showed a decrease of 60 head, the majority consisting of fat cows and bulls, which met slow trade at last Monday's values. Top prices paid per 8 lbs., as follows:—Fat cows, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; fat bulls, 2s 8d to 3s 2d. No sheep were offered for sale today. Calf trade not worth noting. Total supply: Beasts, 70; calves, 5; milch cows, 5.

London, Feb. 6.—Good supplies, and trade continues low, but firm for mutton. English beef, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s; shorts, 3s 2d to 3s 5d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; do., seconds, 2s 5d to 3s 7d; do., forequarters, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 8d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 5s to 5s 4d; do., tegs, to 5s 4d; do., ewes, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; English wedders, 4s 6d to 5s; do., ewes, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; Argentine sheep—Antwerp killed, 4s to 4s 4d; English lamb, 6s 8d to 7s; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; extreme, 5s; English pork, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; Dutch do., 3s 6d to 4s per 8 lbs.

COLD WEATHER CAUSED LOCAL POTATO FAMINE.

Prices to 1.30 But Values are Resuming Ordinary Levels Again.

The result of the cold and snow that descended upon the land a week or so ago and prevented the loading and forwarding of theusual shipments of potatoes from producing points, was that wholesale prices here rose to $1.30 per bag, ad business was effectively checked. No buyer would take more than a bag or two at such an extreme figure, as it was obvious that a return to normal weather conditions would cause an almost immediate resumption of shipments, and greatmany of the small retailers, preferring not to take any risks, kept out of the farket entirely, knowing that potatoes would not move very freely at such a high figure.

Naturally the $1.30 quotation did not hold for any length of time, and the volume of business at that figure was small, but good stock sold freely at $1.10, a price which held prices for a while.

The weather has been more favorable during the last few days, and the conditions have greatly improved, so much so that the jobbing price has been reduced to 95c to $1.05 per bag and, in view of advices of shipments, and reports of cars loading, there is every prospect that Monday will see a return to the quotations that were in force before the disturbance.

Some inferior grades have been selling at 75c to 85c, but good, sound stock, free from frost, is easily disposed of at the higher price, the consumptive demand being very good again at the more reasonable level of values.

C.P.R. EARNINGS DECREASED $39,000

C.P.R. traffic earnings for the second week in February decreased $39,000.

Fortunes Are Made Daily

By investing in high class

MONTREAL REAL ESTATE and WESTERN TOWNSITE SECURITIES.

Terms: One-fourth down, balance payable in 30-60-90 days.

Write for free circular. References given.

BENJAMIN BURLAND,

303 Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

Agents wanted in every town.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Hamilton, Feb. 15.—White wheat, per bushel, 93c to 93c; red wheat, 92c to 93c; spring wheat, 90c to 92c; peas, 80c to 81c; barley, 68c to 70c; oats, 51c to 52c; corn, 61c to 62c; clover seed, $9 to $10; timothy seed, $1.25 to $2.25; white wheat flour, per brl., $4.30 to $4.60; strong bakers,, $4.50 to $4.80; dressed hogs, per cwt., $7 to $7.25; appel, per bog of a bushel and a half, $1 to $1.75; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 85c to $1; butter, in rolls, per lb., 24c to 25c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 20c to 22c; eggs, per dozen, 20c to 28c.

Ingersoll, Feb. 17.—White wheat, 91c to 93c; red fall do., 91c to 93c; peas, 70c to 75c; barley, 52c to 55c; oats, 45c to 47c; corn, 66c to 70c; oatmeals, $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.75 to $4; flour, $2.60 to $2.85 per cwt.; bran, $23 to $24 per ton; chorts, $24 to $26 per ton; butter, 30c to 32c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 35c per lb.; eggs, 28c to 32c per dozen; potatoes, 85c to 95c per bag; live hogs, $4.75 to $5 per cwt; hay, $15 to $16 per ton; hides, $3 to $10 per cwt.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—The continued rain of last night and this morning kept the farmers away from the market to-day. Those who brought supplies made it worth their while in the selling, for prices were high in general. For beef hinds they were asking as high as $7.50, and for beef fronts $5.50, an increase of 50 cents in the hundredweight. Butter was quoted at 32 and 33 cents for prints, and rolls only a shade lower. In oats there appeared to be a slight drop in price, the quotation being 50 cents a bushel, as compared with 52c last market day. There was no poultry in the farmers' sleighs, and with the hucksters, fresh killed were sold as high as 26 cents a pound. The quotations are: Veal, fronts, 6c to 7c; do., hinds, 10c to 11c; beef, per cwt., hinds, $7 to $7.50; do., fronts, $5; pork, light, $8.25 to $8.50; lamb, fronts, 8c to 09c; do., hinds, 10c to 12c; turkeys, fresh killed, 18c to 20c; chickens, per pair, $1.25 to $1.50; live fowl, per pair, 80c to $1; ducks, per pair, $1 to $1.25; geese, per lb., 12c; new laid eggs, 35c to 40c; print butter, 32c to 33c; creamery butter, 30c to 33c; tub butter, 28c to 29c; lard, per lb., 16c; oats, per bushel, 50c; hay, per ton, $17 to $19; straw, $8 to $10; potatoes, per bag, 80c o 90c; carrots, per bag, 50c to 60c; turnips, per bag, 50c to 60c; parsnips, per bag, 75c; onions, per bag, $1.35 to $1.75; celery, per dozen, 40c; cabbage, per doz., 72c to $1; beets, per bag, 70c; cauliflower, apiece, 20c.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—The markets opened this week rather dull, but with a fairly strong tone, and offerings at country points are reported to be very light. Export business under contract in wheat is heavy.

Prices are: Manitoba wheat, No. 1 northern, $1.18; No. 2 northern, $1.15; feed wheat 66c; No. 2 feed, 61c lake ports. Ontario wheat, No. 2 white, 95c to 96c outside; No. 2 red, 95c to 96c; No. 2 mixed, 94c; goose, 85c to 92c. Barley, No. 2, 71c to 73c, according to quality. Corn, No. 3 yellow, American, 62c to 62½c Toronto freights; old corn about 72c, none offering; inferior, 61½c to 62c. Peas, 85c to 86c. Rye, No. 2, 84c to 85c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 65½c to 66c. Oats, No. 2 white, 52c to 52½c outside, 53c to 54c on track, Toronto; No. 2 mixed, 49c to 50c outside. Flour, Manitoba patents, special brands, $6; seconds, $5.40; strong bakers, $5.30; winter wheat patents very dull around $3.50. Bran, full cars, $23.50 per ton; when part of a car the price ranges from $22.50 up. Shorts, $24, buyers' bags.

HOW WHEAT FLUCTUATED

Highest and lowest prices of Chicago and Winnipeg cash and future options for the week ending Feb. 15:

CHICAGO.

Day.	Option.	High.	Low.	Change.
Monday,	May..	97¼	96½	—1½
	July..	93¾	92⅝	— ⅞
Tuesday,	May..	96	94⅞	—1⅛
	July..	92¼	91	—1¼
Wednesday—Lincoln's Birthday; no markets.				
Thursday,	May..	95⅝	93¼	—2⅛
	July..	91⅝	90	—1¼
Friday,	May..	93*	92⅜	* ⅝
	July.	90⅜	89¼	*1⅛
Saturday,	May..	93⅞	92⅛	* ⅜
	July..	90⅝	90	* ⅝

WINNIPEG.

Day.	Option.	High.	Low.	Change.
Monday,	Feb...	107¾	107	— ¼
	May—	112	110⅞	—1⅛
	July..

A Victor of Salamis

BY WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS,

AUTHOR OF "A FRIEND OF CÆSAR," "GOD WILLS IT," "BELSHAZZAR," ETC.

". . . On the Ægean shore a city stands,
Built nobly, pure the air and light the soil,
Athens, the eye of Greece."

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SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

At the time when Greece lay under the fear of the Persian invasion, Glaucon, the Athenian, is Victor in the Isthmian games. His triumph, however, is cut short by the charge of treason, preferred against him by Democrates to cover his own treachery. The athlete, unable to prove his innocence, seeks safety in flight, and boards an outgoing merchantman. The boat is wrecked, and Glaucon is able to save the lives of two Orientals, who prove to be the Persian noble Mardonius and Artazostra, his wife, the sister of Xerxes. In reward Xerxes creates Glaucon a Persian Lord and loads him with honors. The long months of ease and luxury are disturbed at last by news from Athens that his wife Hermione is expected to marry Democrates, but Glaucon tries to stifle his pain in the company of Roxana, the beautiful sister of Mardonius.

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

The hosts gathered daily. Xerxes spent his time in dicing, hunting, drinking, or amusing himself with his favorite by-play, wood-carving. He held a few solemn state councils, at which he appeared to determine all things and was actually guided by Artabanus and Mardonius. Now, at last, all the colossal machinery which was to crush down Hellas was being set in motion. Glaucon learned how futile was Themistocles's hope of succor to Athens from the Sicilian Greeks, for—thanks to Mardonius's indefatigable diplomacy—it was arranged that the Phoenicians of Carthage should launch a powerful armament against the Sicilians, the same moment Xerxes descended on Sparta and Athens. With calm satisfaction Mardonius watched the completion of his efforts. All was ready—the army of hundreds of thousands, the twelve hundred warships, the bridges across the Hellespont, the canal at Mt. Athos. Glaucon's admiration for the son of Gobryas grew apace. Xerxes was the outward head of the attack on Hellas. Mardonius was the soul. He was the idol of the army—its best archer and rider. Unlike his peers, he maintained no huge harem of jealous concubines and conspiring eunuchs. Artazostra he worshipped. Roxana he loved. He had no time for other women. No servant of Xerxes seemed outwardly more obedient than he. Night and day he wrought for the glory of Persia. Therefore, Glaucon looked on him with dread. In him Themistocles and Leonidas would find a worthy foeman.

Daily Glaucon felt the Persian influence stealing upon him. He grew even accustomed to think of himself under his new name. Greeks wer about him; Demaratus, the outlawed 'half-king' of Sparta, and the sons of Hippias, late tyrant of Athens. He scorned the company of these renegades. Yet sometimes he would ask himself wherein was he better than they—had Democrates's accusation been true, could he have asked a greater reward from the Barbarian? And what he would do on the day of battle he did not dare to ask of his own soul.

* * * * * * *

Xerxes left Sardis with the host amidst the same splendor with which he had entered. Glaucon rode in the Life Guards, and saw royalty frequently, for the king loved to meet handsome men. Once he held the stirrup as Xerxes dismounted—an honor which provoked much envious grumbling. Artaxostra and Roxana travelled in their closed litters with the train of women and eunuchs which followed every Persian army. Thus the myriads rolled onward through Lydia and Mysia, drinking the rivers dry by their numbers; and across the immortal plains of Troy passed that army which was destined to do and suffer greater things than were wrought beside the poet-sung Simois and Scamander, till at last they came to the Hellespont, the green river seven furlongs wide, that sundered conquered Asia from the Europe yet to be conquered.

Here were the two bridges of ships, more than three hundred in each, held by giant cables, and which upbore a firm earthen road, protected by a high bulwark that the horses and camels might take no fright at the water. Here also the fleet met them—the armaments of the East, Phoenicians, Sicilians, Egyptians, Cyprians—more triremes and transports than had ever before ridden upon the seas. And as he saw all this power, all directed by one will, Glaucon grew even more despondent. How could puny, faction-rent Hellas bear up against this might? Only when he looked on the myriads passing, and saw how the captains swung long whips and cracked the lash across the backs of their spearmen, as over driven cattle, did a little comfort come. For he knew there was still a fire in Athens and Sparta, a fire not in Susa nor in Babylon, which kindled free souls and free hands to dare and do great things. 'Whom will the high Zeus prosper when the slaves of Xerxes stand face to face with men?'

A proud thought—but it ceased to comfort him, as all that afternoon he stood near the marble throne of the 'Lord of the World' when Xerxes overlooked his myriads while they filed by, watched the races of swift triremes, and heard the proud assurances of his officers that 'no king since the beginning of time, not Thothmes of Egypt, not Sennacherib of Assyria, not Cyrus nor Darius, had arrayed such hosts as his that day.'

That evening came, Glaucon was, after his wont, in the private pavilion of Mardonius—itself a palace walled with crimson tapestry in lieu of marble. He sat silent and moody for long, the bright fence of the ladies or of the bow-bearer seldom moving him to answer. And at last Artazostra could endure it no more.

'What has tied your tongue, Prexaspes? Surely my brother in one of his pleasantries, has not ordered that it be cut out? Your skin is too fair to let you be enrolled amongst his Libyan mutes.'

The Hellene answered with a pitiful attempt at laughter.

'Silent, am I? Then silent because I am admiring your noble ladyship's play of wit.'

Artazostra shook her head.

'Impossible. Your eyes were glazed like the blue of Egyptian beads. You were not listening to me. You were seeing sights and hearkening to voices far away.'

'You press me hard, lady,' he confessed; 'how can I answer? No man is master of his roving thoughts—at least, not I.'

'You were seeing Athens. Are you so enamored of your stony country that you believe no other land can be so fair?'

'Stony it is, lady—you have seen it—but there is no sun like the sun that gilds the Acropolis; no birds sing like the nightingales from the grove by the Cephissus; no trees speak with the murmur of the olives of Colonus, or on the hill slope at Eleusis-by-the-Sea. I can answer you in the words of Homer, the singer of Hellas, the words he sets on the tongue of a wanderer and outcast, even as I. "A rugged land, yet nurse of noble men, and for myself, I can see naught sweeter than a man's own country."'

The praise of his native land had brought the color into the cheeks of the Athenian, his voice rose to enthusiasm. He knew that Roxana was watching him intently.

'Beautiful it must be, dear Hellene she spoke, as she sat upon the footstool below the couch of her brother, 'yet you have not seen all the world. You have not seen the mystic Nile, Memphis, Thebes, and Sais, our wondrous cities; have not seen how the sun rises over the desert, how it turns the sand hills to red gold, how at sunset the cliffs glow like walls of beryl and sard and golden jasper.'

'Tell then of Egypt,' said Glaucon, clearly taking pleasure in the music of her voice.

'Not to-night. I have praised it before. Rather I will praise also the rose valleys of Persia and Bactria, whither Mardonius took me after my dear father died.'

'Are they very beautiful also?'

'Beautiful as the Egyptian's House of the Blessed, for those who have passed the dread bar of Osiris; beautiful as Airyana-Vaeya, the home land of the Aryans, whence Ahura-Mazda sent them forth. The winters are short, the summers bright and long. Neither too much rain nor burning heat. The Paradise by Sardis is nothing beside them. One breathes in the roses, and hearkens to the bulbuls—our Aryan nightingales—all day and all night long. The streams bubble with cool water. At Susa the palace is fairer than word may tell. Hither the court comes each summer from the tedious glories of Babylon. The columns of the palace reach up to heaven, but no walls engirdle them, only curtains green, white, and blue—whilst the warm sweet breeze blows always thither from green prairies.'

'You draw a picture fair as the plains of Elysium, dear lady,' spoke Glaucon, his own gaze following the light that burned in hers, 'and yet I would not seek refuge even in the king's court with all its beauty. There are times when I long to pray the god, "Give to me wings from Zeus's own bird, and let me go to the ends of the earth, and there in some charmed valley I may find at last the spring of Lethe water, the water of forgetfulness that gives peace."'

Roxana looked on him; pity was in her eyes, and he knew he was taking pleasure in her pitying.

'The magic water you ask is not to be drunk from goblets,' she answered him, 'but the charmed valley lies in the vales of Bactria, the "Roof of the World," high amid mountains crowned with immortal snows. Every good tree and flower are here, and here winds the mystic Oxus, the great river sweeping northward. And here, if anywhere, on Mazda's wide, green earth, can the trouble-tossed have peace.'

'Then is it so beautiful?' said the Athenian.

'Beautiful,' answered Mardonius and Artazostra together. And Roxana, with an approving nod from her brother, arose and crossed the tent where hung a simple harp.

'Will my Lord Prexaspes listen,' she asked, 'if I sing him one of the homely songs of the Aryans in praise of the vales of the Oxus? My skill is small.'

'It should suffice to turn the heart of Persephone, even as did Orpheus,' answered the Athenian, never taking his gaze from her.

The soft light of the swinging lamps, the heavy fragrance of the frankincense which smouldered on the brazier, the dark lustre of the singer's eyes—all held Glaucon as by a spell. Roxana struck the harp. Her voice was sweet, and more than desire to please throbbed through the strings and song.

'O far away is gliding
The pleasant Oxus's stream,
I see the green glades darkling,
I see the clear pools gleam.
I hear the bulbuls calling
From blooming tree to tree.
Wave, bird, and tree are singing,
"Away! ah, come with me!"

'By Oxus's stream is rising
Great Cyrus's marble halls;
Like rain of purest silver,
His tinkling fountain falls;
To his cool verdant arbours
What joy with thee to flee.
I'll join with the bird and river,
"Away! rest there with me!"

'Forget, forget old sorrows,
Forget the dear things lost!
There comes new peace, new brightness,
When darksome waves are crossed;
By Oxus's streams abiding,
From pang and strife set free,
I'll teach thee love and gladness,—
Rest there, for aye, with me!'

The light, the fragrance, the song so pregnant with meaning, all wrought upon Glaucon of Athens. He felt the warm glow in his cheeks; he felt subtle hands outstretching as if drawing forth his spirit. Roxana's eyes were upon him as she ended. Their gaze met. She was very fair, high-born, sensitive. She was inviting him to put away Glaucon the outcast from Hellas, to become body and soul Prexaspes the Persian, 'Benefactor of the King,' and sharer in all the glories of the conquering race. All the past seemed slipping away from him as unreal. Roxana stood before him in her dark Oriental beauty; Hermione was in Athens—and they were giving her in marriage to Democrates. What wonder he felt no mastery of himself, though all that day he had kept from wine?

'A simple song,' spoke Mardonius, who seemed marvellously pleased at all his sister did, 'yet not lacking its sweetness. We Aryans are without the elaborate music the Greeks and Babylonians affect.'

'Simplicity is the highest beauty,' answered the Greek, as if still in his trance, 'and when I hear Euphrosyne, fairest of the Graces, sing with the voice of Erato, the Song-Queen, I grow afraid. For a mortal may not hear things too divine and live.'

Roxana replaced the harp and made one of her inimitable Oriental courtesies, —a token at once of gratitude and farewell for the evening. Glaucon never took his gaze from her, until with a rustle and sweep of her blue gauze she had glided out of the tent. He did not see the meaning glances exchanged by Mardonius and Artazostra before the latter left them.

When the two men were alone, the bow-bearer asked a question.

'Dear Prexaspes, do you not think I should bless the twelve archangels I possess so beautiful a sister?'

'She is so fair, I wonder that Zeus does not haste from Olympus to enthrone her in place of Hera.'

The bow-bearer laughed.

'No, I crave for her only a mortal husband. Though there are few in Persia, in Media, in the wide East, to whom I dare intrust her. Perhaps,'—his laugh grew lighter,—'I would do well to turn my eyes westward.'

Glaucon did not see Roxana again the next day nor for several following, but in those days he thought much less on Hermione and on Athens.

CHAPTER XVIII.

DEMOCRATE'S TROUBLES RETURN.

All through that year to its close and again to the verge of springtime the sun made violet haze upon the hills and pure fire of the bay at Eleusis-by-the-Sea. Night by night the bird song would be stilled in the old olives along the dark waters. There Hermione would sit looking off into the void, as many another in like plight has sat and wearily waited, asking of the night and the sea the questions that are never answered. As the bay shimmered under the light of morning, she could gaze toward the brown crags of Salamis and the open Aegian beyond. The waves kept their abiding secret. The tall triremes, the red-sailed fishers' boats, came and went from the havens of Athens, but Hermione never saw the ship that had borne away her all.

The roar and scandal following the unmasking of Glaucon had long since abated. Hermippus—himself full five years grayer on account of the calamity—had taken his daughter again to quiet Eleusis, where there was less to remind her of that terrible night at Colonus. She spent the autumn and winter in an unbroken shadow life, with only her mother and old Cleopis for companions. Reasons not yet told to the world gave her a littlehope and comfort. But in mere desire to make her dark cloud break, her parents were continually giving Hermione pain. She guessed it long before her father's wishes passed beyond vaguest hints. She heard him praising Democrates, his zeal for Athens and Hellas, his fair worldly prospects, and there needed no diviner to reveal Hermippus's hidden meaning. Once she overheard Cleopis talking with another maid.

'Her Ladyship has taken on terribly, to be sure, but I told her mother "when a fire blazes too hot, it burns out simply the faster." Democrates is just the man to console in another year.'

'Yes,' answered the other wiseacre, 'she's far too young and pretty to stay unwedded very long. Aphrodite didn't make her to sit as an old maid carding wool and munching beans. One can see Hermippus's and Lysistra's purpose with half an eye.'

'Cleopis, Nania, what is this vile tattling that I hear?'

The young mistress's eyes blazed fury. Nania turned pale. Hermione was quite capable of giving her a sound whipping, but Cleopis mustered a bold front and a ready lie:

'Ei! dear little lady, don't flash up so! I was only talking with Nania about how Phryne the scullion maid was making eyes at Scylax the groom.'

'I heard you quite otherwise,' was the nigh tremulous answer. 'But Hermione was not anxious to push matters to an issue. From the moment of Glaucon's downfall she had believed—what even her own mother had mildly derided—that Democrates had been the author of her husband's ruin. And now that the intent of her parents ever more clearly dawned on her, she was close upon despair. Hermippus, however,—whatever his purpose,—was considerate, nay kindly. He regarded Hermione's feelings as pardonable, if not laudable. He would wait for time to soothe her. But the consciousness that her father purposed such a fate for her, however far postponed, was enough to double all the unanswered longing, the unstilled pain.

Glaucon was gone. And with him gone, could Hermione's sun ever rise again? Could she hope, across the end of the aeons, to clasp hands even in the dim House of Hades with her glorious husband? If there was chance thereof, dark Hades would grow bright as Olympus. How gladly she would fare out to the shade land, when Hermes led down his troops of helpless dead.

'Downward, down the long dark pathway,
Past Oceanus's great streame,
Past the White Rock, past the Sun's gates,
Downward to the land of Dreams:
There they reach the wide dim borders
Of the fields of asphodel,
Where the spectres and the spirits
Of wan, outworn mortals dwell.'

But was this the home of Glaucon the Fair; should the young, the strong, the pure in heart, share one condemnation with the mean and the guilty? Homer the Wise left all hid. Yet he told of some not doomed to the common lot. Thus ran the promise to Menelaus, espoused to Helen.

'Far away the gods shall bear you:
To the fair Elysian plains,
Where the time fleets gladly, swiftly,
Where bright Rhadamanthus reigns:
Snow is not, nor rain, nor winter,
But clear zephyrs from the west,
Singing round the streams of Ocean
Round the islands of the Blest.'

Was the pledge for Menelaus only? The boats came, the boats went, on the blue. But as the spring grew warm, Hermione thought less of them, less almost of the last dread vision of Glaucon.

* * * * * * *

The cloud of the Persian hung ever darkening over Athens. Continual rumors made Xerxes's power terrible even beyond fact. It was hard to go on eating, drinking, frequenting the jury or the gymnasium, when men knew to a certainty the coming summer would bring Athens face to face with slavery or destruction. Wise men grew silent. Fools took to carousing to banish care. But one word not the frailest uttered—'submission.' Worldly prudence forbade that. The women would have stabbed the craven to death with their bodkins. For the women were braver than the men. They knew the fate of conquered Ionia; for the men only merciful death, for the women the living death of the Persian harems and indignities words may not utter. Whether Hellas forsook her or aided, Athens had chosen her fate. Xerxes might annihilate her. Conquer her he could not.

Yet the early spring came back sweetly as ever. The warm breeze blew from Egypt. Philomela sang in the olive groves. The snows on Pentelicus faded. Around the city ran bands of children singing the 'swallow's song,' and beseeching the spring donation of honey cakes:—

'She is here, she is here, the swallow;
Fair seasons bringing—fair seasons to follow.'

And many a housewife, as she rewarded the singers, dropped a silent tear, wondering whether another spring would see the innocents anywhere save in a Persian slave-pen, or, better fate, in Orchus.

Yet to one woman that spring there came consolation. On Hermippus's door hung a glad olive wreath. Hermione had borne a son. 'The fairest babe she had ever seen,' cried the midwife. 'Phoenix,' the mother called him, 'for in him shall Glaucon the Beautiful live again.' Democrates sent a runner every day to Eleusis to inquire for Hermione until all danger was passed. On the 'name-day,' ten days after the birth, he was absent from the gathering of friends and kinsmen, but sent a valuable statuette to Hermione, who left it, however, to her father to thank him.

The day after Phoenix was born old Conon, Glaucon's father, died. The old man had never recovered from the blow given by the dishonorable death of the son with whom he had so lately quarrelled. He left a great landed estate at Marathon to his new-born grandson. The exact value thereof Democrates inquired into sharply, and when a distant cousin talked of contesting the will, the orator announced he would defend the infant's rights. The would-be plaintiff withdrew at once, not anxious to cross swords with this favorite of the juries, and everybody said that Democrates was showing a most scrupulous regard for his unfortunate friend's memory.

Indeed, seemingly, Democrates ought to have been the happiest man in Athens. He had been elected 'strategus,' to serve on the board of generals along with Themistocles. He had plenty of money, and gave great banquets to this or that group of prominent citizens. During the winter he had asked Hermippus for his daughter in marriage. The Eumolpid told him that since Glaucon's fearful end, he was welcome as a son-in-law. Still he could not conceal that Hermione never spoke of him save in hate, and in view of her then delicate condition it was well not to press the matter. The orator had seemed well content. 'Woman's fantasies would wear away in time.' But the rumor of this negotiation, outrunning truth, grew into the lying report of an absolute betrothal—the report which was to drift to Asia and turn Glaucon's heart to stone, gossip having always wrought more harm than malignant lying.

Yet flies were in Democrates's sweet ointment. He knew Themistocles hardly trusted him as frankly as of yore. Little Simonides, a man of wide influence and keen insight, treated him very coldly. Cimon had cooled also. But worse than all was a haunting dread. Democrates knew, if hardly another in Hellas, that the Cyprian—in other words Mardonius—was safe in Asia, and likewise that he had fled on the 'Solon.' Mardonius, then, had escaped the storm. What if the same miracle had saved the outlaw? What if the dead should awake? The chimera haunted Democrates night and day.

Still he was beginning to shake off his terrors. He believed he had washed his hands fairly clean of his treason, even if the water had cost his soul. He joined with all his energies in seconding Themistocles. His voice was loudest at the Pynx, counselling resistance. He went on successful embassies to Sicyon and Aegina to get pledges of alliance. In the summer he did his uttermost to prepare the army which Themistocles and Evaenetus the Spartan led to defend the pass of Tempe. The expedition sailed amid high hopes for a noble defence of Hellas. Democrates was proud and sanguine. Then, like a thunderbolt, there came one night a knock at his door. Bias led to his master no less a visitor than the sleek and smiling Phoenician—Hiram.

The orator tried to cover his terrors by windy bluster. He broke in before the Oriental could finish his elaborate salaam.

'Of all the harpies and gorgons you are the least welcome. Were you not warned when you fled Athens for Argos never to show your face in Attica again?'

'Your Excellency said so,' was the bland reply.

'Admirably you obey it. It remains for me to reward the obedience. Bias, go to the street; summon two Scythian watchmen.'

The Thracian darted out. Hiram simply stood with hands folded.

'It is well, Excellency, the lad is gone. I have many things to say in confidence to your Nobility. At Lacedaemon my Lord Lycon was gracious enough to give certain commands for me to transmit to you.'

'Commands? To me? Earth and gods! am I to be commanded by an adder like you? You shall pay for this on the rack.'

'Your slave thinks otherwise,' observed Hiram, humbly. 'If your Lordship will deign to read this letter, it will save your slave many words and your Lordship many cursings.'

He knelt again before he offered a papyrus. Democrates would rather have taken fire, but he could not refuse. And thus he read:—

'Lycon of Lacedaemon to Democrates of Athens, greeting:—Can he who Medizes in the summer Hellenize in the spring? I know your zeal for Themistocles. Was it for this we plucked you back from exposure and ruin? Do, then, as Hiram bids you, or repay the money you clutched so eagerly. Fail not, or rest confident all the documents you betrayed shall go to Hypsichides the First Archon, your enemy. Use, then, your eloquence on Attic juries! But you will grow wise; what need of me to Polyphemus you cal your master there

'From Sparta, on the festival of Bellerophon, in the ephorship of Theudas.—Chaire!'

Democrates folded the papyrus and stood long, biting his whitened lips in silence. Perhaps he had surmised the intent of the letter the instant Hiram extended it.

'What do you desire?' he said, thickly, at last.

'Let my Lord then hearken—' began the Phoenician, to be interrupted by the sudden advent of Bias.

'The Scythians are at the door, kyrie,' he was shouting; 'shall I order them in and drag this lizard out by the tail?'

'No, in Zeus's name, no! Bid them keep without. And do you go also. This honest fellow is on private business which only I must hear.'

Bias slammed the door. Perhaps he stood listening. Hiram, at least, glided nearer to his victim and spoke in a smooth whisper, taking no chances of an eavesdropper.

'Excellency, the desire of Lycon is this. The army has been sent to Trempe. At Lacedaemon Lycon used all his power to prevent its despatch, but Leonidas is omnipotent to-day in Sparta, and besides, since Lycon's calamity at the Isthmia, his prestige, and therefore his influence, is not a little abated. Nevertheless, the army must be recalled from Tempe.'

'And the means?'

'Yourself, Excellency. It is within your power to find a thousand good reasons why Themistocles and Evaenetus should retreat. And you will do so at once, Excellency.'

'Do not think you and your accursed masters can drive me from infamy to infamy. I can be terrible, if pushed to bay.'

'Your Nobility has read Lycon's letter,' observed the Phoenician, with folded arms.

There was a sword lying on the tripod by which Democrates stood; he regretted for all the rest of his life that he had not seized it and ended the snake-like Oriental then and there. The impulse came, and went. The opportunity never returned. The orator's head dropped down upon his breast.

'Go back to Sparta, go back instantly,' he spoke in a hoarse whisper. 'Tell that Polyphemus you call you master there that I will do his will. And tell him, too, that if ever the day comes for vengeance on him, on the Cyprian, on you—my vengeance will be terrible.'

'Your slave's ears bear the first part of your message with joy.'—Hiram's smile never grew broader—'the second part, which my Lord speaks in anger—I will forget.'

'Go! go!' ordered the orator, furiously. He clapped his hands. Bias re-entered.

'Tell the constables I don't need them. Here is an obol apiece for their trouble. Conduct this man out. If he comes hither again, do you and the other slaves beat him till there is not a whole spot left on his body.'

Hiram's genuflexion was worthy of Xerxes's court.

'My Lord, as always,' was his parting compliment, 'has shown himself exceeding wise.'

Thus the Oriental went. In what a mood Democrates passed the remaining day needs only scant wits to guess. Clearer, clearer in his ears was ringing Aeschylus's song of the Furies. He could not silence it.

'With sourge and with ban
We prostrate the man
Who with smooth-woven wile
And a fair-faced smile
Hath planted a snare for his friend!
Though fleet, we shall find him;
Though strong, we shall bind him,
Who planted a snare for his friend!'

He had intended to be loyal to Hellas—to strive valiantly for her freedom—and now! Was the Nemesis coming upon him, not in one great clap, but stealthily, finger by finger, cubit by cubit, until his soul's price was to be utterly paid? Was this the beginning of the recompense for the night scene at Colonus?

The next morning he made a formal visit to the shrine of the Furies in the hill of Areopagus. 'An old vow, too long deferred in payment, taken when he joined in his first contest on the Bema,' he explained to friends, when he visited this uncanny spot.

Few were the Athenians who would pass that cleft in the Areopagus where the 'Avengers' had their grim sanctuary without a quick motion of the hands to avert the evil eye. Thieves and others of evil conscience would make a wide circuit rather than pass this abode of Alecto, Megaera, and Tisiphone, pitiless pursuers of the guilty. The terrible sisters hounded a man through life, and after death to the judgment bar of Minos. With reason, therefore, the guilty dreaded them.

Democrates had brought the proper sacrifices—two black rams, which were duly slaughtered upon the little altar before the shine and sprinkled with sweetened water. The priestess, a gray hag herself, asked her visitor if he would enter the cavern and proffer his petition to the mighty goddesses. Leaving his friends outside, the orator passed through the door which the priestess seemed to open in the side of the cave. He saw only a jagged, unhewn cranny, barely tall enough for a man to stand upright and reaching far into the sculptured rock. No image: only a few rough votive tablets set up by a grateful suppliant for some mercy from the awful goddesses.

'If you would pray here, kyrie,' said the hag, 'it is needful that I go forth and close the door. The holy Furies love the dark, for is not their home in Tartarus?'

(To be Continued.)

PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

BLOWN AWAY.

'I'm tired of everything, mamma. Do tell me what to do,' said Beth Lincoln, coming into the room where her mother was sitting.

'Why not play basket-ball with me?'

'With you, mamma? I didn't know you could play basket-ball.'

'Why not? I have balls in the yarn basket, and I am going to weave the yarn in and out over this ball,' said Mrs. Lincoln, smiling and holding up a wooden ball, over which she stretched the heel of Madge's little stocking.

'Oh, that kind! I don't call that play,' said Beth.

'You and your friend Nellie had a nice time yesterday playing you were a sewing circle, and why may I not play that my real work is play—basket-ball, for instance? I will toss a ball to you.'

Beth caught the ball, and said, as she came close to her mother: 'But, mamma, without joking, what can I do? I am tired of everything and everybody. Please tell me what I can do.'

'Is my daughter really tired of herself?' asked Mrs. Lincoln, with a slight emphasis on 'herself.'

'Why, yes. Didn't I say so, mamma?'

'How would it do to stop trying to please self, of which you are so tired?'

'Mamma, what do you mean?'

Just then dear little Madge came toddling into the room, and said, wistfully, 'I haven't any onea to play with.'

Mrs. Lincoln gave Beth a meaning look and said:

'How would it do for my big girl to get away from self, and amuse my little girl?'

Mrs. Lincoln was called from the room and she found two happy children when she returned half an hour later. What were they doing? Beth was blowing soap bubbles, and Madge was trying to catch them. Mrs. Lincoln stood for a moment in silence, thinking, 'What a beautiful picture!'

Beth looked up and saw her mother and said, 'Aren't the bubbles beautiful, mamma, and isn't Madge a dear?'

'I have two dears now; but what has become of that tired self?'

'Blown away, mamma, with the bubbles,' laughed Beth.—Michigan 'Christian Advocate.'

NATURAL
ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
SALT
INVIGORATING

NOW I AM WELL

THANKS TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



Eli, Manitoba.

I wish to state, for the sake of others who may be sufferers like I was, that I suffered from severe indigestion and constipation for years and that there was also womb trouble with unpleasant pains in my back which made me miserable, constantly. I tried physicians and took many remedies but I got no relief. I was induced to try "Fruit-a-tives" and I can truly say this was the first medicine that ever did me any good. "Fruit-a-tives" quickly relieved the constipation and indigestion and completely cured me of all symptoms of womb trouble. I cannot express too strongly my great gratitude to this medicine as I am as well now in every way as ever I was, thanks to "Fruit-a-tives". I can strongly recommend "Fruit-a-tives", it is easy to take and the effect is always mild like fruit.

(Sgd) MRS. M. BRELAND.
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Many women suffer with what the doctors call "Womb Trouble"—"Diseased Ovaries"—"Female Complaints" etc. — when Constipation is causing all the pain. Cure the liver and make the bowels move regularly with "Fruit-a-tives" and the "Womb Trouble" will be cured at the same time.

"Fruit-a-tives" — or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box 6 for $2.50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE WIND AND THE CLOUD

(By the Rev. Rocliffe Mackintosh, England.)

Text.—'He that observeth the wind shall not sow, and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap.—Eccles. xi., 4.

There is much that corresponds to cloud and wind in the present condition of the world and the church. There is a national temper revealing itself now and again that is not far removed from pure paganism. There is a society in our midst such as Father Vaughan denounces. There are the great masses outside the churches, and almost untouched by them, and what is worse, in the churches a strange lack of fire, passion and enthusiasm for the highest things. It is the day of the cynic and the pessimist. Men are depressed and discouraged.

This all means increasing difficulty in church work. Men are not so easily nor so permanently impressed as they used to be. There is a peculiar hardness and superficialness workers and preachers have to deal with. Success seems less certain than of old, the seed sown less fruitful. Men feel that much of their labor is in vain, and much of their strength spent for naught. Our text has a message under such conditions.

PARALYZING PESSIMISM.

I. It suggests the paralyzing effect of an undue regard for present circumstances. It is easy to say to ourselves, theology is in the melting-pot. We do not know where we are; we cannot take our bearings. The old has gone, or some of it, and the new is not yet formulated. We must hoist the flag of truce and think out our position; forgetting for the time being that devilishness will not regard such flag, will fire on any white flag. Some at least have come to such a state of mind and have slackened effort and in some cases abandoned it. Many have taken on a fatalistic turn of mind, saying, 'It really doesn't matter whether I do anything or not, it will all be the same in the end.' This cuts the nerve of enthusiasm for all great and noble causes. It is not simply fatalistic, but, surely, atheistic. It has largely come about by an undue regard for present outward circumstances, a too careful and exclusive scrutiny of our modern sky. 'He that observeth the wind shall not sow, and he that regardeth the cloud shall not reap.' We need emancipating here. Many feel the stress who have not given up the work.

To make too much of outward things, of untoward circumstances, is to quench enthusiasm. It is to take the heart out of the workers, to let them sink into mere mechanical routine without life and power. I am not saying that the critical faculty has no place and part in our outlook and work. It has a place, but not the large place it is often given in these days. One wonders what we shall come to, and what we shall be able to eat without fear that death lurketh in the pot, if the process of analysis goes on in the realm of our daily bread. Yes, indeed, criticism has its uses; but it also has its grave dangers. We may absorb so much time and thought on dry, arid negations that no strength is left for the positive things and the aggressive work the world needs.

Then it comes to this, that to wait until ideal conditions present themselves is to lose our opportunities. We shall never meet with conditions in all points ideally suitable. If we wait for such conditions we shall never do anything. If success could be demonstrated as a mathematical certainty as the result of work we may depend upon it the work would not be worth the doing. Should the farmer wait for absolutely ideal conditions would he ever sow or reap? Could he not always plead the uncertainties of a climate like ours as an excuse for idleness? So if we stop till all things are propitious we shall never do anything worth while.

THE SECRET OF GREAT WORK.

The great work of the world has been done by men in spite of unfavorable circumstances. It was no friendly world that Jesus ministered to. He was even wounded in the house of his friends. They thought him mad. His disciples did not understand him. The Church of his day rent and tore him, and at last put him to an ignominious death. Surely, if any one might have pleaded unpropitious circumstances as a reason for inactivity Jesus might. With Paul was it any less so? His was no easy life. His struggle with the Judaisers of the early Church, who secured even Peter and Barnabas for a time, was no light matter. Then, take the revelation of corruption that those letters of his give! Surely the care of all the churches was a heavy burden! Yet no wind or cloud—and there was much of both—could persuade him to relax his efforts till he had fulfilled his great ministry.

To come nearer to our own times, we have Abraham Lincoln steering the ship of the great republic through tempestuous seas that seemed at times to threaten to overwhelm her. Yet he bravely holds the helm amidst much base intrigue amongst those who profess to be his friends, and very serious dissensions on the field amongst the generals. There was one strong party he did not go far enough for in those dark days, and another he went too far for. One demanding that he should at once declare the slaves emancipated, and the other clamoring that the war should be stopped at once. Yet amidst all this he wavered not in his purpose, and was able, at last, to bring the ship into her desired haven in spite of the storm. Had he too intently regarded the wind he would not have sown; had he been too careful to scrutinize the sky for signs of storm, he would not have reaped. His hand might have been paralyzed and his heart unnerved ere he had finished his great task. How often has it been so in the history of the world. There may be great signs of wind and cloud in modern conditions, but history tells us that each age has its own peculiar set of difficulties, and ours is no exception to the rest. Why should we faint and grow weary? Why hold our hands in dismay? The way of duty is still the way of glory! Our danger is that unpropitious circumstances may only be made an excuse for selfish indolence. The blighting languor and lassitude of an easy-going age is upon us. It is increasingly difficult in many of our churches to get men and women to take part in Christian work. How difficult to persuade people to give time and thought to the work of the Sunday-school! How those who are better equipped shirk the responsibility! Lack of time or adaptability is pleaded. An excuse can soon be found when the real cause is lack of interest and coldness with regard to the claims of Christ. Under such conditions, it is easy to prove that the wind is too strong and the clouds too black for sowing and reaping in Christ's harvest-field. Under certain inward conditions of heart and mind, it is easy to magnify difficulties and minimize talents and adaptability. Outward conditions simply confirm, they do not make a state of heart that is glad of an excuse to save from work. So we have to cope with a condition of coldness and indifference that is at the root of a great many of our modern difficulties in church life, a condition void of great and noble enthusiasm, a condition in which many clouds and much wind are made an excuse for idleness. How we need to cry against this spirit:

God, harden me against myself,
This coward with pathetic voice,
Who craves for ease and rest and joys.

THE VENTURES OF FAITH.

If we are to let wind and cloud deter from aggressive Christian work, where is the place for faith and the development of character? If there was no north-east wind, what then? We grumble at it. But should we, in these isles, be what we are, physically, if it were not for that biting, cutting, yet bracing tonic? Some one has said of the colored man of the sunny southern climes, 'He's never built a city of stone, founded an empire, or created a literature.' How much of strength, not only of physique, but also of mind and character, we owe to our unpropitious climate it would be hard to say, but we imagine not a little. What chance has faith if there is no wind and no cloud? What room for faith if success is a certain foregone conclusion? What chance for development if no risks are to be taken? Surely, in this realm, it is true 'nothing ventured, nothing gained'! It is this element of risk and faith portrayed in that characteristic incident in Peter's life—the walking to Jesus upon the water—that makes him to us the attractive character he was. It was this that made faith and development possible to him, and it will to us. To sow in spite of wind, to reap notwithstanding cloud—this is the heroic and glorious side of the Christian life, and our special call is to this side at the present hour. Let us ever remember that

Nothing worthy proving can be proved
Nor yet disproven. Wherefore be thou wise,
Cleave ever to the sunnier side of doubt,
And cling to faith beyond the forms of faith.

We are called to act in spite of difficulty, uncertainty, and possible failure. This is the heroic way. What chance has God to reveal himself to us unless we do that? Is it not just under such circumstances we best learn 'what God is like'? If there's no threatening storm, what use a harbor of refuge, what use the shadow of a great rock in a weary land if all is certainty to us? How can we know the Comforter unless we need comfort? It is part of faith's work to discover a God greater than circumstances. Surely Joseph found such a God when he said to his brethren of all their unkindness to him, 'Ye meant it for evil, but God meant it for good.' Such faith in God will save from the fear of unpropitious circumstances, and from the paralyzing effect of uncertainty. Emancipation comes, when through faith we find the God who is back of the God who seems to be. That whilst there is a God who seems like the unkind friend who would not rise and give his friend bread at midnight, yet he is not really like him, but it is only faith that proves that he is not. And whilst to earnest prayer he often seems like the unjust judge who will not help the poor woman in her distress, yet he really is not like him, but it is only faith that has ventured and risked all that proves he is not.

FAITH THROUGH WORK.

Such a spirit is necessary if we are to preserve the spring and enthusiasm of youth—our first love. We always see that those who are taking most risks for Christ's sake are those who seem to think least of wind and cloud. Those in the thick of the fight are least critical, least fearful, and least pessimistic. Hard work for Christ breeds optimists and casts out fear. And this, not because of lack of clouds, but rather in spite of them, and even because of them sometimes. Take the veteran missionary, the late Dr. J. G. Paton, of the New Hebrides. His work was not without its storms, yet he was as youthful in spirit and as enthusiastic at over eighty years of age as he was at twenty. Or, there is Dr. Griffith John, who has labored in China for over half a century—now, we are glad to know, recovering health and strength in America—eager at his great age to be back to his much-loved work. He knows what storms mean, he has weathered not a few, yet his spirit glows with a great hope for the salvation of his adopted land.

If we are to attain unto such hope and faith, it must be through faithfulness in unfavorable circumstances. Such faithfulness yields great character, and that means great and lasting work. Was it not Carlyle's last message, whispered to a friend, 'Give yourself royally'? Such a ringing word we need to-day, that we may mount up as on eagle's wings, that we may 'run and not grow weary, and walk and not faint.' Or, take Burne-Jones's word: 'There is only one religion, "make the most of your best," is common-sense and morals. "Make the most of your best for the sake of others," is the Catholic faith, which except a man believe faithfully, he cannot be saved.' Such a conception of life and faith will move us to sow beside all waters. 'In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good.'

Had Palpitation of The Heart

EVER SINCE SHE WAS NINE YEARS OLD,

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS EFFECTED A COMPLETE CURE.

If you find your health failing, your food apparently doing you no good, your heart beating irregularly—now slow, now fast—skipping a beat now and then, palpitations or throbbings on the slightest excitement or exertion, pain in the region of the heart, face pale, dizzy and faint spells, these all point to heart weakness, to nerve derangement, to a state of health consequent upon these, which, if not corrected and cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, will surely end in utter prostration and hopeless invalidism.

From the depths many have been raised by this remarkable remedy, as its power is beyond all question most marvellous; but, why wait until you have gone so far? Taking these pills now will turn you from the perilous path of sickness and put you on the highway to health.

Miss Mary Wilson, Toronto, Ont., writes: "It is with the greatest of pleasure that I recommend Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Ever since I was nine years of age I have been afflicted with palpitation of the heart, pain in my side and nervousness. As I grew older it kept increasing. After having tried numerous doctors medicines, but to no avail, I was induced to try your pills, and after using several boxes I began to improve, so kept on taking them for some time until now I can truthfully say I am in perfect health."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cts. per box or three for $1.25, at all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MR. BRYAN'S MESSAGE TO CANADA.

Says Americans Can Watch Our Nation Growing Without Envy and Can Rejoice When We Rejoice.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan, Democracy's hope and probable candidate for the Presidency of the United States, addressed a huge gathering of the Canadian Club, Montreal, at their weekly luncheon. The hall of the Old Corn Exchange in St. John street was thronged, about five hundred guests sitting down to luncheon, while many had to be denied admission for lack of room, and two policemen had to be stationed at the door to collect tickets.

Mr. W. H. D. Miller, president of the Club, introduced Mr. Bryan in a pleasant speech, in which he referred to the orator as probably destined to play a great part in America's history in the future.

Mr. Bryan, who was welcomed with a round of tumultuous cheering, said he appreciated the honor done him in the invitation. It was not unusual for him to be referred to as a possible candidate for the Presidency. That reminded him of a good story, that Mr. John Allan used to tell against himself. Mr. Allan, when a candidate for Congress, met an old colored man who had been in his family for many years. 'Well, Massa Allan,' said the old man, 'what am you doing now?' 'I'm a candidate for Congress,' said Mr. Allan. 'Oh, a candidate,' said the other, 'that's the position your father always held.' (Laughter.)

One of the advantages of not being in office was that he had more freedom, and could go about more. Possibly if he was in office he might be denied the great pleasure of coming here to meet them. (Cheers and laughter.) Although he had such a strong sense of duty, and of what was good for his country, he would not feel like remaining away from Canada for four years, simply because there was a chance that he might be required at home. (Laughter and cheers.)

WISHED CANADIANS WELL.

He was glad he belonged to a political system by which he could wish Canadians well, without being accused of being unfriendly to his own country. He belonged to a political school that believed that every person had a right to do what he wanted to do, so long as he did not interfere with the liberty of other persons. Carrying the argument a little further each state and nation had an undisputed and inalienable right to do what it wanted to do, so long as it did not interfere with another state or nation, wanting to do what it wanted to do.

A SOUND PHILOSOPHY.

He regarded that as a sound philosophy which rested on a moral basis. The moral principle that underlay this political principle was that every individual had a right to develop himself, because rights did not conflict they were parallel and because it can never be said to make for the highest welfare of one man that any other man should live on any plane under the highest. He dissented from the theory that one man's prosperity should be founded on another man's misfortune.

He would assume that every other person in his community should have the largest possible development, and, carrying out that theory he asserted that his country must be benefited by the largest possible development of every other country. He, and those who were of his school, could watch Canadians growing and prospering, therefore, and instead of envying them, rejoice when they rejoiced. (Loud cheers.)

He considered himself an optimist, and, though he had his eyes and ears open to the sorrows of the world, that would not discourage him from working towards the triumph of righteousness.

Everywhere he travelled he saw signs of regeneration and progress. One could go nowhere but he found that education was making progress. In his own country the schools and the number of pupils had doubled during the last few years.

NO YELLOW PERIL.

Speaking of the so-called 'Yellow peril,' he thought it would be impeaching the Almighty to fear the elevation of any one race. The advancement of China could not take place without raising at the same time the Chinaman's education.

He thought, also, that with popular education came the desire for popular government. He instanced in particular, Denmark, Japan, Persia, Tustria, and China.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mr. Bryan also referred to the movement in Britain to take away the veto from the House of Lords. He did not know what they were going to do there this year, but the time was drawing near when no hereditary body should be allowed to stand up against an elective body.

He thought there was one thing we could learn from Britain and that is the public spirit which animates men. Unlike the Americans, who continue chasing after the dollar till they drop dead, men in the United Kingdom usually put a limit to their accumulations when they found they had enough, and they devoted themselves to the public service. It was only right that a man should make some return to society for what society had given him.

There were again loud cheering and protestation when he announced that the conclusion of his speech was drawing near, and in answer to the shouts 'Go on!' he said that the term was rather ambiguous, at which there was much hearty laughter. He finally sat down amidst a deafening round of cheers.

The thanks of the Canadian Club were then conveyed to the speaker by Mr. W. H. D. Miller, the president, who said that after Mr. Bryan's message of educational, political and moral development of the world which he brought to them after his journeyings in almost every part of the known world, they must feel as the Hebrews did of old when Joshua brought his message about Canaan, and they must decide for themselves whether they would give their assistance in hastening the development of the 'promised land' of which Mr. Bryan had brought a personal and individual message. (Cheers.)

OUR MAIL BAG

Montreal, Jan. 20, 1908.

Dear Editor,—

I received the blouse set and brooch pin on Jan. 11, and I am very much pleased with them. I think them splendid pay for all the work I had in getting the three new subscriptions to the 'Northern Messenger,' and I thank you very much.

Yours respectfully,
MELVILLE BRADY.

Penhold, Alberta, N.W.T.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find $2.40, for which renew my subscription for twelve copies of the 'Northern Messenger,' for one year commencing Feb. 1, 1908.

Permit me to say, gentlemen, that we find the 'Northern Messenger' very satisfactory.

Yours very truly,
FRANK SPEAKMAN.

With renewal to Weekly:—

Let me say we cannot get along without the 'Witness.' We consider it valuable.

(REV.) M. A. CHUBBUCK,
Amherst, N.S.

From Mrs. D. McQueen, Sutherland River, N.S., one of the oldest subscribers of the 'Witness':—

'The 'Witness' is a most reliable paper and I enjoy its visit weekly as an old friend.

From an English subscriber, renewing for 'Pictorial':—

'I receive the 'Pictorials' regularly, and in good condition and like them very much.'

R. CATES,
London, England.

Ezmondville, Ont., Jan. 20, 1908.

Gentlemen:—

I herewith send you nine dollars for which please continue the forty-five copies of the 'Northern Messenger' to my address for one year. We would not like to do without the best and cheapest Sunday-school paper published in the world. I congratulate you on your determined opposition to the use of liquor and tobacco. May God abundantly reward your efforts.

Sincerely yours,
R. HICKS,
Superintendent.

With renewals:—

I wish you every success with all your publications, as they are all of a very high order of merit.

WM. SPEAR, Brookside, Ont.

From a new settler, with his own renewal and a new subscriber:—

'I am highly satisfied with the 'Weekly Witness,' and think it one of the best papers in the country.

MARTIN FANDALE, Curlew, Alta.

Enclosed find my renewal for the 'Witness.' I have been a reader of the 'Witness' since I was a child, and would not like to do without it.

MRS. JOSEPH DAWSON.
Thorndale P. O., Ont.

St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.

Gentlemen,—Enclosed please find post-office order for three dollars to cover my renewal for 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide' for ensuing year. My understanding is that I can subscribe as heretofore at club rates, and that $1 will cover the postage or very nearly. I do not wish to drop the papers, for they are an oasis in the desert of American existence, that is, from a literary and moral standpoint. Yours truly,

R. H. DUNBAR.

We have taken the 'Witness' for thirty years in our family, and would not like to be without it, there is so much good, wholesome reading in it.

JOHN LOWRY.
Bell's Corners, Ont.

WITH RENEWAL TO 'WITNESS' AND 'MESSENGER.'

I have taken the Montreal 'Weekly Witness' for years, and I would not wish to be without it. I am always pleased to see it come; it is a clean family paper, the best I know, and I wish you Godspeed in it. My daughter Pearl has taken the 'Messenger' for two years. It is a fine little paper.

EZRA SNYDER.
Albingdon P. O., Ont.

With $1.50 for renewal to 'Weekly Witness,' and postage:—

'No matter what the cost is, I have taken the 'Weekly Witness' so long, and think so much of it, that I would miss it more than any other paper I take. I think I first subscribed for the 'Witness' the year I was married, 1867, and I have subscribed continuously till now.

JOHN R. McDONALD.
Stevens Point, Wis., U.S.A.

I have been a constant reader of the 'Witness' for many years, and think it is one of the best papers published.

CHAS. H. CRANDON.
219 Colborne St., Brantford, Ont.

With renewal of one hundred 'Messengers' for Knox Church Sunday-school, Palmerston, Ont.:

We are quite pleased with the 'Messenger,' and it is a welcome visitor to every scholar. S. T. DONALDSON, Supt.

Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Sir,—It always gives me great pleasure to recommend the 'Weekly Witness,' and yesterday, while on a business visit to a North End store, by speaking warmly in praise of your paper, I got you a new subscriber, which I send herewith.

Respectfully yours,
EDGAR RICHARDSON.

Shoal Lake, Man., Jan. 20, 1908.

Dear Sirs,—Kindly send me for the coming year 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide.' I like them because they are sane, clean and unbiased. I shall be glad if you can send samples of these papers and the 'Pictorial' to my father in England, as he asked me to recommend some good Canadian paper

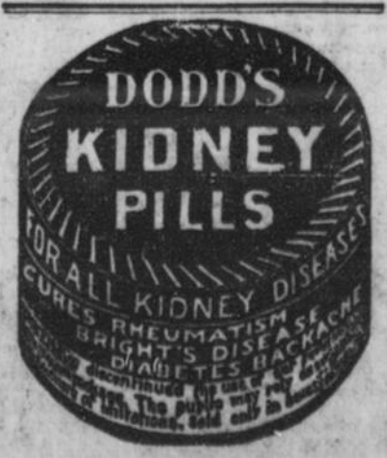
E. DOUGLAS BROWN.

The Maples, Picton, Ont.

John Dougall and Son, Montreal,

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find $1.00 for the 'Weekly Witness.' We couldn't keep house without your paper.

MRS. BENJAMIN GILLESPIE.



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The Montreal 'Witness,'
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The Boys' Page.

On The Trail of the Silver Fox.

(Leigh A. Stafford, in 'The New England Homestead.')

In the cold, gray sharpness of early winter dawn I stepped from the cabin door and looked about me at the frozen world, silent, icy, indistinct. Six days had passed since our moose hunt at the foot of Timber mountain, six days of snowless cold, and on this morning of the end of December a scant two inches of crust lay over the ground. Yet old John and myself had found the winter much to our liking, for even the slender Canadian snowshoe is a clumsy device when compared with the unincumbered moccasin, and the 20 mile jaunts we daily took would have made us leg-weary in deep snow days.

As I stood before the cabin, my bare hands plunged into the pockets of my fur hunting coat and my collar turned up for warmth, I saw in the dim light an indistinct gray creature glide swiftly through the trees and disappear down the slope of the lake shore. Its coloring and poise were unmistakable. Flinging open the cabin door, I leaped inside, shouting:

'John, John!'

The old hunter paused in the act of throwing a log upon the fire, and turned to face me.

'A silver-gray fox just ran by the camp!'

My friend dropped the stick and exclaimed: 'Sure?'

'Positive!' I answered excitedly. 'Get your gun and come on!'

'Steady, lad, steady. We can't track a fox over crust in the dark. We'll have a bite to eat, and then it will be light enough to start. We can afford to spend one trailing a silver grey.'

The fur of the silver fox is very rare and valuable, often selling for $200 or $300, and we felt justified in dropping our regular routine for the chance of adding this pelt to our store. Breakfast was soon over, and before sunrise we took down our rifles ready to depart. By this time, however, the light was sufficiently clear to enable us to distinguish tracks with ease, and experience had taught us that the early start is an important factor of success, for winter day is short among the Timber mountains.

To the reader who has followed the hounds, this method of the still hunt may seem impracticable, but its long popularity among the Canadian fur-seekers has proved it to be, not only sportsmanlike, but also fairly certain of results. It is not adapted to the requirements of the tailor-made woodsman, for it means a wearisome tramp of several hours; then, at perhaps the most unexpected moment, the fox breaks cover from some evergreen copse, where he has curled up for the day, and a glimpse of the fleeing animal is all the reward the bullseye marksman usually gets for his trouble. But the true hunter, with ready hand and quick eye, can carry his trophy to camp. In any case, however, the pursuit is over with the first shot, for a frightened fox does not wait to hear the whistle of the second bullet.

From the point where the silver gray had passed the cabin, the trail wound along the end of the lake through one of the tamarack swamps that have given the water its name, then it emerged and swung to the uplands, though still skirting at a distance the further side of the shore. The dim morning light was beginning to brighten, and distant objects were assuming that clear-cut distinctness which intense cold lends to a winter landscape. Everything was stark and moveless, the snow crunched under our feet with metallic crispness, startling groans came from the lake ice, shrinking in the cold. Against the snow, the naked tree trunks stood out almost black, and the only bright color in the scene was an occasional clump of red-osier bushes, whose crimson branches took a deeper tone in contrast with the snow-mantled background.

Then in the south-east came the sun, and the dead white landscape gleamed with myriads of gems, opalescent, amethystine, cut athwart with pale ultramarine shadows, deepening to purple among the evergreens. Steel blue was the sky, with splashes of violet where the cameo-cut mountains reft the horizon. Over the desolate brilliance was the spell of the arctics, the strange magnetic attraction that calls and calls insistently until men forsake God's country for the mysteries of the winter northland.

As we swung along the trail, the bracing air, cleaned by miles of frozen wilderness, made us ache with its exhilaration, and the distance fell away behind. Once I saw old John glance anxiously at the faint violet flush along the horizon, then he said:

'Thar's a storm brewin' an' it's apt to hit us hard. We'd better git back to camp before dark. These weeks of cold have been a bad weather breeder, an' 'twon't pay to git ketched out in a blizzard.'

The trail now left the lake and circled back toward camp, finally ascending the slope of Timber mountain. Occasional copses of spruce grew in the section, and we were carrying our guns at ready, expecting every moment that the fox, alarmed by the sounds of our approach, would bound from cover and give us the fleeting shot we coveted. Half way up the mountain, the trail swung to the left, and as we turned to follow this new direction, we found ourselves within a short distance of an open space, where bare granite rock offered no turf to support vegetation.

Suddenly as we neared the end of the timber, the gray fox leaped from hiding among the dwarf spruces and sprang into the open, running for his life. A few hundred feet distant were the woods and before we could draw breath the fleeing creature had covered half the ground to safety. Three hundred dollars were slipping away, but as I raised my rifle I thought not of this but of the picture, which was that moment photographed upon my mind. Beyond the short vista that lay between us and the open was the oval slope of the sunlit clearing, banked by dark evergreens that made vivid contrast with its brilliant whiteness. Near the center of this was the silver fox, running swiftly, yet with the muscular play of its body so concealed by the thick fur that the creature seemed to float along without effort, buoyant as a windblown thistle down. The wintry sunlight brought out unexpected twinklings of gray amber in the soft fur, gleaming in warm ripples of shifting color.

During the brief instant my finger was closing on the trigger, this picture was framed in the rifle sights, then the crack of my Marlin blended with the report of old John's heavier piece. Out in the sunlit clearing, the gray fox plunged forward and lay still. The hunt was over.

While my companion was engaged in removing the valuable pelt, I stood leaning on my rifle, idly gazing down the mountain side. From the open space where I was standing, I could see across the valley to the peaks beyond, and as I looked, some indefinable change seemed to have wrought itself in the air, misting the distant summits and oddly distorting the view. Above my head the bare granite peak of Timber mountain bit like a fang in the azure, still sharp and distinct with the cameo clearness of steady cold. Then delicate, gauzy streamers wreathed over the sloping crest, fluttered lightly a moment, and sank to quiet. Curiously, I watched the phenomenon, for I knew it betokened wind, the bleak terror of the Canadas, the merciless scourge of the northland. Yet no thought of personal danger came to me. To my mind the forest was a refuge from storm. I had never wintered north of Maine.

A volatile pennant floated out from the peak, hanging in shreds like faint smoke. Over the near summit writhed a wisp of drifting twisting flakelets, idling hither and yon, gently settling in a hollow. There was something expectant in the air, a thrill and rustle, though not a breath had touched me; then the spruces undulated gently in the distance, rippling like a summer lake beneath a zephyr, slowly bending towards me till the wave crept to the edge of the clearing, and a draft, icy as interstellar space, fanned my cheek.

At this touch of chill wind, old John sprang up from his finished task, and cast at the blurred landscape a look of swift comprehension and alarm.

'The wind-storm,' he cried, 'We've got to run for camp. Lucky 'taint very fur off.'

As he spoke, he placed the fox skin in his jacket pocket and snatched up his rifle. We turned towards the woods. A shadow had crept over the sun, darkening the view. Beneath us, the forest and lake seemed grotesquely distorted, a blurred and unreal panorama, and above, the gray granite peak had gone asmoke with clouds of snow that whirled confusedly, while an increasing breath sucked over the summit, stronger each second. Dry snow began to rustle slothfully about our feet. So swiftly were these changes wrought that, before we could reach the edge of the woods, the storm was upon us, roaring down from every side, swooping out of the boiling sky, a raging blast from the voids of sunless space.

Staggering like drunken men in the fury of the gale, we reached the spruces and were in a measure sheltered from the awful storm frenzy. Yet even there the wind raved around us, cuffing and buffeting us from this side and that, penetrating our thick fur jackets with a growing chill. The noonday was twilight, thick with efflorescent granules that hurtled through the evergreens. To start a fire in the midst of this hurricane was impossible, and our only hope lay in gaining camp before the cold overcame us.

With this purpose we faced down the mountain and struggled in the direction of the cabin, which was less than two miles distant. With one arm we shielded our eyes from the wind-driven sleet, and groped our way with the other, following the slope of the land. In the semi-darkness, the circle of our vision was limited to a few yards, and the swirling gale gave no hint of direction, for it seemed to blow from every quarter at once. Blindly we stumbled along, tripping against trees and fallen logs, arm in arm to keep from losing each other in the blizzard. We made no attempt to converse, for our words were drowned in the roar of the wind and the crashing of falling branches. Once a huge tree was torn from its roots and flung across our path. As we stepped over it, I noticed the trunk bore the dark smooth bark of the soft maple, which is a water-loving species found only in the lowlands. This, and the fact that we were walking over more level ground than at first, signified that we were crossing the valley near the head of the lake, and were keeping our sense of direction in spite of the gloom and furious gale.

I bent to shout this information in the old hunter's ear, and noted as I did so that his face was drawn and haggard with suffering. Before the wind, which cut like well-honed steel, frozen spots had leaped out white in his cheeks, and his eyelids drooped with dogged endurance. Raising my hand, I rubbed his face with my mitten, striving to arouse the circulation. Old John answered by silently touching my own cheek. To my surprise, it was stiff and senseless, frozen in the merciless gale.

While we were pushing through a thicket of saplings, I loosed hold of my companion's arm to more readily clear a path. After floundering forward a few steps, the woods became more open, and I paused to look for the trapper. There was no one in sight. My heart sank like lead.

I waited a moment, hoping to see him pushing through the bush, but no friendly form appeared, and a wild terror seized me. I rushed into the thicket, shouting madly. My voice was drowned in the wild rush of the wind, and no answer came but the mocking seethe of the thick flying flakes.

When I had sought hopelessly through and through the copse, I determined to make my way to the camp alone, knowing that when old John gave up looking for me, he would go to the cabin and wait for me there. Imagine my feelings when I found that I could not tell east from west! In my excitement on missing the woodsman, I had become so mixed as to direction that all ways were alike to me. In vain I tried to think calmly. It was no use. I was lost as thoroughly as the greenest camper-out that ever strayed without his guide.

In spite of the pain of the cold and the terror of being lost in a blizzard, I still had sense enough left to know that my only chance lay in keeping upon my feet and going ahead. To stop would have been fatal. With this idea in my mind, I headed by chance and trusted that fortune would cause me to stumble upon some familiar landmark that would give me my bearings again.

The wind showed no signs of abating, but instead appeared to redouble in fury. It seemed to me as I plodded along in the blinding swirl of elements, that the fierce eager whine of the storm had something personal about it. I imagined that the demon of the sleet was exulting at my plight, longing for the end which now seemed inevitable.

When a man is exposed to terrible suffering and cold, his mind quickly begets strange ideas and his sense of pain becomes less acute. Vaguely I felt my feet and hands grow numb, but my thoughts were wandering through a chaotic jumble of fantastic vagaries in which physical welfare had no part. On and on I plodded, spurred by some subconscious idea of necessity, muttering senselessly like a man in delirium.

The gloom of the blizzard was deepening. Drifts leaped up as by magic, and I was often struggling waist deep in snow. Still the stinging flakes hurtled past, wailing in the obscurity like lost souls. For some reason this idea was extremely ludicrous to me, and several times I caught myself laughing mirthlessly at the thought. On and on and on, struggling mechanically forward, though I had forgotten where or why. Everything was very unreal, like some horrible nightmare. An apathetic indifference possessed me, and in my mind was some distorted idea that my body had long since died and left a naked soul wandering stiffly over endless frozen wastes.

On and on and on. I was no longer cold, and would have lain down to rest but for that omnipresent coercion which was frozen in my brain and continually drove me forward. On and on. Somewhere music was playing and red lights flickered before my eyes. Slowly the lights failed and blackness crept over all. Still on and on and on—.

The consciousness of terrible pain awoke me. Something rough was chafing my limbs and pressing into the flesh with the hurt of a thousand needles. I struggled to rise. I must be going on and on somewhere, somehow. I had no right to stop. Oh, the pain! Why did they hurt me so?

'Lie back, lad. You'll be all right soon.'

There was something familiar about that voice, and I wondered vaguely about it. The pain was getting less now, and I tried to decide whether it was worth my time to open my eyes. Eventually I did, and a slow realization of affairs came to me. I was in the cabin, in the further corner from the blazing fire. John was standing over me, rubbing my naked body with handfuls of snow, and sensation was stealing into my limbs once more. Within a short time, I became able to swallow some hot broth, which made a new man of me.

Then the old woodsman told me how he had looked for me in vain when we became separated, and finally given up the search, making his way to the cabin. Not finding me there, he had set out again, and by the merest chance stumbled over my prostrate body half buried in the snow. I was badly frozen, but the rough pioneer method of treatment saved me from serious injury.

Shrtly after midnight, the wind went down and the sky grew clear. We opened the cabin door and looked into the night. Above a still white world, the stars glittered with frosty radiance, and the north sky glowed with auroral light.

SAINT VALENTINE

So Saint Valentine's day has come and gone again for another year. It has been pleasant to see that the meaningless and unmannerly fad of sending ugly caricatures has almost entirely passed away. Many, however, who observe the day with the dainty gifts so appropriate have little or no knowledge of the good old saint in whose memory the festival is kept. His history is shrouded in mystery, but this is what a writer in the New York 'Evening Post' dug out about his kindly old saintship.

Charles Lamb, in one of his quaint essays, expresses pleasingly in the following quotation the fact that we know but little of Saint Valentine:

'Hail to thy returning festival, old Bishop Valentine, great immortal go-between! Who and what manner of person art thou? Art thou but a name typifying the restless principle which impels poor humans to seek perfection in union? Or wert thou indeed a mortal prelate with thy tippet and decent lawn sleeves?'

Though Lamb has been dead threescore and ten years, we do not know any more about Saint Valentine than he did. The saint is surrounded by as much romantic mist as he has ever thrown about any of his devotees.

There are several theories or legends concerning him. Some chronicles speak of Saint Valentine as an austere saint, and if this is true, it is hard to reconcile his character with that of the day (Feb. 14) kept in his honor. Others affirm that he was a man noted for his love and charity. Still others say that he was a priest at Rome who was martyred in the third century. He was beaten with clubs and then beheaded. His remains, or rather a part of them, are said to be preserved in the Church of Saint Praxed at Rome, where there is a gate formerly called Porto Valentini, but now termed Porto del Popolo.

But the most interesting account of Saint Valentine is the following: When the Emperor Claudius, the Cruel, ruled at Rome, there was a popular priest named Valentine. His church was ever crowded; the young and old, rich and poor, were all fond of Valentine. About this time a war arose outside of Rome, and when the Romans did not want to leave their wives, and the war seemed to be unsuccessful because of this, the Emperor decreed that there should be no more marriages.

It is easy to imagine the consternation that naturally followed such a decree. Many hearts were disconsolate and broken, but Valentine, as ever before, was now the friend and sympathizer of the people. So, secretly following the dictates of his conscience, rather than the commands of the Emperor, he began to marry first one couple and then another, and another, until matrimony was an everyday occurrence in Rome. The Emperor, when he heard of Valentine's doings and attitude in the matter, was wroth, and he commanded Valentine to be thrown into prison, where he died. His friends tried to save him from such a punishment, but their efforts were futile.

One likes to think of this account of the life and death of Saint Valentine as being true, because it is so attractive and so much better suited to the idea of the festival than if the saint were a mere bishop more or less pedantic and monkish.

Like many other holy days, or holidays, Saint Valentine's Day has a heathen ancestor. The early Romans held each February feasts called Lupercalia, in honor of Pan and Juno. In consequence Juno was often called Februata or Februalis or Februlla. It will be remembered that Juno in the old mythology was the goddess of marriage and births. The name of Saint Valentine was substituted for those of the heathen gods, and the day of the saint's death, Feb. 14, was decided upon as the day for the feast, as the Lupercalia occurred about the middle of February.

Puzzle Competition

Commencing from Jan. 18, and until Saturday, Feb. 29 (inclusive) marks will be awarded to those sending in answers each week. To the one securing the highest number of marks for that period a nice book will be given as first prize. Second and third prizes of books will also be given.

Answers must be sent in before Thursday noon, to ensure publication of marks on Saturday.

CROSS PUZZLE.

Period of time.... .. . . .
Unwell.. .. ..
A vehicle.. .. ..
Given up.. .. ..
A deceased statesman . . . .
Inquiries.. .. ..
A piece of wood .. ..
A number.. .. ..
A verb.. .. ..

The centrals give a deceased statesman.

OBLIQUE.

To find out.. .. ..
Debating.. .. ..
Terror.. .. ..
A sudden burst of light.. . . . . .
Grain.. .. ..
An animal.. .. ..
Not out.. .. ..
A consonant.. .. ..

My initials form a flower.

NUMERICAL CHARADE.

My 8, 5, 12, 3, 15 is a shrub.
My 6, 14, 9, 7 are members of the body.
My 7, 5, 4 is a plaything.
My 8, 11, 1, 6 is a section.
My 2, 10, 15 is a creeper.
My 7, 11, 3, 9 is a story.
My whole is a sweet spring flower of 15 letters.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Double Acrostic.—Indiana. Trap. Area. Levi. Yearn—Italy and Spain.

Enigma.—Letters.

Jumbled Authors—Marie Corelli, Ballantyne, Henty, Captain Marryat, Jules Verne.

In last week's Jumbled Author's puzzles, there should have been another 1 in No. 1—Marie Corelli.

Marks for puzzles of Jan. 25 (Acrostic, etc.) have been awarded to Elinor M. Mitchell, Winnipeg, 16. Vina R. Wood, Mount Tryon, 15; No. 3 wrong in Reversals. Grace E. Nixon, Arva, 16; Frances M. Glass, Hemmingford, 15.

Marks for puzzles of Feb. 1 (Numerical Enigma, etc.) are as follows: Minnie B. Alward, Butternut Ridge, 12; Reta E. Murary, Beachburg, 12; A. Gordon Anderson, Buckingham, 12; Jack Cockburn, Gravenhurst, 12; Pearl Jose, Roesmore, 12; Helen W. Scott, Eramosa, 12; Ruth Campbell, Charlottetown, 12; Elinor M. Mitchell, Winnipeg, 12 (your answers arrived too late last week to be published; this week they have reached us in time, so your marks are published for both dates. Sorry you missed the first number, and hope you will be able to catch up); John B. Clark, Smith's Falls, 12; Don. S. M. Clark, Chatham, 12; Mary E. Arthur, Blakeney, 12; Grace E. Nixon, Arva, 12; Frank Chute, Berwick. 12; Ralph G. Parker, Bridgetown, 12; William R. Gerrie, 11 (better late than never); Tena MacLean, Elmsdale, 12 (the letter enclosed was forwarded to the Subscription Dept.); Mabel Skelton, South Zorra, 12; Frances M. Glass, Hemmingford, 12; Tena B. McLeod, Skye, 12; Annie L. Ricker, Glenwood, 12; Jennie A. Spurr, Round Hill, N.S., 12; Julia T. Spurr, Round Hill, 12.

Marks for the puzzles of last week (Feb. 8) are as follows: Fred. B. Hayden, 13; Dorothy Deane, 13; Lila S. Trenholm, 13; Gladys Moreland, 13; Arthur S. Reid, 13; Dorothy R. Coles, 13; Phyllis M. Coles, 13; Willie C. Grant, 12 (No. 5 in Jumbled Authors wrong, although a very good attempt); Hugh C. Nourse, 8; Helen W. Scott, 13.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

The Canary That Can Talk

From Plaster Rock, in the interior of New Brunswick, a canary bird has come to Boston, and this little canary can talk. In all other respects he is not at all extraordinary; he is grayish, without much of the yellow coloring that is usual with canary birds in general, and he sings as others of his kind have sung for centuries; in fact, he is a fine songster. But the wonderful part of it is that he talks so that he can be understood, in the English language.

In order to take this story out of the class of advance notices of some circus, it may be well to say at this point, that the unusual bird in question is the property of John E. Thayer, of Boston and Lancaster, and that the bird was discovered by the naturalist, Prof. William Lyman Underwood, of the Institute of Technology. They vouch for the authenticity of the facts which are now to be related:

One day in August of last summer, as Professor Underwood was journeying into the interior of New Brunswick on a seventy-two-mile drive with Mrs. Underwood, the driver who was with him told him a tale of a canary who could talk. This amused Professor Underwood, for he thought it another of the stories of the same nature which are found to be untrue when traced to their source. The driver, however, was not repeating rumors that he had heard, but stating facts, for the canary he referred to was the property of his aunt. To prove the truth of what he had said he offered to show the bird.

Professor Underwood says of his first hearing the canary talk, that it was while he was inside the house where it was owned that he heard it say, 'Kiss me sweet little Becky dear.' The bird was hanging in its cage outside the door, and for the time being Professor Underwood had forgotten about the fact that he was to hear a talking canary. He wondered what manner of bird it was that was talking thus, and went outside to escape the noise of the sweeping which happened to be the occupation of the hostess for the moment. Of course it dawned on him immediately that what he had heard was the canary of his driver friend.

And then it said, 'Sweet bird.' 'Kiss me, Becky.' and 'Kiss me, dear,' and other combinations of the words it had first used. It did not speak with the hard tone of a parrot, but in a sweetly musical way that was almost a part of its song. What it says is easily recognizable when one knows what it is saying, and several persons have repeated the words after it who were not aware beforehand just what the bird was going to say.

When Professor Underwood returned to Boston he mentioned the fact that he had heard a canary talk, to Mr. Thayer, and the latter immediately opened negotiations with the owners in New Brunswick. As a result, the bird was brought to Boston, and its purchase by Mr. Thayer became a fact.

The little fellow learned to talk quite by accident. He was not bred to it, and as far as any one knows was born and raised in this country of the common household variety of canary antecedents, eight years ago. It was while the woman who owned him was sweeping about her home one day that she first noticed that he could talk. She had been in the habit of speaking to him as she was engaged in her housework, and probably had spoken to him more often than a city housewife, because of the isolation of the place, situated as it was in the backwoods.

And because he had learned to talk with the broom swishing about the floor, this little canary now refuses to talk unless some one is sweeping. All that is necessary to start him is the sound of a broom over the floor. It seems to arouse such thrills in his little heart that he just cannot help talking. And he does so even under the most trying conditions, as the following will illustrate:—

The New Brunswick owner of the bird had brought him to Boston from Plaster Rock, a long, hard trip for a canary bird. Professor Underwood met him shortly after his arrival, by accident, and invited him to visit his office in the Pierce building, Trinity Place. The man accepted. A broom was secured and a vigorous sweeping commenced. Even with the paper still covering the cage, and notwithstanding the fatigue of a long journey from Plaster Rock the little fellow immediately started to talk in his musical voice.

Only one other instance of a canary which has had the power of speech is given much credence by naturalists, and that bird lived so many centuries ago that the facts are shrouded in mystery. It is said that an early king of England once made a royal progress to the north of Scotland for the purpose of hearing a canary say, 'Pretty Peter.' It has never, however, been claimed for any other canary that has been attributed with speech that it spoke more than two words, and this little fellow has a comparatively large vocabulary. — Boston 'Transcript.'

QUEER THIRST SATISFIERS OF THE DESERT.

All devices for allaying the discomfort arising from the dryness of the mucous membranes, such as carrying bullets or pebbles in the mouth, chewing grass, or a piece of rubber, are wholly futile in meeting the serious thirst problem. The relative humidity often falls to five per cent in the Southwestern deserts, and in a temperature of over a hundred degrees, the evaporation from a vessel of water standing in the open may be as much as an inch a day. The amount thrown off by the skin is correspondingly great, and if the loss is not made good, thirst ensues, and ten hours' lack of water may thicken the tongue so that speech is impossible.

The Indian and the desert traveller often seek relief in the juices of plants when water fails. The fruits of some of the prickly pears, are slightly juicy; the fronds of the same plant, or the great trunks of the saguaro contain much sap, but for the most part, it is bitter and while it would save life in extremity, yet it is very unpleasant to use. The barrel cactus, or bisnaga (Echniocactus), however, contains within its spiny cylinders, a fair substitute for good water. To get at this juice, one must be armed with a stout knife, or an axe with which to decapitate the plant, which is done by cutting away a section from the top. Next a green stake is obtained from some shrub or tree that is free from bitter substances, and with this or with the axe, the white pith of the interior is pounded to a pulp and a cavity that would hold two gallons is formed. Squeezing the pulp between the hands into this cavity will give from three to six pints of a drinkable liquid that is far from unpleasant, and is generally a few degrees cooler than the air. Scouting Indians have long used the bisnaga to save carrying a heavy supply of water, and a drink may be obtained in this manner by a skilled operator in five to ten minutes.—From 'A voyage below sea-level,' by Dr. D. T. MacDougal, in the 'Outing' Magazine for February.

I can no more escape from my past than I can dismiss my shadow.
—PURCHASE.

AN INTELLIGENT HORSE.

The Springfield 'Republican' tells of an intelligent horse in Vermont. He was turned loose near his owner's house to feed, and while so engaged two of his shoes came off. He immediately proceeded alone to the old-fashioned blacksmith at whose forge he was accustomed to be shod.

Off With a Fresh Supply.



HAROLD BREWER, N.B.

Our boy readers, who see the 'Canadian Pictorial' each month, (and if they cannot secure a copy for their home, they should ask for it at their Public Library), will know that nearly every month we give the portrait of some boy who has done good work selling that popular monthly. But this is the first time such a picture has appeared in this paper.

Master Harold Brewer is a New Brunswick school boy of only eleven years. He started to sell the 'Pictorial' a year ago last Christmas, since which time he has earned two fountain pens and a camera, probably the one with which this picture was taken. He has already earned his bonus rubber stamp with his name and address on, and looks forward to a steady little income from this pleasant sort of work. Harold's picture is to go in the 'Pictorial' itself shortly. Boys' Page readers should watch for it.

About the first competition for 1908—remember it closes with the March issue, and a lot of boys are working. Even if you start late you still have a good chance by a little extra push. Send a postcard to-day for a package to start on, and full instructions.

Address John Dougall & Son, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Contains all the wonderful lung-healing virtues of the Norway pine tree and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Do Not Accept Dangerous Substitutes

There is nothing "just as good" as Dr. Wood's. Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price is 25 cents.

COLD SETTLED ON THE LUNGS.

Mrs. Irwin Bennett, Parrsboro, N.S., writes:" I feel it my duty to write a few words in praise of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I took a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, and made it almost impossible to breath at times. I coughed constantly and could not sleep at nights. A friend told me how Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup had helped her, so I procured some, and before I had taken one bottle my cough was gone and I could lie down and sleep at night."

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The rates at Letchworth (Garden City)—which has now a population of more than five thousand—are probably the lowest in the country, the recent half-yearly rate being one shilling in the pound.

Mr. Egbert Midlane, the author of the famous children's hymn, 'There's a Friend for Little Children,' has just celebrated his eighty-third birthday at his home, in Forest Villa, Newport, Isle of Wight.

A doctor, until recently in practice in Hackney, has been found by the police wandering about in a pitiable state at Fremington, North Devon. He was in rags, with only one shilling. He has been taken to the workhouse.

Mrs. Chadwick, of Eccles, got out of bed early one morning to administer medicine to a child one year old. She mistook a bottle of carbolic acid for cough mixture and poured several drops down the child's throat. The child died.

The Thetford (Norfolk) Corporation has accepted an offer from Lady William Cecil to transfer to the town, at a nominal rental, the ancient monument known as Castle Hill, with the surrounding meadow of more than twelve acres, for the use of the inhabitants.

It was stated at a meeting of the Eton Board of Guardians that an old woman named Gregory, who had allowed her husband to go into the workhouse infirmary and who had herself been receiving out-relief for some years, had been robbed of £90 by a lodger.

A penny a week was the compensation awarded Thomas Hudson at West Bromwich County Court, when he applied for an award under the Workmen's Compensation Act against Messrs. Chance Bros. & Co., Limited, Spon lane Glassworks, in respect of an injury sustained while in their employ.

The death is announced of Mrs. Eliza Agnes Carnare, a widow residing at Forest Grove, Bracknell, Berks, and a daughter of the late Colonel William Adam Orr, as the result of an accident. She was sitting on a fender seat, and one of her dogs jumped on to her lap, causing her to overbalance and fall into the fire.

Women in Liverpool are to have a chance of showing their ability as recruiting sergeants. Lieut.-Colonel MacFie, commanding the Liverpool Scottish Volunteers, has offered two prizes valued at £5 each, to the man and woman who secure the most recruits for the corps on the next two Saturday evenings. The corps is 300 men short.

The death is announced of Mr. Reginald Hodder, of Derby, brother of the late Mr. Edwin Hodder, of Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, the biographer of Lord Shaftesbury. Deceased was widely known, both in England and abroad, as co-founder with Mr. John Blakham, of West Bromwich, of the Men's Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Movement.

In view of the statement that there are two kinds of socialism—one, sane and in harmony with Christianity ('Christian Socialism') and another, the reverse ('political Socialism')—a large number of Christian ministers have cordially responded to a request from the Liverpool Clarion Club that they should sign a manifesto declaring that their socialism is essentially the same as is held by socialists generally.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Newdigate, K.C.B., has died at Warwick. The deceased was born in 1822. He was educated at Eton and joined the Rifle Brigade in 1851. He served in the Crimean, the Indian Mutiny, and the Afghan campaigns, and commanded the infantry brigade at Gibraltar from 1888 to 1893. General Newdigate was knighted in 1897.

By Earl Roberts's kindly intervention Thomas Bentham, who served his country with the 63rd Manchester Regiment through the Crimean War, and who died in Preston Union Workhouse, has escaped pauper burial. Earl Roberts, upon receiving news of the death, promptly gave orders that the body should be interred with full military honors at Preston Cemetery. After a funeral service at the grave, volleys were fired and the 'last post' sounded.

SCOTLAND.

There has lately been serious outbreaks of lawlessness in the southern district of Glasgow, and fights between organized gangs have been fairly frequent.

Recently it was stated that there are sixteen thousand unoccupied houses in Glasgow, and the supply being considerably larger than the demand, rents have fallen.

Lord Haddo has been ordained an elder in Tarves Church, Aberdeenshire. Lord Haddo is in his twenty-ninth year. His father, Lord Aberdeen, and his uncle, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, are also elders in the Scottish Established Church.

The death of Sir David Brand, sheriff of Ayrshire, and chairman of the Crofters' Commission, is announced. Sir David had been in failing health for some time, and seriously ill for about ten days. His death brings to a close an active and useful career. His work in the Highlands required great knowledge, prudence, and capacity, and he discharged his duties with a conscientious care which won for him universal respect.

During a pantomime performance at the Zoo Hippodrome, Glasgow, an arc light above the stalls fell with a crash. There was a great flare of light, and the audience rose from their seats, and many rushed to the door. A panic was fortunately averted by the manager, who assured the audience there was no danger; and by an actress, who rushed on the stage, and by some clever by-play assisted to restore confidence.

In replying to his health at the Scots Guards annual dinner, Colonel F. W. Romily, C.B., D.S.O., mentioned that the regiment had no colors in St. Giles. The King, he declared, had graciously allowed him to keep the colors of the 2nd Battalion, which he had commanded during the South African campaign. At his death he proposed to leave them to the City of Edinburgh, and he trusted that they would be finally placed in St. Giles.

At the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Border Counties Association the Rev. W. A. P. Johnman, Hawick, said the question of the restoration of Holyrood Chapel was causing tremendous disturbance throughout all Scotland. It was a disgrace to Scotland that there should have been any opposition to the restoration. In his view the trustees had the entire power to say if this work was to go on or not. The proper thing to do now was to summon every town council over the length and breadth of the land to say that this work should be done, and by a united representation to press the matter upon the trustees.

Proceedings have been instituted in the Court of Session at Edinburgh by Lady Gordon Cathcart against eleven Barra fishermen. The complainer states that applications have been made to have the farm of Vatersay, on her estate in Inverness-shire, broken up into small holdings, but she has not seen her way to agree. Last year a number of fishermen threatened to seize the island. Cattle were landed by night, and turned loose on the farm, and a number of fishermen squatted on the farm, and proceeded to cultivate part of it. In April last the complainer obtained an interdict against them, and now complained that the interdict has been entirely disregarded, and that the respondents have continued to trespass and remain upon the farm. She believes that they are acting in concert, with the intention of disregarding the orders of the court, and asks the court to find that they have been guilty of breach of interdict and gross contempt.

At the suggestion of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, a small commission inquired into the working of the Crofters' Act. The members came to the conclusion that the general tendency of the acts has been to reduce the amount of help given by landlords in the equipment of holdings. Only a small proportion of the crofts are economically self-sustaining. That is to say, there are only a very small proportion which employ and maintain the crofters and their families without some other source of income. The livelihood of the crofters is in very many cases chiefly supplied, and in many others largely supplemented, by their earnings as fishermen, or in connection with sport and with the kelp industry. There was very general agreement that for the maintenance of a crofter and his family a croft of the annual value, for land alone, of thirty pounds was essential—an arable holding of thirty acres, and an outrun for fifty sheep. The general conclusion as to the working of the Crofters Acts, in the districts where they apply, is that, while they have made possible a considerable improvement in crofters' houses, given independence to the people, and in some cases stimulated improvement in farming, they have not in point of fact in the course of twenty-one years created a successful or prosperous agriculture.

IRELAND.

In consequence of lack of funds, the municipal public libraries in Dublin are to be closed in March.

Through the German Consulate in London, Belfast Philharmonic Society has been made the recipient of a copy of 'Volksleiderbuch fur Mannerchor,' in two volumes, as a birthday present from the Kaiser.

The Belfast Public Health Committee has adopted a recommendation that the government should introduce legislation providing for the application of the tubercular test to all dairy cattle and the destruction of animals found to be affected, and that compensation be paid to the owners.

In connection with the institution of a bath at Ballymoney Workhouse, the clerk has reported that during the second week of the experiment only eight tramps went through the ordeal and were received in the workhouse, compared with fifty tramps received in the corresponding week of last year.

The two factions of the Nationalist party having agreed on a common platform, the Earl of Dunraven has written Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., expressing his satisfaction at the reunion. He adds: 'I earnestly hope it may ensure a wide union, based on such generous sentiment as will enable Irishmen cordially to work together in many directions for the country's good.'

The Rev. Fredrick Buick, who has just died near ——ast, aged 97, was a son of Mr. David Buick, Denton Mills, Montrose, his mother being Miss Ramsay, of the same place. Born near Edgeworthstown, Longford, deceased when eleven years old remembered Sir Walter Scott visiting Miss Edgworth, the celebrated Irish novelist. His recollection of Scott was of a great, gaunt, loosely-built man, who walked with a slight halt, and hair combed over his forehead above a pair of shapely eyebrows.

Twenty men have been arrested in the Geevagh district on a charge of riot, unlawful assembly, and preventing the postman delivering His Majesty's mails, which contained processes for rent against tenants on the Keogh and Knox estates, who had entered into a no-rent combination, as the landlords refused to sell their property at the terms demanded by the tenants. Accused, who are alleged to have taken a prominent part in the recent disturbances, were apprehended in their beds. The operations by police, who numbered over 200, occupied several hours, as miles of mountain and bog land had to be covered in the darkness.

William Rooney, a County Down farmer, left Dundrum, on Strangford Lough, at nine o'clock recently and started to cross the sands in the moonlight on horseback. Next morning the horse reached home, riderless, and in an exhausted condition. On a search being made Rooney's body was discovered only a few yards from shallow water. It is evident that the farmer was overtaken by the tide, which comes up over the sands at a terrific pace, and that a fearful race for life ensued, the horse showing every sign of how hard it had been ridden. Rooney lost almost by inches, as a few yards from the spot where his body was found he would have been safe. It is assumed that he fell or was washed from his horse, and that the animal, with a last desperate effort, then swam to safety.

Symptoms of Kidney Disease

Cloudy or milky urine.
Frequent desire to urinate.
Scanty and high-colored urine.
Brick dust deposits in the urine.
Pains in the back over the kidneys.
Feelings of weariness and despondency.
Shortness of breath and general weakness.

Thousands of people to-day have diseased kidneys and do not know it. Are you one? If so it is absolutely necessary that you should do something to prevent the development of such serious diseases as Bright's Disease. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the best on the market for the prevention of serious diseases. Thousands recommend them.

Mrs. Joseph Gray, Sartell, King's Co., N.B., writes: 'For four or five years my husband and I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for kidney troubles and biliousness and find them indispensable as a family medicine. We could not do without them.'

Biliousness, liver complaint, constipation, indigestion, kidney disease and backache readily yield to the influence of this great family medicine. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for Dr. Chase's 1908 Calendar Almanac.

LIFE IN THE FURTHEST NORTH

IMPRESSIONS OF A YEAR SPENT AMONG ESQUIMAUX.

(New York 'Sun.')

Knud Rasmussen, whose mother was an Esquimaux woman of Danish Greenland, whose father was a Dane, and who has lived most of his 27 years in his native land, has written a book on his life for a year in the huts of the Smith Sound natives, the most northern people of the world. The book has been translated from Danish into German, and is attracting much attention because it has great literary merit and as the story of a primitive people it is unique.

He had rare advantages for writing such a narrative, because he is an educated man, trained as an ethnologist and partly of the same blood as the tribe that opened their doors and hearts to him. He went among them as a brother, they awakened his sympathy and affection, and their idiom differs so little from his own that he was one of them from the day they first saw him.

They told him everything, and when he left them for Denmark he wrote the first book that has ever been devoted wholly to these natives. The German edition is entitled 'Neue Menschen,' and it has been published in Berne, Switzerland.

The purpose here is simply to give a few incidents of Rasmussen's life among these people and some of his impressions of them. He was their comrade in the merrymakings with which they brighten the sunless winter, and he joined them in the hunts for bear, walrus, reindeer and seals, and in the spring killing of the birds which they pack away for winter use.

They liked him and wished him to live with them always. They would be happy if only he would marry one of the native girls and settle down. So one winter evening when the hut was crowded with people old Sorkrark arose impressively and made a little speech:

'Are not our maidens good enough for you?' he said. 'See, there are Isigaitsork and Amimik. Isigaitsork has the longer hair if that will please you, and she has a brand new fox skin.

'Now, we must tell you that it does not do for a young, unmarried man to be travelling around our country. You will ruin our good opinion of you and make yourself a laughing stock. There is only one young bachelor among us and he is a babbling idiot. (This is a fact. He has been mentioned by explorers.)

'Among all things a man should possess, the chief is a wife. The first thing he gets is a woman, and next come his dogs, and then a canoe, and last, and most difficult to get, is a gun.

'You have all these things except a wife. Who will keep your things in order and your hut warm and go along to help you when you travel? The wife always goes with her man on his journeys if possible.'

Rasmussen does not inform us what response he made to this appeal. Old Sorkrark is known as the greatest bear hunter among his people, but he did not shine on this occasion as a matrimonial agent. The people said he must tell Rasmussen the story of some of his big hunting exploits, but he long refused.

'When I go out with my dogs after a bear,' he said, 'it is not long before his meat is in the cooking pot. That is all I have to say.'

One day, however, he yielded to persuasion and Rasmussen heard the first and last story he would tell.

'It was on a winter night and very cold,' he said, 'and I knew that bears would be watching around the holes in the ice where the seals come up to breathe. I went out with my dogs, and soon I dimly saw a bear through the twilight.

'I gave chase, and my dogs were overhauling him when he disappeared within a cave in the ice. When I came up I sent the leader of my dog team into the cave, for a bear in this way may often be driven out from his retreat without injury to the dog. But in a moment I heard a cry and my dog staggered out and died at my feet.

'I said to myself that I was going to get that bear. I could not use my spear in the small cave, and so I put my knife between my teeth and went in on my hands and knees. It was very dark, and I could see nothing, but I could hear the breathing of the bear. I hugged the ground and made no noise as I crept forward, inch by inch.

'At last I felt the animal's warm breath in my face. My blade was long and I drew back and made a mighty lunge. At the same time a terrible blow fell on my body and I lost my senses.

'I do not know how long I lay there in the cave, but when I came to myself my first thought was of my dead dog. Then I felt around, thinking I had killed the bear, but he was not in the cave.

'I was very sore, but managed to crawl outside, and a few rods away I saw my bear sitting on the ice and heard his moans and knew he was in trouble. I grasped my spear and crept toward him and came near enough to see that his breast was covered with blood and that I had driven my knife straight through his snout and it was still in the wound.

'My right arm was not hurt, and I got up on my feet and drove my spear through his heart.'

It is the custom in Danish West Greenland, where Rasmussen was born, for the young native women to gather around a newcomer and help him off with his overclothing. He forgot that the Smith Sound natives might not be acquainted with this act of courtesy and hospitality, and when he first reached them on his sledge he held out his feet to a young woman expecting that she would pull off his boots. She dropped her eyes and blushed, but made no move to perform the expected service.

'What is your name?' he asked the girl.

'The people here will tell you my name,' she answered, and her gaze wandered off over the ice while all the men and women laughed.

A woman came to the girl and told her to do what the stranger asked her, and then she pulled off his boots. He says he was impressed with her modesty. The woman said to him:

'That is my daughter. Don't you think she is beautiful?'

Rasmussen says that these Polar Esquimaux are always waging so hard a fight with nature that they think very little of anything except the practical side of life. They carelessly live their lives as long as meat is plentiful. They do not count the days nor reckon time.

But the boys from the time they can talk play at hunting, and the ambition of their lives is to become good hunters. All the thought of the men is the hunt, the collection of meat. Their mental horizon does not embrace much beyond their mission as food providers.

'What are you thinking of?' he asked an Esquimaux who seemed to be buried in thought.

The man laughed at the idea.

'It is only white men,' he said, 'who trouble themselves much with thinking. We think only about our food supply and whether it will last through the winter. If we have meat enough then thinking is unnecessary.'

One day Rasmussen said to an unusually intelligent native who had been out on the sea ice with Peary: 'What did you think was the purpose of all your hard work out on the ice floe? What did you think when all the land faded from view and you saw nothing around you except the grinding sea ice?'

'Think?' replied the man. 'I didn't need to think. It was the part of Peary to do the thinking.'

Rasmussen tells the story of the immigration of a number of the more western Esquimaux about half a century ago to the Greenland coast, where some of them spent the rest of their lives with the new found friends. They brought blessings also to the Smith Sound natives, for they taught them to make snow huts with a long covered approach and an entrance from below, making them much warmer; also to shoot with the bow and arrow, to spear fish and to make kajaks, or canoes, so that their hunting was no longer confined to the land or the edge of the ice. He got the story from the last survivor of the immigrants.

But the time came, one spring morning, when the young man, with his dogs and sledge, was to start south on his journey of hundreds of miles to his old home. An old woman in whose hut he had eaten often during the dark winter came to him.

'You are going home. Are you glad to leave us?'

'Oh, no; but I think I had better have a change.'

'Now, listen to the last words to you of an old woman. You are like the king duck. When the bright spring warms the land he comes to us as you did. He comes from a land that is far away, a land we do not know. You came to us like the king duck in the spring, and now you are going back to your land and your family. Hark! Your dogs are howling. Do not wait any longer, for I know you are eager to be off.'

CRIMEAN WAR.

But for its stirring memories, and better still, its reawakening of long-dormant national energy and martial spirit, one could wish that the sanguinary Crimean conflict had not been fought at all.—Sir Horace Rumbold, in the 'National Review.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Rest and Recuperation.—To provide a restful environment without sanatorium restrictions, to enable tired humanity to recuperate naturally, to secure to the average man or woman the needed change from worry and care, and to do these at moderate cost, is the mission of "The Welland," the home of "The St. Catharines Well." Apply the manager, St. Catharines, or any Agent of Grand Trunk Railway System.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The date has arrived when subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness,' whose subscriptions terminates February 29th, should send their remittance.

For new introductions the main dependence of the 'Witness' is upon the kind efforts of its friends, who have given their hearty co-operation in the past. We will look for your renewal in good time this year, so as to avoid any interruption in the regular receipt of your paper.

We would greatly appreciate the addition of at least one or two new subscriptions at the same time.

As a subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness,' you have the privilege of the following advantageous clubbing offers:—

Three Subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new .. ..worth	$ 3.00	for only	$1.80
Four Subscriptions to the Weekly Witness,' renewals or new .. ..worth	4.00	for only	3.00
Ten Subscriptions to the Weekly Witness,' renewals or new, (with a Bible or Fountain Pen to the sender) ....worth	10.00	for only	7.00
One Subscription each to the 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide' .. .. ..worth	2.50	for only	2.00
One Subscription each to the 'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger'..worth	1.40	for only	1.20
One Subscription each to the 'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger' .. ..worth	2.80	for only	2.20

Our Best PREMIUM **THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL**

May be added to any of the above offers at half price, namely, fifty cents for each subscription.

One Subscription each to 'Weekly Witness' and 'Canadian Pictorial' .. ....worth	2.00	for only	1.35
One Subscription each to the 'Daily Witness' and the 'Canadian Pictorial' ..worth	4.00	for only	3.35

SPECIAL FAMILY CLUB—'Weekly Witness' and 'Canadian Homestead,' 'World Wide,' Northern Messenger' and 'Canadian Pictorial'—four papers, worth **$3.90**, for only **$2.70**, covering ALL the periodical literature essential to the average home.

Sample Packet of the 'Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger' Free on application. Sample Copies of the 'Canadian Pictorial' may be had at the rate of three papers for twenty cents.

Subscribers getting up Clubs are entitled to charge full rates, and to retain the difference between these and the club rates to cover their expenses.

New Subscribers are people who have not been readers of this publication, or who have not for at least two years lived in homes where it has been taken.

Nearly all British Countries (Montreal city and suburbs always excepted), are included in above offers without extra postage. For the United States and her dependencies extra postage is needed.

See Page 8. Further particulars on application.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Witness Block, MONTREAL

Free to Ladies.

ORANGE LILY

Cures Female Weaknesses, Leucorrhoea, irregularities, etc., more quickly than anything else on earth. To convince the skeptical, I will send a trial box (Ten Days' Treatment) ABSOLUTELY FREE. Address, with stamp, MRS. F. A. CURRAH, WINDSOR, ONT.

BOYS WANTED ALL OVER CANADA to sell the 'Canadian Pictorial'—Splendid premiums, watches, cameras, knives, etc., etc., etc. Send a postcard to-day for a package to start on, and full list of premiums, etc. We trust you. You pay when sold, and get your premium. Address John Dougall & Son, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial' and 'Witness' Block Montreal.

BOYS

F.S.—Read larger advertisement of 'Pictorail' on another page, also contents of the splendid New Year's number, and then send your order at once.

Home Department.

A Woman's Prayer.

(Leila Bosworth Wilson, in New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.')

I thank Thee, Lord; thou givest me a gift most fair,
It is not fame, nor lands, nor shining gold,
But the clear sight to see the blessings rare
Within mine hold.

I thank Thee, Lord, for much; for health, and strength,
And for a meed of creature comforts, too;
For every hour within the long day's length,
And the dear hearts that give to life its golden hue.

For clasping fingers that hold fast my own,
For little feet that follow everywhere.
I offer Thee, O Lord, from fullest joy,
A thankful prayer.

For loving heart that maketh all my weal,
For tenderest care that worketh all my good.
A boundless gratitude, dear Lord, I feel—
I thank Thee, Lord.

My Careless Guest.

It was a genuine and cordial invitation I had sent to my old friend, Mrs. Bancroft, to make me a visit in my home some time during the winter. I had met her for a few hours at a hotel last summer, and had enjoyed so much seeing her again after ten years of separation. She was as bright and vivacious as ever as we sat on the verandah of the hotel telling over our experiences and talking about our families and the peculiarities of our children. She was a handsome woman, Mrs. Bancroft, and she carried herself with quite a distinguished and well bred air. I could see people turn and look after her as she passed, and I know by their looks that the remarks they were making were complimentary.

She seemed as pleased to meet me again as I was to meet her. We were really sorry that our visit was so short. When I asked her if she could leave her family and come and spend two weeks with me, she replied, most enthusiastically: 'Thank you, indeed I could. Nothing would delight me more. I should love to see your home and your children, while the city itself has many attractions, and I've not been there for years.'

'I'll arrange it in some way to leave the children,' she added, 'though I won't drown them to be rid of them.'

'What do you mean?' I said, laughing. 'I surely hope you will not have to dispose of them in any such summary fashion.'

'The man who cares for our furnace,' she replied, 'thought I was most fortunate to have a good cook and a good-natured one. "You're in luck," said he, in his strong brogue; "most ladies has worthless ones, or can keep any at all—and—if ye have children—well, ye may as well drown them to begin with if ye want to keep a cook."'

Well, it was agreed as we parted that I should write after a while and arrange the time of the visit, and we bade each other good-by with that pleasure to look forward to.

In time the letter was written. My family arrangements were auspicious, Mrs. Bancroft made satisfactory plans for her children, and down she came in January to my home. We gave her a warm welcome, although the thermometer was pretty near zero, and we made her happy and comfortable in our guest room and by the open fire in our living room. I made some plans for her entertainment, although I did not plan to keep her on the go all the time. I had arranged for two luncheons and two dinners, and had thought out who among my friends I would ask to meet my delightful guest, and I knew several of them would take pleasure in entertaining her. Besides, there were art exhibits, musicales and much else which would interest her. The next morning as I glanced into my guest-room at ten o'clock, when my house was in pretty good order, my heart sank within me. Mrs. Bancroft had been unpacking her trunk, and had told me a few minutes before this that she would be ready at any time to go out with me. Imagine, then, my astonishment as I glanced about the room to see the bureau literally covered with gloves, veils, boxes, powder puff and many other things; every drawer more or less open, trunk trays on the chairs, a kimona hanging on a gas fixture, and the room in general confusion. Of course, I could say nothing to my guest. With an inward groan I smoothed my face and assumed a smile as I told Mrs. Bancroft I would be ready to go to the art exhibit in a few minutes.

Another surprise awaited me as we stepped out of the house. I could but notice that several buttons were missing on my friend's boots, and also from her kid gloves, that her hair was not in good order, and when she had removed her wrap before going into the picture gallery I also noticed that the lace-trimmed waist was much soiled and the lace torn. I was cross with myself for my keen observations, and I determined then and there that I would try to ignore it all, and just enjoy Mrs. Bancroft, introduce her, entertain her as if all the buttons were on and everything about her person and in her room neat and in good condition.

'That is the only way to have a happy visit, and I'm bound to have one,' I said to myself, and so I began at once to feel better. I even steeled myself to seem unconscious of any mental criticisms. I met one friend after another, and could see that they noticed just what troubled me.

That evening as we sat in the living-room waiting for my husband to come to dinner I could not but think that he would notice all I had seen and be more tried perhaps than I, as he had a wonderful bump of order, and always wanted to see women neat in every particular. I went to our room to speak with him a moment just before dinner, when instantly he exclaimed: 'Has any bad news come to your friend? Is she packing to go home?'

'Why, no. What suggested that to you?' I asked.

'Her room. I just passed it. It looks as if a cyclone had struck it. I thought she must have been packing her trunk.'

'No, my dear,' I said. 'She unpacked it this morning, and has arranged it to suit herself. The cyclone will not pass while she is with us. She likes it.'

'Well, what is the matter with her?' he said. 'Can't you get her to sew on her shoe buttons and make herself more tidy?'

'I don't see how I can, my dear. I guess we'll have to stand it,' and we walked down to dinner.

During all the visit I disciplined myself every day anew. We had two delightful luncheons, two most enjoyable dinners. The guests were bright, congenial, entertaining. Mrs. Bancroft charmed them all by her brilliant conversations, her original ideas and her bright comments on all she saw and enjoyed. Several of my guests were most hospitable in entertaining her, and what their comments were on my guest-room or the personal appearance of Mrs. Bancroft, which was never what it should be, I never knew. They were too well-bred to speak of them to me. But I really suffered all that time, and I felt almost ill when it was over. I knew unfavorable comments were constantly made, but I was helpless to prevent them.

My husband complimented me on my remarkable self-control, but I felt many a time that the strain of entertaining so careless a guest, even with all her brilliancy and disagreeable ways, was more than I could often endure.—The 'Standard,' New York.

Home Thoughts.

A COMMON MISTAKE.

'Poor Dorothy! If she only could have some of the things she wants! It is pathetic to hear that girl talk, and see the longing in her eyes.'

'I used to think so,' said Cousin Jean, in an uncompromising tone. 'But now it only puts me out of patience to hear Dorothy say "if" all the time. "If" is all very well at sixteen; but at twenty-three "whereas" is the proper word. And Dorothy has never learned to say "whereas," and probably never will, which means discomfort and discontent for herself and her family, and everyone who comes in contact with her.'

'I don't see what you mean,' said the first speaker. '"Whereas" isn't a word that a great many people use, anyway. It belongs to sets of resolutions and the law, and all that. But for every-day talk——'

'Most people use "if,"' broke in Cousin Jean. 'That's where they make a great mistake: and Dorothy is the worst example of it I know. Don't you see that all the difference between "If I only had that!" and "Whereas I have this!" Dorothy keeps remarking to herself and those around her, "If I only could travel how much wider my life would be!". "If I only had wealth, how much good I could do!" "If I only had a great talent, how happy I would be in using it!" and so on. But suppose Dorothy had the sense to say, "Whereas I have good health, I will undertake some work for others that requires youth and strength"; "Whereas I have leisure, I will widen my life by study and thought"; "Whereas I have a pleasant home and friends, I will forget myself and try to make my family and my friends happy in every way, however small ,that I can think of." That set of resolutions would be a declaration of independence indeed. It would make Dorothy independent of "ifs" and happy in her freedom. Happiness, if Dorothy is ever to know it at all, must come from what she has, and not from what she does not have. "It is what they do not have that makes thousands wretched," said a wise man once, and he might have said that it is with what they do have that wise people make happiness for themselves.'

'But how about a "divine discontent?" Isn't there such a thing, and doesn't it keep the world struggling forward, after all?' asked the other, thoughtfully.

'Ah, but a divine discontent is never a discontent with necessary conditions. It is usually a noble discontent with one's self which leads steadily higher. But Dorothy isn't discontented with herself—not a bit. Her complaining is all about conditions, and that of a high nature. Great natures don't fret over small surroundings; they just fill them full, and overflow them, and inevitably make larger boundaries. Dorothy's mistake is the mistake of a narrow soul—not of one too large for its place, as she thinks. That's why I have no particular sympathy for her. She isn't pathetic; she's just foolish,' and Cousin Jean's pleasant mouth set itself firmly as she finished.—Priscilla Leonard, in the 'S.S. Messenger.'

Worry does no good. It does not make the burden any lighter, the road shorter, the duty easier. The sensible thing to do is to face the fact that is discouraging or hard, and go right on. He was a wise traveller who, when his horse died, said: 'I must walk now,' and trudged on with cheerful energy. A good many people would have sat down beside the dead horse, and spent hours in worry:—'Wellspring.'

LIVING BY THE PROMISES.

I wonder whether we get the daily comfort and the daily strength to which as children of our Heavenly Father we are entitled, writes Mrs. Sangster, in the 'Christian Intelligencer. Do we live as we ought, keeping in mind the richness and fulness of the promises? 'As thy day thy strength shall be' was not spoken for one generation or one period, but for all time. 'My God shall supply all your need,' will be as direct a promise to the last disciples who shall ever walk this earth as it has been to the countless throngs who have rested on it as on a firm foundation from the earliest days till now. 'Ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you,' come to us ever when we kneel in prayer, just as if Christ to-day had said them to us for the first time. 'To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the hidden manna,' is a promise for you and me and there is no day in our lives when it may not have in us its sweet fulfillment.

Dear friends, let us live by God's promises.

'If our hearts were but more simple,
We should take Him at His word,
And our lives would be all sunshine
In the sweetness of our Lord.'

With the Children.

MY CHILD AND I.

My child and I, my child and I,
In gray or sunny weather,
Shall find a glory 'neath the sky
When hand in hand together.
My child and I, my child and I,
The tender day shall follow,
With care away we'll fare away
Across the hill and hollow.
My child and I in land of play,
With love around us streaming,
Ah, me, how sweet, with little feet
To tread the dales of dreaming!
—Baltimore 'Sun.'

HOW SHE CURED THE BABY.

(By Kate Upson Clark, in the Brooklyn 'Eagle.')

'Yassir,' said Aunt Mandy, the old colored nurse, 'gib 'em wat dey wants. Nine time outer ten, it cure 'em. You see, it diswav.

'Dere wuz de Weases, dem quality fambly, dib downtor Pell's Crossin'. Mistah Wes', he de bigges' man to Pell's, an' Mis' Wes', she sholy hab de rings,—an' de chains,—an' de clo'es; an' de two little gals, dey sholy wuz fine,—an' dey allays in white,'—no mattah if de snow blow,dere dey wuz in dem white slippers. But dat Wes' baby! Hit war sholy de po'est baby! Hit eyes half shut-like,—an' deep down in he haid,—an' he laigs an' ahms, dey sholy was like dey wuz sticks,—an' de skin-a-hangin', lak it was moss on de tree. An' de doctah, he shake he haid, an' he say, kindah low-lak. "Mak' 'em comfablelak, as you kin,—tain't fer long, po' lamb!'

'An' den, my missus, Meers Perry, what I wuk for fo'teen year, she go to Yurrup, an' Massa Wes' he say, "Seemlak, Meers Perry, she away, so fer that Aunt Mandy can come tek cah' our po' sick lamb. Will you come? Lak' nuff, he ain't long fer dis worl',—but you nus 'im in de good ole way,—an' mebbe he git de life back."

'An' so I go fer to nuss dat po' l'il lamb. An' I considah 'im by day an' by night,—an' I say to de doctah, "What you call it dat all my baby?" An' he say, "He got marasmus ob de stomach. An' he got mencemic—an' he got mos' ob ev'ryt'ing. I don' see how he evah gwine lib," he say. "You des mek 'im comf'able you kin," he say. "You do what mek 'im' most' comf'able-lak. He stomach, it dat po' an' weak," he say, "I 'fraid to gib 'im de strong med'cine. Des gib 'im de soothin' drops, an' do de bes'est judgmen you kin, —an' 'pon dat, he go 'way—an' he don' come no more dat week. An' I keep a-considerin'—an' I go out into de gyarden-patch,—an' I dig up a nice root o' blackberry-vine,—an' I tek some rosb'ry leaves, an' some strawberry leaves, an' I mek a tea, an' I steep it good an' ripe, an' I keep it in a cool place, an' I gib dat po' chile a tablespoon ob dat tea t'ree time ebery day;—an' by two, t'ree day, he open he eyes wide, an' he git a mite o' pink in he cheek,—an' I say to myse'f—I don' tell Mistah Wes', nor I don' tell Meers Wes',—for I done feard, dat baby so po' an' sick, dat I lose 'im, no mattah how hard I consider on 'im,—but I say to myself, "Dat chile, he want sumpin'—an' what he want, dat cure 'im sure,—but what he want?"

'An' dat bery day, Mistah Wes' he come in to see 'im, an' he push back de l'il short hair fum de baby forehead—an' he say, "He ain' lak a human bein'. He sholy gwine die—my on'iest boy I got." An' den he shake an' cry—an' I don' dast fer to tell him cheer up—fer maybe dat pink in he cheeks wuz on'y de light ob de pink ap'on I wuz have on dat minute. But dat tea sholy wuz de bes'est thing for him —an' I wuz a-watchin' out fer what did de po' chile want.

'An' in two, t'ree day, I hab 'm out in he li'l cart ,an' dar wuz de peaches — a gret wide heap—an' he open he li'l eyes an' he stretch out he li'l ahms an' he whipper 'an' cry—an' I say to myse'f, "Dat chile he sholy want a peach—an' what if I gib 'm one dem peaches, an' dat fuzzy skin hit choke 'im, an' hit kill 'im. An' den I considah some mo'—an' I gib him a nice mellow peach—skin an 'all. An' he eat it down lak mad—dat li'l chile—an' I see dat what he want, and putty soon I gib him anudder, and af' a while den anudder—an' he get bettah—an' he git bettah—an' when Meers Perry she done git back in de fall—dat baby he eyes wide open an' he li'l ahms an' laigs, dey fattin' up—an' de doctah, he say "Dat peach, hit wuz sholy des what dat chile need—an' dat skin, hit coat up his stomach—dat fuzzy part—an' hit des right—an' dat po' chile he sholy lib."

'Dat wuz goin' on ten yeah ago, an' one day, I git on de boat to Richmon', an' dere wuz a gentleman, bery gran' and' tall, an' he clo'es fit 'im lak de papah on de wall—an' he stare at me—an' I say to myse'f, "Sholy I seen dat gran' gentleman, somewhere—but he hair done turn right white—an' I hain' seen Mistah Wes' for five, six yeah. An' he come up to me, an' he say, "Ain' dieyer Aunt Mandy, w'at nuss my li'l boy an' save he life?" An' I say, "Yassir," an' I say, "Did that po' chile stay cured, Mistah Wes'?" An' he say, "You come dat uddah cabin." An' I go in dat uddah cabin—an' dar, sure 'nough, wuz my li'l baby—a big, nice boy eveh you see—an' he pull off he cap perlite as you please —an' Meers Wes' dar she sit, with a great long plume on her hat—an' she smile an' she say, "Aunt Mandy, we say offen an' offen—we nevah, nevah, hab dis nice boy, ceptin' but fo' you—an' lot tea-medicine an' all your fine nusein'—an' we lose sight ob you—but we don't forgit you—an' you tek dis li'l gif,' an' you git yourself what you mos'es' want," she say—an' den w'at she do, but puts a ten-dollar gol'-piece in my han'! Yas, sir, you sholy mus' gib dem sick babies des what dey want—pervidin' you kin fin' it out—an' yo' kin, if you' considah an' watch out. But dese yer young gals dey have dese a-day, what dey know 'bout dis yer considerin' an' watchin' out? Dey don' know what it mean—de mos'es' ob 'em.'

This is a true story—and there is something in Aunt Mandy's contention; but, all the same, her injunctions must not be too literally followed.

Health Hints.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR COLD FEET.

'I don't see why I always have cold feet. I am sure I wear flannel soles in my shoes, and have worn them for months.'

The girl who uttered this complaint put her feet nearer the radiator and continued to voice her discomfort.

'How often do you change your shoes?' she was asked.

'I wear comfortable shoes, and I wear them all day. I do take them off in the evening and put on my slippers, but even at home my feet are never warm, and at the store where I work they just feel clammy all day long.'

The same pair of shoes worn every day are frequently the cause of cold and clammy feet, even if the possessor of them has lined them with flannel, cloth or rubber, the shoes become saturated with perspiration, and the person having a tendency to cold feet will find them always colder and clammier.

Sometimes people wear rubbers with the firm belief that they make the feet warm. They do when one is exercising, but the minute one enters the house the rubbers should certainly be removed, as they help the boot to retain the heat which changes to wet.

All soles, felt, flannel or cork should be changed frequently, for they absorb the dampness of the feet and store it up in the shoe, so that when putting on the shoes again, unless they have been thoroughly dried and aired over night, they are in the same condition of dampness as when taken off.

If one does not wish to wear cork soles, a very good substitute is found in thin cardboard. These can be cut out for one's self, and should be changed daily. Heavy paper will do well, too, and will help keep the feet warm.

Stockings are usually changed more frequently in summer than winter, but people having poor circulation should pay even more attention to this in winter than in summer, and should change the stockings every morning, or turn them and dry well at night, as both cotton and woollen stockings retain the dampness.

A good habit to cultivate, is to change the stockings as one comes in at night, before putting on slippers or house shoes. It is just as important to change the stockings as the shoes where the feet are always cold, and the size of the stockings is quite as important as the size of the shoes, for a stocking too short or too long and too narrow will affect the feet, and is quite as likely to hinder the circulation as a tight shoe.

People have advised putting the feet in cold water to stimulate circulation, but it is a treatment hard to recommend at this time of the year, and for anaemic people it is often too great a shock to the system.

A hot bath for the feet of two or three minutes' duration, then a cold sponge, a quick rub with a crash towel and a massaging with a little alcohol is good for stimulating the circulation when the feet are cold, but a steam bath is even better.

If you can get a basin or pail of boiling water, place over it a few sticks or slats which will fit over the pail nicely, and make a rest for the feet. Place the feet on these slats and let them steam in this way, covering them with a blanket to keep in as much heat as possible.

Anaemic and nervous people are always addicted to the unpleasant sensation of cold feet. People whose lives are sedentary for instance—typewriters, clerks, cashiers, etc., should pay especial attention to the care of the feet in the advice given above, and where possible they should exercise their feet while at their desk, going through the movements of bending them forward at the toes and swinging them in a rotary movements from the ankle. — New York 'World.'

For the Housekeeper.

ALICIA'S TURNING.

The village, with one accord, exclaimed 'Poor child!' when gentle, charming, orphaned Alicia Trent came to live with her Great-Aunt Judith.

It was not that Miss Judith did not love poor Alicia; but what was once—perhaps—a normal sense of order had become a consuming passion for domestic immaculateness, which long ago had driven all hired helpers from the old lady's house.

'If that girl would only "turn!" ' was a wish frequently expressed by different sympathizers with the amiable niece, when the latest development of Miss Judith's terrible 'system' for eliminating dirt was under discussion at village gatherings.

But Alicia's sweet patience never failed. She even once rebuked gently some well-meaning meddlers.

'It's Aunt Judith's house, you see, and I should do her way. Of course, if I had a home of my own——'

And the whole village—Miss Judith alone excepted—rejoiced when, in due time, Alicia, wooed and won by an excellent man, a well to do merchant in the next town, departed to that 'home of her own.'

'Alicia,' said her husband, after they were established in their cosy home, 'you command this house, of course, but just let me remark that it would give me real pleasure occasionally to stumble upon a speck of dust.'

Alicia laughed merrily—some one evidently had enlightened John about her years of bondage. But while her good man may occasionally have enjoyed the anticipated pleasure, yet Alicia, now released from her aunt's grim order, did not, as some had prophesied, go to the other extreme and 'just let things go—anyhow.' Her house was a model of dainty orderliness, not the militant sort, an end in itself, but a comfortable and delightful means to domestic grace. Her little maid, Maggie, singing gaily at her work, was a loyal helper to her young mistress.

When Miss Judith, paying her first visit, boasted to Alicia's husband of Alicia's training under her system, that gentleman listened good-humoredly enough; but good humor threatened to vanish when Miss Judith, after critical comment on the weekly cleaning, offered to take charge herself this week—to give Maggie the benefit of the system at first hand.

'My dear,'—John drew Alicia aside—'one humors old ladies, of course, but this is your home, and——'

'I know, John, but it would please her so, and she's going back soon!'

So again Miss Judith commanded, while Alicia and Maggie—Maggie with hot rebellion in her Irish heart—waged exhaustive and exhaustive warfare—damp-dusting, dry-dusting, oiling and rubbing ad infinitum.'

At supper Alicia was pale; John was determined; Maggie waited on the table with flashing eyes; Miss Judith, the only one satisfied, descanted on her superior system.

Perhaps it was to forestall John in his impending outburst, or to prevent Maggie from upsetting something hot. At any rate, at last Alicia 'turned.'

'There's one point, Aunt Judith,' she said, thoughtfully, 'where our system is superior to yours.'

Miss Judith became quite speechless; John stopped short in his carving. Alicia went calmly on in her sweet, little way:

'If you noticed last week, all the time we were cleaning our way, Maggie sang!' —'Youth's Companion.'

COOKING IN CASSEROLES.

The casserole convert is worse than the automobile enthusiast. After one has fully learned the joy which cooking in these little fireproof dishes brings there is no returning to the old and once-esteemed saucepans and skillets. Casseroles have the advantages of being cheap to buy, and of saving time and work once they are in use. If the dish is large enough one can cook almost an entire meal at one time, vegetables going in with the meat and receiving thereby a delicious flavor quite apart from that of the usual method of cooking. The plain dishes without meats or fancy trimmings are by far the most satisfactory. They come in every size and shape, so that one can cook in them everything from a pot roast to an egg. The roast is put in the dish with just enough water to keep it from sticking when it begins to cook, the cover placed on and the whole set inside the oven. As the meat cooks the juice flows out, and should be used to baste the roast from time to time, thereby keeping it tender and juicy also. Onions, carrots, potatoes, beans, parsnips, and turnips can be put in to cook with the meat for half an hour before taking out of the oven. They can be cut in pieces or preferred.

One can use almost any left-over bits of meat, fowl, or fish with a casserole at hand.

Some of these dishes come in a quaint, rich olive green, with covers to match. They usually have a slender handle on one side, or two handles—one on each side. Again they come in red-brown earthenware, which is fireproof, and again in a light yellow, also fireproof. In the foreign households of our vast east side they are of a brownish red pottery, glazed on the inside and rough and 'scratchy' outside. They have a long, round handle and curved edges, and can be bought with or without covers. These are very cheap. The casserole can be brought to the table straight from the oven, and is unsightly. It therefore saves the [illegible] of so much washing of extra dishes and cooking utensils. It is, as a rule, only in foreign cook books—French or Italian—that one finds recipes for casserole dishes.' —'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

BREAD THAT WON'T RISE.

When your bread fails to rise, don't throw the dough away, and, by all means, don't attempt to bake it, for it certainly will be unfit to eat, says the 'Delineator.' Instead, take a cupful of flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a scant teacupful of lard, and enough warm milk or water to make a sticky dough; work this in with the other dough; roll flat and cut into the shape of biscuits. Then bake quickly. The result will be a lot of biscuits, so light and nice that everybody will agree that they are superior to the ordinary soda or baking powder variety. The proportions given will be found sufficient, if there was not more than a quart of flour used in making the first dough.

Household Hints.

The galvanized iron tubs can be cleaned by scrubbing with hot vinegar and soda allowing the mixture to remain on for a time, then wash in hot strong soapsuds and wipe dry.

A resourceful woman found it an advantage to cover the pad to the dining table with white oilcloth, binding the edges with wide white tape. This lessens the soiling of the pad and is a great protector to the polished surface of the table.

A method of preserving parsley for winter use that is said to be superior to the usual way is noted by a writer in Good Housekeeping, who obtained the directions from a Swedish woman. The latter said that in summer she always picked a large supply of parsley, put it in a jar with plenty of salt sprinkled on each layer. This kept the parsley perfectly, and it was much nicer for soups and general seasoning than when dried in the usual way.

Selected Recipes.

Salt Codfish, Tokio.—Rub between the hands one and one-half pounds of shredded salt codfish, and plunge it into a quart of boiling water for five minutes. Drain on a sieve and press out the water. Heat an ounce of butter in a saucepan, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, stir well while heating for a minute, pour in a cup and a quarter of hot milk, and mix well until it comes to a boil. Add the codfish, season with a saltspoonful each of cayenne pepper and grated nutmeg. Mix well and let cook for five minutes longer. Pour into a baking dish, dredge two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese over, divide half a tablespoonful of butter in very small bits, set in an oven for ten minutes, and serve.

Potatoes and Apples Mashed Together.—Ten medium potatoes and four large, tart apples are peeled and the apples cored. Cut potatoes into small chunks and salt them; slice the apples and lay them on top. Just cover with water and boil till soft. Mash very smoothly and add a tablespoonful of butter just before serving. Serve very hot; delicious with fried sausages, pork chops or frankfurters, and emphatically a cold weather dish.

Advertisements.

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CHESS

Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1908.

PROBLEM NO. 1230.
By K. Gabrilow, Ismail.
Black—2 pieces.



White—5 pieces.
White mates in TWO moves.

NO. 1231. END GAME STUDY.
From the 'Chess Amateur.'
Black—2 pieces.



White—3 pieces.
With the move the pawns win against the bishop.

SOLUTIONS.

To problem 1219..1. R Q 7. After 1. R B 7 if.. R x P; 2 R B 4, R x P there is no mate, but with 1. R B 7 if.. R x P, K x R; 3. Q x P; or 2.. R x P; 3. R K 6, two fine mates.

From the Rev. A. R. Brown—1222..1. Kt K 7. correct.

The key for 1224 is 1. Q K B 6; after 1. Q Q B 3 the bishop goes to any square except B 3 giving check. The key for 1223 is 1. Kt Kt 4, if 1.. Kt x Kt; 2. Q x B P ch K x Q; 3. R Q 3 double check; if 1.. Q x B; 2. Q x K P ch, K x R; 3. Q K 5. After 1. Kt Q 7, the queen takes the Kt, not the B, and no mate.

The Vienna Chess Club have issued the programe of an International Masters' Tournament to begin on March 22. The following prizes are fixed:—

1st	4,000 crowns
2nd	3,500 crowns
3rd	3,000 crowns
4th	2,000 crowns
5th	1,200 crowns
6th	800 crowns
7th	600 crowns
8th	400 crowns
9th	300 crowns
10th	200 crowns

About twenty masters will be chosen by the committee.

The scores of the prize-winners at Lodz, Russia, are:—

Rubinstein	9
Alapin	8½
Salwe	7½
Snosko-Borowski	7½
Freyman	7
Rothlevy	6½
Goldfarb	5½

Two games from the Tournament at Lodz.

(Queen's Pawn Opening.)

White. Freymann.	Black Rubinstein.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—K 3
3 P—K 3	3 P—Q B 4
4 P—Q Kt 3	4 Kt—K B 3
5 B—Q 3	5 Kt—B 3
6 Castles	6 B—Q 3 (a)
7 B—Kt 2	7 Q—B 2 (b)
8 P—B 4 (c)	8 Q P x P
9 B x B P	9 P x P
10 P x P	10 Castles
11 Kt—B 3	11 Kt—Q Kt 5 (d)
12 Kt—Q Kt 5	12 Q—K 2
13 Kt—K 5	13 P—Q R 3
14 Kt x B	14 Q x Kt
15 Q—B 3	15 R—Kt sq
16 B—R 3!	16 P—Q R 4
17 Q R Q sq	17 P—Q Kt 4
18 B—Q 3	18 B—Kt 2 (e)
19 Q—R 3	19 K R Q sq
20 K R K sq	20 Q—Q 4
21 B—Kt sq (f)	21 Q R B sq (g)
22 Kt—Kt 4	22 Kt x Kt
23 B x P ch	23 K—B sq
24 B—K 4	24 Q—Q 2
25 B x B	25 Q x B
26 Q x Kt	26 R—B 7
27 Q—R 4	27 Q—R sq (h)
28 P—Q 5!	28 R (B 7) B sq
29 P x P	29 P x P
30 B—Kt 2	30 K—B 2 (i)
31 Q—Kt 4	Resigns.

(a) Better, probably, is B K 2; White could not then play with advantage 7. Kt K 5, on account of P x P.

(b) To prevent Kt K 5.

(c) A strong move. If Black replies P Q Kt 3, his position can be cut up by 9. P. x B P, followed by B x Kt.

(d) Not with Rubinstein's usual caution and fine judgment; P Q R 3 was most essential, and the neglect of this precaution cost Black the game.

(e) These moves merely drive the adversary whither he would go, but Black had to develop his Queen's side somehow.

(f) He could have won a Pawn by 21. Kt Kt 4, but the ultimate outcome was obscure; and besides, it would have been rather ill-advised to have deviated from his fixed plan of attack on the King for the sake of a pawn.

(g) It is not clear, however, why Black did not now play P R 3.

(h) If K R B sq, then 28. P Q 5 wins equally, and Q R B sq would be no better, as White could still continue P Q 5.

(i) This loses at once. It is, however, doubtful whether there was any further defence. If, for instance, 30. . . . K Kt sq, then 31. Q K 7, and, of course, if any other move, then 31. Q R 8 ch.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Rotlevy (White) vs. Rubenstein (Black).

White.	Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3 (1)	2 P—K 3
3 P—K 3	3 P—Q B 4
4 P—B 4	4 Kt—Q B 3
5 Kt—B 3	5 Kt—B 3
6 Q P x P (2)	6 B x P
7 P—Q R 3	7 P—Q R 3
8 P—Q Kt 4	8 B—Q 3
9 B—Kt 2 (3)	9 Castles.
10 Q—Q 2 (4)	10 Q—K 2
11 B—Q 3	11 P x P
12 B x P	12 P—Q Kt 4
13 B—Q 3	13 R—Q 1
14 Q—K 2	14 B—Kt 2
15 Castles.	15 Kt—K 4 (5)
16 Kt x Kt	16 B x Kt
17 P—B 4 (6)	17 B—B 2
18 P—K 4	18 Q R—B 1
19 P—K 5	19 B—Kt 3 ch
20 K—R 1	20 Kt—Kt 5
21 B—K 4 (7)	21 Q—R 5
22 P—Kt 3 (8)	22 R x Kt (9)
23 P x Q	23 R—Q 7
24 Q x B (10)	24 B x B ch
25 Q—Kt 2	25 R—R 3 (11)
Resigns.	

(1) P—Q B 4 at once is preferable. After the text move, Black has no difficulty in equalizing.

(2) Unnecessary at this point. The alternative is P—Q R 3

(3) P—Q B 5 would secure the famous majority of pawns on the queens side for the ending, but the mid-game comes first in order, and Black's formidable centre might easily prove decisive.

(4) Contrary to the spirit of the opening. With the Black rooks ready for action the queen has no future on an open file. 10. Q—K 2 was indicated.

(5) Black's gain of time in the opening is obvious, and now, development complete, he passes over to direct attack.

(6) Kt—Q 5 would be answered with 17 B x P ch and 18 Kt x Kt.

(7) Better would be Q x Kt, though this would fail to equalize. After 21 B x P ch K x B; 22 Q x Kt, Black wins with R—Q 7.

(8) Obviously unconscious of the deep-laid plot.

(9) A beautiful surprise.

(10) There is nothing better.

(11) A worthy conclusion to a magnificent combination.

An amusing gamelet played in the recent match—Manchester v. Liverpool.

RUY LOPEX.

White. (M. Kaizer, Liverpool).	Black. (G. Mills-Palmer, Manchester).
1 P K 4	1 P K 4
2 Kt K B 3	2 Kt Q B 3
3 B Kt 5	3 P B 4
4 P Q 3 (a)	4 P Q 3
5 Kt B 3	5 Kt B 3
6 Castles (b)	6 B K 2
7 P x P (c)	7 Castles (d)
8 B x Kt	8 P x B
9 Kt Q 2 (e)	9 B x P
10 P B 4	10 P Q 4
11 P x P	11 B B 4 ch
12 K R sq	12 Kt Kt 5 (f)
13 R x B? (g)	13 Q R 5!
14 Resigns (h)	

(a) Good enough, perhaps: but 4. Kt B 3 is stronger.

(b) Instead of this, 6. P Q R 3, B K 2; 7. B Q B 4 hampers Black's Castling—on the King's side at any rate.

(c) Playing the opponent's game.

(d) Quite correct, as the Pawn could not be successfully defended.

(e) Kt K R 4 was useless, in view of 9....Kt Q 4. Instead of the text move, however, 9. Kt K 2, B x P; 10. Kt Kt 3, was much better.

(f) Rather a neat trap, and into which White promptly falls.

(g) The right reply was Q K sq.

(h) There is clearly no defence. 15. Kt B 3 loses the Queen at least, while, first, R x R ch, would only make matters still worse.

RESTORING THE WATERS OF BABYLON.

One of the oldest of Old World civilizations was that in Asiatic Turkey. Now arid enough ,Babylonian Mesopotamia and the country between the Tigris and the mountains of Kurdistan were once the granaries of the world The Chaldeans turned the country into a huge garden, studded with prosperous and populous cities.

Irrigation, a stupendous system of dikes and canals, was the means of bringing this about; when the works of the ancients ceased to be kept in repair the country sank back to arid waste again.

Now irrigation is once more to the fore in that part of the world, and a United States Consul at Bagdad—a 'Yankee at the Court of Haroun-al-Raschid'—tells us there is a demand for a pumping plant. It is said, he writes, that Sir William Willcocks, the famous engineering and irrigation expert, desires to crown his distinguished career by bringing back these regions to cultivation, and has prepared schemes costing some £4,000,000 and £3,500,000, respectively.

'I find,' writes the consul, 'that a report made by him soon after he visited Bagdad, some two or three years ago, has awakened an interest among local capitalists, and a demand has suddenly sprung up for pumping engines and irrigation machinery The Turkish Government has deposited with the Imperial Ottoman Bank a sum of 100,000 Turkish lires, equal to £80,000, which amount is to be expended in reclaiming certain lands on the Euphrates. The Euphrates used to follow the course shown on atlases until, some years ago, it ate out the bed of the Hindiyeh Canal; the Hindiyeh became the Euphrates, and the bed of the old river became dry for a couple of months of the year. The former bed of the Euphrates now carries very little water, and as a result the valuable rice lands about Hillah (ancient Babylon) have gone out of cultivation, and the still more valuable date gardens are rapidly dying out. This has caused the Turkish Government to take action. A French irrigation engineer has been employed to improve matters, and he has prepared a scheme for a barrage across the Hindiyeh Canal, which will, when it is completed, divide the waters of the Euphrates between the Hindiyeh Canal and the old bed of the river.'—'Pall Mall Gazette.'

'THE ENGLISHMAN IN CANADA.'

(Ottawa 'Free Press.')

A return brought down to the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, stating the total figures of immigration into Canada for the fiscal years 1905-6 and 1906-7, illustrates in a remarkable manner the extent to which this country is receiving a steady flow of population from the British Isles, and especially from England.

It shows that in 1905-6, out of a total immigration of 189,064, no fewer than 86,796 came from the United Kingdom and Ireland, while for the succeeding year the arrivals from our mother lands totalled 55,791 out of a total of 124,067. And it must be borne in mind that the latter figures are only for nine months and terminate at the end of March, just when the immigration season is commencing. In view of the facts given to the press since then it would be almost safe to add another 100,000 to these figures for the three months missing in the last fiscal year.

These are remarkable figures, but one fact which stands out pre-eminent among all others is the tremendous influx of people from little England. Think of it! England sent us in the fiscal period 1905-6, 65,135 people, and, in the nine months following, 41,156; or in the 21 months we received from the 'tight little isle' no fewer than 106,291 souls, or very nearly as many as the whole population of Montreal in 1871, and considerably more than the population of Toronto in 1881.

And yet, because a comparative few of these folks have been caught unprepared for a severe Canadian winter, the cry goes up that there are too many English in Canada, and that they fail to assimilate. What nonsense! At least 90 per cent of these English men, women and children, have settled down into Canadian homes and are bearing the burdens of pioneering without a murmur. There must always be a remnant who fail to make provision for the future, but, thanks to the sturdy character of the Englishman when he has to 'put his nose against it,' the proportion of those who are now the recipients of the good-will of their fellow men is very small indeed.

The statistics show that, instead of Englishmen having reason to be ashamed of the position which they are occupying in Canada to day, they have cause for congratulation. What other nationality could pour into a country in the same strength and show as small a proportion of 'Shiftlessness'?

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SMALL GIRLS' DRESS.—NO. 5976.

A slight variation of the popular overdress is shown in this pretty design for a little's girl's frock. The sleeve caps cut in one piece with the body of the over-blouse, give the broad shoulder effect. Another pretty feature is the deep box-plait that is laid in the front of the waist and skirt in panel effect. Large fabric covered buttons afford decoration. The under-blouse may be made with full-length or elbow sleeves. Old rose challis would make up charmingly, but other materials, such as Henrietta, albatross, linen and gingham are all suggested for the making. For a child of eight years 5 yards of 36 inch. material will be required. Sizes for 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



NO. 6108—LADIES' CORSET COVER.

Exceptional taste is shown in the designs for underwear this season. A very dainty corset cover is here shown, that is quite simple to make. It is made to slip on over the head, and the front and back are gathered to a narrow yoke. A deep frill, trimmed with lace and insertion, is arranged across the front, and ribbon run beading decorates the making, with Valenciennes lace or Swiss embroidery for trimming. The medium size requires 1 3-8 yard of 36-inch material. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.



NOS. 996 and 628—AN ATTRACTIVE COSTUME.

The model here pictured is excellent for home development. The front of the blouse portion is laid in fine tucks and attached to a deep yoke which affords excellent opportunity for elaboration. The back has a group of tucks at each side that converge toward the waist line. The short wide Japanese sleeves fall gracefully over the under sleeve of lace. The skirt is a circular model with groups of tuck pleats stitched to yoke depth, the extra fulness thus produced giving a wide sweep to the lower edge, which may be in medium sweep, round or short round length. Voile, henrietta, chiffon broadcloth and silk are all suggested for the making. For 36-inch bust measure one a half yards of 44-inch material wil be required for the waist and eight and a half yards for the skirt, if the band folds are used. Ladies' over blouse, No. 996, sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Ladies' tucked circular skirt, No. 628; sizes for 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inches waist measure. This illustration calls for two patterns, a waist and a skirt, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents for each in silver or stamps.



CHILD'S ONE-PIECE DRESS.—NO. 700.

This little one-piece model is made to slip on over the head, the back and front being exactly alike. The guimpe is of white muslin, trimmed with fancy tucking and lace insertion. The neck is finished by a standing collar, and the fulness at the waist-line is adjusted by a drawstring in a casing. The sleeves are full length completed by narrow bands. The dress may be suitably developed in mohair, cashmere, pongee, albatross, delaine, and gingham. For a girl of six years two yards of material 36 inches wide will be required for the dress and 1 5-8 yards for the guimps. Sizes for 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.



NOS. 214 AND 218—YOUNG GIRL'S COSTUME.

The pretty gown here shown will prove a most desirable acquisition to the young girl's wardrobe. It is in pale blue voile worn over an underblouse of dotted mousseline. The waist is exceedingly simple in construction. It crosses in front in surplice effect, and extends slightly over the shoulders in a becoming manner. The skirt is a pretty five-gore model, laid in deep plaits that turn away from the centre in panel effect. The plaits are stitched down a short distance and carefully pressed to the lower edge, thus giving a short fit around the waist, with a wide, graceful flare at the foot. Broadcloth, serge, cashmere, taffeta, and linen are all appropriate for the making. The 16-year size will require 1 3-8 yard of 44-inch material for the waist and 4 1-4 yards for the skirt. Misses' surplice over-blouse, No. 214, sizes for 15, 16, and 17 years. Misses' plaited skirt, No. 218, sizes for 15, 16 and 17 years. This illustration calls for two separate patterns, a waist and a skirt, which will be mailed to any address on the receipt of 10 cents for each in silver or stamps.



NOS. 6120 AND 6122.—BOY'S NORFOLK SUIT.

Of all the suits which have been designed for the boy perhaps none has gained such widespread popularity as the Norfolk suit. It is generally approved for school wear, being decidedly neat and jaunty. The jacket has applied plaits and a coat collar finishes the neck. The knickerbockers are loose and comfortable. They are of the usual shapings, and the legs may be finished with bands or elastic in casings. Suitable materials for development include cheviot, serge, English suiting and flannel. The 8 year size requires 1½ yard of 54-inch material for the jacket and 3-4 of a yard for the knickerbockers. Boy's Norfolk jacket, No. 6120, sizes for 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Boy's knickerbockers, No. 6122, sizes for 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents for each in silver or stamps.

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AGAINST CIGARETTES.

Bill Before the British House of Commons.

London, Feb. 10.—If a bill, which passed its first reading in the House of Commons this afternoon, becomes law, juvenile lovers of cigarettes will have a hard time in indulging their appetite. The act is a Government measure, which amends the existing laws for the protection of children. It prohibits smoking under the age of 16, provides penalties for anyone less than 16 years old caught smoking in the streets, or any other public places, and makes the sale of cigarettes to persons under 16 years a punishable offence.

Among the other interesting features the bill establishes juvenile courts throughout the country and calls for special places of detention for children, instead of sending them to the ordinary prisons.

It proposes furthermore that the imprisonment of children be entirely abolished.

An effort is to be made also to end the terrible waste of infant life through drunken parents rolling on their babies in bed. The returns show that sixteen hundred infants perish annually from this cause, and in the future parents will be punished for such deaths. Burnings are responsible for almost an equal number of infant deaths, and penalties are provided for persons who leave children alone in rooms with unguarded fires.

KILLED BY FALLING LOGS

MR. CURTICE BISHOP, OF MARBLETON, LOSES HIS LIFE AT LAKE BEAUPORT.

Quebec, Feb. 14.—Curtice Bishop, from Marbleton, near Sherbrooke, was accidentally killed at Lake Beauport the day before yesterday. He was engaged in piling logs, when the pile broke loose and toppled down on top of him, fracturing his skull, death being instantaneous. The body was brought to town and placed in the morgue, where Dr. Jolicoeur, city and district coroner, held an inquest, when a verdict of accidentally killed was rendered.

TO BANISH BARS

ONTARIO LIBERALS MAY MAKE THIS A PLANK IN THEIR PLATFORM.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—The majority of the members of the Ontario Legislature have presented to the House petitions from church associations, temperance societies and kindred organizations from all parts of the province, calling upon the government to alter the three-fifths clause, while others go further and ask the government to abolish the public bar. The government has not decided to do either, but in the meantime the Liberals are considering the advisability of making the banishment of the public bar the big plank in their platform.

COMPLIMENT TO MONTREAL ENGINEER

MR. ROBINSON TO UNDERTAKE IMPORTANT WORK FOR BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 15.—Sir Percy Girouard has obtained the services of Mr. A. W. Robinson, the Canadian expert in river dredging, for the deepening of the River Niger, in order to improve navigation. Sir Percy goes to Niggeria in April.

MME. GOOLD'S SENTENCE.

Commuted to Imprisonment for Life.

Monte Carlo, Feb. 12.—The death sentence against Mme. Violet Goold, who, with her husband, Vere St. Leger Goold, was convicted of the murder of Emma Levin here last summer, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

SEED GRAIN DISTRIBUTION

MR. C. C. CASTLE WILL MAKE PURCHASES FOR PROVINCES OF ALBERTA AND SAS. KATCHEWAN.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 10.—Word has been received in the city of the appointment of Mr. C. C. Castle, warehouse commissioner at Winnipeg, to purchase seed grain for the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The appointment was made by the governments of the two western provinces in consultation with the Dominion Government, and the position is one which involves tremendous responsibility, and, incidentally, an enormous amount of work. Four million dollars are involved in this distribution of seed grain, and, while the actual amount which is to be set aside for the purchase of grain is not yet known, the responsibility for the expenditure of this amount will rest largely upon Mr. Castle. His work will commence at once, and the headquarters for the distribution will be in Regina.

WEST WELLINGTON CONSERVATIVES.

Drayton, Ont., Feb. 13.—At one of the largest Conservative conventions ever held in West Wellington, Mr. James Tucker, M.L.A., was nominated to be the standard bearer in the coming provincial elections. A vote of confidence in Mr. Borden, the Hon. J. P. Whitney and the candidate was unanimously carried. The officers for 1908 were elected as follows: President, Geo. M. Fox; vice-president, Edward Gainor, Senior; secretary-treasurer, S. M. Clemens.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

THE REV. JOHN MACKAY, OF MONTREAL, CHOSEN TO BE ITS PRINCIPAL.

At the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian churches, held in Montreal last June, it was decided that the time had come for founding a Presbyterian College in British Columbia, and it was arranged that the sessions of this college should begin in April this year.

The project has been taken up with great heartiness by the people of British Columbia, and already a site has been acquired and funds provided for the erection of the college building. The selection of a principal was left in the hands of the board and senate of the new college appointed last June.

After the most careful inquiry they have unanimously offered the position to the Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor of Crescent Street Church.

FISHERIES JURISDICTION

MR. BASTEDO, GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER, WILL LEAVE FOR THE COAST NEXT WEEK.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Mr. S. T. Bastedo, who has been appointed Dominion commissioner to confer with the provincial governments to reach a satisfactory and lasting adjustment of present difficulties with the provinces in regard to the fisheries jurisdiction, will leave for British Columbia next week to discuss the matter in question with Premier McBride's Government. In British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces the main point at issue between the Dominion and the local authorities is as to the fishing rights within the three-mile limit. In Ontario and Quebec the Dominion has described regulations regarding open and close seasons and the local governments have issued licenses and appointed fisheries overseers which has led to a dual control with consequent friction and trouble.

SCENES IN THE SUGAR BUSH.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLUBS—
PORTRAITS OF LEADING CANADIAN WOMEN.

THE LIFE OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

SOME PHASES OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

ICE-BOATING IN CANADA.

The above are some of the interesting subjects that will appear in the March issue of the

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"The 'Canadian Pictorial,' a publication which, if I may be permitted to say so, is a credit to Canada.

"(Signed) STRATHCONA."

Part of a letter received by the Editor of the 'Canadian Pictorial' from the Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner of Canada in London.

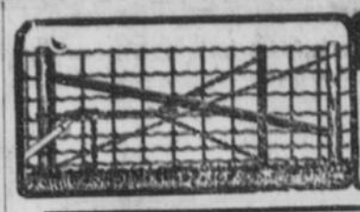
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Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

AIRD — On Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1908, at 11 Prince street, Quebec, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Aird.

BENNETT — On Feb. 14, 1908, at 373 Bank street, Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Bennett, a daughter.

COWAN — At Lachute, Que., on Feb. 9, 1908, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cowan.

DAVIS — At Oakville, on Feb. 12, 1908, the wife of William Sinclair Davis, of a son.

HUGHES — At Lisgar, P.Q., on Jan. 29, 1908, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hughes.

HUTCHISON — At 106 Strathcona avenue, Ottawa, on Feb. 12, to Mr. and Mrs. George N. Hutchison, a daughter.

JEFFERY — At 56 Bleecker street, Toronto, to the wife of J. O. Jeffery, a daughter.

JORDAN — At 'The Cottage,' Torfonto, on Feb. 9, 1908, to Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Jordan, of Meaford, a son.

McNAUGHTON— At 4629 St. Catherine st., Westmount, on Feb. 10, 1908, to Dr. and Mrs. F. M. A. McNaughton, a daughter.

MITCHELL — At Hongkong, on Jan. 4, 1908, to Dr. and Mrs. I. E. Mitchell, of the London Mission, Canton, a daughter (Jean Mary).

PORRITT — On Feb. 8, 1908, the wife of F. R. Porritt, 'The Firs,' Barrie, Ont., of a daughter.

ROLLIT — At 60 St. Cyrille street, Quebec, on Feb. 15, 1908, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Rollit.

TAGGART — At 230 Besserer street, Ottawa, on Feb. 13, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Taggart, a daughter.

WOODBURN — At Mapleville Farm, Lisgar, P.Q., on Feb. 8, 1908, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Woodburn.

MARRIED.

CAMELFORD — EATON — At the Baptist parsonage, 324 Victoria ave., Niagara Falls, Ont., by the Rev. A. P. Kennedy, Thomas Camelford, to Maude B., eldest daughter of Mr. Eaton, all of Dunnville, Ont.

CAMERON — BARNHART — At Owen Sound, Ont., on Feb. 12, 1908, by the Rev. Rural Dean Ardell, Margaret Goodson, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Barnhart, of Owen Sound, to Colin Stewart Cameron, barrister-at-law, Owen Sound.

GAGE — LENEY — On Feb. 11, 1908, at the residence of the bride's mother, 983 Dorchester street West, by the Rev. Dr. Johnston, F. Herbert Gage, of Toronto, to Charlotte Dickson, only daughter of the late John Leney, of Long Point.

GARDINER — McNIVEN — At Calgary, Alta., on Feb. 10, 1908, by the Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A., Mary Isabella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McNiven, Mount Forest, Ont., to Charles Wesley Gardiner, merchant, of Bawlf, Alta.

GOODERHAM — ALEXANDER — On Feb. 9, 1908, at St. Augustine Church, Toronto, by the Rev. H. McCausland, assisted by the Rev. R. Ashcroft, Irene Newton, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Alexander, to Gordon S. Gooderham.

GUNN — BAKER — At River View Place, Summerstown, the home of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1908, by the Rev. J. Matheson, B.A., John J. Gunn, of Wilkie, Sask., to Mary Edwina, daughter of Captain Baker.

HOBEN — STREET — At St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, on Feb. 12, 1908, by the Rev. Canon Sloan, assisted by the Rev. Father Murphy, Lucie I. H. Street, daughter of C. F. Street, Esq., M.A., to St. Elmo Hoben, accountant, of the Bank of Ottawa, at Mattawa, Ontario.

McKIBBON — PICARD — From the residence of the bride's cousin, Mrs. F. Hart, Nelson street, Ottawa, Ont., Mr. John McKibbon to Miss Mildred Picard, daughter of Mr. Charles Picard, both of Montreal.

MOSES — SCHARF — At the Bell Street Methodist Parsonage, Ottawa, on Feb. 12, 1908, at 4 p.m., by the Rev. G. R. Campbell, B.D., Violetta E. (Lettie), daughter of Nicholas Scharf, Carp, Ont., to Chester B. Moses, of Osgoode, Ont.

RICHARDS — SPARLING — At St. John's Episcopal Church, Bowmanville, Ont., on Feb. 5, 1908, the Rev. E. W. B Richards, of Russell, to Anna May Sparling, of Bowmanville.

WEBSTER — HANNA — At the Methodist Parsonage, Ashton, on Feb. 5, 1908, by the Rev. A. Fairbairn, Ernest Webster, of Kenora, Ont., to Lena Hanna, of Carleton Place, formerly of Munster, Ont.

WHITE—COMER—At St. James' Church, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, on Feb. 12, 1908, by the Ven. Archdeacon Macmorine, and the Rev. C. F. Lancaster, Thomas John White to Elizabeth Cassa Letitia Comer, daughter of George W. H. Comer, Kingston.

DIED.

ANDERSON — At his residence, 53 Chicora avenue, Toronto, on Feb. 13, 1908, Captain J. Weir Anderson, aged 58 years.

ARBON — At Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que., on Feb. 12, 1908, William Arbon, late of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, England, aged 36 years.

ARMSTRONG — On Feb. 10, 1908, at the family residence, Riverside Farm, Hull, Que., Deborah Armstrong, relict of the late James Armstrong, aged 66 years and 9 months.

BEAUDRY — On Feb. 13, 1908, at the residence of her son-in-law, the Hon. P. E. LeBlanc, Madame Catherine Vallee, wife of the late Mr. Théodose Beaudry.

BERNARD — At Cap Sante, Que., on Feb. 8, 1908, J. M. Bernard, aged 74 years, retired merchant, husband of Madame Marie Reine Garneau.

BROGLIO D'AJANO — At 10A Via Nomentano, Rome, on Feb. 12, 1908, Jessie Boyd Broglio D'Ajano, wife of Count Broglio D'Ajano, and daughter of the late David Walker, Esq., Toronto.

BRYDIE — At Rochester, N.Y., on Jan. 23, 1908, Rebecca Robert Stenhouse, widow of Rev. Andrew Brydie, and sister of Major-General Stenhouse, London, England, and of James Stenhouse, South Indian, Ontario.

CADE — At Toronto, on Feb. 10, 1908, Mary A. Edmand, beloved wife of the Rev. Robert Cade, D.D., in the 70th year of her age.

CLARK — At Rockfield, P.Q., on Saturday, Feb. 8, 1908, Janet Adam, aged 79 years, relict of the late George Clark.

COOPER — In this city, on Feb. 14, 1908, at his late residence, 188 Ontario street, West, Alfred Cooper, in his 63rd year, after a short illness.

COWAN — At Lachute, Que., on Feb. 11, 1908, Christina, infant daughter of Frank and Mary J. Cowan, aged two days.

DONALDSON — On Feb. 13, 1908, at Vancouver, B.C., Agnes Wilson, aged 21 years and one month, beloved wife of John Donaldson, niece of Mr. and Mrs. R. Turfus, Montreal.
Kirkwall, Scotland, papers please copy.

DUNLEVIE—Entered into rest, at Ottawa, on Feb. 9, 1908, Michael Krumm Dunlevie, son of the late Captain Gerald G. Dunlevie, of H. M. 11th and 74th Regiments, in his 59th year.

FRASER — At Lachute Road, on Saturday, Feb. 1, 1908, Mrs. George Fraser, in her 84th year.

GODWIN — At Ottawa, on Feb. 13, 1908, Sarah Holloway, relict of the late J. H. Godwin, in her 97th year.

GRANT — On Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1908, Mr. Henry Grant, 88 years and 8 months, 47 years resident of Montreal.

HALLETT — On Feb. 12, 1908, at her daughter's (Mrs. J. E. Milloy) residence, 47 Concord avenue, Toronto, Katharine Alice Doyle, widow of the late William Hallett, of Oshawa.

HAZELTINE — On Feb. 16, 1908, at 129 Congregation street, Point St. Charles, Thomas Edgar Hazeltine, youngest son of Thomas Hazeltine, aged 6 months and 11 days.
Newfoundland papers please copy.

JOHNSON — In Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 10, 1908, Orlando G. R. Johnson, aged 55 years.

JONES — At the family residence, Prescott, Ont., on Feb. 7, 1908, William Alpheus Jones, of the Post-Office Department, Ottawa, son of the late Alpheus Jones, Prescott.

KNOTT — Rachel, beloved wife of John Knott, Winnipeg, died suddenly at Peachland, B.C., on Feb. 6, 1908, of pneumonia, aged 59 years, 9 months and 15 days.

LARKIN — At Quebec, on Feb. 9, 1908, Cathrine Curran, widow of John Larkin, aged 67 years.

LAWSON — On Feb. 12, 1908, at 21 Surrey Place, Toronto, Emily Kirkwood Clarke, beloved wife of David Lawson, in her 67th year.

LE COURT — On Feb. 8, 1908, at 200 Water street, Ottawa, Marie Eulalie Paquet, beloved wife of J. P. M. Le Court, Esq., architect, Department of Public Works, aged 38 years and 5 days.

LYNCH — At the residence of his mother, 78 Hazelton avenue, Toronto, on Feb. 8, 1908, William John Lynch, eldest son of the late Rev. John Lynch.

MAGUIRE — At 53 Augusta avenue, Toronto, on Feb. 12, 1908, Elizabeth, relict of the late Alex. Maguire, County Dublin, Ireland.

McARTHUR — At Brockville, Ont., on Feb. 13, 1908, Emma J., wife of James D. McArthur, Brockville, youngest daughter of the late George Stanway, Montreal, and sister of George Stanway, Toronto.

McKENZIE — Suddenly, of heart failure, at Weir, Que., on Feb. 1, 1908, Wallace McKenzie.

MORTON — In this city, on Feb. 15, 1908, Mrs. Osborne Morton, in her 85th year.

MOYES — At Chatham Ont., on Feb. 7, 1908, Dr. Susanna Carson Moyse.

MURRAY — At Hensall, Ont., on Feb. 8, 1908, James Murray, in his 91st year.

MURRAY — At the home of her son-in-law, Captain Curry, Esquesing, Ont., Flora Murray, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Murray, born April 14, 1821, died Feb. 10, 1908.

NEVILLE — At Fresno, Cal., on Feb. 2, 1908, Iza Neville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Neville, Winnipeg.

PARSONS — On Feb. 13, 1908, at his late residence, 213 Close avenue, Parkdale, Ont., William George Parsons, in his 60th year.

PELLEY — At 40 Elmire street, on Feb. 11, 1908, Norman Lawrence, son of H. S. Pelley, aged 3 years and 7 months.
Vancouver, Portland and Boston papers please copy.

PLOYART — At Drummondville, Que., on Feb. 13, 1908, Aline Anne Ployart, daughter of the late Captain Ployart, in her 90th year.

RICHARDSON — In this city, on Feb. 13, 1908, William Richardson, of London, England.

ROBB — On Jan. 5, 1908, at his home near Bryanston, Ont., James Robb, dearly beloved husband of Mary Hepburn Robb, aged 57 years and one month.

ROBERTS—At Waterloo, P.Q., on Jan. 22, 1908, Martha Whitcomb, widow of the late Duke Roberts, aged 87 years.

ROBINSON — At 4134 Dorchester street, Westmount, on Feb. 15, 1908, John Robinson, in his 63rd year.

SCOTT — At Mount Joy, Markham, Ont., on Feb. 8, 1908, Jane Armstrong, beloved wife of Adam Scott, in her 72rd year.

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SECOR — At the residence of his son, Maitland Secor, Woburn, Ont., on Feb. 12, 1908, Alexander M. Secor, in his 88th year.

SHEPHERD—On Feb. 11, 1908, at Grapham Grange, Bramley, Surrey, England, Catherine E. McAndrew, beloved wife of Sheringham A. Shepherd.

SKELTON — On Feb. 13, 1908, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Maria Oliver, wife of Henry Skelton, aged 62 years.

SKIMIN — In London, Ont., on Feb. 9, 1908, at her late residence, 523 Richmond street, Mrs. Anna Skimin, aged 93 years.

SMITH — On Feb. 11, 1908, at the residence of her brother-in-law, T. M. Edmondson, Streetsville, Ont., Agnes Blain Smith, aged ninety, wife of the late Jos. Smith, of Iowa.

STEWART —At Vankleek Hill, on Jan. 24, 1908, Peter A. Stewart, Sessional Clerk, House of Commons, in his 76th year.

STUART — At Boston, Mass., on Jan. 15, 1908, James A. Stuart, son of the late Robert and Elizabeth Stuart, of Hamilton, Ont.
Interment at Philadelphia, Pa., on Jan. 22nd.

TAGGART — At Aylwin, Quebec, on Feb. 8, 1908, Agnes Bertha Munro, wife of the Rev. Robert Taggart, and only daughter of Donald and Agnes Munro, of Carleton Place, Ontario.

TROY — At the residence of Dr. Stanbury, 323 Seaton street, on Feb. 13, 1908, John Lewis Troy, estate agent, Toronto.

VAN DUZEN —At the home of his son-in-law, A. F. McBean, Brantford Ont., on Feb. 6, 1908, Dennis Van Duzen, aged 79 years and 28 days.

VAN WYCK — On Feb. 8, 1908, at her residence, 136 Howland avenue, Toronto, Maria Fares, widow of the late Rev. James Van Wyck, B.A.

WANLESS — Passed peacefully away, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 11, 1908, after a long illness, Agnina Syme Wanless, daughter of the late Mr. John Wanless, formerly of this city.

WASHER — On Feb. 10, 1908, Florence Evelyn, aged 3 years and 12 days, youngest and dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Woodley Washer, of 201 Ryde street. 'Safe in the arms of Jesus.'

WATSON — At Geneva, Que., on Thursday, Feb. 13, 1908, Mr. Robert Watson, aged 62 years and 4 months.

WEEKES — On Feb. 10, 1908, at 348 Lewis street, Ottawa, Jennie Louise White, aged 27 years, beloved wife of M. E. Weekes, D.L.S., of the Department of the Interior.

WOOD — At his residence, 87 Charles st., Toronto, on Feb. 9, 1908, Thomas Wood, in his 78th year.

IN MEMORIAM.

DUNCAN — In loving memory of Hazel Margaret Duncan, who departed this life on Feb. 15, 1906.

HUGHES — In loving remembrance of beloved mother, Mrs. (Captain) Henry Francis Hughes, who passed away, Feb 17, 1881. Still sorrowfully missed by her affectionate daughter, Mary Antrobus.

STOBA — In affectionate remembrance of our beloved daughter, Rebecca H. Stoba, who died on Feb. 11, 1904.
'Though great our loss, we won't complain:
But trust, through Christ, to meet again.'

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