Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTY-SEVENTH YEAR. Vol. 67, No. 20.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1912.

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

BRITISH NAVY'S FLYING MACHINES

Marvellous Waterplane of English Commander Circles Above the Fleet Before His Majesty

WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE OF FIVE OF NAVY'S FLYING MACHINES—HUGE PIECE OF METAL DROPPED FROM GREAT HEIGHT.

New York, May 7.—A cable from Weymouth, England, says: The fleet dressed ship yesterday to celebrate the anniversary of King George's accession, and at noon fired a Royal salute.

A magnificent piece of aerial scouting was done by Commander Samson. After the first and second squadrons had put to sea to join the third and fifth, in order to make a spectacular entry into the bay, Commander Samson launched a hydroplane from the shore on the opposite side of Portland Bay. It skidded along the surface of the water for two hundred yards, then rose, and in the middle of the bay did graceful right hand and left hand circles.

Then the commander went twelve miles out to sea and picked up the giant fleet heading toward Weymouth, the first time an aeroplane has ever done this. Commander Samson circled in front of the warships, and then, steering by compass, dashed back to the bay, and over the spot at which he had started his scouting expedition, and brought his machine down. It settled on the water as gracefully as a seagull.

This novel feat was performed after Commander Samson had broken both wings of the Shortt biplane near Lodmoor early in the morning. Lieut. Spentner Gray also met with a slight accident. In attempting to land his aeroplane struck the ground with considerable force. One of the wings was damaged. Lieut. Gregory also made successful aeroplane flights over the fleet.

King George to-day will pay another visit to the fleet, the third since he came to the throne, for the purpose of witnessing the manoeuvres of the ships, and the gunnery practice.

New York, May 9.—A London cable says: King George reached Weymouth Bay on board the Royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert' early yesterday amid thunderous salutes from the great fleet, but fog caused the cancellation of the day's manoeuvres. The King visited the submarine, aboard which Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Balfour took an hour's trip and watched the torpedo practice, but he was most deeply interested in the flights of the aeroplanes and hydroplanes.

Commander Gerrard ascended at Lodmoor naval flying ground a few minutes after Commander Samson went up from Portland. He used a Nieport monoplane, and rose to a height of 3,000 feet, trying to get above the fog. He passed right over the fleet and flew for more than one hour.

Lieut. Longmore flew for forty minutes in a Deperdussin monoplane, which had been fitted with floats in case of a fall into the sea.

Mr. Grahame-White rose in his Bleriot monoplane at twenty minutes to three p.m. and circled the entire fleet and the towns of Plymouth and Portland. He circled also the Royal yacht twice.

The great events of the day came after three o'clock, when Commander Samson, in his hydroplane, rose from the water and flew very high, descending 200 yards from the Royal yacht. He carried a passenger and a letter to the King. Both were taken from the hydroplane as it rested in the water with the engine stopped, and conveyed to the Royal yacht by a picket boat.

Lieut. Gregory in a biplane fitted with floats, then passed over the harbor and the Royal yacht. When it was deemed safe his passenger dropped a lump of metal weighing 300 pounds into the water just inside the breakwater from an altitude of 400 feet, causing a tremendous splash. He then swooped down upon a submerged submarine and alighted in the water a few feet from it, causing the sailors on board the nearest battleship to cry out in alarm. A passenger in the biplane could obviously have sunk the submarine with an exploding missile.

After the naval aviators finished their display Mr. White gave a wonderful exhibition of flying. He flew out around the various warships so near the water as to be scarcely above the level of their decks, demonstaating his supreme skill in controlling the machine.

It is now declared that Great Britain has the most remarkable and satisfactory machine of its kind in the world; that other powers have been left behind in the race for aerial supremacy, and that the British waterplane has already performed feats completely altering the conditions possible in naval warfare.

The water plane is described as having the powers of an albatross, able to fly over the water, float upon it and to rise again.

Weymouth, England, May 10.— King George passed practically the whole morning inspecting the hydro-aeroplane invented by Horace Short, on which acting Commander Samson yesterday carried out a series of evolutions round the British fleet.

The latter this morning gave the ties of the machine with which he soured, volplaned and dodged in and out between the vessels of the fleet, finally skimming the surface of the sea until he came into the vicinity of a breakwater, over which he leaped.

The King then went on board the battleship 'Neptune,' which led the first and second squadrons of the fleet out to sea. Tactical exercises, gun practice and battle manoeuvres are to be carried out in mid-channel.

KING IN SUBMARINE.

Airman Hovering Round, Too, Anxious to Take Him Up.

Weymouth, England, May 9.—King George to-day spent ten minutes below the surface of the water in one of the latest 'D' type of boats which carries a disappearing gun, and expressed himself as delighted with the venture. The aerial corps which is continually manoeuvring over the fleet is hoping to carry the King as a passenger.

Weymouth, Eng., May 10.—The King's trip in a submarine, which travelled two miles submerged, was made in company with his son, Prince Albert, who is a student at Dartmouth Naval College, and Mr. Winston Churchill.

DEATH OF LADY TUPPER

Wife of Sir Charles Tupper Succumbed to Heart Failure in England

London, May 13.—Lady Tupper, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, P.C., Bart., ex-prime minister of Canada, died at Mount Bexley Heath Saturday afternoon.

Lady Tupper had been an invalid for a number of years, suffering from heart trouble. Her condition became most serious three weeks ago, her death resulting from simple exhaustion. The body will be sent to Halifax for burial, probably on the 'Empress of Britain,' sailing Friday, 17th, and will be accompanied by Sir Chas. Tupper, Mr. Stewart Tupper, who only arrived Saturday, and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who is expected by the 'Lusitania' to-day. Sir Charles Tupper is wonderfully well under the circumstances.

Frances Amelia, Lady Tupper, was born at Amherst, N.S., her father being Silas Hibbert Morse, Esq. She married on October 8, 1846, Charles Tupper, Esq., M.D., who subsequently entered public life and became, successively premier of Nova Scotia, a privy councillor in Canada and a member of the Canadian Government, high commissioner for Canada in London, prime minister for Canada, and an Imperial privy councillor.

In recognition of his eminent public services her husband was created a C.B. in 1867, a K.C.M.G. in 1879, a G.C.M.G. in 1886, and a Baronet in 1888. The issue of this marriage was three sons and three daughters, of whom survive: Mr Jas. Stewart Tupper, K.C., of Winnipeg, heir to the baronetcy; the Hon. Sir Chas. Hibbert Tupper, K.C.M.G., P.C., K.C., of Vancouver; Mr Wm. Johnston Tupper, [illegible] of Winnipeg, and Emma, wife of Major-General Donald R. Cameron, R.A., C.M.G., formerly commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

Lady Tupper was universally loved and respected for her sweetness of disposition and high character. While in England, with her husband, in 1867, on the occasion of the London Conference on Confederation, she and Dr. Tupper had the honor of being presented to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, at a special drawing room at which only representatives of foreign countries or persons recently appointed to high office were presented. She was again presented to Her Majesty in 1886. During her husband's residence in London as High Commissioner, from 1884 to 1896, Lady Tupper had many ardous and responsible social duties to fulfil in connection with his official position, which she discharged in a manner creditable to herself, her husband and the Dominion. The fiftieth anniversary of Sir Charles and Lady Tupper's wedding was celebrated in Ottawa on October 8, 1896. Their diamond wedding was celebrated ten years later.

SNOW MAY BE EXPECTED

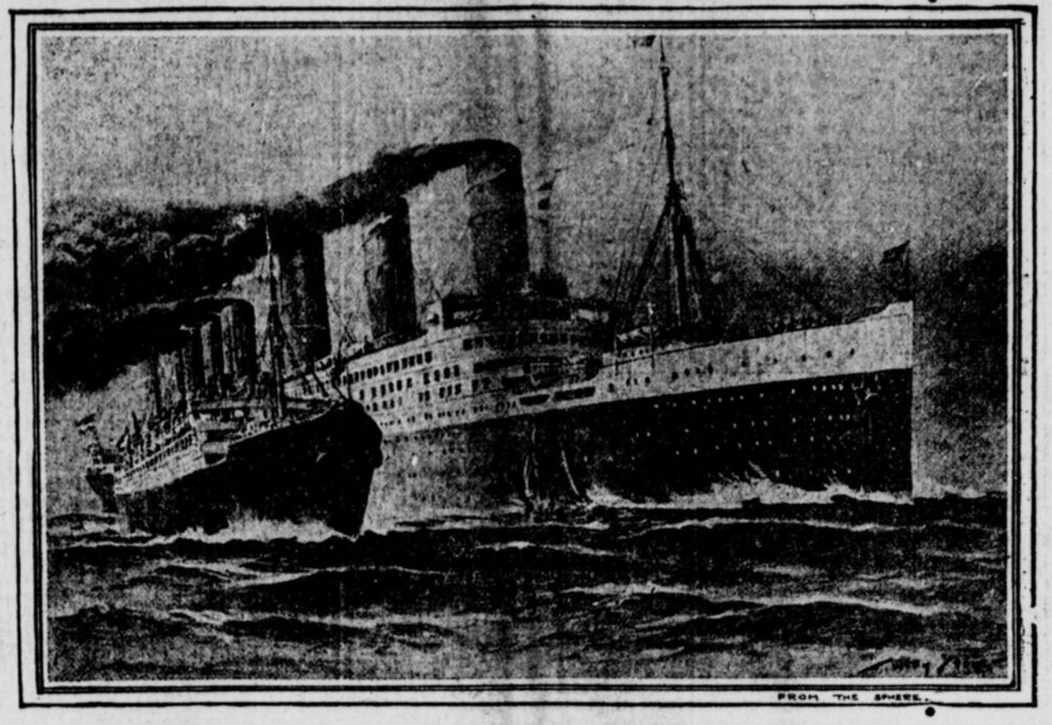
Belated Cold Wave Sweeping From Northwest—Heavy Fall in London, Ont.

Washington, May 13.—A belated cold wave sweping down from the Canadian Northwest, is causing frost, snow and shivering temperatures to-day from Montana and Colorado eastward to Ohio. The cold weather extends south as far as Dallas, and by to-night and to-morrow will have reached the Atlantic coast causing frosts and probably snow in the states along the Caandian border. This morning there were low temperatures with frosts in Missouri and the Upper Mississippi valleys, and western upper lake regions. The thermometer registered freezing at many places in the Northwest and Central Rocky Mountain region, and there was snow in Colorado and at Duluth, Minn.

The force of the cold wave soon will spend itself, weather experts said to-day, but temperature will be low and there will be frosts to-night in the upper lake and western lower lake region, the Ohio valley and the mountain districts from Pennsylvania to North Carolina.

London, Ont., May 13.—A heavy snow storm with a gale from the northwest prevails here, and trains from the Huron and Bruce banch lines make the same report. The fall for lateness in season has broken all records in this vicinity.

NEW STEAMSHIP WILL BE QUEEN OF TRANSATLANTIC FLEET.



FROM THE SPHERE.

The newest transatlantic passenger vessel, soon to be launched at the yards of the Vulcan Company, at Stettin, has been built to outrival the monster steamships of the Cunard and White Star line companies.

The exact dimensions of the vessel have not been made public, but the picture above, made by a German artist, shows how far she exceeds in length and height the Deutschland, one of the greatest of the German transatlantic steamships.

To provide stanchness she has been built with double bottoms, and, in view of the recent accident to the Titanic, her builders are considering further means of increasing her strength and seaworthiness in proportion to her great bulk. The builders say she is being constructed not so much for high speed as for steadiness and comfort.

DR. NESBITT IN TORONTO

Was Run Around Chicago in a Taxi Until Train Arrived

Toronto, May 13.—Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, wanted on charges of fraud and forgery, in connection with the Farmers' Bank, was brought back to Toronto yesterday morning, and is now lodged in the county jail. The same secrecy which surrounded his departure from Chicago Saturday marked his arrival here. While a dozen newspapermen and press photographers waited on the depot platform of the Grand Trunk Railway at North Parkdale, Provincial Inspector A. C. Boyd conducted his prisoner off the opposite side of the train and down a stairway into the Queen street subway, where a taxicab was waiting.

The arrangements for spiriting Dr. Nesbitt out of Chicago were made with the same care and caution. On Thursday the warrant of surrender was received from Washington at the Attorney-General's department, and Superintendent Rogers wired to Chicago to learn if habeas corpus proceedings had been entered upon in Dr. Nesbitt's behalf. The reply was in the negative, and Inspector Boyd started for Chicago the same night with the warrant and a letter to Chicago Assistant Chief of Police. Presenting the latter, an officer was placed at his service, and at two o'clock they appeared before the assistant United States marshall and produced the warrant of surrender. Dr. Nesbitt was brought from jail, the warrant read, and he was handed over to the officers, despite his protest that he should be allowed time to see his counsel, who was preparing to apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

CLEVER RUSE.

The three took a taxicab, and in order to prevent the doctor's counsel interfering to prevent his departure, the taxi was driven about the streets until three o'clock, reaching a side entrance of the Dearborn street station just in time to board the train, where a state room awaited them. The detective and his prisoner were well outside the limits of the State of Illinois before Dr. Nesbitt's counsel was apprised of the trick which the Canadian officer had played. The porter of the car was charged to keep silent as to the identity of his passengers.

When the train reached Toronto yesterday morning two reporters boarded the train at Weston, but were refused information by the train crew, while at Parkdale station the newspaper men kept the provincial inspector Greer in sight, thinking that he would join his confrere, but in this they were deceived. Boyd and the doctor were driven first to Superintendent Rogers' residence in Parkdale, and then accompanied by them was taken to jail, where Governor Chambers was enjoined to let the prisoner have no communication with W. R. Travers, the convicted bank manager, brought from Kingston penitentiary to give evidence during the extradition proceedings, and the court hearings which will follow. To-day Dr. Nesbitt will be formally handed over to the Toronto police, and will be arraigned in the morning police court.

MADE FALSE RETURNS.

It is understood that Crown Attorney Corley will not take charge of the prosecution, and a special prosecutor may be appointed by the attorney-general's department.

The charges upon which Nesbitt must stand his trial are that in the month of December, 1906, before the bank had opened its doors to the public, he made a false return to the finance department at Ottawa. In the affidavits for former General Manager W. T. Travers and Chief Accountant Fitzgibbon, read at the extradition hearing at Chicago, it is alleged that Nesbitt knew of the falsity of these returns, and, in fact, was present at the conference and helped to form them so that they should agree with other information previously supplied by the bank to the finance department.

The other charges are that in the months of January and February, 1907, he signed false monthly statements, knowing them to be false and misleading, and that the special return made at the request of the Finance Minister in May, 1907, was also false and fraudulent, and that Nesbitt knew it to be so.

WATCHING THE GERMAN FLEET

Destroyers of British Navy Patrol the Coasts of the United Kingdom

London, May 12.—Under a new scheme of defence initiated by Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the destroyers of the British fleet commenced on May 1, a continuous patrol of the coasts of the United Kingdom. The north-east coast, menaced as it is held to be by the powerful fleet of the German Empire, is most closely guarded, and there the most modern and powerful vessels of the mosquito fleet, supported by submarines have been stationed.

Heretofore the two battle squadrons of the Home Fleet have had attached to them a destroyer flotilla, with reserve flotillas at the naval bases at Devonport, Portsmouth and the Nore. The new scheme provides that no destroyers are to be permanently attached to the battle fleets. Instead, the whole available forces haev been organized into eight flotillas, four being in full commission and four in reserve with nucleus crews. Of the four active flotillas, the first and second, composed of 38 of the newest and most powerful vessels will have their base at the new naval headquarters at Rosyth, on the east coast of Scotland, and facing directly across to Germany, besides guarding the north exit of the Atlantic. The third flotilla will have its base at Harwich, another east coast station, and the fourth at Portland, on the English Channel, where it will be available for work on any coast. At each of the bases named there will be one reserve flotilla, while other destroyers will patrol other parts of the coast not covered by these.

No fewer than 165 destroyers are included in the new organization, besides eight fast cruisers, eight scouts and eight depot and repair ships. Of this number one-third are assigned to the North Sea, so that with 24 submarines with bases at Dundee and Harwich, the coasts of Britain should be well guarded. Naval experts, in fact, estimate that the new scheme doubles the effective strength of the 'advance guard' along the eastern seaboard.

With the exception of the fifth flotilla, all the North Sea destroyers are driven by turbines and the majority burn oil. Most of the vessels at Rosyth have been built since 1910 and have a speed of 29 knots and they will shortly be strengthened by the new 27-knot boats. All have either been designed or altered for work in the rough waters of the North Sea. The active flotillas are fitted with wireless telegraphy.

MOHONK CONFERENCE

International Arbitration Convention Begins on Wednesday.

Mohonk Lake, N.Y., May 13.—The Lake Mohonk Conference on international arbitration is to assemble here on Wednesday next, and to remain in session until Friday evening. Among the speakers from abroad will be Dr. Christian L. Lange, secretary of the inter-parliamentary Union, and Dr. Nippold, of Germany, professor of international law in Berne University, who will speak on the third Hague conference. The treaties of international arbitration with Great Britain and France will be discussed by Justice William R. Riddell, of the Ontario High Court of Justice, and others, while the plan for an international court of arbitratal justice will be presented by Mr. W. Meldrum, of Savannah, Ga., and Mr. E. P. Wheeler, of New York.

The relation of the church to international arbitration will be discussed by Rabbi Joseph Silverman, of New York, and other clergymen, while the relation of the press thereto will be attested by the attendance of numerous editors, some of whom, including Mr. Henry Watterson, are to speak.

'I DIDN'T MEAN WHAT I SAID'

Colonel Roosevelt Gives Another Version of His Ambiguous Phraseology.

London, May 12.—The 'Evening News' prints a signed despatch from ex-President Roosevelt's secretary, Frank Harper, in which the Colonel undertakes to explain his attitude towards Canada and to clear up some of the ambiguous phrases in his letter to President Taft regarding Canadian reciprocity.

'New York, May 11, 1912.

'Your telegram to Mr. Roosevelt, asking him to send a message explaining his attitude toward Canada has been received. He supposes the query has arisen because of the publication by Mr. Taft of Mr. Roosevelt's reply to a confidential letter from which Mr. Roosevelt stated that he was in favor of reciprocity in trade matters with Canada for both economic and political reasons. He believes the press generally, both in Great Britain and Canada, has interpreted the words "political reasons" used by him as meaning that the annexation of Canada to the United States would speedily follow the consummation of the reciprocity negotiations.

'Such an interpretation is not warranted by the facts. When Mr. Roosevelt used the words "political reasons" he had not the slightest thought of the annexation of Canada or of her subordination in any way to the United States. If you will turn to Mr. Roosevelt's speech of Feb. 10 last year at Detroit, Michigan, you will see that he stated in effect that his chief reasons for favoring the course of Mr. Taft, as he then understood it, was to promote the kindliest and most friendly good feelings between the two countries. In that speech Mr. Roosevelt said:

"'I feel that we are to be congratulated upon the likelihood of obtaining closer reciprocity of tariff and trade relations with Canada. Among all the powers of the earth there is none with which we should desire to be upon a more intimate footing of equal rights, to which we should be more closely bound in relations of mutual helpfulness, esteem and good will than in the case of our great neighbor to the North, whose prosperity and growth should be a matter of pride to all who dwell on the American continent. I welcome the proposed reciprocity treaty as marking a signal advance in bringing about the closest and most friendly relations between the two countries.'

'Similar sentiments were also expressed by Mr. Roosevelt when he spoke in New York City two days later.

'Mr. Roosevelt has always done everything in his power to enable the two great nations of the North American continent to live together in peace and harmony, each according the other the fullest measure of respect and esteem.

'Specifically, Mr. Roosevelt has always and on every occasion spoken of and treated Canada as a friendly nation, on whose independence he would no more dream of encouraging aggression by any other nations than aggression at the expense of the United States.

('Signed),

'FRANK HARPER.

'Secretary to Theodore Roosevelt.'

'EMPRESS' INJURED.

'Empress of Ireland' Reaches Quebec Two Days Late.

Quebec, May 13.—The C.P.R. liner 'Empress of Ireland' arrived in this port this morning, having been delayed two days by an accident to her machinery, which left her with the use of only her port engine. One of the cylenders of her starboard engine is injured, and although efforts were made to repair it, the steamer's speed was reduced to about nine knots an hour.

BALFOUR UNDER THE SEA.

London, May 8.—The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, the former prime minister, who has already experienced the delights of flying, tried a trip in a submarine to-day.

SECOND READING OF HOME RULE BILL PASSED

Majority Larger Than at First Reading—Premier Loudly Cheered on Leaving House of Commons—Bill Goes to Committee.

London, May 9.— The Government carried the Home Rule Bill on its second reading in the House of Commons to-night by a majority of 101, as against 94 for the first reading. The vote was 372 to 271.

It was the most largely attended House of the present Parliament Both sides had done their utmost to secure every available vote. Mr. Balfour, former Opposition leader, and Mr. Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, returned from Weymouth in order to be present.

The announcement of the figures, showing an increased majority occasioned enthusiastic demonstrations on the Government side, and the Prime Minister was given a great ovation on leaving the House with his wife and daughter by the crowd assembled outside.

Mr. John Redmond, on leaving Parliament with his wife shortly after Mr. Asquith, was also loudly cheered, many Irishmen in the crown singing: 'A Nation Once Again.'

The bill was formally referred to a committee of the whole House, but as Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment are being taken concurrently, it will now be the turn of the Welsh bill. The committee stage of the Home Rule Bill is not expected to be reached until after Whitsuntide, and will probably occupy a couple of months even with a liberal application of the closure rules, as the Opposition are preparing an endless list of amendments, and will adopt every possible means to obstruct the measure.

Curiously, the second reading of the Home Rule Bill coincided with the disappearance of the word Conservative as the official designation of the Tory party. A conference of the Conservative and Liberal Unionist parties to-day finally resolved upon a fusion of the two parties under the title of 'National Unionist Association.' Thus the Liberal Unionists, who seceded from Gladstone on his espousal of home rule now become part and parcel of the Tory party.

PERSISTENT IRISH DEMAND.

Premier Asquith wound up the debate for the Government in a brief and forceful speech which aroused great enthusiasm on the part of his supporters. No serious attempt, he said, had been made by the Opposition to meet the argument with which he opened the discussion the character and persistence of the Irish demand. Had this demand been made under similar conditions by any community of their own race throughout the Empire, there was not a man on either side who would not say that it was entitled to consideration.

A demand so persistent, continued the Prime Minister, was one which a democratic Parliament in these days was bound to assent to. If the Irish vote were eliminated in the House of Commons there still would be a majority of fifty or sixty for home rule.

Referring to the Ulster threats, Mr. Asquith said that he believed the British people to be just and generous. They detested intolerance and persecution in any form, but they were not the people to be frightened out of what they believed to be just by language of intimidation. The Government had asked repeatedly what further safeguards were desired, but the only answer of the Opposition was that they would receive from Ulster nothing but unyielding and uncompromising resistance.

Dealing with the safeguards, the Premier said that if the Irish Parliament passed acts transcending the bounds the Government had set, these acts became void. No one was bound to obey them; no one could be punished for disobeying them. The bill was final in the sense that it was the settlement of a long-standing warfare, but no one claimed for it that there might not be a necessity hereafter to modify some of its provisions, or that they were not going to proceed further in the path of devolution.

In conclusion Premier Asquith said that the claim of Ireland was of paramount urgency because there was no part of the United Kingdom to which the Imperial Parliament owed so long and so deep a debt.

WHEN HOME RULE COMES.

Mr. Redmond entered the fray this afternoon with an assertion of the justice of the claim of Irishmen to manage their own affairs, which was now generally conceded.

The moment Home Rule was granted, he said, it would become the highest interest of the Irish nation to safeguard the constitution, to utilize it in moderation, to cultvate the most friendly relations with Great Britain, and for the first time in her history, to do all in her power to promote the unity, the prosperity, and the welfare of the Empire.

TO DESTROY, NOT TO CREATE.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, assailed the bill fiercely. The Government, he declared, was setting up customs houses not to create a union, but to destroy the union which already existed. He denounced the safeguards in the bill as utterly futile, condemned the financial provisions and drew a gloomy picture of Ireland's future under Home Rule.'

GERMANY THRICE ATTEMPTED A COMPROMISE WITH BRITAIN

London 'Daily Telegraph' in Trustworthy Addition to Secret Annals Says Bismarck Made Two, Von Buelow One Attempt—Britain Might Have Attached Herself to Triple Alliance With Japan

New York, May 13.—A cable to the 'Times' from London says: The 'Daily Telegraph's' Vienna correspondent, in connection with the accepted belief that Baron Marschall von Bierberstein is coming to London on a peace mission from the Kaiser, sends two and a half columns on Anglo-German relations, wherein he recounts certain pages of modern history for which he had access to documents of unquestionable importance, his authority being Baron Friedrich von Holstein, who for more than thirty years was head of the political department of the German Foreign Office, and who was regarded during that time as 'the power behind the throne.'

The evidence upon which the correspondent's assertions rest is supplied by a series of letters written by Baron von Holstein, which the correspondent recently had an opportunity of reading. These letters, which, the 'Daily Telegraph' says, 'the public may confidently accept as trustworthy addition to the secret annals of our time,' show that three definite attempts have been made by Germany to attain a sort of working compromise between Germany and Great Britain within the last forty years. Two of them were due to the initiative of Bismarck himself, the third attempt belonging to the time when von Buelow was Chancellor.

It is impossible to set forth here the whole of the Vienna correspondent's despatch, but the following extract from the 'Daily Telegraph's' editorial on the subject gives a good summary:

BISMARCK'S PERSONAL FEELING.

'As our correspondent in Vienna tells us, Bismarck, on at least two occasions, subordinated his personal feeling to the needs of the diplomatic situation, and set himself to bring about an intimate understanding, if not a closer bond, between Great Britain and the German Empire.

'The first occasion was the Berlin Congress, at which, it will be remembered, Bismarck expressed his wholesale admiration of Lord Beaconsfield as being in a very exceptional degree the man of the situation. With Lord Beaconsfield, obviously, Bismarck felt himself at home, and it was in these circumstances that in 1878 a conversation took place between the diplomatic representatives of Germany and Great Britain, with a view to making prospective arrangements for an understanding.

'The combination of two such powers, Bismarck pointed out, one powerful by land and the other by sea, would mean the secure attainments of peace for at least a century.

'As yet the Triple Alliance was not in existence, but Bismarck apparently was sure of Austria, which could play a useful part in looking after the Balkan provinces and checkmaking any ambitious designs of Russia.

'The occasion, undoubtedly, seemed a propitious one, but the irony of history fatally thwarted Bismarck's designs. Lord Beaconsfield, who was throughout sympathetic, was ousted from authority soon after the conclusion of the treaty of Berlin and Gladstone's rise to power coupled with all the excitement of the Bulgarian atrocities, speedily neutralized all hopes of any arrangement such as the two statesmen had desired.

NOT THE SOLE OCCASION.

'That was, however, not the sole occasion on which Bismarck sounded the views of this country. Our correspondent tells us that Bismarck some years later (in 1887) wrote a personal letter to Lord Salisbury.

'Once for the reasons stated German policy were obvious. Both Russia and France appeared to be in an aggressive mood, and Bismarck desired to confront his neighbors alike in the East and the West with an alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy, of which Great Britain also should be invited to be a member.

'Apparently the initiative came from Bismarck himself, who perhaps for the first time in his life wrote a personal letter to a foreign premier, but the result was not as satisfactory as he desired, because Lord Salisbury was not anxious to involve this country in any foreign entanglements, and preferred the policy which has so often been described as that of splendid isolation.

'Nevertheless, the sentences which our correspondent quotes from Baron von Holstein's letters are very illuminating in reference to both the spirit and object with which the German Chancellor entered into the negotiations.

'Although the project itself came to nothing, it obviously paved the way for a third attempt which was made by Prince von Buelow in the earlier months of 1901. Here, of course, we are touching the confines of almost contemporary history, and in the lifetime of the politicians who were concerned in those events it is unwise to say very much.'

The correspondent, however, points out that the suggestion came through the Foreign Office in Vienna that Great Britain should be approached with a view to attaching, not only herself, but also Japan, to the Triple Alliance. Germany, Austria and Italy should then keep peace on the continent, Great Britain should command the seas, and Japan would prove a valuable ally in the Far East, especially in checking Russian ambitions. The correspondent adds: 'If we wish to know, however, the real cause which rendered these promising negotiations between Germany and Great Britain abortive, the answer is clear. The whole scheme fell to the ground, although all the details were thought out, and the matter was practically settled, because, for reasons best known to himself, Prince von Buelow suddenly changed his mind.'

SURVIVORS WOULD HAVE BEEN FEW IN A ROUGH SEA

So Seaman Tells Lord Mersey at British Inquiry—Witness Saw Lights When Afloat in Boat, But They Disappeared —Little Interest in Inquiry.

London, May 7.—The apathy of the British public, which has been one of the features thus far of the Board of Trade inquiry into the 'Titanic' disaster, was again demonstrated by the thin attendance when the commissioners under the presidency of Lord Mersey, resumed their investigation this morning.

Some members of parliament and attorneys applied to Lord Mersey to be permitted to represent the engineers' union and certain of the passengers of the 'Titanic.' Lord Mersey acquiesced in some of the applications, but refused others, on the ground that the presence of too many counsel threatened to involve the inquiry in extricable confusion.

The first witness called to-day was George Beauchamp, a fireman of the 'Titanic,' who testified:

'I did not know which was my boat station. I heard that a list had been put up that morning, but I did not see it. None had been put up before.'

Lord Mersey asked: 'When did you look for it?'

Beauchamp replied: 'It may have been on the second day out.'

Continuing his narrative, he said: 'I did not know where to go, so I went up to the boat deck and to lifeboat No. 13, on the starboard side, where I helped to put in the women and children. There was an officer there, and when the lifeboat was full he gave the order "There are enough in that boat. Lower away." I heard two or three ladies say "I will not go." Some of the men passengers then got in. I could not say how many, but there were between sixty and seventy in all in the boat.'

Beauchamp continued: 'Everything was orderly, and all the people were quite calm.' He could not tell whether the passengers were travelling first or third class. There was no light, compass, provisions nor water in the boat. Everyone looked for them. Beauchamp testified that we had had no boat drill on the 'Titanic,' nor had he seen any. He had been ten years at sea, and on most of the liners on which he had been engaged there was a weekly boat drill. On the liner 'New York' boat drill was held on Sundays. Beauchamp made the statement that a stoker took charge of boat No. 13.

Thomas Scanlan, member of parliament for North Sligo, who is appearing as counsel for the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, in cross-examination, asked Beauchamp, 'Have you ever before known of a stoker being placed in charge of a liner's lifeboat?'

An interesting colloquy followed:

Lord Mersey announced that the question was not relevant.

Mr. Scanlan protested: 'But I wanted to show that under ordinary circumstances a stoker would not be in charge of a boat.'

'These were not ordinary circumstances,' Lord Mersey announced. 'They had to do the best they could.'

Quartermaster Robert Hichens testified that he was on duty on the bridge of the 'Titanic' at 8 o'clock. Second Officer Lightoller, who was in charge, sent a message to the carpenter to look out for his fresh water for it was going to freeze. He heard Lightoller through the telephone give an order to the men in the crow's nest to keep a sharp lookout for ice and growlers. Hichens went on duty at the wheel at ten o'clock.

Closely questioned by Sir Rufus Isaacs on the point of the speed of the 'Titanic,' Hichens testified that the log book showed it to have been 45 knots in two hours, and that there was no change up to the time the 'Titanic' struck the iceberg at 11.40.

Hichens also testified in an interesting way in regard to the boats on the 'Titanic'. While he had never been definitely assigned to any boat, he had understood that the two quartermasters on duty were to take charge of the two emergency boats in the event of trouble. He did not know which of them he was supposed to go to. He continued:

'I was not told off for either of them that I am aware of. Neither did I see any lists of the men's stations for the boats put up anywhere on board. The usual thing is to have a list of fire stations and boat stations put up where everyone can see it. Every other vessel I was ever on had muster and boat drill. I never saw any on the 'Titanic'.

Hichens explained that he joined the 'Titanic' four days before she sailed. There might have been boat drill when he was off duty, but he had never heard of any. While he was attempting to get off a collapsible boat an officer ordered him into a lifeboat. This carried two men as crew and forty-five passengers all of whom were women except Major Peuchen of Toronto, and a boy. The boat seemed to be crowded, but it might have held five or six more persons. There was a barrel of water on board, but no compass and he thought there were no biscuits. A lamp was served out to him before the boat was launched. The boat proceeded toward the light of a ship for five miles. The ship was lying two points on the port bow, but her light gradually disappeared.

Hichens testified that the boat should have been manned with not less than five seamen in calm weather.

Lord Mersey inquired: 'Would the lifeboats have been of any use at all if there had been a rough sea.'

The quartermaster replied emphatically: 'I am sure they would not, my Lord.'

There had been no instructions given to the crew in opening and working the collapsible boats although they were more difficulty to handle than lifeboats.

Halifax, N.S., May 7.—The 'Minia's' toll of dead when the cable ship came in yesterday showed seventeen bodies found and two buried at sea.

The first body she picked up was that of Mr. C. M. Hays and the last that of Mr. Thomas A. Mullin, one of the stewards. On Mr. Hay's body were found estimates for future construction on the Grand Trunk Pacific, Vice-President Kelly received these. Two bodies were buried at sea, one unidentified and the other a fireman.

The body of Mr. Hays was found several miles from any other. Burial permits were issued yesterday for Mr. Hay's interment at Montreal and that of Sigward H. Hoen in Norway.

The 'Mackay-Bennett' brought one hundred and ninety bodies and the 'Minia' seventeen, a total of two hundred and seven. Of this number, one hundred and thirty-seven have been shipped abroad or buried in Halifax, leaving sixty-eight still at the morgue. Relatives are in communication in regard to most of these and while the White Star people are not absolutely sure in regard to all of them they are certain of the greater number.

The body with the largest amount of funds was of Colonel Emil Brandis, of Omaha, Nebraska, who had sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. This included letters of credit for ten thousand dollars, three cheques for six thousand dollars, bank notes for four hundred and twenty-five dollars and 9 five hundred franc note.

The funds in the hands of the provincial Government taken from 'Titanic' bodies held in safes at the morgue amount to about seventy thousand dollars.

The 'Montmagny' sailed at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. She took coal for a two weeks' cruise and three weeks' provisions for the crew. The White Star officials and shipping men here believe that the Government steamer will likely succeed in recovering a large number of bodies.

WERE CHRISTIANS.

Halifax, N.S., May 7.—It developed at the 'Titanic' morgue last night that the ten bodies taken by Hebrews from the Fairview Cemetery and removed to the Hebrew burying ground were all Christians, either Roman Catholic or Protestant. The White Star line had telegrams from friends regarding all of them, and the fact that they were Christians was established to the satisfaction of the local Hebrew Association. The bodies will now be sent back to the Fairview Cemetery.

THANKS TO CANADA

Ottawa, May 7. — Vice-President Franklin, of the White Star Line, wired Premier Borden yesterday, thanking him, on behalf of the relatives and friends of those lost in the 'Titanic' disaster, and also on behalf of the White Star Line for the promptness of the Government in sending the steamer 'Montmagny' to the scene of the catastrophe. The wire was as follows:—

'On behalf of the relatives and friends of those lost in the 'Titanic' disaster also on behalf of the White Star Line, I want to express to you and through you to the Canadian Government and the Canadian people our very deep appreciation and sincere thanks for the prompt and generous manner in which you have acted upon our appeal to have a suitable steamer sent off to the scene of the disaster by despatching the 'Montmagny.'

SAW WATER POURING IN

Fireman on Titanic Tells of Scene in Stokehold When Boat Struck

London, May 8.—The commission appointed under the presidency of Lord Mersey to inquire on behalf of the British Board of Trade into the 'Titanic' disaster, continued the examination of the crew this morning.

Fireman Barrett, of the 'Titanic,' testified that he was in the stoke hold when the 'Titanic' struck the iceberg. Water immediately poured in through No. 6 water-tight compartment and the adjoining empty coal bunker. This bunker, Barrett explained, had been emptied on the Sunday, as fire had broken out in it soon after the 'Titanic' left Southampton. When the bunker was empty it was found that the bulkhead had been damaged by fire.

Cross-examined by Lord Mersey, Barrett said that it was not an uncommon thing for fires to break out in the coal bunkers.

Barrett said he left the vessel in lifeboat No. 13. When he reached the deck all but two of the boats had left the vessel and the third class women passengers were coming from their quarters. He was overcome by the cold in the lifeboat, and a woman threw her cloak over him, after which he lost consciousness.

TITANIC RELIEF MONEY

Already $18,500 Distributed and 350 Applications Under Investigation

New York, May 9.—A preliminary report of the work done thus far in administering Mayor Gaynor's 'Titanic' relief fund shows that the Red Cross Committee has distributed $18,500 to survivors, and has set aside $35,000 more as a fund for the temporary support of families which were deprived of their bread-winner. Fifteen bodies brought from Halifax have been buried, and in all about 350 applications have been taken under investigation.

Every mail brings applications, while from foreign consulates come still more, indicating calls upon the fund not only from this country, but from Syria, Sweden, Austria, Germany, France and the United Kingdom. Only two bogus claims have thus far been discovered, and both of these were made by persons of unsound mind.

'TITANIC' COMPENSATION

White Star Line Paid $1500 to Steward's Wife.

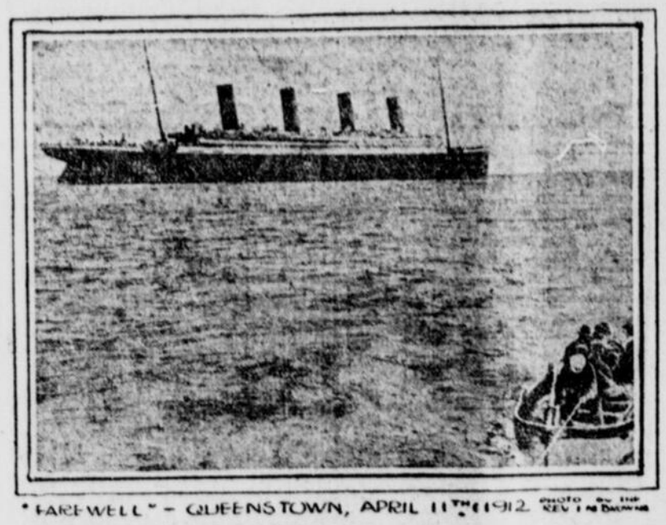
London, May 9.—The first compensation claim in connection with the 'Titanic' disaster was made at Liverpool by a bedroom steward's widow in behalf of herself and five children. The company admitted liability yesterday and paid $1,500 into the court, the maximum amount for which the company was liable.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Leads all other medicines in the cure of all spring ailments, humors, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, paleness and nervousness. Take it.

Get it today. Sold by all druggists everywhere. 100 Doses $1.

THE LAST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE TITANIC



This, the last picture of the White Star queen of the seas, was taken by the Rev. F. M. Browne, S. J., at Queenstown, on Thursday, April 11, less than four days before she went to her last resting place in the North Atlantic. The big vessel is seen leaving Queenstown, heading for the open ocean and her last long voyage.

TITANIC BULKHEADS OPENED AFTER CLOSED FROM BRIDGE

Witness at Inquiry States Men Opened Compartments to Get to Pump and Left Them Open—White Star's Denial —Mr. Ismay Again.

London, May 9.—Evidence that the doors of four watertight bulkheads had been opened after having been closed from the bridge was introduced today at the British wreck commissions inquiry into the loss of the White Star liner 'Titanic.' This was done according to Thomas Dillon, of the engineers staff, in order that the engineer crew might reach the pumps. The order came from the chief engineer, though the attorney for the White Star people told the court that these doors having once been shut could not be opened again except by being released from the bridge.

The conduct of J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the International Mercantile Marine, after the casualty was mentioned for the first time during the British investigation and was described by James Johnson, a steward, as having been exemplary. Johnson, who left the ship in No. 2 emergency boat, a small dinghy, was asked why there were not more women in the boat. He replied that they would not get into it. Mr. Ismay, the witness said, tried to induce the women to enter the dinghy but they refused whereupon he escorted them to larger boats. 'He did everything an Englishman could do,' Johnson added.

The witness said that the stewards also tried to get the women to abandon the ship and take to the boats, but they were disinclined to do so. Stores for the lifeboats were brought up from below, but nobody took the trouble to put them into the boats. Johnson was closely examined on the point of why his boat had not returned to the scene of the disaster when its occupants heard cries for help. He replied that the officer in charge had asked the women if they should return but the women decided against this course and the officer took their advice. Under the existing weather conditions their boat would have held five or six more persons, Johnson testified.

Thomas Dillon, of the engineers staff, gave rather surprising evidence of the working of the watertight bulkheads. He said that after the watertight compartments had been closed from the bridge, the chief engineer ordered his men to go through four boiler rooms in order to reach the pumps in boiler room No. 5. To carry out this order the men were obliged to open the doors of four watertight bulkheads, and having done so they left the doors open.

Replying to a question from Lord Mersey, the president of the commission, the witness said that the men did not go into boiler room No. 5, because there was too much water there. In fact, the water was leaking through into boiler room No. 4.

At this point the attorney for the White Star Line, Sir Robert Findlay, explained that the doors mentioned by the witness could not be opened without being released from the bridge.

Dillon went down with the ship. After the last boat had left he went to the poop deck where there were many men but no women. When the 'Titanic' foundered the witness said he was sucked down about two fathoms and was later picked up in an unconscious condition. He remembered having swam about for some twenty minutes before being rescued, and saw, he said, at least 1,000 other men swimming or floating on the surface buoyed up by life preservers. He saw no women in the water.

HOW SIR COSMO ESCAPED DEATH

Left Titanic on Half-filled Boat and Refused to Go Back

London, May 9.—The escape of Sir Cosmo and Lady Duff-Gordon from the 'Titanic' in lifeboat No. 1, which was less than half filled, was inquired into searchingly this afternoon. Charles Hendrickson, a fireman of the 'Titanic,' and one of the crew in the boat in question, on being asked why he did not return to the scene of the disaster to try and rescue some of those in the water who were crying for help, said that he suggested that the boat should return, but Sir Cosmo objected on the ground that it would be dangerous. Lady Duff-Gordon agreed with her husband and the boat did not return.

Lord Mersey asked the witness: 'You mean to tell me that because two passengers objected the rest of you kept your mouths shut and did not go to the rescue?' Hendrickson replied: 'That's right.' Witness said that Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon gave each member of the crew of the boat five pounds, but he insisted that no arrangement to that effect had been made, and the first he heard of a reward was after the lifeboat reached the 'Carpathia.'

London, May 10.—That all the members of the crew of the 'Titanic' did not act in the manner expected of men of their calling on the night of the disaster is being slowly drawn out from the witnesses at the British Board of Trade inquiry under the searching examination of Sir Rufus Isaacs and other counsel.

It came out during yesterday's hearing that the firemen of the 'Titanic' when the water entered their quarters, raided the third-class saloon for life preservers. Certainly, as is pointed out, these were not needed by passengers, as the vessel carried only a small proportion of her complement of third-class passengers. That importance is attached to the action of the firemen, however, is shown by the questions put by Lord Mersey as to how the men reached that part of the vessel.

From another witness, S. J. Rule, a bath room steward, it was also learned after close questioning, that there was a rush on lifeboat No. 15, and that she left the 'Titanic' with only four or five women and three children, while sixty-one men got away in her.

Rule said that scouts were sent to look for women and children, but they looked on one deck and then returned and said that there were no more there. Then first officer Murdock told the men to fill the boat. There was then a rush of men for the boat.

Sir Rufus Isaacs—You knew more women and children were on board?

Rule replied—I imagined so.

Sir Rufus Isaacs—Then you did not obey the order that women and children were to go first?

Rule—We were ordered into the boat.

Witness admitted that the men looked only on one deck for women. He could not give the names of the so-called scouts.

Sir Rufus Isaacs promised to have every man from boat No. 15 brought before the court as far as possible.

Lord Mersey has decided to inquire thoroughly into the loading of the boats and the failure of those only partially filled to return to pick up those in the water.

It is understood that women passengers will be called to testify to the action of some of the crew who escaped in the boats.

It also came out to-day that the watertight compartments for practically three-fourths of the length of the ship were opened by order of the engineers upwards of an hour after the ship struck and were never closed again.

The inquiry was adjourned till Tuesday.

London, May 10.—The Board of Trade inquiry into the 'Titanic' disaster was resumed yesterday under the presidency of Lord Mersey.

So important did the White Star Company consider the evidence of Charles Hendrickson, one of the firemen of the 'Titanic,' who testified yesterday that the lifeboat of which he was one of the crew had not returned to the scene of the disaster because Sir Cosmo and Lady Duff-Gordon objected that it would be dangerous to do so that the company's attorney on the reopening of the inquiry this morning requested that the cross-examination of the witness be postponed. The attorney desired time to consult with the surviving officers of the 'Titanic.' These are arriving in England on board the 'Adriatic,' on which vessel Mr. J. Bruce Ismay is also a passenger.

The request was granted by the court, and Lord Mersey also asked that the tribunal be supplied with a list of the lifeboats and with the number of passengers carried on board each of them showing as far as possible the proportion of the different classes of passengers and of the crew.

WHAT DID THEY SAVE?

Other members of the crew were called yesterday, and closely examined as to how they left the 'Titanic,' the number of passengers in their boats, and whether they returned to the scene of the disaster to try and rescue some of those in the water.

A steward testified that he had actually to push women into the boats. No account he said was made of the class to which they belonged.

His evidence is considered important, also as he was in lifeboat No. 14 from which all the passengers were transferred to other boats, while No. 14 returned to where the 'Titanic' was wrecked. He said that although the boat's crew rowed about throughout the night they found only three people alive. He admitted in cross-examination, however, that some of these in the water might have been alive but were unconscious, and they only went to those who were crying for help.

FOREIGN COOKS DANGEROUS.

The attorney representing the stewards union questioned the witness regarding the foreign staff in the restaurant of the 'Titanic.' His object he explained was that as these men did not understand orders given in English, he desired to show that they were a source of danger. No evidence, however, was given to show them any action of these men was contrary to discipline.

Corroboration was given to-day of the evidence of Thomas Dillon of the engineers staff, that the watertight doors were opened by order of the engineer.

Fred Scott who was on duty in the turbine engine room on the night of the disaster, said that at a quarter to one he was ordered to open the watertight doors from the engine room through to the stern compartment so as to enable the engineers to get at the pumps. At first he opened the doors only about a foot. Then the engineer having first telephoned to the bridge, they threw the doors wide open.

COMPARTMENTS WERE OPEN.

Lord Mersey remarked: 'This taken in conjunction with Thomas Dillon's evidence would show that the doors were opened from the forward boiler room to the stern compartment.'

The attorney representing the White Star Line interposed saying that evidence would be called to show that when the water reached a certain height the watertight doors would close automatically.

Scott also testified as to the orders received in the engine room. The first order was 'stop.' A quarter of an hour later came 'slow ahead.' Then followed 'slow astern' and again 'stop.'

According to Scott it had been definitely ascertained that the lights reported to have been seen by some of the people on the lifeboats were those of other lifeboats.

He and some of the firemen were given life belts by a third class steward. There were no passengers as far as he could see in the third class department at that time, which was about half-past one in the morning.

The chief baker of the 'Titanic,' C. Joughen, in his testimony, said that the members of the crew had to carry some of the women up on to the boat deck and drop them into the boats. Many of the women refused to go, saying that they were safer on board the steamer. Orders were given, he said, to keep the men back from the boats, but those orders were not necessary, as the men stood back voluntarily.

As Joughen came up from below he noticed that the emergency doors between the second and third class sections were open, giving the third class passengers direct access to the boat deck. He saw women passing through with bags.

Joughen, who remained on board the 'Titanic' until she went down, and who was two hours in the water, said that as the vessel went down she gave a lurch to port, throwing the passengers in a mass against the side of the liner.

The witness then told of his experiences while paddling and treading water until he was picked up at daynight. He remarked in answer to a question that it was colder in the boat than in the water.

The new life belts with which the 'Titanic' was supplied were, he said, a great improvement on the old ones. 'It was only a matter of keeping your head,' said the witness. Before the ship went down Joughens said that he took a half tumbler of liquor.

TITANIC BABES RECOGNIZED

Mother in France Identifies Photograph and Sails for New York to Meet Her Children

Nice, May 8.—Mme. Navratil, who declared that the two waifs saved from the 'Titanic,' and who are being cared for in New York, are her children, has received the photographs of the children. She immediately recognized them, and will sail on the 'Oceanic' for New York to claim her sons. According to Mme. Navratil, her husband took the children from her cousin, to whom they had been confided pending divorce proceedings. Later she learned that he had gone to England, and she believes that he took passage for America.

MORE TITANIC VICTIMS FOUND

Government Steamer 'Montmagny' Reports Recovery of Five Bodies

Halifax, May 12.— The Canadian Government steamer 'Montmagny' recovered five bodies from the 'Titanic' in three days during which she had been on the scene of the search, and these were found in spite of adverse conditions of dense fog, which seems to have been continuous since Thursday, when the cruising ground was reached. One body was buried at sea.

The messages from the 'Montmagny' were from Capt. F. A. Johnson, of the Marine and Fisheries Department, who is in charge of the expedition and were addressed to Mr. C. H. Harvey the agent for the Department at Halifax.

The messages all bear date of May 11, but they are believed to have been sent during the past three days, subject to delay in relaying. The messages are given below, in what is believed to have been their chronological order, this arrangement having been made by Mr. P. V. G. Mitchell, of Montreal, who has been here since the disaster, looking after the interests of the White Star line.

It will be observed that in the pocket of clothing on one of the bodies was the name and address of a Toronto man.

The first message, probably sent out last Thursday afternoon, states that the 'Montmagny' arrived in the vicinity of the wreckage in a dense fog, and that there was very little prospect of finding many bodies under present conditions.

The second message, probably sent out Friday, was as follows:

'Harold Reynolds, steerage passenger, picked up this morning; address found on body of J. F. Cameron, 307 Yonge street, Toronto.'

The next message was doubtless sent out on Friday night, and was as follows:

'Ten p.m. Picked up Syrian girl about fifteen years old, also C. Smith, ship's steward. Dense fog still prevails.'

The fourth message, probably sent Saturday, reads:

'Three p.m. Picked up one body, member of crew; no marks to identify. Buried at sea with suitable service.'

The 'Montmangy' will probably continue the work for a week or so more.

SONGSTER DEAD.

Auburn, Me., May 7. — Miss Julia Harris May, an authoress, died suddenly yesterday. Among the books of poetry she wrote were 'Songs from the Woods of Maine' and 'Looking for the Stars.'

DIOCESAN COLLEGE HAS BRILLIANT CONVOCATION

Unique Record Made for Year's Work When Every Student in Attendance Passed Examinations at University.

A quiet note of triumph characterized the convocation exercises of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, which were held on Thursday in the large hall of the college. That the Lord Bishop of Montreal, who presided over a crowded and distinguished company, was highly pleased with the remarkable success of the past session's work at the institution, was very evident, and he joined in the applause, which frequently punctuated the valedictory and convocation addresses of the Rev. J. A. Osborne and the Rev. W. W. Craig, M.A., B.D., Ottawa, two graduates of the college.

THE PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

The opening service, which was conducted by the Rev. R. Gordon Ascah, president of the M.D.T.C. Association, and the principal, the Rev. Dr. Rexford, in submitting the annual report, stated that the thirty-ninth session of the college would take its place as one of the most successful sessions in its history. There had been in attendance thirty-one students and four probationers. Of these six are graduates in arts; thirteen are undergraduates; eighteen are engaged in the study of theology, and four are in the preparatory class. Of these thirty-five men, twelve are Canadians, five are from Newfoundland, and eighteen are from Great Britain. Of the ten members of the graduating class, seven will be ordained for service in the Montreal diocese, one will go to Algoma, one to Kootenay, B.C., while another will work as a medical missionary in China. The record of these men in the recent examinations, both in the arts course at McGill and in the college theological course, was most gratifying, and all the undergraduates had succeeded in passing their examinations, a unique record in the history of the college. The development of the students' organization within the college was also a noted feature of the graduates' year of 1911-12.

PRESENTATION OF TESTAMURS.

The presentation of testamurs was then made by Bishop Farthing to R. K. Naylor, B.A.; C. E. Scrimger, M.A.; O. Thorne, M.A., W. J. Ellis, M. W. Naughton and H. E. Pelletier, the recipients of the honors in coming forward for the formal rite, being cheered by the vocal efforts of the students in such popular airs as 'I Am Tired of Living Alone.'

Bishop Farthing, who on rising was warmly cheered, said that they had had that evening two delightful treats. One was the brilliant address of Mr. J. A. Osborne, the valedictorian, and the other was an equally powerful discourse from the Rev. W. W. Craig, M.A., a valedictorian of fifteen years ago. He congratulated the college upon the work of the past year, particularly the students upon the fact that all of them had passed their examinations in McGill, which showed that the college was maintaining a high standard of scholarship. He hoped that the day was not far distant when the Canadian Church would supply its own ministry. The men were there, the ability was alright, and even at the present moment the Canadian Church should supply more men to the ranks of the ministry than it does.

The Lord Bishop having to leave at this point, Mr. R. Wilson Smith, ex-Mayor of Montreal, presided over the gathering for the remainder of the evening.

After speeches had been made by the Rev. Douglas Ellison, head of the Railway Mission, Regina, and Canon Patterson-Smyth, a most eventful evening in the annals of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College was closed by the pronunciation of the Benediction by the Rev. Dr. Roy.

The distinguished company on the dais, which supported the Lord Bishop of Montreal, included Canon Patterson-Smyth, Dr. Symonds, Dr. Roy, Principal Smythe, Principal Rexford, Mr. G. E. Drummond, Mr. W. M. Birks, Mr. E. Goff-Penny, Mr. R. Wilson-Smith, Professor Howard, the Very Rev. Dean Evans, Dean Adams and Professor Brockwell.

The prize winners were as follows:

The presentation of prizes by ex-Mayor Wilson-Smith was an interesting part of the ceremony to the students. They were awarded as follows:—

The Robert Reford Prize—Rendering the Church service, the Rev. J. A. Osborne.

The Lieut.-Col. Carson Prizes —

THE REV. W. W. CRAIG, B.A., B.D., Of Ottawa, who delivered the Convocation address at the Diocesan Theological College last evening.

Sermon delivery and public speaking: Senior prizes, C. E. Scrimgeour, M.A., and J. R. Kennedy; intermediate prize, R. K. Naylor, B.A.; W. Percival, B.A., and H. E. Pelletier.

Aggregate Prizes — R. K. Naylor, B.A.; O. Thorne, M.A.; W. J. Ellis, C. E. Scrimgeour, M.A; P Powles, B.A., and J. A. Osborne.

The Garth Prize—New Testament, R. K. Naylor, B.A.

The Hague Prize—English Bible, P. Powles.

The Renouf Prize—Apologetics, R. K. Naylor, B.A.

The Rev. Dr. Boyle Prize—Reading (intermediate), Harold Bott.

The Mrs. James Norris Prize—Reading (junior), H. Bott; Church Catechism, J. A. Atkins.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal presented the Testament (leaving certificate) to the following:—R. K. Naylor, B.A.; C. E. Scrimgeour, M.A.; O. Thorne, M.A.; W. J. Ellis, M. W. Naughton and H E. Pelletier.

DANGEROUS SITUATION

Financial Affairs in China May Induce Anti-Foreignism

Pekin, May 11.—The financial affairs of the new Chinese Republic have within the last two or three weeks become so seriously and even dangerously involved that the situation now approximates a crisis. Developments are being watched with grave concern by the heads of the legations here, diplomatists having for some time realized that the matter was getting beyond a mere lending deal and was assuming a character of high international importance.

The situation briefly is this: Yuan Shih Kai's Government flatly refuses to accept any supervision as regards its finances, while the four-power group, upon which the government depends for any loan which would be at all adequate to its needs, has refused to make any advances unless financial supervision is granted to it.

Renewed outbreaks of the unpaid troops are thus a possibility that has to be counted with, and from military lawlessness to a revival of anti-foreignism is but a short step. An outbreak of anti-foreignism would of course be followed by the armed intervention of the powers, and thus a situation would be precipitated which might lead ultimately to war between some of those who are now banded together for joint action in China.

The Chinese note refusing to grant financial supervision to the lending powers hinted at the possibility of a recrudescence of anti-foreignism. More than one close observer here consider this a veiled threat.

SMART COBOURG BOY.

Wins $400 Scholarship to the University of Chicago at 21 Years.

Cobourg, May 11.—Mr. Frank Lowden Barnett, B.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Barnett, of this town, who took his degrees at Queen's University, Kingston, last year, winning the gold medal in political science, has now won a $400 scholarship in the University of Chicago. Mr. Barnett is 21 years old.

BROTHERHOOD FORMED

To Aim at Winning Men for Christian Citizenship.

Toronto, May 12.— After a series of meetings held in Toronto during the past three days, the Brotherhood Federation of Canada has been formed, co-ordinating with the various brotherhoods of men's organizations which aim at winning men for Christian manhood citizenship.

The following officers were elected to serve until the first annual meeting, to be held next November, on report of the nominating committee: Hon. president, the Rev. Dr. Andrew T. Taylor, Toronto; president, T. B. Macaulay, Montreal; vice-presidents, H. W. Ausman, J. B. Lawrason, and W. J. C. McCrea; secretary, Thomas Howell, Toronto; associate secretaries, Messrs. Houston, Regina; F. Urry, Port Arthur, and T. Tildsley, Montreal; treasurer, Lorne Johnston, Hamilton. Provincial executive, the Rev. A. F. Mackenzie and J. A. Burns, representing the thirty-one societies in the Methodist Young Men's Associations; E. A. Breckenridge and the Rev. J. A. Stewart, for the fourteen societies in the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip; the Rev. Dr. W. E. Norton and the Rev. W. A. Cameron, for the twenty-one societies of the Baptist Young People's Union; the Rev. Dr. J. J. Martin and Albert Chamberlain, representing the Canadian Brotherhood, and the Rev. S. W. Dean, B. Westwood, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer, Dr. T. Albert Moore, the Rev. S. T. Bartlett, George Wilson and the Rev. H. Moull, Montreal.

GRAMOPHONES GIVE MUSIC

Railway Commission Decides Such Talking Machines Come Under Musical Heading

Ottawa, May 13.—The Railway Commission has decided that talking machines are musical instruments, and entitled to be classed as such in the freight schedule of the railways. The order included gramophones, phonographs, graphophones and records, and requires that these things go into the second class of freight. This is the result of a recent appeal in which a phonograph company complained that the railways were not giving such machines the benefit of the musical instrumen. regulations.

'TITANIC' LOSSES.

Insurance Companies Decide to Pay Without Further Trouble.

New York, May 7.— All the life insurance companies having executive offices in this city have decided to pay their losses on 'Titanic' passengers, without further evidence that their policy-holders sailed on the 'Titanic,' and were not among the survivors. Certification by the steamship company that they sailed and were not rescued is to be accepted as proof. A complete list of the life and accident policy-holders who were lost with the 'Titanic' indicates that the companies' total losses will reach almost $2,000,000.

The 'Insurance Field' publishes a table showing the amounts of insurance carried by 'Titanic' victims. In the list it appears that Charles M. Hays carried $25,000 life, and $150,000 accident insurance; Mark Fortune, Winnipeg had $14,310 life and C. A. Fortune, $4,000 accident; J. H. Ross, Winnipeg, $17,500 life; T. Beattie, Winnipeg, $4,000 life and G. E. Graham, Toronto, $2,000.

ONLY SOLUTION OF UNREST, SOCIALISM, SAYS KEIR HARDIE

Government Will Appoint Commission to Look Under Surface of Present Upheaval—'No Labor Members Would Testify,' Socialist Leader Says.

London, May 9.—Referring to the industrial unrest in Great Britain, which may shortly be the subject of a Government enquiry, Mr. Asquith, in a speech before the Bankers' Association yesterday, said that notwithstanding the country's prosperity the signs in the industrial sky ought to warn them against complacent optimism. The railway and coal strikes, he said, were especially significant phenomena, which made it the duty of the Government and of business men and bankers alike to look beneath the surface and study the economic fabrics piecemeal.

'But,' said Mr. Asquith, 'the problem of industrial unrest has been for some time the subject of close and careful consideration by the Government. I invite the bankers of the United Kingdom to contribute to its solution by suggestion as far as they are able by wise and fruitful experiments.'

Concurrently this same topic was discussed in the House of Commons on a motion by Mr. Crawshey-Williams, Liberal member for Leicester, calling on the Government to institute a thorough investigation of the causes of the present unrest and the possible remedies.

SOCIALISM ONLY SOLUTION.

Keir Hardie, the Labor leader, proposed an amendment in favor of the minimum wage, the right to work and the nationalization of railways, mines, and other monopolies. He said the Labor member of Parliament would object to a commission of inquiry if one were appointed. No members of labor organizations would testify before any such commission.

'There is no solution of the social unrest,' said Mr. Hardie, 'but Socialism. The workers are becoming increasingly Socialistic, but consequently increasingly restless.'

Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied that the present problem arose from a quite wholesome cause, namely, the desire of workers to improve their condition. The wealth of the world, he said, had greatly increased in the past century and the workers felt that they were not getting their fair share of the increase.

Mr. Lloyd George admitted that there was a good deal to be said in favor of the nationalization of railroads, but this would not end the strikes of railway men. He was impressed, he said, by the suspicious attitude of the workmen towards the interference of the state. The workmen objected to compulsory arbitration by the state, but such a course was inevitable if the nationalization principle were adopted.

Nationalization, said Mr. Lloyd George, ought to be considered as a business proposition, remembering that in fixing the scale of wages and the interest on capital invested that it was the community that had to pay in the long run. The cabinet, he said, was conducting an inquiry into the whole problem. It had not decided as yet whether more searching investigation was necessary.

The debate was thereupon adjourned.

THE FIRST PICTURE OF TITANIC WAIFS' MOTHER PROVES IDENTITY

MME. NAVRATIL WITH LOUIS AND LOLO. FROM THE DAILY MIRROR.

The first picture of Mme. Navratil, in group with her little sons, proves the identity of the two waifs who were rescued from the sinking Titanic and brought to New York. Mme. Navratil is now on her way to this country to claim her youngsters, who are being cared for by Miss Margaret Hays, who is also a survivor of the disaster.

It is understood that Mme. Navratil recently was divorced from her husband. The man who had the children in his charge on board the Titanic and is believed to have been their father was one of the second class passengers. None of the other passengers who survived can remember seeing the man rescued.

MISS MALECKA SENT TO PRISON

Englishwoman Given Four Years for Revolutionary Doings in Russia

Warsaw, Russian Poland, May 10.—Miss Malecka, an English woman, was sentenced to-day to four years' penal servitude on a charge of being affiliated with the Polish revolutionaries.

DEMAND STRONG ACTION.

London, May 10.— The Liberal morning newspapers protest strongly against the sentencing of Miss Malecka, declaring that she was convicted on the flimsiest of evidence. They demand that the British Foreign Office take strong action against Russia in behalf of Miss Malecka.

Miss Malecka was arreseted July 4 of last year charged with complicity in plots of the Polish revolutionaries. The British Foreign Office made representations to Russia, which country replied that although Miss Malecka's mother was English and her father a Pole naturalized in England, the father never had received permission to change his nationality, and, therefore, in accordance with British law, his naturalization was ineffective and his daughter was a Russian subject.

WILL WORK FOR PEACE

Baron Von Bieberstein, New Ambassador From Germany to London, Desires Friendly Relations

Berlin, May 8.—High hopes of radical improvements in Anglo-German relations, perhaps the avoidance of an Anglo-German war, have followed the announcement that Baron Marshall von Bieberstein, Germany's ambassador at Constantinople, is about to become the Kaiser's representative at London.

The Baron arrived in Berlin yesterday for the purpose of conferring with the Imperial Chancellor prior to accompanying him to an audience with the Emperor at Karlsruh on His Majesty's return from Corfa on Saturday.

BARON VON BIEBERSTEIN.

Baron Marshall von Bieberstein's appointment has not yet been officially announced, but it is semi-officially admitted and only requires the Kaiser's formal sanction.

The Kaiser sanctions the appointment to be a 'demonstrative manifestation of his desire of friendship and an understanding with Great Britain, and he has chosen the cleverest and most forceful man in the German diplomatic service to give effect to his wishes and plans. If Von Bieberstein fails to accomplish the task of removing the bad blood which more than once in the past decade has brought Great Britain and Germany to the brink of war, there will be an inclination in Berlin to regard the case as chronic and to believe that eventually hostilities will be inevitable.

Baron Marshall von Bieberstein is known to be enthusiastic over the work which will be entrusted to him and to be prepared to dedicate to it the same talent and energy which enabled him to win a predominant position for Germany at Constantinople in the past fifteen years. Von Bieberstein's transfer to London is of piquante significance in view of the fact that while he was foreign secretary in 1896 he inspired and drew up the famous 'Kaiser Telegram' to President Kruger—an incident which has much to do with the present Anglo-German hostility. The Kaiser was opposed to sending the telegram, but Von Bieberstein made him believe that the message was demanded by public opinion. Germany's extreme pro-Boer leanings during the war which followed proved that the Baron's judgment was right.

EULOGIZE MR. CHURCHILL

Hon. Richard McBride Says Canada Will Deal With Navy Question Quickly

London, May 8.—At the Canada Club dinner to-night Sir E. H. Rose presided, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs Hanson and Briggs being the chief guests. There were also present the Hon. Richard McBride, Sir F. Borden, the Hon. C. Campbell, John Hendry, Sir H. Graham, Mr. Donald Macmaster, the Hon. J. H. Turner, the Bishop of Saskatchewan, Major Malcolm Murray, Colonel Burland, General Elliott, Captain and Lieut. Hanson, and Sir T. Skinner.

Colonel Burland, responding to the toast of the 'Imperial Forces,' eulogized the work done by Sir F. Borden for the militia, a body unwilling to be classed as Imperial reserves, but in the firing line from the first.

Premier McBride, responding to the toast of 'The Dominion,' referred to the wonderful success the Duke of Connaught was achieving. It was a gratification that His Royal Highness intended to visit the West. He suggested that the Lord Mayor should pay Canada a state visit on the lines of his Continental visits. The loyalty and patriotism of Canada had never been questioned, he said, but lately it had been intensified by political exigencies which perhaps it would be unfitting to enter into here. Proceeding to discuss the navy question, Mr. McBride said: 'I assure you that intense interest is being taken in British Columbia on this question. We have assurance from Mr. Borden that the Government proposes to take up this question at once and to deal with it effectively. We in British Columbia are reminded day by day of all that a navy means. I have confidence that when the Premier proposes, as he will do shortly, a strong policy making for an active and efficient Canadian navy, he will have the entire Dominion behind him.

One is very much encouraged to believe that there will be results, and quickly, too, when one has watched the earnest and splendid fashion in which Mr. Churchill has discharged the duties of his office. Without meaning any reflection on his predecessors, I think I may safely say that Churchill has made a name for himself in the annals of his department. I want to emphasize the strong determination of the Canadian people as far as I can gauge it, to deal with this question quickly, and we may expect good results from the fact that at the head of the Admiralty is such a strong personality as Churchill.'

SIX MONTHS FOR TOM MANN

Syndicalist Who Tried to Influence British Soldier From Duty Sentenced

Manchester, England, May 9.—Tom Mann, president of the Syndicalist Education League and a Labor leader, was to-day found guilty in the Court of the Assizes of having endeavored to influence British soldiers from their duty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Mann was arrested on March 21 after he had delivered a speech at Salford in sympathy with the coal strikers. Before being sentenced he addressed the court.

THE NEW 'TITANIC.'

London, May 7.—Two new liners for the White Star Company are at present under construction at the yards of Harland and Wolff, Belfast. One of these vessels, the keel of which was laid several months ago, will be nearly twenty feet longer than the 'Titanic,' and will be fitted and finished throughout on the same imposing scale as were the 'Olympic' and 'Titanic.' In view of the loss of the latter, the work of completing this new vessel will be accelerated. Every available man in the Queensland works is engaged in order to have the liner finished as soon as possible.

It will be over a year before the new ship will be completed, and sufficient time will be afforded to embody the latest details regarding lifeboats and other life-saving appliances which the Board of Trade may direct after the forthcoming inquiry.

ENGLISH CROWD CHEERED ISMAY

When He Stepped From SS. Adriatic in Liverpool

Liverpool, May 11. — A big crowd awaited the arrival of J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star line, on board the 'Adriatic,' and cheered him as he walked down the gangway with his wife, who had gone on board at Queenstown and accompanied him here.

Mr. Ismay lifted his hat in acknowledgment of the reception, but excused himself from making any statement to the press, saying that he was still suffering from the strain of the disaster. He had, he said, already given a plain unvarnished statement of facts to a responsible and adequate commission, and he thought that his evidence to be given before the British court of inquiry should not be anticipated.

He expressed his gratitude for the cablegrams and letters he had received from public societies and private friends conveying their sympathy with and their confidence in him 'during the greatest trial of my life.'

Mr. Ismay was pale and haggard and appeared much touched by his reception.

EARL OF EUSTON DEAD.

London, May 11.—After an illness of several months the Earl of Euston, the heir of the Duke of Grafton, who is ninety years old, died yesterday afternoon of heart failure. He was in his sixty-second year.

LATE EARL OF EUSTON, Wearing the Regalia of the Templars.

The Earl was pro-grand master of the English Knights Templars. He attended the triennial conclave of the order at Chicago in 1910.

PATHETIC MEETING.

Mr. Redmond Introduced to Lady Cavendish After Home Rule Vote.

London, May 10. — An interesting meeting occurred after the vote had been taken on the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons on Thursday evening. Mr. John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, went into the ladies' gallery for his wife, who had sat through the debate, and while there was introduced to the widow of Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish, who was assassinated in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in 1882, while occupying the office of chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

It was the first time that the Irish leader ever had spoken to Lady Cavendish and she congratulated him on the result of the vote in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, and expressed her delight at having been present in the House of Commons to witness the triumph of a cause in which she said she took an abiding interest.

'PALL MALL GAZETTE'

London, May 7.—The Ultra-Unionist 'Pall Mall Gazette' to-day gives editorially a wholehearted condemnation of the Unionist attack on Mr. Bryce who cannot defend himself. He was known have strong free trade opinions, it says, and if blame is due, it should be placed on those who sent Mr. Bryce to Washington.

IS ULSTER TO BE EXCLUDED?

Questions Indicate Compromise on Home Rule is Possible

London, May 9.— William O'Brien, leader of the Independent Nationalists, in a letter to the Times' this morning, asks whether the country has not materials for a friendly consultation and a rational compromise on the home rule question. Pointing out what he regards as indications in this direction, Mr. O'Brien says that while nobody on the ministerial side now laughs at Ulster's discontent, no Ulster leader has yet pledged himself to resist any settlement arrived at with the understanding that it has the approval of England.

The public is taking small interest in the home rule debate. Strong whips are out for the second reading division to-night, which it is expected will be taken before midnight. Considerable curiosity has been aroused in the course of the debate during the second reading over questions put to the Opposition by Mr. Churchill, Sir Edward Grey and other ministers, as to whether they would agree to the home rule bill if Ulster were excluded. This has been interpreted in some quarters to mean that the Government is inclined to consider an arrangement dealing with Ulster separ-

Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was the star speaker in today's debate on home rule in the House of Commons. He declared that the establishment of a strong executive in Ireland was the only cure for the ills of that country. It would prove to be the pulse of the whole machine. Its absence was the real source of all weakness and troubles both before and after the Union.

There were, he said, tens of thousands among the Irish capable of undertaking the heavy responsibilities of government as was proved by the way they carried on the local boards.

In giving the House of Commons information on the subject of Ireland he was, he said, generally merely a gramophone transmitting views obtained from the local commissioners. He believed that the fears of Ulster were groundless, and it would be found that Catholics and Protestants could work together for the common good of the people.

Belfast, Ireland, May 8.—The drilling of the members of the Unionist clubs has at length attracted the serious attention of the government.

The Lord Lieutenant's office in Dublin has made a requisition to the authorities for an immediate return of the names of all officers and non-commissioned officers, active or retired, who are engaged in drilling the members of the clubs and Orange lodges, and the men in the factories and shipyards

London, May 8.—The Home Rule debate was resumed in the House of Commons yesterday by Austen Chamberlain, who taunted the ministers with the lack of conviction shown in their speeches that the present bill would settle the Irish question. The financial scheme, he declared, would most certainly break down, for England would not long tolerate subsidizing a semi-independent parliament sitting in Dublin. Far from alleviating the congestion of business at Westminster, he continued, the Imperial Parliament will be largely occupied with the dangerous work of reversing decisions reached in Dubzlin.

Mr. Chamberlain predicted that if the Home Rule Bill passed and Ulster resisted the public opinion, England would not tolerate any attempt to dragoon the north of Ireland.

The Right Hon. Herbert L. Samuel, Postmaster-General, defending the provisions of the bill granting financial aid to Ireland, said it was impossible to establish an Irish Parliament under circumstances which would compel an increase of taxation in Ireland by from fifteen to twenty percent. Under the bill there was a prospect that the annual grant would be reduced to the vanishing point, but the Unionist policy would increase the amount given by the United Kingdom to Ireland.

The fact that Irish Nationalists in times past had made violent speeches against the government, he contended, was no proof that they would not be loyal under home rule. In Canada and Australia similar speeches in large numbers were made before those countries got self-government. The attitude of the Nationalist members in earlier years was the invariable attitude of the representatives of a people who were steadily denied the right of self-government. That position the Unionists sought to perpetuate.

Andrew L. Horner, one of the Ulster members, declared that the attitude of Ulster still was: 'Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right.'

'We are taking steps,' he added, 'to perfect the machinery so that when the bill passes our provisional government will begin to carry out its trust. In two years passive resistance can be transferred into active resistance. The first shots fired in this conflict will not only rend the British Empire, but the British army.'

SIR EDWARD GREY'S RETORT

Foreign Secretary Cuts Whining Short With Warm Defence of Mr. Bryce.

London, May 7. — Dissatisfied with Premier Asquith's answer yesterday to questions regarding the part played by Mr. Bryce in the negotiations of the late Canadian Government looking for reciprocity at Washington, Mr. Page-Croft again attacked the Government last night. Mr. Bryce wasn't asked even to assist in the reciprocity negotiations, Mr. Page Croft declared, yet did everything in his power to realize the policy which jeopardised Canada's great trade interests. 'Last session this House of Commons was informed that the United States of America was endeavoring to steal what they couldn't get otherwise, and the idea which was then pooh-poohed by this Government has been amply justified by the disclosure of President Taft's discreditable conspiracy,' said the speaker, who continued: 'I believe the contents of the President's note were approved by the Cabinet, and I hold this Government responsible as much as Mr. Bryce.'

Mr. Donald Macmaster followed on the same lines, contending that the Government should have instructed the ambassador to prevent the reciprocity treaty.

Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, replying, warmly defended Ambassador Bryce against what he termed an unfair attack. He reviewed the recoprocity negotiations between Canada and the United States, which, he said, Mr. Bryce neither initiated nor participated in. He added that had the ambassador interfered or dictated to the Canadian ministers, his conduct would have been universally resented in Canada. Sir Edward said he considered that Mr. Bryce had rendered the highest imperial services, and as far as Mr. Croft's attack on the Government was concerned, that could safely be left to be fought out in the country.

London, May 8.—The 'Times,' in an editorial article on the Canadian reciprocity negotiations and the recent disclosures, regrets that Mr. Bryce's name was so freely introduced in the attack in parliament upon the government. It says:

'In discussing the actions of an ambassador, it is always well to remember that his duty is to represent the government that accredits him, and that the only question that can arise affecting him personally is whether he did efficiently and satisfactorily carry out his instructions. If he did, he is completely covered by the responsibility of his government for the policy it employed him to carry out. If he did not, then the matter rests between him and his government, which has ample means of marking its sense of his failure, and which at the same time is the only fully informed and the completest judge of the degree in which he failed.'

The 'Times' then points out that, even if Mr. Bryce were aware of the inner meaning of the negotiations, as revealed by President Taft, and had warned Mr. Asquith thereof, his warning would have been entirely thrown away, inasmuch as Mr. Asquith's own utterances at the time show apparently that the Premier would have been in sympathy with Mr. Taft. The 'Times' goes on: 'The question is one into which it is not necessary to drag Mr. Bryce or the people of the United States or the people of Canada. It is really one between the people of this country and the present government.'

'Mr. Bryce has been an excellent ambassador, popular both with the American and Canadian people. He has done far more than any of his predecessors to make himself acquainted with Canada and her needs, and to give Canada the kind of assistance that she has a right to expect.

'The question was one for Canada to decide, and the Government of Canada, for the time being, had a right to any diplomatic assistance that he could give. A very different government now speaks in the name of Canada, but it has no fault to find with Mr. Bryce and will no doubt command, just as fully as its predecessor any services that he can render.

'The American people, as we have more than once acknowledged, took the failure of reciprocity in the best possible temper. It was a political deal, from which many expected great advantages, but when the deal was off they made no fuss but simply turned to the next business. They and the Canadians are just as good friends as before.'

WORK NEEDLES IDLE.

London, May 9.—The tailors' strike is now extended to the East End workers, 6,000 of whom will cease work to-day.

HOLY WAR THREATENED

France Alarmed is Hurrying Reinforcements to Morocco.

Paris, May 8.—The call for all Moslems to participate in a holy war, which was launched at the start of the Turco-Italian war, is according to the correspondent of the 'Temps' in Tunis, secretly enveloping all Islam and moving steadily from tribe to tribe in every Mohammedan country.

Owing to the threatening conditions in Morocco the French Government has decided to send seven battalions of infantry instead of the three additional battalions originally intended to be sent, as well as extra batteries of artillery to that country.

These reinforcements will give General Moinier a force of 32,000 men, with another 11,300 spread out along the frontier of Algeria.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE

Federal Commander in Mexico Marching to Meet Rebels.

Mixico City, May 7.—General Huerta, federal commander at Torreon, has started his troops on the march northward to meet the main body of rebels under Orozco and fight what it is believed will be the deciding battle of the revolution.

The combined force of the two armies is believed to be in excess of twelve thousand men. Orozco is credited with commanding about eight thousand rebels, and Huerta's strength was recently estimated at four thousand. Since then, however, recruits have been pouring into his camp, and it has been said he has an army equal or superior in numbers to that of the rebel leader.

The news of Tuerta's advance came in a brief cablegram to the 'Imperial.'

MUCH EXAGGERATED

Instead of 1000 Italians Captured Turkish Governor Sent to Rome.

Rome, May 9.—An official note issued to-day declares that the pretended Turkish despatch received from the Governor of Rhodes to the effect that the Turkish troops had won a great victory there, and captured 1,000 Italians is false. On the contrary, it is stated that the Turkish Governor of Rhodes and his secretary are prisoners of the Italians and will be sent to Italy.

PANAMA OPENING.

France Seeking a Coaling Station on Atlantic or Pacific.

Paris, May 7.—The approaching opening of the Panama canal is occupying the attention of government and commercial circles in France which like the other nations is anxious to arrange for a coaling and docking station for the use of merchant steamers either on the Atlantic or the Pacific side of the canal, and also for the opening up of new steamer routes to deal with the fresh traffic.

A special mission is now travelling in the French possessions near the Panama canal with the object of selecting the most available location for a dock and coaling station.

EX-PRIEST STOLE ?

Belief That Erstwhile Catholic Priest Stole Jewels Worth $750,000.

Berlin, May 6.—The belief was expressed here to-day that the Rev. Dr. Liebe, an ex-Catholic priest, who was found poisoned in his flat and who was found to be the owner of a collection of jewels valued at $750,000, had some connection with the cathedral jewel robbery in Czenstechau, Poland, in October, 1910.

It was an ecclesiastical scandal entailing robbery of the jewels of the famous 'Black Virgin' statue, the elopement of a monk with a notorious woman and a dissolute circle of monks in the Pauline Monastery at Czenstechau.

FEAR ALL PERISHED

German Steamer 'Augsburg' Not Heard of Since April 11.

New York, May 7.—There is fear among shipping men that the 'Augsburg,' German steamship, which left here on February 2 with a cargo valued at a million dollars, is lost, and that all on board have perished. Word was received yesterday that the 'Bremen,' a German cruiser, which put out from Bermuda to search for the vessel, has not been able to find her.

The last word received of the 'Augsburg' was on April 11, when a steamship reported sighting her in latitude 36 north and longitude 56 west, and said she was drifting. The 'Augsburg' has a crew of thirty-six men. Captain Winter is in command. She was bound for Australia.

PEKIN-PARIS AIRSHIP RACE

To Start in Pekin on September 1—First Prize $20,000

Paris, May 7.—The 'Matin' publishes the regulations of the Pekin-Paris airship race. It is open to pilots of all nationalities, who possess a pilot's license of the international aeronautical federation. Each aviator must use a French made aeroplane.

The start will take place in Pekin September 1, and five prizes are offered: First, $20,000; second, $5,000; the remaining three $2,000. The race will only take place if at least five entries have been received by June 26.

Control stations will be established at the following towns: Pekin, Urga, Irkutsk, Omsk, Kazan, Moscow, Warsaw, Vienna, Trieste, Genoa, Avignon, Dijon, Paris. At each of these stations the competitors will have to descend, have their books vised, and sign the control register. It will be permitted to replace or repair the parts of the machine, but the whole aeroplane must not be changed.

DOES NOT RECOLLECT THE ACCIDENT.

Paris, May 7.—Jules Vedrines, who was recently injured in an aeroplane accident, and whose condition first was thought to be hopeless, continues to make satisfactory progress, but has not the slightest recollection of how the accident occurred.

AFTER MAY-DAY.

Holiday Resulted in Mutiny on Battleship and Sixty Arrests.

Helsingfors, May 10.—A mutiny occurred Wednesday aboard the battleship 'Tsarevitch,' and sixty of the crew were placed under arrest. The mutiny is supposed to have some connection with the unrest which has preaviled in the local Russian government yard here, since two hundred men were dismissed for taking a holiday on May 1. Directly after the suppression of the mutiny the squadron sailed for an unknown destination.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

Plight of the Poor German Who Cannot Get a White Wife.

Berlin, May 8.—The Reichstag today, after several days' discussion, voted to maintain the legality of marriages between German and natives in the German colonies by 206 against 133. The majority consisted of Socialists and Clericals.

The Imperial Government recently prohibited mixed marriages. The Clerical leader in the Reichstag, Adolf Groeber, argued that mixed marriages must be permitted in the interest of the poorer settlers, who were unable to import wives from Germany, whereas native women often bring a big dowry in the shape of cattle.

SHOULD SLOW DOWN.

Steamship Men Agree in Presence of Ice to Shut Off Steam.

Berlin, May 6.— Representatives of all the German steamship companies and of shipbuilders, marine architects, etc., held a conference to-day under the chairmanship of Herr Delbrueck, the Minister of the Interior, concerning the perfection of plans for the saving of life at sea. Her Delbrueck announced that Emperor William personally had prepared the programme, which embraced non-sinking devices, life boats, wireless telegraphy, ocean routes, the speed of vessels and general precautions for safety.

The reports showed that between eighty and ninety percent of the German crews were able to swim and to row life boats. There was no criticism of the existing steamship routes, but it was thought that in fogs or when in close proximity to ice the speed of vessels should be reduced.

REFUSED BATTLESHIP.

The Hague, May 10.—Vice-Admiral J. Wentholt, Minister of Marine, resigned to-day in consequence of the defeat in the chamber of deputies of the proposal to build a battleship for service in the Dutch East Indies.

DARDANELLES AGAIN.

Will Close Them if Italians Attack, Says Grand Vizier.

London, May 11.—In an interview the Grand Vizier declared that Italy's naval operations in the Aegean Sea will not modify the attitude of Turkey, which is resolved to resist Italy to the end. If the Italian warships attack the Dardanelles, he said, it would be imperative to close the Straits again.

According to the correspondent, Said Pasha said it was his personal opinion that peace eventually would come through some medium but only after recognition of Turkey's effective, not merely theoretical sovereignty over Tripoli, and Cyrenaica.

KRUPPS.

Melbourne, Australia, May 10.—The Victorian Minister of Railways seeks to justify giving large contracts to the German firm of Krupps on the ground that the public safety requires it, alleging that certain British tyres failed to answer the tests of Australian agents. British engineering firms resent this defence, declaring that the reputation of British tyres to be high throughout the world, and that German tyres are not used on the leading English railways.

FRENCH RECORD.

Havre, May 9.—The new steamer 'France,' of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, which arrived here yesterday on her first eastward trip from New York, made the passage from Sandy Hook in five days, nineteen hours and forty-eight minutes, beating by seven hours the previous record held by 'La Provence' since June 6, 1906.

GOOD BILLS FOR DIRTY ONES

Banks Ordered to Return All Notes that are Soiled or Faded

Ottawa, May 10.— The Minister of Finance is busily engaged in planning out the provisions of the new Bank Act. The question of the soiled notes of the Dominion and of the banks, about which occasional criticism is heard from the press, will also be taken up.

The new Bank Act will probably contain a provision making it the duty of the banks not to reissue any of their notes having a soiled or faded appearance. The banks have a standing request from the Department of Finance to return for exchange all such changing notes, which comes into their possession, and in this way conditions in this respect will be gradually improved. The old shin-plaster, a twenty-five cent note, is altogether likely to disappear in a short time, as it is understood the Minister of Finance does not favor it.

The new Dominion five dollar notes, the first of that denomination issued by the Government of Canada, will soon be ready for issued by the finance department to the public. Last year on account of the heavy demands upon the note circulation of the Dominion it was found necessary to issue four dollar bills. This note, however, has never been popular, and is likely to be confused with notes of other denominations. The Minister of Finance decided to make an issue of five dollar Government bills, and the objectionable fours will thus in time be withdrawn from circulation.

The activity of the Finance Department in looking after the bill and coin issue of the Dominion is shown in the preparation of a new design for the two-dollar notes. This is being prepared by the engravers and will bear upon its face vignettes of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. This will be the first bill to bear the image of the new Royal Governor-General and his consort. Work of this kind requires extreme care, and considerable time for execution of the most expert engravers.

The Receiver-General in Montrea was instructed by telegram to-day from the Finance Department to proceed at once with the issue to the banks of the new five and ten dollar gold pieces. A big consignment of the new issue was sent to the metropolis this afternoon, and the public will be able to obtain the new coins at once. They were issued to the banks at Ottawa to-day to the extent of $7,000.

IMPLEMENT TAX NOT REDUCED

Toronto 'World' Wrong in Saying Duties on Lumber, Cement, Etc., Would be Reduced

Ottawa, Ont., May 11.—An authoritative denial is given to the report in the Toronto 'World' that the government will shortly, by order in council, reduce the duties on agricultural implements, lumber, cement and several other items of the tariff schedule. It is pointed out in this connection that the Governor-General-in Council has no authority to make general tariff reductions or increases, such power being exercised by Parliament alone.

No announcement as to general tariff changes is even made, except during sessions of Parliament, and then only in the budget speech. The government may transfer to the free list, grant a drawback, or reduce the duty upon articles used in Canadian manufactures. Then the government may under exceptional circumstances remit, in whole or in part, duties paid. This was done in connection with the western coal strike when the duty was remitted on coal imported from the United States in order to guard against the possibility of a coal famine in the West. This power has, however, always been sparingly exercised by the Dominion Government.

LORD'S DAY ACT INEFFECTIVE

Ottawa, May 7.—The judgment of the Supreme Court to-day in the case of Ouimet vs. Bazin, has the effect of declaring the Lord's Day Act in Quebec ineffective in the matter of the closing of moving picture shows on Sunday. Ouimet, the appellant, was prosecuted for keeping open on Sunday, Judge Bazin being the magistrate. Ouimet claimed that the act was for the suppression of crime and beyond the competence of the province. He applied to the Superior Court for a writ of protection on this ground, but was refused, the judge holding that though the provincial act was ultra vires it was validated by the Federal Lord's Day Act. This was confirmed by the Court of King's Bench, but is upset by the Supreme Court, only Mr. Justice Brodeur dissenting.

In the case of Compagnie Pontbriand vs. Chateauguay and Beauharnois Nevigation Company, the appeal was allowed with costs.

Howard and Daigle vs. Quebec & St. Maurice Industrial Company, appeal allowed with costs, Brodeur dissenting.

INDIAN LAND ISSUE.

Clergymen Ask Government to Aid Redmen.

Ottawa, May 8.—A deputation waited on the Government yesterday morning in the Prime Minister's office on the subject of the Indian land question in British Columbia, consisting of the Rev. Canon Tucker, rector of Saint Pauls' Cathedral, representing the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada; the Rev. A. E. O'Meara, of Victoria, B.C., representing the Friends of the Indians of British Columbia, and the Indians of the Maas River Valley, B.C.

The ministers present were the Prime Minister, the Hon. R. Rogers and the Hon. Martin Burrell. The Minister of Justice was unavoidably absent. Mr. O'Meara presented the case with some degree of fullness from the historical and constitutional point of view, and indicated some of the steps which the Government of Canada might take towards bringing about a happy solution of this vexed question.

Canon Tucker, after briefly reviewing the case, strongly urged the Government of Canada, as guardian of the Indians, to take up in earnest this difficult question which, as long as it remained unsettled, could only work injury to all concerned, to the Indians, to the Province of British Columbia, and to the Dominion of Canada.

After an earnest discussion of important points, the Minister of the Interior assured the deputation that the Government would take immediate steps with a view to bringing about a final and satisfactory solution of the question, and in any event would not fail to protect to the utmost the rights of the Indians.

21 SEATS FOR OPPOSITION

Sir Lomer Gouin Says That is Their Limit in Election

Three Rivers, Que., May 11.—Sir Lomer Gouin spoke to a gathering of some 1,200 people at Grand'Mere, Champlain County, yesterday afternoon, and to another meeting of 2,000 persons at Three Rivers last night. He was accompanied by Senator Casgrain. Mr. P. C. Neault, the Liberal candidate in Champlain, is the former member, and this is his fourth election.

Sir Lomer compared the record of achievements of the two parties in this Province. He was satisfied the elections would return not more than 21 Conservative members to the Legislature, and he asked the people of Champlain to vote for the representative of a government that was progressive in regard to educational policy, agriculture, railway development, and other Provincial interests.

At Three Rivers last night there were about 2,000 people at the City Hall, where the Hon. Jacques Bureau presided. Mr. Tessier, the Liberal candidate, spoke briefly, and Sir Lomer, who followed, was given a flattering ovation. In the course of his address he defied Dr. Normand to come and say what the government had stolen, that he referred to around through the country, and whose consciences the government had purchased.

Senator Casgrain referred to the prosperity of the industries of the Province and the fact that the people were happy and contented.

DECLINED TO HEAR THE CASE

Supreme Court Will Not Consider Reference Re Marriage Laws

Ottawa, May 7.—At the opening of the May term of the Supreme Court to-day, Chief Justice Charles Fitzpatrick announced that in view of the fact that the British Privy Council had not given judgment in the 'companies case,' which will determine the right of the Dominion to submit a stated case in a matter affecting provincial law, the reference concerning the Act to amend the Marriage Act would be deferred. If the Privy Council judgment is given during the present sitting of the Supreme Court the marriage law reference will be taken up at once. If delayed till later a special session of the Supreme Court will probably be called.

Mr. R. C. Smith, K.C., on behalf of the opponents to the Lancaster Bill, renewed his objections to the jurisdiction of the court to entertain the reference. The court then ordered the matter to stand pending the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the appeal in the matter of the 'companies reference.'

In addition to Mr. Smith, representing Quebec, Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., and Eugene Lafleur, K.C., appeared for the promoters of the bill, and I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., and P. B. Mignault, K.C., for the opponents; Aime Geoffrion, K.C., and Mr. Auguste Lemieux, K.C., for Quebec, and Mr. Edmund Bayly, K.C., for the Province of Ontario. Mr. E. A. Lancaster, M.P., author of the Bill, was also present.

BOGUS VETERANS.

Militia Department Swamped With Applications, Many Fraudulent.

Ottawa, May 6.—Seventeen thousand applications for the hundred dollar grants from men who claim to be veterans of the Fenian Raids of 1866-70, have been received by the militia department. In fact the department is being swamped with these applications, many of which are based upon a misconception of the conditions governing the granting of the money. Many also are clearly fraudulent.

The situation created is somewhat humorous as it is known that there are less than ten thousand bona fide veterans who actually saw active service.

MANITOBA BOOMING

Inquiries Pouring in from Across Border for Improved Farms.

Ottawa, Ont., May 9.—That Manitoba is in for a boom owing to the increased interests in the United States in that province is the opinion of Mr. W. T. White, Superintendent of Canadian Immigration agencies in the United States. He says that there has never been so many inquiries from across the border for improved farms in Manitoba, and that the oldest of the prairie provinces is likely to get a considerable share of the American immigration, which hitherto has gone almost exclusively to Alberta and Saskatchewan.

AMERICANS COMING.

Ottawa, May 9.—W. J. White, the inspector of immigration agencies, who has returned from a lengthy tour in the States, reports that the interest in Canada is unabated, and that despite the efforts of Champ Clark and others of the 'Don't go to Canada' school, whose families are leaving for Alberta and Saskatchewan. Several new offices have been opened, both in the east and the west, the staffs have been largely increased, and every official is working with energy to make this a record year

SUCCESSOR TO JUDGE MABEE

Many Wild Rumors in Circulation and Much Wire-Pulling

Ottawa, May 9.—With the laying to rest in the churchyard at the little town of Port Rowan, of the late Chairman Mabee, of the Dominion Railway Commission, it is realized that many questions of great importance to the country at large remain uncompleted as a result of his sudden death, and there is considerable conjecture as to the ultimate decisions which may be handed out in connection with these.

Of supreme importance among the matters now under inquiry is the western freight rates case, to the speedy solution of which the west has looked forward for so long. This inquiry, it is true, has reached the first stage on the way to solution, and it is not probable that any of the evidence already heard will have to be reheard. The late chief commissioner succeeded before his death in bringing the case to the point in which the railways must submit a justification of the discrimination which exists between the eastern and western rates, and the succeeding portion of the inquiry will to all intents and purposes require absolutely new evidence. Despite that fact, however, the man who will be called to take the place of the late chairman must, it is considered, in this connection, be a man of extraordinary judicial powers, who will be able to distinguish in the various legal and technical arguments which railway counsel are bound to bring forward, the 'facts' of the case, and who will judge impartially.

Conjecture is already rife in the capital as to the probable successor of the late chairman, and considerable wire-pulling is already being done in connection with the position. More and more, however, is it being realized that there are few men available in the Dominion who can be relied upon competently to fill the vacant place of Judge Mabee. The position calls for a man possessing a unique combination of qualities, and for this reason the question of a successor requires serious consideration. Many wild rumors have already been in circulation, which can, however, be only in the nature of guesswork.

PREDICTS BIG VICTORY

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Says Quebec Never So Well Governed.

Ottawa, May 10.—At a meeting held last night in Hull, by Sir Lomer Gouin, and the Hon. J. L. Decarie, Provincial Secretary, Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his first appearance in connection with the Quebec election campaign. No announcement had been made that the Federal Liberal leader would be present, and Sir Wilfrid, who said he was present in his capacity as an elector of Quebec, received a warm reception. He said that his attendance at the meeting was quite an accident. He had been holidaying in the United States and had got out of touch with the Quebec political situation.

Touching briefly on Quebec affairs, Sir Wilfrid said he had predicted in years gone by, that Sir Lomer would be the premier of the province. He declared that Quebec had never been so well governed since confederation as by the present ministry. He strongly commended the educational policy of the government and expressed the conviction that it would be returned to power on Wednesday next.

Sir Lomer Gouin, who was also well received by the large audience, defended the work of the administration. He referred to Hull as a Liberal stronghold, and said that he expected Mr. F. A. Gendron would be elected by a substantial majority. Sir Lomer, amidst much enthusiasm, stated that he had been all over the province and was convinced that the Liberals would continue to have a large majority in the Legislature.

Dealing more particularly with the educational policy of the government, Sir Lomer said it was the aim of the government to establish an academy in every village and a normal school in all the larger centres of population.

Hon. J. L. Decarie and the candidate also spoke. All the speaking was in French.

GRENADIER GUARDS

New Name of Prince of Wales Fusiliers of Montreal.

Ottawa, May 9.—A militia order issued to-day announces that the designation of the 1st Regiment Prince of Wales Fusiliers, Montreal, has been changed to 1st Regiment Grenadier Guards of Canada. This is the name for the new regiment made up of the amalgamated, Prince of Wales Fusiliers and 6th Fusiliers.

Recruiting for the first Canadian regiment of guards is proceeding rapidly, and an organization meeting has been called for Tuesday evening next by Col. Carson. By that time it is expected the officers of the new regiment will have been officially gazetted. The first drill will take place in September.

WELLAND CANAL.

Contract Let Soon and $200,000 to go for Initial Expenses.

Ottawa, May 10.—The statement is made at the Department of Trade and Commerce to-day that the initial contract for the new Welland Canal will be let between now and the autumn, and that there will be a large vote in the estimates of next session to carry on the work. The estimated cost of the new canal is from $40,000,000 to $60,000,000. The $200,000 voted at the last session of parliament will cover the cost of anything which can be done between the time the contract will be let and the opening of parliament. Navigation will not be interfered with by the construction of the new canal.

TO PRESERVE FORESTS.

Effort to Compel Railways in British Columbia to Use Oil Locomotives.

Ottawa, May 8.— The Conservation Committee met this afternoon and drew up a series of proposed ameliorations to be recommended to the Railway Commission to-morrow morning. Most of these dealt with the preservation of forests. A strong recommendation was urged insisting that especially in British Columbia, all locomotives should use only coal oil, and that this should take effect before 1914. It was stated that the C. P. R. had already expressed its willingness to do this, and it was urged that the other companies should be compelled to do the same. Dean Fernow, Toronto, Dean of Faculty of Forestry, was in attendance at the session.

TO DISCUSS CANADA'S NAVY

Hon. J. D. Hazen Going to England to Consult British Admiralty.

Ottawa, May 10.—The Cabinet meets daily and there are signs that all of the work left after the session has been cleared. The Cabinet is now striving to clear the deck in preparation for the departure of the ministers, who anticipate coming into touch in different parts of the country with the people. It is probable that Premier Borden will sail for England at the end of this month or the beginning of June, with the Hon. George Foster, who is going to attend the conference of the Imperial Trade Commission, and the Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Both Mr. Borden and Mr. Hazen will consult with the British Admiralty on the proposed new naval scheme, and Mr. Foster may take part also, as one of the chief planks in the scheme will be the protection of the trade routes between Great Britain and Canada. Any scheme which will be worked out will primarily have as its object the best means by which in time of danger the arteries of British and Canadian trade shall be kept free from attack.

Colonel Hughes will not go to England at present, as he has planned out a comprehensive scheme of travel through the Dominion. He left on Tuesday night for a ten days' tour through the Eastern Townships, extending as far as Halifax, and on his return he will go west as far as Victoria. Later he will go to England and will consult with the British authorities in the defence scheme to be worked, and also to take part in the British military manoeuvres on Salisbury Plain. Col. Hughes has taken a firm grip of the department all round and it is generally acknowledged that no Canadian Minister of Militia has such a knowledge of military detail, which is resulting in a general economy of the funds.

BISLEY TEAM

Ottawa, May 9.—The Dominion Rifle Association to-day announced the official list of the Bisley team as follows:

Commandant, Lt.-Col. J. W. De C. O'Grady, 90th Regiment, Winnipeg; adjutant, Lt.-Col. Chas. F. Winter, A. A.G., Quebec; 1, Lieut. J. A. Steele, No. 1 company, C.A.S.C., Guelph; 2, Sergt. J. W. Battershill, 90th Regiment, Winnipeg, city engineer office; 3, Corp. A. Rutherford, Quebec, 2nd Q.O.R., 110 Bay street, Toronto; 4, Pte. H. Auld, 90th Regiment, 356 Bannatyne avenue, Winnipeg; 5, Lieut. A. M. Blackburn, 90th Regiment, Winnipeg; 6, Capt. J. C. Sclater, 60th Regiment, D.C.O.R., Vancouver; 7, Pte. A. B. Mitchell, 19th Regiment, 59 Concord avenue, Toronto; 8, Sergt. E. McInnis, H.E.I.L.H., Cherry Valley, P.E.I.; 9, Sgt. J. H. Armstrong, 66th Regiment, Halifax; 10, Corporal J. H. Regan, 101st Regiment, 566 Second avenue, Edmonton; 11, Col.-Sgt. J. Stoddart, 91st Regiment, 439 Main street, Hamilton; 12, Sgt.-Major W. L. Dymond, R.C.R., Halifax; 13, Sgt. W. A. Smith, the G. G. F. G., 185 Bolton street, Ottawa; 14, Sgt.-Major E. Macdonald, 5th C.G.A., 658 Dallas road, Victoria; 15, Corp. G. Mortimer, 90th R.R., 32 Joan of Arc street, Quebec; 16, Lieut. A. B. Maggs, 1144 Haro street, Vancouver; 17, S.-Sgt. F. Richardson, 5th C.G.A., 550 Dallas road, Victoria; 18, Capt. R. H. Kennedy, 78th Regiment, Pictou; 19, Lieut. E. L. C. Forster, 3rd F.C.E., 359 Cooper street, Ottawa; 20, Pte. W. H. Macpherson, 78th Regiment, Stellarton, N.B.

Waiting men—1, Pte. W. Davidson, 90th Regiment, Winnipeg; 2, Sgt. W. Marsden, 90th Regiment, Winnipeg; 3, Corporal G. Copping, 3rd V.R.C., Montreal.

HUDSON BAY TERMINALS.

Men to Report on Best Location, Nelson or Churchill.

Ottawa, May 10.—Specifications for the contract for the second section of the Hudson's Bay Railway have now been prepared and tenders will be called for very shortly. The second section consists of some 120 miles. The Department of Railways and Canals are preparing to send out men with the steamer 'Minto,' which leaves shortly for the Hudson's Bay to make a report on the best location for terminals and docks at either Fort Nelson or Fort Churchill.

NO! NO! NO!

Minister of Labor Says He Is Not New Chairman of Railway Board.

Ottawa, May 11.—The Hon. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, when seen in regard to the report that he would be the new chairman of the railway Board, said that it was news of him. The appointment it is stated will not be made until the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways and Canals, returns to the Capital from the Maritime Provinces.

GOLD COINS COMING.

Five and Ten-dollar Pieces Sent Here From Ottawa.

Ottawa, May 10.—The Finance Department is forwarding to the several offices of the Receiver-General at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Charlottetown and Halifax, a supply of the new ten and five dollar Canadian gold coins now being minted at Ottawa.

The public may obtain these coins upon application and payment therefor at any of the above mentioned offices. The Minister of Finance has personally donated the first coin struck of each denomination to the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa.

VICTORIA SELECTED.

Ottawa, May 10.—The executive of the Canadian Forestry Association has decided upon Victoria as the place of the next annual meeting in the fall. The exact date will be fixed by Premier McBride.

THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

Discussed at the World's Purity Congress at Louisville

Mr. Stanley W. Finch, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Federal Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., gave an important address before the World's Purity Federation Congress at Louisville, Ky. Mr. Finch said:

The white slave traffic! What is it? Whom and what does it involve? Is it possible to suppress it, and if so, how?

These are the questions which are being asked by thousands of people in all parts of the country, and it is my purpose to attempt, to some extent at least, to answer them.

It is a fact that there are now scattered throughout practically every section of the United States a vast number of men and women whose sole occupation consists in enticing, tricking, or coercing young women and girls into immoral lives and then either living directly off of their illicit earnings or transferring them for a consideration to others for a similar purpose. In other words, these creatures make merchandise of womankind and do a big, thriving business. Moreover, they are not respectors of persons. Their own idea is to procure such persons to earn money for them in order that they, themselves, may live in idleness and luxury; and while they prefer very young girls, they frequently select, as their victims young women who are wives and mothers. Moreover, their business methods have been so far developed and perfected that they seem to be able to ensnare almost any woman or girl whom they select for the purpose. This is indeed an extraordinary statement, and one almost passing belief, but that it is absolutely true no one can honestly doubt who reviews any considerable portion of the mass of evidence which is already in the possession of the Attorney-General's Bureau of Investigation. The idea which apparently prevails among many persons is that the victims of these friends are simply girls who are naturally vicious. This is very far from the real truth. It is no doubt true that there are, among these unfortunates, some women who, like all of their male patrons, are actuated solely by wantonness. However, by far the great majority consists of young women and girls who have either been led to such lives by deception and trickery or who have been driven to them by force and fraud.

The devices to which these human fiends resort in procuring and dealing with their victims are many and varied, and are such as are calculated to reach young women and girls in almost all of the different walks of life, but particularly those who, either from choice or by reason of economic conditions go out into the business world and attempt to earn money for a livelihood or for the many enticing luxuries of our modern civilization.

METHODS OF ABDUCTION.

The cleverly-worded advertisement for help is perhaps one of the most insidious and effective instruments which is or can be used. By this means these traffickers are able to reach into every home and business establishment in the country and to ensnare even the most cautious and innocent, and those who are most carefully guarded and protected by their parents, husbands, and other relatives and friends. Hence it is true that no man's daughter, sister, or wife—if she be young and attractive—is safe from the artifices and devices of these traffickers. Of course, since these human beasts of prey are primarily seeking what they consider 'easy money,' their natural tendency is to operate along the lines of least resistance. They are generally shrewd, careful observers of human nature, and they are quick to perceive and to single out girls who—while as yet honorable and virtuous—are inclined to be somewhat careless, and those who, through lack of or distaste for parental restraint, undertake to select their own companions, amusements and occupations. Among such young women and girls the white slaver finds a limitless and fertile field for his awful trade. In this connection the theatre, the moving picture show, the cafe, the skating rink, and the dance hall—while in themselves often useful and beneficial for education, entertainment and exercise—become instruments which enable these conscienceless fiends to accomplish the downfall and eternal ruin of even the most innocent and virtuous of our young women and girls.

Only a few months ago a young country girl, twenty years of age, while attending a moving picture show in this very city, met a woman whom she thought to be a friend, and who offered to secure domestic employment for her in a distant southern city. The young girl, herself innocent of any wrong, and unsuspicious, accepted the offer and, using the railway ticket furnished her by her false friend, went to the address given, and not until she was imprisoned in that house and forcibly overpowered and ravished in the infamous effort to reduce her to that most awful slavery did this pure, brave-hearted girl realize that this woman here in Louisville was but the tool of a set of fiends to whom adequate punishment can never be administered by any of the processes of modern law. Through a fortunate chain of circumstances this young girl escaped the dreadful pit which is devouring thousands of other girls all over our land, but the awful business remains, a crying disgrace to our great country.

Among the many other cases shown by our records is one involving a girl seventeen years of age, of good character, who lived in one of the smallest cities on Lake Michigan. This girl while employed as a telephone operator, attended a dance where she met a young man of good appearance and apparently of good character This young man was, however, a procurer for a house of ill repute in one of our large cities, and while accompanying this young girl along the country road to her home, he forcibly ravished and subsequently placed her in a house of ill fame This young man is now serving a term of five years in the penitentiary, and the girl was rescued from the life of shame and returned to her parents.

In another instance a girl of sixteen, while spending the afternoon at a seaside resort of one of our largest cities, was approached by two white slave procurers, who exhibited bogus police badges and pretended to place her under arrest as a truant. Supposing that they were acting under proper authority she made no outcry, but accompanied them to a street car going in the direction of her home. The facts as to the manner in which this girl was subsequently intimidated by these fiends, and, under threats of death, compelled to go with them to a room where she was ravished, and subsequently placed on board a coastwise vessel, and taken to a house of ill fame in another city and state, and there confined and compelled to receive foreigners and turn the earnings over to the master to whom she was sold by her captors, are almost unbelievable. However, these facts were clearly established in court during a trial, as a result of which the defendants are now serving terms in the penitentiary.

Another case which was recently prosecuted by our Bureau of Investigation involves a young girl who answered an advertisement which appeared in a leading paper in one of our largest Southern cities. Under a contract made pursuant to this advertisement this girl proceeded to a city in another Southern state for the purpose of complying with the terms of her contract of employment. She found, however, upon entering her place of employment, that, instead of being a respectable house, it was a house of ill fame. Upon attempting to leave the place she was forcibly detained, and every effort was made to induce her to practice prostitution. However, she refused to do so, and finally, with the aid of one of the patrons of the place, she secured assistance, and was thereby enabled to leave the place. The defendant in this case was promptly convicted, and is now confined in the penitentiary.

In very many cases procurers endeavor, through promise of marriage or by actually going through the form of marriage, to obtain control of young women and girls, and finally force them into immoral lives. A case of this kind recently arose in one of the largest cities of the Middle West. In that case a girl seventeen years of age, and of good character, became acquainted in an apparently unobjectionable manner with a man who, like many of his kind, appeared on the surface to be of good character. After a brief courtship they were duly married, and left on a wedding trip to a neighboring city, where the husband—claiming that he had lost his money, and was unable to secure a position—attempted to persuade the young wife to engage in prostitution. She refused, and was cruelly beaten by him. Apparently, however, even then she did not appreciate the nature of the creature to which she was married, and she went with him to one of our largest Eastern cities. There again he attempted to force her to engage in immoral practices and upon her refusal, she was beaten by him, food was withheld for days, and finally, when she had reached the point of exhaustion and was thoroughly intimidated, she was forced by her husband to receive the foreigners whom he brought to her. By this means the girl was degraded to the point where her master was able to force her to solicit on the streets and finally she was transferred by her procurer, through a white slave agency in New York city, to a house of ill repute in the city of Washington, where she was when the facts as to the matter were developed by our Bureau. As a result of the prosecution in this case, the defendant was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary at Atlantic, Georgia, where the managers of the agency through which she was sold are also confined. The girl was restored to her parents, and has since been living a respectable life.

In another notorious case which occurred in one of our southern cities, the defendant, who is now serving a term of three years in the Atlanta penitentiary, married a very young girl—a mere child—and took her from place to place, where he arranged with cab drivers and keepers of assignation houses for meetings between his wife and other men, he taking the proceeds. The investigation in this case showed that he had previously married other girls and mistreated them in a similar manner.

In another recent case which arose in one of our eastern cities one of these white-slavers, as a result of carefully laid plans, covering a considerable period, succeeded in separating a very young woman from her husband and under the pretext of procuring a divorce and of marrying her, led her into an immoral life and finally succeeded in compelling her to practice prostitution and turn over her earnings to him.

There are a multitude of other cases in which young women and girls, from thirteen years of age and upwards, of good moral character, have, in a variety of ways, been led or driven, by deception, fraud, and force, into becoming victims of the white slave trade.

METHOD OF RETENTION.

If there is one thing above another which it seems to be difficult for people to generally understand, with reference to the white slave traffic, it is with regard to the manner in which these girls are led to continue in their immoral lives and to surrender their earnings to the white-slavers after the physical restraint, to which they are at first subjected, is removed and they are placed in assignation houses or other houses of ill fame, or are forced to engage in street soliciting. While the facts as to this matter will probably never be fully understood, there are many circumstances which throw light upon the situation. In the first place it should be remembered that when these girls fall into the hands of procurers an attempt is made to debauch them, as speedily as possible, to such an extent that they, themselves, as well as every one else, will feel that they are hopelessly lost and can never again be received by their families and friends, and that there is absolutely no chance for them to go back to their old modes of life. Many of these girls disappear in such a manner that their relatives and friends never know what has become of them. Their relatives sometimes fear the truth, but they hope against hope that they are mistaken, and when, after a time, they receive from the girl a communication—written at the dictation of her master—to the effect that she is engaged in some legitimate occupation, and is happily situated, they are only too ready to believe that such is the case, and the girl, herself, no doubt takes comfort in the thought that her relatives and friends know nothing of the depths of degradation to which she has been driven. These circumstances serve the procurer well. He makes it his business to obtain information as to the relatives and friends of the girl, and knowing the real facts as to her life, and knowing that she feels that it would be better to perish in that life than to bring shame upon her mother or father or her other relatives or friends, he uses this knowledge as a club to force her to do his bidding. If at any time he sees a disposition on her part to leave him and to return home or to engage in some legitimate occupation, he threatens to tell her mother and her friends all about her, and to represent to them that she has voluntarily engaged in the nefarious business into which he himself as driven her.

These creatures also frequently represent to their poor slaves (whether truthfully or not it is not for me to say) that they 'stand in' with the police authorities, and are able and ready at all times to protect them from arrest or to secure their release by furnishing bail or otherwise in case of arrest, provided they do their bidding. They also threaten to cause their arrest and imprisonment if these poor victims fail to do their bidding.

These representations and others which readily occur to these unscrupulous traffickers, who hesitate at nothing to hold their victims, usually serve to induce girls to at least postpone the time when they will change their mode of living and often enable these men to control them without physical restraint, other than an occasional beating, after they have had possession of them for a few months. One of the principal representations that is made by these men to the girls in order to continue to hold them under their control is that they are saving the money for them in order that both may, within a short time, quit their improper mode of life and take up some legitimate line of business. The date when they are to take this step is, of course, put off from time to time, as necessity arises, in order to hold the services of the girl, and many false representations are made as to the manner in which the money is being saved, the whole purpose of the white slaver being to retain possession of the girl during the period of her greatest earning capacity and, eventually to drop her or turn her over to some other trafficker when he finds it to his advantage, and opportunity arises, to procure a younger or more attractive girl for his use. Meanwhile the traffickers themselves take practically all of the earnings of their girl or girls, as the case may be—except that portion which is appropriated by the madam of the house in which the girl is located—and spend it for flashy clothes and in gambling and drinking, they in some cases spending a portion of their time in soliciting trade for their slaves.

In most of our cities of any considerable size there are numerous restaurants and other places where these slavers congregate for the purpose of drinking, smoking and discussing their affairs. With them the girls are mere chattels, and are lightly spoken of by them as their 'meal tickets' or their 'stock,' and deals are made between them for the exchange of girls or for the turning of them over to other traffickers. As for the girl herself—between the madam, who usually receives one-half of her earnings, and the man to whom she is generally required to turn over all of the rest of her earnings, and by whom she is also held to a strict account, and is frequently beaten and otherwise abused if her earnings are not sufficient to satisfy him—the poor girl is indeed in a miserable plight. No other form of slavery which has ever been devised can equal her condition.

Hours and days might well be consumed in explaining the facts and conditions involved by this white slave traffic in the different sections of the country, but if it has been made clear that there is such a traffic, that it extends throughout our entire country, and that it involves conditions which are a disgrace to our nation, it would seem that little else need be said regarding this phase of the matter, unless it be to add that it is estimated that not less than 25,000 young women and girls are annually procured for this traffic, and that no less than 50,000 men and women are engaged in procuring and living on the earnings of these women and girls, and that the number of women and girls engaged in prostitution in this country at the present time is estimated at not less than 250,000.

In concluding, Mr. Finch reviewed the legislation of the United States, covering the White Slave Traffic. He considered that the law now covered the matter fairly well, but he considered that the hands of the Government would be greatly strengthened in dealing with this traffic if the law were extended so as to make it a crime for persons to communicate by mail, telegraph, or in any other manner from one state or territory to another, or to any foreign country, for the purpose of inducing or persuading any woman or girl to travel in interstate or foreign commerce for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose, and it would also be well if it were also made a crime to send any communication, by means of the telegraph, through the mails, by express, or by any other common carrier in interstate or foreign commerce, for the purpose of soliciting money or other valuable thing—the avails of prostitution—except for a legal and adequate consideration.' Mr. Finch also believed that the Federal Law should permit a woman to testify against her husband in such cases as some of these creatures married their victims in order to silence them.

The first step towards linking up Canadian societies for the protection of women and the attacking of the social evil with national societies the world over, by co-operating with an international bureau for the suppression of the white slave traffic, was taken Wednesday afternoon. An earnest body of men and women gathered in the rooms of the Charity Organization Society, Mance street, under the auspices of the Montreal Local Council of Women, to hear Mr. William Alexander Coote, secretary of the National Vigilance Association, in Great Britain.

Mr. Coote, it was, who first planned the union of all the moral forces in the world in an attempt to crush out the growing white slave traffic.

Mr. Coote said that although they might not have a white slave traffic developed in this city, it had been th experience of the organization that when the operations of the syndicate were made difficult throughout Europe they redoubled their efforts in the United States, and now that the United States has taken up a crusade against the traffic, with a vigor and determination that promises its speedy extinction, it behooved Canada to look well to itself.

The idea of their society was to co-operate with officialism, which, when backed by public opinion, and the energetic and sympathetic co-operation of such societies, would do good work. He particularly warned them against any amateur efforts to investigate these conditions, and said that they could not end in anything but disaster, and a setback to their work. True, Mr. Stead, with his burning zeal and genius, had tried it, and broken the law in doing it, and suffered three months in prison for it. His efforts had been successful, but there were very few Steads in the world.

The Rev. Dr. Young said Canadians had no idea how widespread the traffic was in Canada. There was a white slave traffic in Montreal, as those who were engaged in moral work knew only too well.

Mr. Coote said that in Canada as elsewhere he was attempting to get the Government's consent to co-operate in keeping a watch at all railway stations and ports to prevent this traffic by any means in their power.

The Rev. Dr. Young asked him if in England the departmental stores were the feeding grounds for this traffic as in this country. He said that they were not.

Dr. Ritchie England said it has been very difficult to induce the Government to consent to a reformatory for girls over 16 years of age.

Mrs. Asa Gordon, convenor of the Equal Moral Standard and Prevention of the Traffic Among Women Committee, said that this traffic was going on in every city, town, and even the smallest villages through the Dominion.

Mr. John H. Roberts, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, gave the history of segregation in Quebec.

MARYLAND FOR ROOSEVELT

Mr. Taft Defeated at Primaries—Democrats Select Champ Clark

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 7. — Under heavy skies that frequently spit rain, President Taft campaigned through Southern Ohio yesterday. In all, he made ten speeches, many of them in a heavy warm spring downpour that drove the crowds of country folk to shelter, lessened the carrying power of his voice and made his physician, Major Thomas L. Rhoads, think anxiously of Wednesday, when Mr. Taft swings north and east again for the last busy day of his present Ohio trip.

Mr. Taft began the day's work at Nelsonville, and ended it at Cincinnati last night. From the time he left Parkersburg, W.Va., and crossed the Ohio River into his home state, the President continued to tell his hearers why he broke silence and attacked Col. Theodore Roosevelt. He covered again much of the ground he went over in Massachusetts and Maryland, but occasionally brought in new subjects. Most of his audiences were attentive and at times demonstrative.

The President talked many times about the Roosevelt charge that he was consorting with the bosses. He referred to William Flynn, of Pittsburg, and Walter Brown, of this state, as being two examples of bosses with whom Col. Roosevelt now has dealings. Both are active Roosevelt workers, the President said, and Mr. Brown is the chairman of the Republican state central committee of Ohio.

'What bosses are for me?' asked Mr. Taft late yesterday at Hamden. 'What bosses am I upholding? Mr. Roosevelt says they are all for me. I could go over the list and show you a good many for him. The President has nothing to do with upholding or destroying bosses. Would you think that if Mr. Roosevelt were nominated and elected President we would not have any more bosses?

'I cannot promise you any such thing if I am elected, because I am not engaged in going about cutting off the heads of bosses. I cannot do it. It is not my function. It is the function of the people at home to reform matters. I do not recollect in the seven years that Theodore Roosevelt was President that his path was strewn with the bodies of dead bosses that he had killed. I don't recall any of them.'

Baltimore, Md., May 6.—Maryland's sixteen votes in the National Convention will be cast for Mr. Roosevelt and Speaker Champ Clark, unless the few election districts still to be heard from change the result registered to-day by the state's first presidential primaries. Although the result was close and Col. Roosevelt on the face of the returns had but few more than the number of votes necessary to control the state, the latest count to-night did not materially change the result indicated before midnight.

The primarels divided the delegates to the state convention as follows:—Republicans: Roosevelt, 66; Taft, 63.

Democrats: Clark, 72; Wilson, 44; Harmon, 4; in doubt, 9.

Majority necessary to control the convention, 65.

The state delegates elected are bound to choose a delegation to the national convention favorable to the presidential candidates for whom the people to-day expressed their preference.

Although the popular preference vote of the state as a whole did not determine in the result it favored Roosevelt and Clark by pluralities more conclusive than the division of state delegates based on the county preference vote showed. This was due largely to the sweep which both successful candidates made in the city of Baltimore. Speaker Clark led steadily from the time the first returns arrived from the Baltimore wards.

The Taft leaders claim that the five Taft delegates chosen in Baltimore city, although obliged by their instructions to vote for Roosevelt, may give the Taft sympathizers control of the state convention and enable them to elect delegates to the national convention who would be ready to abandon Roosevelt as soon as released from the obligation imposed by the law. Such a situation might arise at the National Convention, they say, if several ballots failed to result in a choice.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 8.—In the same hall where the regular Republican organization of Pennsylvania was overthrown last week, the regular Democratic state organization was to-day swept out of power by the 're-organization' faction of the party after a fight of nearly two years. The victory of the new men in control of the party's machinery was complete and no resistance was made by the regulars after the vote on permanent chairman of the state convention showed that the 'reorganizers' had control of the convention by 110 votes to 73. The party had been split for more than a year, and two state committees had been directing the destinies of Pennsylvania's democracy.

The 'reorganizers' under the leadership of George W. Guthrie, of Pittsburg; Vance C. McCormick, of Harrisburg, and Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer, of Stroudsburg, named a complete state ticket, elected 12 delegates at large, and 12 alternates at large to Baltimore, and gave them binding instructions to vote for Woodrow Wilson 'as long as his name remains before the convention'; selected six electors at large; adopted their own platform and ratified the selection of the 'reorganizers' state committee in electing Mr. Guthrie state chairman.

The platform adopted includes endorsement of the initiative and referendum, but ignores the recall of judges or judicial decisions. It deplores 'destruction of representative government through control of state and national legislation by agents of special interests.'

It says that loose and dishonest constitutional interpretation has turned fundamental laws against proper regulation of corporate wealth; that protective tariff has swollen the fortunes of a few; underpaid workers and people are burdened with unjust taxation.

It declares the Republican party of Pennsylvania has issued a pronunciments, 'miscalled a platform, every item of which is an indictment of the Republican party in the state and nation.'

'Three great issues overshadow all others, representative government must be restored, the judiciary must be restricted to its proper sphere; the evils of the tariff system must be corrected.'

The work of the Democratic House is praised, the claim being made that it has promoted economy in every branch of the Government and paved the way for the election of United States senators by the people.

President Taft has defeated measures, declares the platform, that would have reduced the high cost of living.

The record of the Democratic Congress is referred to as in 'startling contrast to the broken promises of the Republican party in state and nation.'

It declares Roosevelt followed the same conduct in office as Taft and states that the 'recent events furnished conclusive reasons for an amendment to the constitution making a president ineligible to succeed himself, as well as for legislation which will prevent any executive from employing the great power of his office to fasten on the country a successor of his choosing.'

SAYS ROOSEVELT WAS A TURNCOAT

President Taft Accuses Opponent of First Favoring Then Opposing Reciprocity

Columbus, Ohio, May 9.—Plans for President Taft's swing through Ohio next week, made public in part here last night, indicate that Mr. Taft intends to make a spectacular and strenuous fight to control the state's forty-eight delegates to the Republican national convention.

Entering Ohio next Monday morning at Marietta, the President will speak in practically every city and town of over 5,000 inhabitants that he has not visited on the tour ended here last night. The President will travel more than 1,000 miles in Ohio by special train, leave a labyrinth trail across the state from the Ohio River to the Indiana state line and from Cincinnati to Lake Erie. Estimates last night were that he would speak at least seventy-five times.

Although Mr. Taft made seventeen speeches during the day, his voice stood up well, but grew a trifle husky just before he made Columbus last night. His fellow Ohioans turned out in good numbers and listened attentively to his arguments. Interruptions and comments from the crowds were comparatively few.

Most of the late speeches were much alike, but at Jackson Mr. Taft talked frankly about Canadian reciprocity, a subject he has touched hardly at all. In this connection he charged that Mr. Roosevelt had been unfair to him in denouncing the plan after first promising it his support.

In a speech in Memorial Hall here yesterday the President said that Col. Roosevelt, his campaign manager, Senator Dixon, of Montana, and Democrats in the Senate were responsible for the 'emasculation' of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, and that in consequence of their action the pacts were so changed as to be of doubtful utility. These treaties, the President declared, would have made 'wide steps toward universal peace; would have signalized a movement for a universal arbitral court, and were as progressive measures as ever were suggested to the American people.'

MAY BE A THIRD CANDIDATE

Should President Taft Fail in Ohio Hughes May Run for President

New York, May 10.—A mass meeting which an organization of Brooklyn Republicans had been planning to hold in order to boom Justice Charles E. Hughes, of the United States Supreme Court, for the presidential nomination, has been called off in deference to the wishes of the Justice. Should President Taft fail to win out in Ohio, the plans for the rally will be resumed, it is said. The president of the club in his notice postponing the meeting says: 'It looks to me as if the nomination of a compromise candidate may become necessary on account of the strife in the Republican party, due to the active canvass made by the two leading candidates.'

In a letter sent by Justice Hughes to a friend in Brooklyn requesting that the meeting be called off he sets forth that he would not at present under any circumstances become a candidate, but could get into the fight if President Taft desired him to do so.

MR. KNOX SPEAKS.

Says Roosevelt is Surrounded by Bosses Whose Offenses Smell to Heaven.

Los Angeles, May 10.—In a speech here last night, Secretary Knox made his first political utterance since his return from Central America. He defended President Taft from the criticisms of Col. Roosevelt, and attacked the former president as a man 'promped by whims,' of 'imperious ambitions, vanities and mysterious antipathies,' and as 'one who would break the rule of his party and his country and his own word to gain the seat of a friend.'

'If Mr. Roosevelt,' he said, 'claims that President Taft is seeking or has the support of the men who for years have stood for leadership in the Republican party and guided its columns to victory, President Taft can reply that Mr. Roosevelt sought and had their support in his campaign in 1904, and that in many places now his interests are in the hands of rejected and disaffected political bosses, whose political offences "smell to heaven."'

'If Mr. Roosevelt claims that he is not in favor of reciprocity with Canada, President Taft can point to the fact that before entering into that great agreement he consulted Mr. Roosevelt and obtained his hearty and unqualified approval of it.'

ONLY ONE, AND THAT'S HIMSELF

Colonel Roosevelt Says There's Just One Candidate; That's Me.

New York, May 10.— The Roosevelt committee to-day gave out a copy of a letter sent to Mr. I. A. Caswell, chairman of the Minnesota Roosevelt Committee, in which Mr. Roosevelt declares that there is just one candidate whom it is possible to nominate against the bosses, and that is himself. In an analysis of the presidential situation he says President Taft has carried only two of the nine states in which primaries have been held, and has only forty of the 256 delegates chosen.

'If primaries could be held in all the states,' the letter continues, 'there would undoubtedly be no substantial variation from these figures, and Mr. Taft could by no possibility have two hundred votes to the Chicago convention. Mr. Taft's chance of renomination lies solely in securing at Chicago delegates who will misrepresent the will of the people. He can get these delegates, not in the primary states, but in the convention states, where delegates are chosen under the old system, and even in these states he can only get them where the state is ruled by a boss. There is just one candidate whom it is possible to nominate against the bosses, and that is myself.

'The contest has gone so far as to make it now evident that I certainly can be nominated against Mr. Taft, and that either I shall be nominated or else a reactionary will be nominated.'

WAS RICHESON A MORMON ELDER?

Sworn Statement Says He Was Connected With that Church While Occupying Baptist Pulpit

Boston, May 8.— Clarence V. T. Richeson, under sentence of death for the murder of Miss Avis Linnell, has been a Mormon elder and secretly connected with the Mormon organization for several years, although preaching from a Baptist pulpit, according to a sworn statement just made before William A. Thibodeau, an attorney and justice of the peace. The author of the affidavit Mrs. Louie E. Brittain claims to have been formerly connected with the Mormon Church and to have been a celestial wife of a New York man who is at the head of the Mormon organization in the East.

In the statement Mrs. Brittain asserts that she has known Richeson for several years past, first meeting him three years ago at a Mormon conference held on Staten Island, where, she says, the Baptist clergyman was recognized as one of the Mormon elders and was particularly active in the affairs of the conference. She has since seen him many times in and about Boston and has given him the Mormon signs, which were always answered, she claims. She says she attended a Mormon conference at Providence, R.I., a little over a year ago, at which Richeson was present, and that she received commands from him as a Mormon elder at a Boston gathering of the leaders of the church.

THIRTY YEARS FOR BURGLARY

Brandt Refused Habeas Corpus and is Returned to Prison

New York, May 10.—Folk E. Brandt, former valet to Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff, was ordered sent back to Dannemora prison by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court this afternoon. The court was unanimous in dismissing the writ of habeas corpus granted by Justice Gerard to Brandt, who had served five years of a thirty year sentence for burglary in the first degree.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Washington Preparing for 15th International Congress on Hygiene and Demography.

Washington, May 8.—Preparations are being made to secure a very general participation by the health authorities of all of the provinces of Canada in the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, which meets in Washington, Sept. 23-28, under the auspices of the United States Government. Dr. John S. Fulton, secretary-general of the congress, has just received advices from Dr. Frederick Montizambert, director-general of public health, Ottawa, that invitations have been extended to all the provincial boards of health, and that in each case the executive officer was requested to distribute the information relating to the congress and the invitation to municipal health officers.

In addition, special invitations have been extended to the University of McGill, Montreal; Toronto University, Toronto; Laval University, Montreal, and Queen's College, Kingston, Ont.

The importance of the forthcoming congress to municipalities in particular, was well indicated in one paragraph of a letter written this week by Dr. Fulton, when he said:

242 KILLED.

Big Toll of American Railways in Quarter Year— 4706 Injured.

Washington, May 9.—Two hundred and forty-two persons were killed, and 4,706 were injured in train accidents in the United States during the quarter ended December 31, 1911, according to the accident bulletin, issued yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This is a decrease of six in the number killed, and an increase of 977 in the number injured, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1910.

DESTROYED PAPERS.

Government Counsel May Call Witnesses to Prove Papers Burned.

New York, May 10.—It was expected that government counsel in the suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation would place witnesses on the stand to-day to prove the evidence lost to the government's case by the destruction of the papers in the Jackson wire pool prosecutions.

The government has in its possession copies of part of this lost evidence, but none of it can be put into the record unless identified and sworn to.

BATTLESHIP INJURED.

Chatham, Eng., May 6.—The battleship 'Bulwark' buckled twelve of her armor plates by bumping on the Barrow sands while carrying out a full power trial to-day, after recently undergoing a complete refit. The battleship was leaking considerably when she returned to Chatham dock yards.

U. S. STEEL CORPORATION

Government's Attempt to Dissolve it Begun

New York, May 6.—The Government began its suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation to-day by attacking one of its largest subsidiaries, the American Steel and Wire Company, with the intent to prove that ever since its organization in 1899 down to a year ago it had been a party to pools, agreements or understandings to restrain trade.

The testimony, taken before Mr. Henry P. Brown, of Philadelphia, special commissioner in the case, was given by two witnesses, Mr. Wallace Buall, of Port Chester, N. Y., a retired independent wire manufacturer, and Mr. George E. Holton, president of the Bryden Horse Shoe Company, of Catasauqua, Pa., who with others was indicted and fined in the so-called 'Wire Pool' cases about a year ago, afteer a plea of nolo contendere.

The association, Mr. Holton said, was organized for the purpose of fixing the price of horse shoes, and was composed of nine concerns, among them the American Steel and Wire, and his own concern.

'Didn't Vice-President Bachus, of the American Steel and Wire Company, state in one of the meetings of the association that Judge Gary, chairman of the Steel Corporation, had no knowledge of this pool?' asked C. A. Severance, one of the defendant's lawyers.

'Yes, he did,' replied the witness. 'Judge Gary had no knowledge of it as far as I know.'

'Didn't the American Steel and Wire Company withdraw from it because Judge Gary found it out?'

'That I don't know. I only know that the American Steel and Wire Company got out.'

'At informal meetings we exchanged information, and every man knew what the other man's price would be the next day,' said Mr. Holton, who added that although under the new arrangement prices were not always uniform, there were five or six companies, including the American Steel and Wire Company, who usually named the same prices.

During the existence of the formal agreement, Mr. Holton testified, it was Jackson's duty to name the concern which should accept the bids of the United States Government.

Mr. Holden read into the record a number of letters written by him to Mr. Jackson in behalf of his company, in which he accused the American Steel and Wire Company of violating the agreement to maintain prices. One letter asserted that the 'trust's' subsidiary was cutting prices on Honolulu business, and 'unless some action is taken we shall see that we get our fair share of the business.' In another letter Mr. Holton remarked that inasmuch as the American Steel and Wire Company did not seem to have a clear understanding of the agreement, 'it would be well for us not to have a clear understanding also.'

It is expected that to-morrow's witnesses will be Vice-President Frank Bachus, of the American Steel and Wire Company; Mr. George A. Cragin, assistant general sales agent of the company, and Mr. Samuel J. Bailey, of Mr. Edwin Jackson's office.

THREE DIRE CALAMITIES

Cotton Crops Went First, Then Canes, and Lastly, Came Floods.

New Roads, La., May 10.— Flood waters from breaches in the Mississippi levees that already have carried misery and suffering to thousands of people of Louisiana continued to creep southward to-day, and now this town, with its outlying country, is threatened.

All people living in this territory have been warned to flee, Many, however, refusing to believe that the misery that lay bare the north country, will now be visited upon them, declare they will not abandon their homes. Consequently government and state relief officials are preparing for a hard campaign of rescue work. Boats are being gathered here and crews are being drilled. It seems only a matter of a few hours before this entire territory will be inundated just as the country to the north has been flooded.

Most of the flood water is coming from the great gash in the levee at Torras. This breach is 3,000 feet wide. Water pours through it with the speed of a mill race. For miles into the flood sea the current pushes its way. It is strongest through Pointe Coupee parish, where countless thousands of fertile and cane acres have been inundated.

This is the third successive calamity that the people of Pointe Coupee have been compelled to face. First came the boll weevil that destroyed the cotton crops. The people, disheartened, turned to planting cane. Then an early freeze came last winter, that destroyed thousands of tons of the cane. Now the flood is spread over the entire parish. Nothing but ruin will be left in its wake. Crops this year cannot be planted.

A new menace showed its face in the flood to-day, when it was discovered that carcasses of hundreds of animals are floating in the backwater between New Roads and Torras. They can neither be buried nor burned. The health authorities were afraid they will bring disease.

COL. ASTOR'S WILL.

Principal Beneficiary is His Son Vincent—Estate May Run to $150,000,000.

New York, May 6.—Counsel for the family made public to-night the will of John Jacob Astor, as drawn in this city in September last, only a few days after his marriage to Miss Madeleine Talmage Force, and approximately seven months before he perished with the sinking of the 'Titanic.'

Vincent Astor, a son, who will come of age within the year, is made the principal beneficiary and residuary legatee. No hint as to the value of the great estate is given, and by the creation of trust funds the testator has followed, as far as possible, the custom of his forebears in keeping the vast Astor real estate holding intact. Valuations of the estate run anywhere from $75,000,000 to $150,000,000.

Aside from provisions for Vincent Astor, the will provides for a few unconditional bequests. One is $30,000 to St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire. The remainder of the legacies are to relatives, friends, and faithful servants. Nearly all other provisions of the will, as made public, deal with the trust funds, of which there are three: $5,000,000 for the young widow; $5,000,000 for the Colonel's young daughter, Muriel, the child of his former wife, Ava Willing Astor, and $3,000,000 for the expected posthumous child of the present widow. This latter clause provides for 'each child who shall survive the testator other than his son, William Vincent, and his daughter, Ava Alice Muriel.'

No provision whatever is made for the wife who divorced him; and if the young widow dies or marries again the $5,000,000 trust fund, together with the town house and other property left to her, reverts to Vincent Astor. She receives, however, $100,000 outright, without further stipulation; and until the income from the trust fund shall become available, the trustees are directed to pay her an income of $200,000 a year. There was an ante-nuptial settlement which she accepted in lieu of dower rights. The amount of this has never been made public. Rumors have placed it at $5,000,000.

Nicholas Biddle, of Philadelphia, who went to Halifax with Vincent Astor to claim Col. Astor's body, receives a legacy of $20,000; Robert H. M. Ferguson, a close friend and a trustee of his father's estate, and now living in Silver City, New Mexico, gets $10,000; Douglas Robinson, a brother-in-law of Theodore Roosevelt, is bequeathed $20,000, and a similar sum goes to the testator's brother-in-law, James Roosevelt-Roosevelt, of this city.

James S. Armstrong, of Rhinebeck, N.Y., a cousin, is bequeathed $30,000, a sum which Colonel Astor's father also left him. Other bequests are: $25,000 to his secretary, William A. Dobbyn, of this city, in recognition of 'faithful services'; $10,000 to his steward, Thomas Hade, 'in appreciation of his many years of devoted service,' and $10,000 to Herbert A. Pinkham, superintendent of his country place at Rhinebeck.

The executors are directed to pay the New York Yacht Club $1,500 a year until Vincent Astor shall become of age, this sum to be used by the club for the purchase of two silver cups to be sailed for by the yachts of the New York Yacht Club at Newport.

'VALID TRUST.'

So Supreme Court Decides Concerning $2,000,000 Gift to Boston Church.

Concord, N.H., May 9.—The residuary clause of the will of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, founder of the Christian Science Church, bequeathing the residue of her estate, valued at about $2,000,000 to the First Church of Christ, Scientist of Boston, creates a 'valid trust' in the opinion of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire announced to-day. The court holds that the 'residuary clause is not a gift to a church, but a gift for religious purposes sustainable as a charitable trust.'

QUESTION OF DANCING.

Becomes Bone of Contention at the Methodist Episcopal Convention.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 11.—Paragraph 260 of the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church still is undecided, and the question of whether dancing, card playing and kindred amusemsnet are to be left only to the 'conscience' of the members of the church remains a bone of contention in the committee on the state of the church.

For three hours yesterday afternoon the committee debated the question after the majority report of the subcommittee had been made favoring striking out that portion of the discipline. Members clamored for recognition from the chair and often the speakers advocating one side of the question or the other were greeted with cries of 'no, no,' and occasionally groans.

WORLD RECORD.

Liverpool, May 10.—Miss Daisy Curwen, an English woman, to-day beat the woman's record by swimming 100 metres in one minute 23 1-5 seconds in the Olympic elimination trials. The record has been hitherto held by Miss V. Neave, also an English woman, who swam the distance in one minute 24 2-5 seconds. Miss Curwen also holds the woman's record for 100 yards, her time for that distance being one minute 12 3-5 seconds.

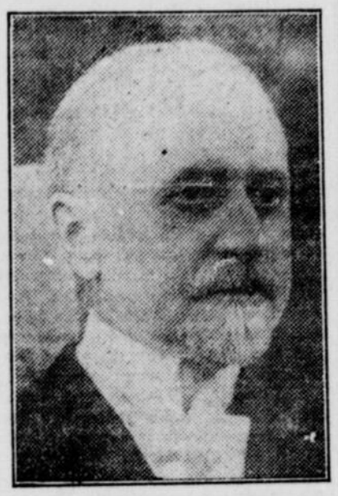
MR. F. W. THOMPSON DIED SUDDENLY IN LONDON HOTEL

London, May 7.—Mr. Frederick William Thompson, of Montreal, vice-president of the Ogilvie Mills, director of the Royal Bank of Canada, died this morning at the Ritz Hotel of acute dyspepsia and heart affection.

Montreal's misfortunes this year seem to come thick and fast. The above cablegram announces the sudden death in England of one of the leading business men of the city, and his loss will be deeply felt not only in the company of which he was managing director, but also in numerous others with which he was connected, and in business circles generally.

Mr. Thompson had not been in the best of health for some little time, and he went over to England to consult Sir Wm. Osler and Dr. McKenzie, a specialist over there.

He sailed from New York on April 4th. He was advised that all he required was complete rest for a period of six months, and he had arranged to spend the time partly in a quiet place in England, and partly at St. Andrew's, N.B.



THE LATE MR. F. W. THOMPSON.

Yesterday, according to information received in the city to-day, he attended a meeting of the Royal Bank directors in London, and had dinner with his family in the evening. He appeared to be fairly well, but about midnight suddenly took ill, and although attended by Dr. McKenzie, nothing could be done to prevent his death, which occurred at 8 o'clock this morning. At his bedside were Mrs. Thompson, his two daughters, Miss Alice and Miss Helen. Mr. Fred. H. Thompson is in the city, and Mrs. D. Clawson Rea, the eldest daughter, lives in Winnipeg.

Mr. W. A. Black, general manager of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, when seen by the 'Witness' this morning, said:

'I received a cable this morning from Mr. C. R. Hosmer, president of the company, now in London, saying that Mr. Thompson dined with his family at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel last night, but about midnight was seized with an acute attack of indigestion. He was attended by the celebrated physician, Dr. McKenzie, and although he made a very brave fight, he died at 8 o'clock this morning.

'Mr. Thompson had cabled me only last Saturday,' added Mr. Black, 'that the doctors agreed that there was nothing organically wrong, but what he needed was absolute rest for a period of six months. He advised us that he intended going to a quiet spot in England until the end of June, and then intended returning here and going at once to spend several months at his summer home at St. Andrews, N.B., so that this morning's news was a very great shock to all.

'I have been associated with Mr. Thompson in the Ogilvie business since the spring of 1884, and naturally feel the shock most terribly.

'He was deeply beloved by the entire staff from the humblest workman up, for he took a very lively and personal interest in the welfare of all connected with the business.'

A great many messages were received at the Ogilvie offices this morning from all over the country expressing deep regret at the news of Mr. Thompson's death.

The body will be brought back to Montreal. Mr. Hosmer gave no further details of the arrangements, but said he would cable later.

Mr. H.S. Holt, president of the Royal Bank, had also received a cable announcing the sad news. He expressed great regret for he had known Mr. Thompson intimately for years. He became a director of the bank in 1906. The message he received stated that Mr. Thompson had attended a meeting of the directors in London yesterday.

Mr. F. S. Meighen, president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, on learning of the death of Mr. Thompson, said:

'It is a great loss both to his friends and to the ranks of Canadian business men. Mr. Thompson was one of the foremost leaders in the Canadian industry, and a man who was respected and thought very highly of by everybody who knew him.'

Sir Montagu Allan—'It is a very serious loss to the Ogilvie Company and the whole community will also feel it acutely. Mr. Thompson was a man of high character and a broad-minded man, who took a general interest in the country, and was very highly esteemed by all who had any personal relations with him.'

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, of which Mr. Thompson was managing director, was the largest milling company in the Empire, and Mr. Thompson was the guiding hand which shaped its development and brought about its success as one of the great industrial concerns of the country.

It was a matter of pride to him when last year the company was made millers to His Majesty King George V. Years ago Mr. Thompson had had the pleasure of showing the present King through the company's mills here.

He was a man of remarkable energy, and his success in the business world was due to his native ability and his unceasing industry.

Last summer Mr. Thompson was injured in an automobile accident and confined to his house for several days, and it is just possible that this may have permanently affected his general health in some degree.

Mr. Frederick William Thompson was born in Montreal in 1862, the son of the late Andrew Thompson and Josephine (De Lesperance) Thompson. He was educated in Montreal and Brooklyn, N.Y., and was married in 1882 to Miss Wilhelmina Reid. He entered the service of the old Exchange Bank of Montreal at the age of fifteen, but resigned later to join the Ogilvie Milling Company, Winnipeg. After six years' service he became general manager of the North-west business in 1899, and general manager of the entire concern in 1900.

In conjunction with Mr. C. R. Hosmer, he purchased and reorganized the business in 1902 under the firm name of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Ltd., and became vice-president and managing director.

The other positions held by Mr. Thompson were:

President Keystone Transportation Company.

President Montreal Realty Company.

Vice-president Kaministiquia Power Company.

Director Royal Bank of Canada.

Director Montreal Trust Company.

Director Manitoba Assurance Company.

Director Canadian Railway Accident Company.

Director Liverpool & London and Globe Insurance Company.

He belonged to a large number of clubs in different parts of the country. They included the Mount Royal Club, St. James Club, Forest and Stream, Montreal Jockey, Montreal Hunt, Royal Montreal Golf Club, York Club, Toronto; Manitoba Club, Winnipeg; Rideau Club, Ottawa; Constitutional Club, London.

STEAMER ASHORE.

London, May 9.—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company received a cablegram from Colon to-day saying that their steamer, the 'Arcadian,' was ashore on Salmadina Bank near Cartagenia.

PROFESSOR BARNES.

London, May 9.—Professor Barnes, of Montreal, who arrived at Bristol last night on the 'Royal George,' said he had successfully experimented during the voyage with his instrument to detect icebergs from two to ten miles.

"Nothing Succeeds Like Success."

No Other Newspaper as Successful as the "Montreal Witness" in Its Chosen Sphere---the World Over.

Greatest success, as measured by standards of highest citizenship and by eternal principles.

The 'Witness' is the only metropolitan newspaper of its kind anywhere that for half a century has survived and overcome the extraordinary difficulties besetting such a newspaper. The Montreal 'Witness' is often cited by leading preachers, editors and statesmen of this and other countries as the best example of responsible journalism, and as being wholly devoted to the best interests of the people.

ACKNOWLEDGING THIS many of our readers have done splendid service during the past by way of introducing THEIR favorite newspaper into the homes of their friends, so that the circulation and influence of the 'Witness' is reaching out in many new directions.

The best people naturally want the best newspaper. The more subscribers to the best newspaper the greater its influence—and the more likely will other publishers imitate it; thus raising the standard of newspapers generally.

Will 'Witness' Readers kindly show this to a friend who does not now take the 'Witness.'

COUPON

SPECIAL RATES FOR TWELVE MONTHS' TRIAL:

DAILY WITNESS, $1.00; WEEKLY WITNESS, 65 CENTS.

(To any address in Canada, except Montreal and surrounding thirty miles.)

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

Please send me the.....'Witness' for twelve months on trial, for which I enclose the sum of.....as per above special rates to NEW subscribers.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Trial subscriptions of your friends may be sent in at the same rates.

N.B.—Your money back IN FULL if within one month you write us that you are dissatisfied with your bargain. W.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

——ALL IN ADVANCE——

DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.

WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD, $1.00.

WORLD WIDE, $1.50.

NORTHERN MESSENGER, 40 cents; S.S. clubs, 10 copies or more to one address at 20c per subscription.

For Special Clubbing Offers see announcements elsewhere in this paper, or write for particulars.

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland and the British Isles; also for Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Jamaica, Leeward Island, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, Saraway, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Transvaal, Trinidad, Tobago, Turk's Island, Zanzibar, and Mexico.

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

For Montreal and its suburbs—No reduced rates are open unless they are specifically declared to be so. And the cost of postage or delivery must in all cases be added for delivery in Montreal or its suburbs.

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

Sample and subscriptions blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS—Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.

Remit—by Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.

Post-Office or Express Money Orders can be obtained at the following rates:—$5.00 and under, 3c; over $5.00 and up to $10.00, 6c; over $10 and up to $20.00, 10c.

U.S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order, or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.

Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions provided they are in perfect condition.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new.

If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

Any subscriber who would like to have specimen Copies sent to friends, need only send upon a post-card the name and addresses to which he would like papers sent.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

MAY, 1912

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

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1912.

Whether the different steamship companies are becoming more cautious since the recent 'Titanic' disaster, or whether it is that the ordinary precautions always taken need now to be made known, most of the lines are advertising their ships as sailing with sufficient lifeboats for all the passengers. The usual lifeboat drills which are held on most large liners the day before sailing are attracting much more public attention, and those who watched the drill on board the different Allan Line steamers in port last week were pleased to note the rapid time and perect order. Another precaution which is now being taken by most of the steamship lines is in carrying two wireless telegraph operators; this makes it possible to keep in connection with other liners all the time. Previous to this on ships that only had the one operator, while he rested, calls for help from vessels in distress might be received, but could not be recorded. With two operators, not only would the instrument be in commission all the time, but in the event of one of the operators being incapacitated at sea through illness the steamer could still send messages.

One of the strangest government coalitions that has ever operated is that which is at present in control of the German imperial parliament. On Wednesday last the clericals united with the socialists whom they consider their worst foe to prevent the government making marriages between white and black people in the German African colonies null. Again on Thursday they combined to put an end to dueling in the army. When united their vote is overwhelming, and in each of these cases they have done a great moral good. The whites in Togo Land and in the Kamerconns do not have to marry the blacks, but if they do so according to either native or European custom the act should not be nullified by law as is done in the Southern States. No nation that has thrown off the custom of dueling as a means of settling individual disputes would allow its revival, though not so long ago some of them supposed it indispensable. The rule that forces a German officer to lose his commission in the army if he does not unsheathe his sword against the man who insults him is particularly obnoxious. The clericals rightly hold it to be utterly unchristian, and the Socialists see in it the rule of might over law and equity. If the Socialists and clericals get to doing good works in unison each will learn that the other is striving in its own way for moral betterment and leave off fighting each others organizations on the score of differences of belief. This will put an end to the actual hatred that exists between the two to-day.

There has of late been some marching and countermarching in the United States, in the fashion of the old Shakespearian stage, for the purpose of making the audience think that something big is occurring. Possibly of this sort is the sudden commandeering of all the empty freight and platform cars in the United States for the purpose of transporting cavalry to the Mexican border. The people have a strong feeling that if Colonel Roosevelt had been president instead of Mr. Taft, they would already have been wielding the big stick in Mexico, and if we may judge by the cartoons coming from all parts of the country there is a considerable latent sentiment that the people would like to be at that sort of thing. Every day of the week a picture appears somewhere representing the big Uncle Sam keeping the little Mexico in order. That this sort of sentiment may not tell all one way it is necessary to have things moving. There is no doubt that United States citizens have, like those of other countries, been most brutally and humiliatingly treated by Mexican banditti, and that it is necessarily the part of the United States—under the Monroe doctrine, much more her part than that of any other power—to exact such reparation as can be exacted. But to punish the criminals by force of arms would involve a march of a thousand miles into the heart of Mexico and a war of first class dimensions. We may rest assured that, however this might suit the mind of the rough rider, Mr. Taft has no idea of going to work in this way. Mexico will, of course, without any threats or any bad blood, such as demonstrations of this sort are apt to engender for generations, acknowledge her liability for these outrages, and will as readily make them good without threats as with them.

We were saying some days ago that the movement to extend the season of navigation between Fort William, on the Georgian Bay ports demanded a like extension of the navigation of the St. Lawrence at least as far up as Quebec. Should this problem be solved as far as Quebec, Montreal would at once be on her metal. Still more of a spur to Montreal is the fact that Buffalo and Detroit have both taken up this movement and are asking their government to keep the buoys and lighthouses in commission through December. The lengthening of Buffalo's season would mean the deflection of trade from our route. Our grain men are already stirring, and believe they will have the support of the Hon. Robert Rogers. The plea of the Buffalo men is that the ice of the lakes does not develop any great thickness before the first of January, and that, if it is possible to keep open water between one elevator and another at Fort William when the ice is three feet thick, it must be at least equally so to keep their channels and harbors open. It is shown too that the lake boats are now built to stand much more than they used to. The people most interested in this movement are the farmers of the west, whose wheat drops five or six cents in value the moment the lake navigation closes down. Increased insurance and increased cost of freight space are inevitable, but would go but a small way into this five or six cents. And what is more important still to the farmers, is that millions of bushels would thus be realized upon that would otherwise lie over somewhere for the winter.

The worst assault ever made on Canada's national liberties since Confederation has just been made by the so-called Imperialists in the British Parliament. Based on the childish falsehood that President Taft was plotting for our political subjugation, the absurdity of which it is hard to characterize, this clique of despots demands that Canada be deprived of her freedom of trade negotiation with other countries. It is well understood that the British ambassadors in the various countries represent our Government as well as that of Great Britain, and in matters permitted to us to negotiate about they are expected to further at foreign capitals the interests and aims of the dominions. In this case, however, the negotiation was carried on entirely by Canadians, Mr. Bryce doing little more than act as their usher and local adviser as to how best to carry out their mission. He did no more, he could do no less. Yet these Imperial despots, including some Canadian renegades, actually hold Mr. Bryce criminal for these courtesies. He should have avoided the Canadian negotiators, and, further, should have interfered to oppose their purposes. These people tell the British Government that this was its Imperial duty. Imperialism indeed — imperialism with a vengeance! There was no such row when we had negotiations with France some years ago, with the kind cooperation of the British ambassador at Paris. There was no such fuss when Sir Charles Tupper went to Washington and sought, with the aid of Sir L. Sackville-West, the British ambassador, that then was to negotiate a precisely similar reciprocity treaty with Mr. Blaine, and came home boasting that he practically had such an agreement in his pocket, though that was denied by Mr. Blaine. Canada was at all times united in her claim to make her own trade treaties, and until this craze was promulgated, Canada was united in desiring reciprocity in natural products with the United States. We can excuse the British Parliament for having one such simple-souled being as Mr. Page-Croft to make preposterous averments about Mr. Taft's words and purposes. There are people everywhere who read everything in the color of their own prejudices. But in order that there should be two such in the one party, it seems that one had to be a Canadian. Their nonsense is, we presume, the last of it.

From British Unionists, as such, this war upon the principle of reciprocity, and making it out to be treason, comes with particularly bad grace; for when their leader, Mr. Balfour, was finally hunted from behind his bulwark of words by the Chamberlain group in their insistent demand for protection, the only ground that he could find for the advocacy of protection, defensible enough for even a good balancer to stand on, was that its adoption would put it in the power of the British Government to negotiate reciprocity treaties with foreign powers, especially with France and the United States, and with Germany whom many Englishmen like to think their mortal enemy. This power to negotiate reciprocity, which the Unionists coveted, some of them now assert, is, when exercised, tantamount to an abnegation of sovereign rights. Should the Unionist party as a whole adopt this attitude the result would be to throw away the argument for protection so skilfully built up by Mr. Balfour, that it is a step toward free trade, and put them in a very awkward position before the country at the next elections.

The Home Rule Bill has passed with shouting and singing that Ireland is a nation once again. It was, of course, only the general principle of Home Rule that was resolved upon. There are those who prophesy drastic changes before the bill takes its final form. Mr. O'Brien, the leader of the Home Rule opposition, seems to think that he can get ahead of the Redmondites by finding a working solution to the Ulster snarl. We presume it to be along the lines suggested by Mr. Winston Churchill, who, in the course of the debate, asked if Ulster would accept the bill if Ulster was left out. It would be a sorry solution that would make dear old Ireland into two countries. But those who insist on Home Rule as a right inherent in communities, have nothing much to say if Ulster makes the same demand that Ireland as a whole has made, and insists on having her own way within her own territory. Home Rule Ireland could not well object to this, as it would make the new Ireland much more homogeneous. It would, however, make her financial problem so much worse that it certainly would not be willingly that the Home Rulers, as a whole, would fall in with that plan. Suppose an agreement to be come to on these terms, the next question that would arise would be, whether Ulster would be the ancient kingdom of that name with the boundaries which have been acknowledged to this day, or whether it would not be fair first to take a plebiscite on the new manhood suffrage basis and then judge how much of the country really wanted to be thus excluded from the new Ireland. Ulster at present sends many home rulers to Parliament, and on a manhood suffrage basis might send many more. There would be no good in segregating a historical section of the country from the rest, and then finding that parts of that wanted in like manner to exercise their choice as to what should be done with them. The plebiscite is a very desirable thing anyway, as it would show what the people of Ulster really do want on this question.

A discovery would seem to have been made during the visit to the United States and to Canada of the remarkable galaxy of French notables who have just passed through our city, that the same era which marks a hundred years' of peace between the United States and Great Britain has the same significance as between France and Great Britain. There is nothing very recondite about this discovery, seeing that everybody knew that the crisis of the Napoleonic wars was the occasion of the latest attempt of the United States to possess Canada. The Battle of Waterloo was fought on the eighteenth of June, 1815, not with France, but with Bonaparte, a Corsican adventurer, since which there has been nothing but peace between France and England. It was because of its special and supreme importance to Canada and the United States that the coming celebration of peace between these two countries was planned, without thought of relations elsewhere. But if a century of peace between contiguous brethren is noteworthy, surely a hundred years' of peace between Great Britain and her once hereditary overseas foe is also great. And never were the two peoples better minded to celebrate their mutual good will. The erection in France of statues to Queen Victoria and King Edward, and the recent inauguration of these with the warmest popular enthusiasm bear witness to the friendship of the people of the republic.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has announced that the Canadian Pacific is going to make a thorough and far-reaching demonstration of the advantages of mixed farming in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. For this purpose the company is going to stock and equip twenty-five quarter section farms, placing them in the hands of the most capable farmers it can socure under a competent supervisor. In this experiment the whole country will be keenly interested, but only those living in the immediate neighborhood of the farms will be advantaged by the example, unless the Canadian Pacific can extend its searching system of statement making by which the minutest details of its advance or retrogression, its profits or losses are known at headquarters, so as with like care to cover these farms as individual branches of the business. If for each farm is made out a set of books, kept from the start as punctiliously as those of a factory under the supervision of an expert accountant, who will be properly able to lay down rules as to what shall be put down to current expenses, what to capital account, what credited to improvement in quality and what to appreciation of land value, what written off for depreciation of equipment and what for depreciation of land quality through destructive cropping it will do the whole country a vast service. If they can prove by the monthly publication of statements for each separate farm that farming is a profitable commercial enterprise they will tempt more competent men into the field than any amount of generalization will do. Such a system will also show other farmers how to value the results of their work. Our own efforts to get from farmers estimates of their success have usually reached the result that in the farmer's view his actual farming, apart from the increase in the value of his land, had been unprofitable, that is, had not paid the value of the labor put into it.

The rush for land at the recent allotment of the lands of the McIntyre lease, for which claimants began to line up at the land office in Lethbridge as much as three weeks before the day set for the division, has come to a close, and it is in the hope of making it the last such allotment to disgrace Canada that we again refer to it. So as to get the objectionable waiting line off the street the authorities of the city had finally to issue to the men in line certificates of precedence, and then disband them. On the last day of April new men formed a waiting line. They said that the city certificates were not according to the act, and that they would hold their places by force, and demand precedence as being the first to remain continuously on the spot until the opening. For a little it was thought there might be serious rioting, but the police on the morning of May first kept the situation well in hand. Surely the whole affair is such a lesson as the country will take to heart. This allotment of lands to all comers in order of precedence was supposed to be democratic and to give the poor man an equal chance with the rich. It was supposed to favor local residents. It has failed to do these things, and has resulted in the country parting with valuable land at a nominal price to unspeakable people. Auctioning the next parcel of land opened will give the public a fair remuneration, and put it in the hands of the people ready to make the best use of it.

We gather from the sentiments just now issuing from jingo quarters in Berlin with regard to the translation of Baron von Bieberstein from Constantinople to the Court of St. James that respectable Germany is pretty tired of the mischievous jealousy of Britain which has so long formed the stock in trade of the classes and the befoolment of the masses. What they are now saying is that if Baron von Bieberstein fails to bring about cordial conditions, then at last war will be sooner or later inevitable. Why war should be inevitable unless those same Junkers insist upon it does not appear. There is no one in all the British Empire, unless a few like-minded alarmists, that wants war with Germany. We doubt if there are many Germans who want war with Great Britain. We admit that Germany has a grievance against Great Britain, and that her exasperation has some color of excuse in Britain's ceaseless assertion of naval supremacy. The British people have only to ask themselves how they would like it if Germany was to be constantly asserting her present and intended perpetual supremacy in any field of operations in which the British had an equal right. That attitude of supremacy, if considered necessary, should at least be promulgated as modestly as possible. The phrase supremacy is an open challenge not to Germany only, but to the whole world to make common cause against us. The logical outcome of this claim is a swelling of naval armaments everywhere with an underlying notion that there is one domineering power that has to be brought down. Nothing could be more universally wearing or more rasping than this. We hail then the mission of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the author of that Kruger telegram that first set the two countries by the ears, a mission frankly declared to be to come to an understanding with the British. It is accepted in Germany without question that no one is more competent, and we are certain that in Great Britain, such being his mission, no one could be more welcome. One thing the British can count on is the hearty good-will of the ambassador's master. He at least loves Great Britain and its royal house, and would never quarrel with the King of England if he could possibly help it. He is a great admirer of his uncle Arthur, our Governor-General, whom he accounts one of the greatest of military strategists. The Kaiser realizes as much as any one the evils of these misunderstandings, and, though officially a war-lord, is more and more aspiring to the greater glory of succeeding King Edward as the world's peace maker. No blessing could come to mankind at the present moment much greater than such a good understanding as would cause these big fleets and armaments to melt away. In these get-together days such should not be impossible.

There is a real danger for the Liberal cause in some counties, Huntingdon for instance, where the people are so busy with their farming and so sure of winning that they will stay away from the polls and leave them to the class that machine politics knows how to entice. The frontiersmen have in the past stood to their guns for Canada; let those of to-day not be lacking in their duty. The greatest danger to modern democracy is the apathy of the people in the use of the vote. In those states in which the popular vote for presidential nominations has after much struggle been won for the people, only from a half down to a third of those who voted at the last election are turning out at the primaries now being held, and only a portion of the voters voted then. Yet it would be impossible to have votes fraught with greater outcome, or, especially on the Republican side, more widely opposed issues, leaving no room for anyone to be on the fence or indifferent. It is the great lack of the spontaneous vote that makes it possible for the machine to place its candidate in office. Many an election has gone by default to the chagrin of those who thinking it safe failed to turn out.

Sir Lomer Gouin's outspoken attitude on the temperance question is, one might almost say, extraordinary, so timorous have Premiers been in all our provinces, especially about election time, in taking such ground. Mr. Mercier made direct alliance with the liquor interest, alleging some unpleasantness with the temperance people, as though the attitude of any set of temperance advocates could alter his duty to the country. Mr. Ross, who had been a lifelong advocate of Temperance found on sounding his following in the Ontario legislature that he could not carry out the promises made by his predecessor, Mr. Mowat, and himself, and he surrendered to the liquor interest. Sir Lomer Gouin, on the contrary, takes no uncertain position. He declares himself to be on the temperance side. He boasts of what he has done, especially in reducing the number of licences in Quebec, thereby depleting the Government's resources, and he plainly told a Methodist deputation that he will do more still if the temperance people continue to support him. This is at least inviting alliance with the cause of progress, and defying the corner tavern interest to do its worst against him. Here is a fine opening for the Opposition. We like a man that stands to his guns in the hour of danger, and we think the people do.

If there is one thing of which the Gouin government has reason to be proud it is in the embodiment of its ideal in the construction of the magnificent technical school on Sherbrooke Street. This is the very highest expression of the dreams of the educationists of to-day. It opens for the first time to the French Canadian youth of the Province of Quebec the possibility of acquiring an education in all respects equal to that enjoyed by those of neighboring countries. It has put the French-Canadians in a position to adequately prepare themselves to be leaders in the industrial and commercial life of the city. The very emptiness of the school during its first year was the best possible proof of the need for it. It now stands as a splendid challenge to the youth of the province to prepare themselves to enjoy the inestimable benefits that it is ready to impart. It stands as a challenge to every school in the province to prepare its pupils to enter its classes. All through life the ability to work with the hands, the ability to understand and appreciate mechanical devices, the ability to understand and to dig further into the branch of science that opportunity may incite to will be inestimable blessings to those so fortunate as to have the advantage of, or even to prepare for, its courses. How are the electors of St. George's Ward and the electors of Westmount going to find it in their conscience to vote to condemn the truly inspiring work the government has done in the construction of this new school it is hard to see. No question of Dominion politics is now at stake. The Federal political leaders are not in the fray to any extent. If ever an election was free to be decided solely on provincial issues this one is. The people of Westmount might as reasonably elect a Conservative Mayor to strengthen their federal position as is almost universally done in the United States as to vote Conservative in the provincial election for that purpose.

We find characteristic Canadian politics at its worst in the utterance of a candidate in Quebec. Mr. Langlais represents, it appears from his speech, not the Quebec Opposition, nor any Quebec interests or policy, but the Borden Government—just as we gather do some of the so-called Conservative candidates in Montreal who dwell on themes with which Quebec politics have nothing to do. Here in what Mr. Langlais says, and what is hailed by the 'Chronicle,' the ancient party organ, with a flourish of trumpets and with high approval. 'Now,' says Mr. Langlais, 'if Quebec 'succumbs again to the party spirit 'and sends to the Legislature repre-'sentatives opposed to Mr. Tellier, you 'may be certain that the millions the 'Ottawa Government contemplates 'spending there will not be spent here, 'but will be sent to Montreal.' Is this the way we are now to be governed in the provinces—all Provincial concerns to be forgotten and the local constituencies to be purchased with the nation's money for the support provincially and nationally of the Borden government? This principle is not confined to one side of politics. We had Sir Lomer Gouin the other day telling the people of Farnham that, though it had nothing to do with politics, his government was going to give them five thousand dollars to aid in the restoration of their burnt down town hall. He at least had the grace to say that they were doing it any way quite apart from election considerations. But we have only to grant this mode of operation in the plenary form of open purchase in which it is bluntly set forth by Mr. Langlais and the 'Chronicle,' and a government is in for as long as General Diaz and as firmly seated as Mr. McBride in British Columbia. Let it be well understood that no constituency gets any expenditure that does not support the government both at Quebec and Ottawa, and that those who do will get millions, and the trick is done.

It seems that the Champ de Mars, the field of Mars, called after the celebrated parade ground of Paris, is not satisfactory to our regiments, and they have asked to have the use of Fletcher's Field. As this would rob the people of that playground at the only hours at which many can use it, the Board of Control could do nothing else but what it did in refusing such a request. It is asked why they do not want to use the Champ de Mars. It was once as fine a terrace as there was in the world, and when the garrison was here it was kept in perfect trim, but it must be confessed that in aldermanic days it has fallen into disgraceful disrepair. Still that is about to be remedied. Probably modern evolutions require more space. Logan's Farm, now called Lafontaine Park, was once ordnance property and used for this purpose. It was freely made over to the city. This demand accentuates once more the poverty of the city in open spaces. Fletcher's Field is the people's one playground. Yet there has hardly elapsed a year in which some attempt has not been made to rob the people of it. And this goes on still in 1912. There was a time when for a boy to play at all was to get at issue with the police. There was no place for him to play but the streets, and he must not play there. What did he want to play for anyway. This spirit has in most of the world passed away. People have begun to think that boys have a right to play, and that the community is bound to provide them with places to play. Instead of robbing the children of places to play we should be laying aside new playgrounds all over the city and making smooth spaces for baseball diamonds and tennis courts and superintending these according to rules. That would secure the rights of all. What then about military exercises. Well, in so far as separate ground is needed for those, let it be provided, but not at the cost of our existing playgrounds. Our lads will make far better soldiers by having abundant open air play in their boyhood than by being forced during that period to idle at street corners while the place where they might play is reserved for their seniors to practice on.

The long report of an address on the White Slave Traffic which was delivered at the World's Purity Congress, at Louisville, Kentucky, and is published in the 'Witness' at the special instance of those in co-operation with the movement in Canada, is of the greatest importance, both as making known the terrible unsuspected dangers which overhang young girls of no evil bent, and as tending to arouse that public sentiment which is necessary to the enactment and enforcement of such laws as are possible. This lurid publication was happily coincident with the visit to Montreal of Mr. William Alexander Coote, representing the British National Purity Association, who is in Canada at the invitation of the Canadian National Council of Women, with a view to organizing in Canada the war against the white slave traffic, and who is daily addressing audiences on behalf of an effort which has the financial backing of several European governments, and the thoughtful attention of many statesmen, namely, the checking of the actual trade in girls between one country and another.

CHURCH DISTRIBUTION.

It is to be hoped that when church union comes—and we confidently speak of it as coming—the effect will be to remedy the tendency of which the Rev. Mr. Lochhead, of Melville Church, complains in his letter in this paper. The connectional bodies seem to be already Congregationalists in the least desirable aspect of independence, namely, in placing congregational interests before the interests of the church at large. For illustration of this we need go no further than the denomination to which Mr. Lochhead refers. Between St. Andrew's Church and Crescent street, a distance of slightly over half a mile, there were before the removal of Erskine Church to Sherbrooke street seven Presbyterian churches, five of them in one church connection. This could not have come about under church as distinguished from Congregational, governance. It must be explained that these five derived their origin from three different connections, happily united in one. But still there were two belonging to the old Free Church and two belonging to the old United Presbyterian, which had they been placed by presbyterial authority could not have gone so near together. According to our correspondent the same conditions continue now that these bodies have long been one. We presume he refers to the fact that two churches of the same body have been placed within a gunshot of each other in Westmount and that another proposes to plant itself not far off, but we have heard similar complaints of invasions on the Outremont boundary. There is a church extension committee in the Presbyterian Church, but it seems to have no practical control over congregational action. In dealing with congregations already formed, which are financially autonomous, its power, or that of the presbytery, appears to be in practice only advisory.

It is not, however, with these matters that we have here to do. We wish to keep as far as possible from any special circumstances, and to refer to the important point raised in its ordinary respects. We should expect that the result of union between the three denominations would be rather to increase than to diminish congregational autonomy, in all ways, at least, that are not essential to the highest co operation. But it is of prime importance that it should result in higher co operation. We have never thought that the question of union should be determined primarily by economic considerations. There are reasons which far transcend these. But as one of the chief practical incentives to union is the enormous waste involved in the competitive struggle, it will be expected of it that in its operation the interests of the general cause will in some way be brought to dominate the activities of all. It is easy to condemn the egoism of the spirit that causes any given congregation to consider its own well-being when it determines on moving, and which, as a result, causes churches to multiply like weeds on the fat soil of comfortable districts, and to disappear from regions where the people are poor or foreign or of other faith—just, surely, where they are needed most. But it is fair to examine where the egoism is.

So long as the congregations whose lot is cast on stoney ground are left to depend on themselves for support and for Christian activity, we can look for nothing else. The down town congregation sees, as the result of its work, a constant flow of population through its pews and parlors to up town districts, leaving it constantly the poorer both in workers and means, till at last it is fain to follow its people and fly to where they are. Meantime the uptown churches have been absorbing their human product without saying thank you. To secure such a dispersion of the congregations as would best fulfil the missionary purpose of the church, as set forth by Mr. Lochhead, it is plain that the comfortably placed congregations, instead of multiplying in number and hungrily gathering in all the strength they can, should be busy urging their more active people to devote their time and energy to where these are needed, and that, not in the fashionable, patronizing way of maintaining a 'mission,' but in the brotherly way of going down and giving themselves to their fellow men, establishing among them such Christian methods of help as experience shall show to be most fraternal and uplifting. It is all very well to have a club with religion and music on tap for those who are inclined for its consolations and lullabies. But the Son of Man came to call not the righteous but sinners to repentance—not to be ministered unto but to minister—to seek and to save that which was lost.

OUR CANADIAN MORMONS.

We agree with our correspondent, Mr. Shearer, that 'the Mormon system 'is the greatest fraud ever perpetrated 'on the human race in the name of 'religion.' At least we have no knowledge in all our reading of anything that has outdone it in effrontery. Looked at from a purely political point of view, our judgment is that their unquestioning obedience in things social and political to an absolute authority, makes the Mormons the worst possible kind of danger to democratic institutions. Politicians who depend on their votes will ignore this while descanting on their thrift and other virtues. But our correspondent, while he deplores that nothing is being done towards counteracting the invasion, makes no suggestion as to what could be done without contravening the primary liberties which have for a century been our growing boast. If a Mormon marries two wives he is a bigamist, therefore a criminal whose place is the penitentiary. If he does not marry one of them, we have no law to punish him. Under our religious liberty principles he is free not only to hold but to proclaim the most preposterous, and what we may regard as the most blasphemous, views, so long as he does not incite people to anything forbidden by the law. We cannot see that any of us are prepared to abrogate these liberties. We have too vivid a back view of imprisonment, torture and strife for religion's sake to think of that for an instant.

There is one cheerful side to this question, however, derivable from the truth of the very characterization with which we opened this article, namely, that a greater fraud was never perpetrated on the human race in the name of religion. The Province of Alberta can require that these Mormons be educated. They have the right, secured to them by the Roman Catholics, of having their own schools, but, like the Roman Catholics, they will, in order to obtain the provincial grants, which are there very substantial, have to carry on the schools in such a way as really to educate the children. The Government can set as high a standard as it likes both for teachers and scholars, so long as it is the same for all. Further than that, it is free to make education of any standard it likes compulsory, grant or no grant. History shows that mighty impostures can last through countless ages of ignorance, but nothing is more certain than that they must melt away before knowledge. Simply emancipate the mind of this rising generation and there will not be lacking prophets of freedom; there will not be wanting, without any prophets, the sunshine and fresh air that will make humbug, immoral institutions and despotic conditions melt and softly and silently vanish away like the Alberta snow before the gentle chinook.

The problem presented by Mormonism reaches its quintessence in the picture of an abominable sect described by another correspondent. It would be impossible to carry vice and blasphemy further in the name of religion than what is there described; yet it is said some of the purest of women are the victims of it. Our correspondent sounds the note of warning that these sectaries are coming to Canada, that the law may be brought

to bear upon them. But even here, except with regard to public scandal, it is not at all plain what law we have that could be brought to bear. There are traces in the Scripture of precisely the same form of iniquity having invaded the early church. It is just possible that if such an extravagant sect should appear among us its very excesses would force legislation that would meet scandalous cases. Outside of strange sects there is much to be done for the purification of society, and law can only follow in the wake of a rising public opinion. The fact is too familiar that attempts to protect women against beasts of prey have been determinedly foiled by the low level of parliamentary opinion. But that is changing. Following on the disagreeable work of Mrs. Josephine Butler, Miss Ellice Hopkins and W. T. Stead, great advances have been made in England. We have just had a case in Toronto of a woman abducted by a married man under pretence of marriage, who in Detroit sought refuge in death, the good feature of which is that public opinion is really outraged at the discovery that there seems to be no law to keep the betrayer from holding up his head as a good citizen, and appeals are being made to governments for a prosecution or a remedy.

BRITISH FEDERATION.

We are asked why we favor home rule so much more now than we did in the Gladstone era. Any one able to remember our attitude during that era will understand this. At that time we took the ground that, whatever the fitness or unfitness of Ireland for home rule, the only solution of the parliamentary impasse of the United Kingdom lay in the direction of federation. The complications of a federal system are to be avoided where possible, but in this case such avoidance is impossible. Irish home rule was in Gladstone's time, contemplated as a thing by itself, and the Gladstone measures had the fault of creating a somewhat fanciful form of local government which would have made its ultimate general application the more difficult. But apart from that the condition as well as the sentiments of the Irish people were then very different from what they are now. At that time the Fenian sentiment was the ruling and outspoken one among the Irish in America, and there was every reason to suppose that at bottom it was equally dominant in Ireland. There, separation from Great Britain was an aim neither proclaimed nor denied. In the time that has elapsed since, great changes have taken place, owing largely to land reform and local government legislation, much of which Ireland owes to the Conservatives. Whether owing to these things or to the bounty of providence agricultural Ireland has been prospering as it never did. Owing certainly to these things the people have been acquiring the conservative sense that proprietorship gives and have been having their first lessons in self-government. However, it has come about Great Britain finds herself for the first time face to face with an Ireland anxious to be loyal

Moreover, the new measure is distinctly put forward as a measure of federation, whose logical sequel is the further federation of the United Kingdom on similar lines—a process absolutely needed for the relief of parliament, which cannot possibly pay attention to questions of a town pump or waterworks, whether in Dumbarton or Clonmel. The British Parliament secured immense relief by the extensive devolution of its powers and duties on the county councils, but it is still preposterously congested. Imagine parliament having to deal for all Great Britain and Ireland with such charter bills as Montreal almost annually takes to Quebec! Work of this sort parliament can only pretend to do and must leave it largely to departmental clerks. It is indeed impossible to measure the relief that the transference of local matters to local legislatures would bring about. There is and always has been a great deal of legislation for Scotland only and for Ireland only, and we have in this parliament a notable measure for Wales only. What we do not like at all about the Irish bill is the transference of any customs powers to Ireland. That is distinctly injurious to the federal idea. A more imperial idea which occupies the minds of the promoters of this measure is that it constitutes one step, and a big one, towards the federation of the Empire. That is why Canadians instinctively like it.

A BIRD OF PREY.

Commander Samson has demonstrated to the King that he can fly his hydro-aeroplane where he likes at any height and can settle down on the sea like a gull and fly again, and that he can carry a bomb of three hundred pounds weight and drop it with fair assurance on the deck of any vessel, which, he declares, such bomb would certainly put out of commission and probably sink. A London paper sets up a shout of joy, and says the news is too good to be true. But what does it mean? It is said that the sailors on a nearby warship when they saw this bird of power settle down close by a submarine, like an eagle descending on its prey, uttered an instinctive cry of horror. Well they might, for what did it mean for them? And what does it mean for our 'supreme' navy as well as all the rest? If it means that today, so far as Britain knows, she is in advance of all the world in the power to annihilate all other navies, is it to be imagined that others cannot do what she has done? Is there any assurance that, just as her naval commanders have sprung this surprise on her and possibly on the world, there may not be already other surprises in other aerial navy yards, whose mission is against our dreadnoughts and cruisers? Germany has already her dirigible balloons flying in the peaceful work of carrying passengers and keeping to schedule. If what Commander Samson assures us is true, the inevitable deduction is that the world's navies, including the 'supreme' one, already belong to the world's scrap-heap. For what people is going to send out such engines manned with its bravest, destined with a certainty to the sea bottom. The optimist has always been on hand to derive at least this comfort from such powers of destruction—it was the happy faith of Nobel, the inventor and manufacturer of dynamite, and the apostle of peace—that the very power of mischief would yet be a guarantee of universal peace. It does seems as though a navy of hydro-aeroplanes would put an end to naval war on the part of responsible powers, though it might be asked what possibilities of maniac anarchism might not be stored up in them. There is, of course, as yet an 'if' to all this. What has been done once in calm, if foggy, weather may be harder to do under other conditions. So far it has been the almost uniform fate of the aeronauts to come to destruction. But none of us is too young to remember when the automobile car which now dominates our streets was so precarious a vehicle that a journey was not often completed without mishap with sometimes an ignominous homecoming by horse power. It will generally be reasoned that in view of the constant progress in air travel since first Dumont circumnavigated the Eiffel tower, we may look for such steady impovement as will make Commander Samson's forecasts practic'.

A HOLY WAR.

In north-west Africa France has an empire as large as Canada and twice as large as British India. As in Canada a large part of the country is unoccupied on account of cold or barrenness, so in French Africa there is a vast unoccupied area of desolate sand. While our Polar regions are out of the way and tend to consolidate our population on the southern border, the Sahara desert forms the very heart of the French dominion, being surrounded on the north, west and south with thickly populated areas. On the north Tunis has a population of two million, Algeria, which comes next along the coast of the Mediterranean, has a population of five million. The latest addition to France's protectorate, Morocco, has another five million inhabitants. The numerous colonies of French West Africa bordering on the Atlantic at the north side of the Gulf of Guinea, Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, the Upper Senegal, Niger colony, and the territory of Mauritania, contain another ten millions of inhabitants. Then in the interior comes the northern part of Equatorial Africa, stretching north and east of Lake Chad. The population of this is estimated at another five millions. This gives to the whole territory a population of a little less than thirty millions.

The half of this population dwelling south of the Sahara is utterly uneducated, is but scantily clad, and has as its ideal in life, sustenance and ease. These people are without arms or the ability to use them, and have never in the whole history of their conquest by the three civilized nations that have apportioned their territory between them put up a notable fight, but have succumbed at the approach of small handfuls of soldiers. The Moorish tribes which inhabit the northern belt of the French domain are in great contrast to these quiescent heathen. They are the savage barbarians of the Barbary States, on whom Italy's well-trained, perfectly armed and out-numbering force has been able to make in six months of war almost no impression. They both have arms and know how to use them. They are probably the most mobile force anywhere, and so are able to multiply their actual numerical strength two or three times. Many of them have had all the advantage to be acquired from a thorough training in the French army, for France has relied almost exclusively on them for the composition of the African branch of her army. She was indeed congratulating herself on the possibility of being able to create an African army that might be used in Europe in case of extreme danger.

In Tunis and Algiers France has got on with a surprising lack of friction or opposition. Now that she has obtained a free hand in Morocco, as far as the other European powers are concerned, and is slowly and insidiously taking possession with the apparent and professed good will of the Sultan, a spirit of opposition is said to be brewing, and despatches talk of the starting of a holy war. Undoubtedly the attack of Italy on Tripoli has aroused the ire of Mohamedenism, the success of the repulse has shown the possibility of successful action, and the attack on Turkey itself has been an added provocative that when capped by the threatened overlordship of Morocco by a Christian power may kindle a flame among a people of a united militant religion that will not be quenched till much blood has been spilt on both sides. France's best line of defence, should it be at all possible, is to bring pressure to bear on Italy and Turkey for a speedy settlement of their difficulty. A real Mohammedan war would be a matter of years, not months. While it might result in a rapid civilization of northern Africa, it would be a drain on France's resources, and would tie her hands in foreign affairs more completely than Britain's have recently been tied by the Anglo-German scare.

THE SIKHS.

Two British subjects, gentlemen by culture, not undistinguished for public and private virtues, one a man of considerable business ability, the other a religious teacher, have been done a wrong. With commendable courage and enterprise they had braved a long journey by land and sea, and under their own flag had made homes for themselves in our great Dominion. Recently they visited their old home and returned, over the same weary journey, to this country with their wives and families. But they were stopped at our gates and the women and children were forbidder to enter except under 'bond.' Representations were made in their favor to our Government, and many lovers of fair play expected that the ladies and children would be allowed to remain, but the order went out from the immigration department at Ottawa that they should be deported. Now, had such exceptional treatment been accorded to Canadian residents of Russia, China or Japan, whose wives sought to join them, the temper of the country would have been roused to fever pitch, and we would have demanded that if the insult could not be otherwise satisfied Great Britain should send a fleet—for the services of which, of course, we would not feel called upon to pay—to bombard St. Petersburg, Pekin or Tokio. This demand would come most truculently from the very people who are most viciously flouting these fellow subjects. It makes nothing in the ethics of the case that the people whom we have treated with this indignity are darker in complexion than we are. In fact, the 'color bar' is among the most absurd of all the barricades by which men have divided those whom they should treat as brethren and those whom they should not.

The 'provision of the continuous journey' is nothing but a contemptible subterfuge for the exclusion of the Hindoo from our Pacific province. When this law was passed everyone knew that it was intended to mean absolute exclusion, as such a thing as a continuous journey from India to Canada was practically impossible. It is more dishonoring to the country that resorted to it than to the self-respecting people on whom it is practised. This exclusion is attempted at the instigation of a class. The so-called Socialists — who profess to believe in the brotherhood of man—have been bitterly opposed to Sikh immigration. The Liberal party passed the legislation at the bidding of those who held power in British Columbia, and now our 'soi-disant' imperial Conservative party adopts it under circumstances in which its application runs foul of a well understood principle of law that a woman's home is her husband's. We cannot believe that this state of affairs will continue indefinitely We look for a strong and insistent demand on the part of all Canadians who love the Empire and the honor of their country that the Sikhs shall be granted at least the modicum of consideration which we accord to Japanese and Chinese immigrants We look for some definition of British citizenship that will make it at least possible for an Asiatic to acquire imperial rights

BROWNING'S CENTENARY.

It strikes one with something of a shock of surprise to see it announced that the centenary of Robert Browning's birth was celebrated last Tuesday Browning seems so essentially a poet and prophet of our own day, and of the future, that it is difficult to believe that he was born three years before the battle of Waterloo, when Napoleonic invasion and the incorporation of England in the French Empire seemed quite within the bounds of probability, and when the forcible annexation of Canada was a leading item in the programme of her southern neighbor. The world has changed greatly since those days—has changed greatly even since the love story of Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning culminated in an ideal marriage; has changed greatly since he finally laid his pen aside; is changing rapidly every day, but Browning remains a modern of the moderns, with his strong ethical note, his virile and unquenchable optimism, his carelessness regarding form as compared with spirit; his sturdy patriotism and his world-wide sympathy. Much has been said, and with some justice, of the obscurity of Browning's style, but it was usually an obscurity such as we sometimes find in St. Paul's writings, such as we find in many of Cromwell's speeches, the obscurity of a man whose thoughts flow thicker than he can arrange or express them, and from whose lips the words drop in apparently confused treasure heaps. 'Browning clubs' and societies were once very common, but to a great extent many of them missed the beauty of his essential spirit.

Browning did not speak for the ears of a few select and superior persons. He was among the most democratic of poets. 'To-day,' says the late Mr. Stead, in introducing his penny selection of Browning's 'poems,' 'Browning is being recognized more and more as a people's poet. Working men and working women in widely different parts of the lane are showing an appreciation of his works, which puts to shame the attitude of indifference or even disdain often assumed by members of the middle classes. These working folk are finding out the heart of love the poet had for the common people. They see that many of his like Theocrite, the craftsman; Riel, the pilot; Ivan, the peasant, and the poor wrecks of humanity that crowd into the chapel on "Christmas Eve." The heroine of "Pippa Passes" is but a lone mill girl, and Browning's most perfect creation is no "blameless king," but Pompilia, child of a parentage too low to name. . . . It is possible that the masses may yet find in Pippa's Morning Hymn their plea for a juster distribution of wealth. "All service ranks the same with God . . . there is no last nor first." That is a principle which, when translated into economic terms, may be regarded as fairly drastic'

Mr. Stead notes that Browning and Milton, the two most virile English poets, both belonged to the Independents, also that as that stalwart sect from the days of Cromwell had scant sympathy with Little Englanders, so Browning—good Englishman as he was—was far from insular in his spirit. No one however can read his 'Home-Thoughts from Abroad' with its 'Oh, to be in England now that April's there' can help seeing how near his native country was to the poet's heart. And in 'Home-Thoughts from the Sea,' where his eye lights on Saint Vincent, Cadiz, Trafalgar and Gibraltar he strikes a yet deeper note, 'Here and here did England help me; how can I help England'?—no wonder our King and his brother recorded the line in their diary when as lads they sailed the same waters. Browning's most notable gift to the world, however, was in his sphere as a prophet of religion. When he wrote the popular and national religious spirit was at a low ebb, but he ever held to the old Puritan creed of the Divine sovereignty and insisted on the divine idea of the world. Other poets have seen God in nature; Browning beheld the beatific vision in the world of men and women. In conclusion we quote again from Mr. Stead words which have even a greater truth today than they had when they were written fifteen years ago:—'Only he 'sounds the deep music of our century 'of triumph. His robust and even 'rugged virility, his dauntless buoyancy, his intrepidity, his glorious 'concreteness, his scorn of mere intellect, his insistence on action, his 'emphasis on will, his feeling for the 'common folk, his absolute loyalty to 'the sanctities of home, his world 'wide sympathies, his preference for 'simple forms of worship, his profound 'religious faith—do not these things 'show "the age and body of the time, 'his form and pressure," ay, and very 'soul?'

SINGLE COMBAT IN THE UNITED STATES.

The latest returns from the United States primaries emphasize the split in the Republican party, and the even balance between the conservative and radical elements in the party, led respectively by the president and ex-president, is further shown. Like Massachusetts, Maryland split almost even, though Mr. Roosevelt gets the majority of the delegates. Mr. Roosevelt is also in a slight lead for the delegation from Texas. The increase in Mr. Roosevelt's vote getting strength has checked the growth of Mr. Taft's column of delegates, and leaves him still considerably short of the half of the total number of the convention that is necessary for his nomination. What is important is that the tremendous personal rancor that has developed has been entered into by the supporters of both. Mr. Taft could not now possibly support Mr. Roosevelt. Were he nominated the president would be forced to refrain from voting or vote the Democratic ticket; should Mr. Taft be nominated, there is the almost certain prospect of a revolt by the Roosevelt followers, and a demand by them to be allowed to cast their vote in a manner that will signify their dissatisfaction with the course the government is now pursuing, or the course proposed for it by the Democrats, each of which is equally alien to their desire.

In the camp of the Democrats the Speaker of the House continues to win favor, having added Maryland and Washington to his list, though the State of Texas supports his chief opponent, Mr. Wilson, with an overwhelming vote. It is fortunate for the Democrats that the Republicans are having such a heated struggle, for it prevents the interest centring on their own divided state and making enemies of those struggling for preeminence. Every week makes it more certain that no decision will be reached by the Democratic primaries. The rule in the Democratic camp demanding a two-thirds vote of the delegates to make a nomination almost precludes it. But the people have themselves in the most prominent states, where the new mode of direct primaries has been tried purposely, shifted the responsibility for the nomination from their shoulders to that of their representatives. The crumbling of the Republican party under the operation of the Roosevelt principle of direct primaries has served as a warning to the Democratic voters, to whom that principle should have specially appealed. They have refused to avail themselves of the power given them. The Democrats of Indiana have by their direct vote nominated their own governor, Mr. Marshal, for the presidency. Not deeming him to have any chance, but to avoid tying up their delegation for one of the prominent candidates when returns from other states might make another more advisable. In the same way the Democrats of Massachusetts, though they cast an abstract vote in favor of Mr. Champ Clark, elected all their delegates to support the nomination of their governor, Mr. Foss, for the presidency. New York's ninety delegates are for Mayor Gaynor. Thus the Democrats have now over half a dozen candidates in the field, for whose support delegates have been named. Selection between them will necessarily be left to the better informed choice of the national convention, where the chances of one can be weighed against those of another.

PARCELS POST.

It looks as if Canada would soon be the only one of the civilized countries that has no parcel post system. We have heretofore always had our big neighbor to keep us in countenance in our backwardness. Now, however, it looks as if the protest that has been voiced by all the agricultural papers for years with a wearisome iteration, was about to bear fruit. Senator Jonathan Bourne, of Washington, has introduced in the Senate a bill embodying the recommendations of the committee on post-offices. After much diligent work a zone system is to be established. Eleven pounds is to be the maximum weight of all packages. In cities the price is to be five cents for the first pound and one cent for each additional pound; for the fifty-mile zone two cents is to be charged for the first pound and two cents for each additional pound; two hundred-mile zone, seven cents and three cents added; five-hundred-mile, eight cents and four cents added; one-thousand-mile, nine cents and five cents added; two-thousand-mile, twelve cents and ten cents added; more than two thousand miles, twelve cents with twelve cents added. This looks like a most happy solution. That the adoption of the zone system will demand an occasional reference to the map of the country is not altogether a drawback. The zone system has generally been spoken of as being out of the question and the assumption that it would be unworkable has prevented many from believing in the parcel post as an economic proposition. It seemed so clear that the express companies, which charged by the distance carried, were on a better foundation than the adoption of a flat rate for parcels could ever put the post-office that many doubted its advisability. By the adoption of the zone system unfair competition by the express companies will be prevented from the first. Had a flat rate been adopted people sending parcels would have used the post-office for the long carriage across the continent, but would have used the express company when the parcel was to go across the street. The express companies would have had all the cream and the government the skim milk. There have been two 'mossbacks' among the nations in the matter of postal facilities. Now it seems there is to be only one lone 'mossback'—and it is Canada.

THE TWO REASONS.

Messrs. Gault and John Boyd, presidents of two Conservative clubs, have had searchings of heart as to why Montreal electors should vote in opposition to the progressive movement in this province. They have found two reasons and have composed a joint letter to the electors to tell what they have found. After an earnest and laudable appeal to the voters to take more interest in provincial issues they claim their votes for their candidates on the score that they are protectionists. Though protection has nothing even remotely to do with provincial legislation, they think that some Montreal voters will vote on this issue any way. So far as we can see they might as well give the height of their candidates in inches and ask if these were not good statures to vote for. The other reason is a motto that Mr. Tellier has adopted as his war cry—one that he has evidently hit on for want of a better, as it in no way voices any popular interest or demand. That motto is, 'Autonomy for Montreal.' This claim has usually fallen as flat as a pancake. We Montrealers have never been much pleased with the way we have been ruled from Quebec. But still less have we been pleased by the way we have been ruled from the City Hall. The utter badness of our civic rule has made the theoretic demand for autonomy fall largely on deaf ears. Apart from theorists, it has appealed chiefly to aldermen who want a free hand in wasting the city's resources. Some of the most objectionable aldermen have ranted about it. The present somewhat feeble enunciation of it has the support of those who are for some reason at issue with the determined attitude taken by Sir Lomer Gouin towards Montreal measures, it being insinuated that Sir Lomer is personally interested in the issues. If he has personal interests, and most people have, it is the more honorable in him to ignore these in his public capacity. So far as we have followed his course he seemed to be acting in the city's best interests, and that is all that could be asked of him. In the notable matter of the Tramways Company he stood up for the city's interests in a way the aldermanic deputation failed to do. We hope the time will come when we can heartily demand civic autonomy. We have not yet had reason to think that we would be better governed by aldermen, and honorable as we believe Mr. Tellier to be, we have suspicions as to the real sources of the autonomy cry.

JAIL AND SCHOOL

There is a great poster placarded everywhere which we should have supposed at first sight had been meant to support Sir Lomer Gouin's administration, had it not been for the infamous look the artist had imparted out of his own soul to Sir Lomer himself. Taken as an attack upon that administration it is despicably dishonest. It gives a big picture of the new jail and a wretched little schoolhouse, and says 'Five hundred dollars 'for a criminal (bandit) and one hun'dred dollars for a school teacher!' The implication is that that is the doing of Sir Lomer Gouin. We see the same charge, as far as the schools are concerned, falteringly repeated by the 'Gazette,' than which nothing could be more palpably untrue. It was said of an eminent statesman of old that his enemies decided among themselves that they could find no fault at all against him except they could find it in connection with his observance of the law of his God. This charge about the jail reminds one of this. The forefront of Sir Lomer's offending is his doing a long-neglected duty to the province. This jail has been pleaded for by every grand jury for forty years that has visited the old one, and only now has the province been in a financial position to rid itself of the disgrace and ignominy of that institution. It is unnecessary to analyze the meaning or the meaninglessness of the figures given on the poster. The jail may have cost too much. Such works usually do. At all events we needed it badly and we have it. It is admitted that crime costs the country enormously whether it will or not, and it is unfortunately true that a country can neglect education if it will, and that hitherto Quebec has willed to neglect it.

A hundred dollars for a teacher is no exaggeration. Quite the reverse. It is more than some of our parishes pay even yet. Government after government has had this wretched state of things called to its attention, and like the priest and the Levite in the parable, has passed by coldly on the other side, or has feared to face the deadly insidious opposition which every effort to improve things has always provoked. Sir Lomer Gouin has boldly faced this question and done what no previous government has done. He has increased the government grant to elementary schools to an amount sufficient to be worth striving for, which it never was before, and instead of making the increased grant a matter of government patronage, as it used to be, has required that the parishes should pay at least a hundred dollars to all their teachers as a condition of getting the additional subsidy. He would no doubt have trebled or quadrupled that requirement, but experience has shown that even that miserable condition has in many cases not been fulfilled. The Gouin Government has done for elementary education what no previous government did or dared to do, and, what is more, it has bravely and in the face of the organs of the party that is condemning it, written education all across its banner and committed itself to further advances in this line. If we want compulsory education we must look for it from Sir Lomer Gouin, not certainly from his opponents. Let our electors then accept the figures of this atrocious poster and ask themselves whether they want prisoners at five hundred dollars a head and teachers at less than one hundred, for it is certain that if we fail to educate our people for citizenship we shall educate many of them for the jail.

AL JEHAD.

What the Holy War Really Means.

Night was falling on Al Moghreb when we cast anchor in the port of Al Araish, the first town on the Morocco coast south of Tangier. The red disc of the sun touched the horizon, hovered a moment, elongated like a squeezed orange, and gradually dipped under, until nothing was left but a small cheese-like slice of sullen crimson, whose rays tipped the white-topped houses of Al Araish with blood-red fire. It was an omen; and my first glimpse of Morocco.

Do you want to know what Morocco is like? Listen. It is a land where the oppressor holds sway, even as he did in the Dark Ages before the Magna Charta was signed. It is a land where fire and rapine walk dry-shod, and there is none to heal. Here the cries of the oppressed go up to Allah, the All-Compassionate, with the vapor of their torment, and the All-Compassionate heeds them not. It is a land forgotten of God.

But in this forsaken country there is a brood of men which, one day, shall shake the whole world. Little they reck of life or death, for they have learnt the worst; and the best is yet to come—yea, in Jannat-al-Naim, where the prophet's houris tend for ever the delights of the true believer, and Israfil sings his sweetest songs. Sons of Islam, every one, they endure, and wait. . . . The appointed hour is not yet, but it will surely come. In that day shall the green banners be raised, and the might of Islam be arraigned against the infidel; it will be Al Jehad—the Holy War.

Since I first set foot in Morocco at Al Araish, I have travelled through Turkish lands, I have lived with the Badawi in his desert, and eaten couscous with the Wazir in his palace. The former is, not to put to fine a point upon it, unreliable; and the latter, although possibly well-intentioned, is a regular Borgia in his culinary appointments. If you can endure a Moorish dinner without flinching, your friends should notify the Royal Humane Society. An Italian journalist (who had gone through it) once said that it was enough to purge a man of every sin he ever committed. And—here's the rub—there is nothing but water to drink! But a truce to painful memories. Al Jehad! Is it possible to realize that the swarthy camel-driver who gave me hospitality in the desert, or the suave courtier who was my host in his mosaic-columned halls regarded me in his innermost heart as an enemy? Yet, remembering a certain rather coarse Arab proverb anent the stranger within their tents, I have my misgivings. However, I have eaten salt with them and my lips are sealed. This I can say after observing the nature of the brute: that your true believer is always a man of his word—and by the same token, a man ready to fight for his word. He does not fear the hurts that are akin to death, and his methods of healing the same are primitive, to say the least. I, myself, have seen an Arab of Mazagan doctoring a wound in his arm with a red-hot iron, blowing away the smoke in the most unconcerned fashion; and his treatment of the thief is scarcely to be commended as a corrective in these enlightened days. All through the interior caravan routes that run from Tangiers to Fez, through Alkazar and Mecinez, across the burning valley of the Sibu, you will find beggars whose hands have been cut across the palm, severing all the tendons, and the open wound filled in with salt. The result is that the members contract, so that in time the fingers grow through the back of the hand and leave something resembling a talon—utterly useless. This is a reversion of the old Koranic law, which enjoins the entire cutting off of the hand of a thief; and the latter is even more painful. For when the hand is chopped off, the bleeding stump is plunged into a cauldron of boiling pitch to stop the flow of blood. It does so; but, because there are no antiseptics in Al Moghreb, the victim generally succumbs to tetanus; which is not a pleasant death. For hundreds of years the dream of the true believer has been the Jehad—the Holy War. I have seen muskets and swords engraved with the mystic words, 'Ins'hallah al Jehad,' and every true-born Moslem will tell you openly that some day the big rising will occur. And it will. All along the north coast of Africa, from Morocco to Egypt, the land is Mohammedan to a man; and the shadow of the prophet looms darkly over Asiatic Russia, through Persia, into India, the land of our particular menace. The Koran lays down certain well-defined laws dealing with the infidel, and when the great killing comes be sure the sons of Islam are going to account for themselves valiantly. Remember this: they are not few, nor are they unversed in the ways of the unbelievers. Fanaticism has them by the heels, and when the time is at hand it will be no mere consideration of life and death that will stay the onward rush of Islam. Some time ago I was talking with an American in one of his own saloon bars on this very question, and he was pleased to be facetious. 'We are a civilized people,' he averred, accurately ejecting a stream of brown fluid into the nearest cuspidor. 'And a nigger is a durned nigger, anyway.'

I should like to have had that gentleman with me when the 'durned niggers' howled round the British Embassy at Casa Blanca, or on the roof of the consulate at Fez when the Assowas were massacring the helpless Jews in the Mellah, and clamoring for the Roumi's blood. He might have had a difficulty in finding a cuspidor then, even if he needed it; for in such moments the tongue cleaves to the roof of the palate.

I happened to be in Mogador just before Germany sent 'The Panther' to Agadir, and a prominent European resident there told me something of the goings-on under his own observation. When I was a small school-boy the works of Captain Marryat were my Koran, and many a time and oft since have I yearned for the old days of slave-traders and pirates.

'Gun-running,' said my friend contemptuously. 'Why you will find all the gun-running you want south of this port—the Germans are dabs at it. 'Way back in the Sus the tribes all have Mausers now; and where do you suppose they got 'em? Over here a cheap Belgian magazine rifle is worth its weight in gold'

Below the Sus is No Man's Land; nominally part of the Sheereefian Empire, the Sultan's authority ceases north of the river, beyond which wild tribes do their own wicked will. Here be many thousands of born fighters, and armed with even cheap Belgian magazine rifles they will prove a hard foe to attack in their own unexplored fastnesses. In certain respects the conditions of life beyond the Sus are identical with those obtaining in the time of the Hejira when Mahomet led his armed followers to the victory of Al Beer. Few white men have ever penetrated there, and the language is a mixture of the old pure Arabic of the Koreish and the villanous Moghrebbin spoken in Marrakesh. Yet the Susi tribes have the sort of mental telepathic communication with the rest of Araby which somehow or other obtains throughout the whole of Islam—so that the mueddin on his minaret at Mequinez knows the pulse of Moslem life in the Yemen and beyond. Open your morning paper and you will frequently see a small paragraph labelled, 'Unrest in Morocco.' Nine times out of ten it is tucked away in a corner as of no importance; but sparks show which way the wind blows, and one day Al Moghreb will see the kindling of such a flame as shall set the world ablaze. The Yellow Peril will come in its own good time, but that is far away. The Brown one is already at our gates. Bishmi 'Ilahi r-Ramani r-Rahim! The Cross and the Crescent are still at war, and the issue is not settled yet.

HUBERT S. RYAN.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of this weeks' issue of 'World Wide':—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Church in Wales—Mr. McKenna's Speech—The 'Times,' London.
Welsh Disestablishment — The 'Spectator,' the 'Christian World,' London.
The New Style—The 'Nation,' New York.
Novelettes of This Time—The 'Sun,' New York.
Through the Outlooking Glass — The 'Evening Post,' New York.
Japan and the Chinese Republic — The Correspondence of the 'Morning Post,' London.
The Land of Surprises—A Republican Fête in China — S. Pollard, in the 'Christian World,' London.
Cuban Bandits—The 'Sun,' New York.
For the Twenty-Two Million — Why Most Women Do Not Want to Vote—Ann Watkins, in the 'Outlook,' New York.
The Story of Spring—G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.
The Timur Ruby—An Imperial Jewel—The 'Mail,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Color Music—An Art of the Future — William Schooling, in the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
My View of Othello—Sir Herbert Tree, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Whose Will?—In Memoriam: SS. 'Titanic,' April 14, 1912 — Violet M. Brown, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
West and East—Henry Adams Bellows, in 'Scribner's Magazine,' New York.
Mr. Galsworthy as Poet—Arthur Waugh, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
John Bullesses — The 'Spectator,' London.
The Modern Woman — The 'Evening Post,' New York.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Heavens in May—Jupiter's Interesting Family of Satellites — Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the 'Scientific American,' New York.
Mixed Diets and Body Weight — The 'Morning Post,' London.
Earthquake Catalogues—The 'Evening Post,' New York.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

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

Subscription rate, $1.50 a year. With the 'Weekly Witness' for only $2.00 a year, to any address in Canada, or British Isles. See club offers on another page. Agents wanted. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

ASBESTOS CORP. OF CANADA LTD. THE NEW NAME

The successor company to Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation will be named 'Asbestos Corporation of Canada, Limited.' It will have $3,000,000 first mortgage 40-year 5 percent bonds, $4,000,000 6 percent preferred participating with the common after latter has received 5 percent dividends; $5,000,000 common stock.

For each $1,000 Amalgamated Asbestos bonds the holder will be given $250 in new bonds, $500 preferred and $250 common stock. Bondholders may subscribe to new bonds to the extent of 6 1-4 percent of par value of present holdings.

Preferred shareholders of Amalgamated Asbestos may subscribe to new bonds to the extent of 20 percent of par value of present holdings, terms of subscription in each case being 85 percent for the bonds together with 100 percent bonus of common stock.

STEEL COM. AND OTHER STOCKS MOVE HIGHER

The big bull market continues apace with Canadian Pacific, Dominion Steel Common, Spanish River, Rio and Toronto Railway, showing much aggressiveness.

Steel Common got as high as 64 8-8 towards the close of the morning's session. It is interesting to recall, in this connection the advice of Mr. George Smithers and Mr. Thomas McAnulty who for the past year or more, have been advising holders of this stock to hold on and not sell out while the stock was low. Those who took this good adivce will have reason to congratulate these two gentlemen on their foresight.

Canadian Pacific rose from 257 1-2 to 259 1-4—closing at the high figure. Toronto Railway sold in the vicinity of 140 ,while Rio ranged between 130 1-2 to 131 1-2. Richelieu was comparatively firm around 124, while Power sold downwards from 205 to 204 1-2. Steel Company of Canada and Canada Car stock were also busy on the upward movement.

Spanish River Common continues its ascent, having risen from 55 to 56 8-8.

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

Quotation—Spanish River Bonds, Stamped Sterling, 98 1-2, 96 1-2.

Shawinigan—35 at 136 1-2, 1 at 136 1-4.

Soo Com.—25 at 140 5-8, 25 at 141.

Illinois Pfd.—45 at 92.

Sao Paulo—100 at 214.

Twin City—100 at 214.

Twin City—25 at 106.

Ottawa L. and P.—25 at 155 3-4, 10 at 156.

Telephone—8 at 150 3-4.

Error, Saturday, a.m.—300 Toronto Railway at 139 3-4, should read, 100 at 139 3-4.

Omitted, 100 Steel Corp.—63 3-4.

Rio.—175 at 131 1-2, 17 at 131 1-4, 175 at 131 1-2, 25 at 131 1-4, 5 at 131, 100 at 13 1-2, 15 at 131, 10 at 131 1-2, 150 at 131 3-8, 30 at 131 1-2, 100 at 130 7-8, 10 at 131, 250 at 103 1-2, 50 at 130 3-4, 200 at 130 5-8.

Pacific—5 at 257 1-2, 129 at 258, 25 at 25 81-2, 150 at 258 1-2, 100 at 258 3-4, 175 at 258 7-8, 22 at 258, 150 at 259, 25 at 259 1-8, 25 at 259 1-4.

Richelieu and Ontario—25 at 124, 75 at 123 7-8, 25 at 124, 50 at 123 7-8, 10 at 123 5-8, 25 at 123 3-4, 10 at 123 1-2.

Toronto Railway—450 at 140, 95 at 139 3-4, 10 at 139 5-8, 75 at 139 7-8, 25 at 140, 3 at 139 1-1, 27 at 140, 100 at 139 1-2, 25 at 139 3-4, 10 at 139 1-2, 25 at 139 5-8.

Power—325 at 205, 175 at 204 3-4, 1 at 204, 5 at 204 3-4, 25 at 204 5-8, 96 at 204 1-2.

Steel Company of Canada —185 at 31, 5 0at 31 1-4, 25 at 31 1-2, 50 at 31 3-4, 75 at 32, 12 at 31, 125 at 32 1-2, 25 at 32.

Spanish River Pr.—410 at 96.

Can. Car, Pfd.—32 at 105.

Crown Reserve—465 at 3.15. 7

Tooke Bros.—25 at 40.

Scotia—25 at 94, 1 at 94 3-4.

Woods, Pfd.—10 at 122.

Tooke, Pfd.—135 at 89.

Can. Cot. Com.—50 at 28.

Steel Corp.—140 at 63 3-4, 325 at 63 7-8, 350 at 64, 50 at 64, 375 ta 63 3-4, 750 at 63 7-8, 1035 at 64, 15 at 64 1-4, 20 at 64, 125 at 64 1-8, 39 5at 64, 150 at 64 1-8, 265 at 64 1-4, 125 at 64 3-8, 115 at 64 1-8.

Converters—25 at 44.

M. Cottons Com.—50 at 52.

Scotia, Pfd.—5 at 124 3-4.

Spanish River Com.—30 at 55, 100 at 55 1-4, 260 at 55, 25 at 55 1-4, 15 at 55, 50 at 55 1-4, 100 at 55, 50 at 55 1-2, 25 at 55 7-8, 293 at 56, 25 at 56 1-4, 150 at 56 1-8, 50 at 56 1-8, 130 at 56 1-2, 50 at 56 3-4, 20 at 56 1-7, 75 at 56 3-8, 250 at 56, 25 at 55 7-8 75 at 56.

Textile Com.—5 at 69 1-2.

Sher. W. Pfd.—5 at 99 1-2.

Can. Car Com.—260 at 72 3-4, 375 at 73, 50 at 72 3-4, 100 at 73, 50 at 73 1-4, 25 at 73 1-8, 175 at 72 3-4, 250 at 73.

Cament Pfd.—150 at 88 1-2, 10 at 88 3-4, 2 at 88 1-2, 25 at 88 3-4, 75 at 88 1-2.

Cement Com.—50 at 29 1-2, 60 at 29 3-4, 1 at 29 1-2.

Ogilvie Com.—25 at 128 3-4.

Sawyer M. Pfd.—10 at 92.

Coal Bonds— $1,000 at 99 1-4.

Quebec Bonds—$5,000 at 72.

Rico Bonds—$500 at 93.

Woods Bonds—$1,000 at 110.

Rio Bonds—$5,000 at 100 1-2.

Textile Bonds—$500 at 97A.

Keewatin Bonds—$1,500 at 100 7-8.

Molson Bank—3 at 206, 44 at 206 1-2.

Royal Bank—2 at 232 7-8, 2 at 233.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Steel Com., 200 at 64 1-4, 100 at 64 1-2, 75 at 64, 50 at 64 1-4, 150 at 64 3-8, 25 at 64 1-4, 325 at 64.

Laurentide, 50 at 177.

Steel Co. of Canada, 50 at 32 1-2.

Toronto Ry., 25 at 137 1-2, 30 at 137, 50 at 139, 50 at 139 1-4, 25 at 139.

Power—430 at 204 1-2, 100 at 204 1-2.

Penman Pfd.—110 at 86.

Spanish—25 at 56, 175 at 56 1-4, 25 at 56 3-8, 50 at 56, 60 at 56 1-4, 35 at 56 1-2, 50 at 57, 50 at 56 3-4, 100 at 56 1-4, 65 at 57.

Tooke Pfd.—10 at 89.

C. P. R. 100 at 259 1-4, 200 at 259.

Spanish pfd., 20 at 96 1-4.

Richelieu 50 at 124, 2 at 123 1-8, 50 at 123 3-4, 25 at 123 7-8.

Rio.—100 at 130 5-8; 25 at 130 3-4; 10 at 131; 50 at 130 3-8; 25 at 130 3-8.

Bell Tel.—5 at 150 1-2.

Toronto—25 at 209.

Montreal—1 at 255.

Merchants—22 at 196; 25 at 195 1-2.

Sherwin—1,000 at 100 3-4.

Porto Rico—25 at 78 3-4.

Crown Reserve—115 at 315.

Ottawa—150 at 156, 125 at 157, 25 at 158, 25 at 158, 100 at 158, 25 at 158 1-8, 50 at 158.

Cement pfd.—25 at 88 1-2.

Soo—10 at 140.

Locomotive, Pfd.—10 at 94.

Can. Car.—25 at 73, 25 at 73 1-4, 50 at 73 3-8, 50 at 73 5-8, 50 at 74, 25 at 74.

Penman, Pfd.—200 at 86.

Carriers—100 at 65, 30 at 66, 50 at 66 1-2, 60 at 66 1-4, 25 at 66 5-8, 125 at 66 1-2.

OTTAWA ST. RY. THREATENED WITH STRIKE

The management of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company has refused to enter into agreement with the Street Railway Men's Union relative to the management of its business, but is willing to discuss questions of wages and hours alone with a committee of conductors and motormen.

Representatives of the union considers there is no further use of peaceable methods, the company having rejected the request of the union almost entirely, and now a strike seems probable.

PROGRESS OF WESTERN CITY

An idea of the commercial progress which has been made in Edmonton recently can be gained by a glance at the following figures furnished by the Information Bureau:

	April. 1911.	April 1912.	Apr. 30, 12, Increase p.c.
Bank clearings. .	$8,836,436	$16,335,529	84
Customs returns ..	50 780	147,000	190
Building permits	359,027	2,060,000	474
Post-Office, stanmps only	7 988	11,455	44
TOTAL FOR FIRST FOUR MONTHS.			
Bank clearings	$32,884,038	$64,862,739	97
Cstoms returns. .	197,378	434,413	120
Building permits... .	755,077	3,341,962	340
Post Office, stamps only.	31,724	48,645	53

STERLING BANK GOOD PROFITS

The Sterling Bank shows continued progress, as the annual statement for the year ending April 30 shows profits at $107,876, as compared with $96,825 in previous year. Current loans were $4,482,635 at end of year, and it had $1,030,373 in call loans. Paid up capital stood at $991,895. The bank has taken out of its profits this year the sum of $50,000, which it has transferred to contingent account, as appropriation for bank premises.

In addition, it has transferred $18,883 to reserve fnd, and carried forward $16,536, after paying dividends of $48,202. The annual meeting of the bank will be held on May 21.

Bank Merger Will Not be Immediate

It is thought that shareholders of the Traders and Royal Banks are not likely to ratify the proposals before the end of the present month. After this application will have to be made to the Minister of Finance for approval. Certificates will only be issued after the Minister is satisfied of standing of banks interested.

Mr. Stuart Strathy, general manager of the Traders' Bank, says that a statement covering the details of the arrangement with the Royal, which is now in course of preparation, will be mailed to Traders' Bank shareholders.

Winter Wheat Flour Up. Hard Wheat Flour to Follow.

The flour situation is becoming more tense. Prices of winter wheat flour is already advanced, with prospects of a further rise in the near future, and with a likelihood of a revision upwards in the price of hard wheat flour.

The high prices at which hard wheat is selling at the large grain centres, and the discouraging prospects from the Ontario fall wheat fields are the factors which cause the stiffness in the market.

Prices in car lots, ex. store, are as follows:

Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, per brl., in wood, $6.10; in jute, $5.80; do., seconds, in wood, $5.60; in jute, at $5.30; Manitoba strong clears, per brl., in wood, $5.40; in jute, $5.10; choice winter wheat patents, per brl., in wood, $5.25 to $5.35; winter wheat straights, in wood, $4.80; in jute, $2.25 to $2.35; winter wheat, extras, per bag, in jute, $2 to $2.95.

BIRKENHEAD CATTLE.

Liverpool, May 13.—John Rogers and Company, Liverpool, state that trade held firm in the Birkenhead market the demand was very small but with supplies short prices were well maintained, States and Canadian steers making from 15 1-2 to 16 cents per pound.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Reported by W. P. O'Brien, 57 St. Francois Xavier street. Tel. Main 631.

	Sellers	Buyers		Sellers	Buyers
Bell Tel.Co.	151	....	Dom. I. & S	....	....
B.C.Pk.A.A	....	....	" pfd	104	103
B.C.Pk.A.B	....	....	Duluth com	....	....
Can. Cem..	45	44	" pfd..	....	....
Can.Pac.Ry.	....	259½	Halifax Ry	....	....
Crown Res've	3.14	3 12	Hav. Elec.	....	....
Detroit Ele.	68	67¾	" pfd..	....	....
D. Canicem	....	....	Mex. L. & P	85	83
" pfd.	102½	....	" pfd	....	....
Ill. Trac. pfd	93	91½	M. & St. Paul	141½	140½
Int. Coal m	....	....	pfd.	....	....
Int. Cl. Cpfd	....	....	Mt. L. H. & P	204½	204½
Int. Port. C	....	....	Mont. St. Ry	....	....
L. W'da.com	....	139	New St. Ry.	....	....
" pfd.	122	....	Mont. Steel	....	....
Laur. Paper	179	177	" pfd	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Mont. Tel..	....	....
Mackay com	....	....	Nipissing..	....	....
" pfd	....	....	Sao Paulo..	215	213½
Nor. Ohio..	....	....	Shaw W. & P	136½	136
N.S. Steel..	95	93½	St. John Ry.	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Toledo.....	....	....
N. W. Land	....	....	Toronto....	141½	140½
Ogilvie com	130	128½	Tri City pfd	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Twin City	106	105½
Penma's L'd	58½	57¾	West India	....	....
" pfd	....	86	Winnipeg	212	....
R. & O. Nav.	123½	123¼			

BANKS

B. N. A....	155	....	Nationale..	134	131½
Commerce.	227	236½	N. w Bruns'k	260	....
Dom.....	....	....	N. Scotia..	....	275½
East. T....	....	....	Ottawa....	....	210
Hamilton..	....	....	Quebec....	139	138
Hochlaga..	....	166	Royal.....	231½	231
Imperial...	....	....	Standard..	....	....
Merch....	196	194	Toronto....	....	209¼
Molson....	205½	206	Union.....	166	165
Montreal...	255	254½			

COTTONS

Can. C. Cot.	23¾	27½	Dom Tex. pf	103	100¼
D. Tex. com	70	69½	Montreal...	53	50

BONDS

Bell Tel..	105	104	Ke'w'n Mfg	....	....
Can. C. Co.	....	99	L. of Woods	....	....
Can. Con..	88	....	Lau. Paper	....	....
Cable.....	....	....	Mag. L. D.	....	....
Dom. Coal	....	99	Mex. E. L.	....	83
Dom. Cot.	....	102	Mex. L. & P	91	....
D. I. & S.	95	94½	M. L. H. & P	99¼	99
Halifax T.	....	....	Sao Paulo	....	....
Hav. El. R	....	....	St. John R	....	....
Mt. St. Ry.	....	....	Textile S. A	....	....
M. Ware'se	....	....	" " B	....	....
N. S. S. & C	....	....	" " C	96¼	96
N. Sco. C'a	....	....	" " D	....	....
Ogilvie M.	113	....	T. Y. k. Ra	....	....
Series B...	....	....	Wes. India	....	85
Price Bros.	....	....	Win. Elec	105¾	....
Rio de J'ne	....	....	Win Mot'l	....	....

BANK RATE DOWN DUE TO INFLOW OF MUCH MONEY

London, May 9, (Cable)—The reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount from 3½ to 3 percent, which took place to-day was a natural consequence of the bank's stronger reserve, brought about through the inflow of gold arrivals and the return of cash from the country.

The discount houses lowered the market rates to 2 7-3 percent, and consequently the Bank of England would have found it difficult to make a 3½ percent rate effective.

BANK RESERVE MUCH HIGHER

London, May 9.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:—

Total reserve, increased £151,000; circulation decreased, £133,000; bullion increased, £17,450; other securities decreased, £2,483,000; other deposits decreased, £1,585,000; public deposits decreased, £747,000, notes reserved increased, £104,000. Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 51.20 percent; last week it was 48.91 percent.

C.N.R. is Going Ahead in Securing New Lines

There is talk of the possibility of the Canadian Northern Railway leasing the London and Port Stanley Railway, and it is also stated that this line may be electrified. Apparently there is even more probability of the Canadian Northern Railway leasing the Pere Marquette, which is now in the hands of a receiver. This will place the Canadian Northern Railway in a very good position in Central Ontario.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, May 12.

About 500 head of butchers' cattle,235 calves, 70 sheep and lambs and 1050 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards to-day.

The offerings of live stock at this market during the week were 1450 cattle, 1700 calves,250 sheep and lambs and 2250 hogs.

The wet weather had a depressing effect on trade but the prices of cattle had an upward tendency, while hogs were lower. Prime beeves sold at 7 3-8c to 7 7-8c per lb.; pretty good animals, 5½c to 7¼c, and the common stock, 4¼c to 5½c per lb. Calves sold at from 2¾c to 6c per lb. Sheep sold at about 6c per lb. Good lots of hogs sold at about 9½c per lb.

NEW ZEALAND CHEESE GIVES CANADA A RUN

Mr. John McKergow, who has just returned from Europe, made his reappearance on 'Change to-day, and was heartily welcomed by his confreres.

In a chat with the 'Witness' Mr. McKergow stated that England appeared to be enjoying a period of high prosperity which was only marred by the discontent of the labor element, and the pervading fear on the part of all that further strikes might be impending.

'Is this feeling recorded in the present consumption of dairy produce'? was asked.

'Only slightly,' replied Mr. McKergow, 'but should another serious strike crisis arise in which large bodies of workmen were concerned, it is to be feared that the British purchases would show a material, though probably a temporary falling off.'

Do you look for stronger competition this season from Colonial or Eurpean cheese, and is there any new source of supply?

'I cannot say that, I fear greater competition,' he replied, 'although I must admit that New Zealand is becoming rather formidable as a competitor. The New Zealand cheese is not quite up to the Canadian standard, but the quality and make are improving noticeably, and as it sells at a figure slightly below that of our product it commands a wide market.'

On being asked if there were any new tendencies in the export business, Mr. McKergow answered that he did not know of any such innovations.

Unfavorable Report of London Board of Trade

London, May 7.—The April statement of the Board of Trade shows an increase of $42,820,000 in imports, and a decrease of $24,026,000 in exports. The principal increase in the imports were $17,500,000 in American cotton, $6,250,000 in wool, and $10,000,000 in food stuffs. Coal, iron and manufactured goods showed the largest decreases in exports.

BALED HAY STEADY.

A strong demand for baled hay keeps prices at the top. Quotations in large lots are as follows: No. 1 hay, $19 to $20; No. 2 extra, $18.50 to $19; No. 2 good, $17 to $17.50; No. 3 hay, $16 to $16.50; clover mixed, $15 to $15.50.

OATS AT HIGHER PRICES.

Stock sof oats are low, and arrivals small, with the results that local dealers have marked prices up.

No. 2 Canadian western quotes at 44½ to 56c; extra No. 1 feed o ats,52½c to 53c; No. 1 feed oats, 51½c to 52c; No. 3 Canadian western, 50½c to 51c; No. 2 feed oats, 50c to 50½c.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGES

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

STOCKS.	For the Year High	Low	High	For the Week. Low	Open	Closed	Yearly Dividend	Yield	Shares Sold.
Bell Telephone Co.	153	140	151½	150	150	150½	8	5.33	82
Brit. Col. Packers Assn.	78	39	97	97	97	97	6	6.18	125
Can. Pac. Ry.	257	196⅞	257¾	256	256	256½	10	3.90	1075
Can. Car Fdry Co..	75	60	68½	67¼	67	68	—	—	325
Can. Car Fdry. Pfd.	109	101	104	104	104	104	7	6.73	
Can. Cement Com. ..	31¼	20	31½	30	30	31	—	—	1520
Can. Cement. Pfd. .	92	80	96¼	88¾	90	88¾	7	7.86	336
Canad. Converters .	45¾	32¾	42	41	41	42	—	—	25
Can. Consolidated Rubber	99¼	85	85	85	85	85	4	4.70	1
Can. Gen. Elec.. ..	112⅜	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅞	107⅛	7	6.54	122
Can. Loco. Co. Com.	34	33½	40	40	40	40	—	—	146
Can. Loco. Co. pfd.	93¼	89¾	94	94	94	94	—	7.44	5
Crown Reserve Mining Co.	362	240	315	312	312	312	60	197.	3350
Dom. Can. Com.. .	73	60	66	60¾	60¾	64½	7	10.93	1273
Detroit Elec. Ry. ..	77½	63¾	68½	65½	66¼	68½	7	10.29	520
Dominion Coal Pfd.	115	106	115	115	115	115	5	4.34	
Dom. Iron and Steel Pfd.	106	100	103	102	102	103	7	6.79	138
Dom. Steel Corp. ..	63¾	50½	63¾	61	61¼	63½	4	6.34	19981
East Can. P. and P. Co.	50	47	34	33	34	33	—	—	27
Gould Mfg. Co. ..	110	110	110	110	110	110	6	5.45	100
Halifax Elec. Rly..	155	129	153	153	153	153	8	5.22	2
Illinois Traction Co. Pfd.	95½	89	93	92	92	92	6	6.52	103
Laurentide Co. Ltd.	230	136	178½	178½	178½	178½	8	4.49	
Mexican L. and P. C	93	80	83	83	83	83	4	4.81	50
Minn., St. Paul and S. S. Com. ..	152	136	140½	139½	139¾	140	7	5	305
Montreal L. H. and Power	208	141	204⅛	201	201½	204	8	3.92	2801
Montreal Loan and Mortgage	157	135					8		
Mont. Street Ry.	237	217							40
Montreal Tele.	150½	145		147½	150	147½	8	5.44	37
North West Land							10		
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. ..	102½	85	97½	94½	94½	94½	6	6.38	148
Ogilvie Flour Mills Com.	136¼	121¼	129	128	128	129	8	6.20	26
Ogilvie Flour Mills Pfd.	129	121	119	119	119	119	7	5.88	20
Ottawa Light and Power Co.	165	127	157	156	157	157	7	4.45	80
Penmans L'td. Com	63	54¾	57	56¾	57	57	4	7.01	139
Porto Rico Ry. L. & P. Coy..	75	50½	79½	78½	78½	78½	4	5.12	40
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Coy..	126½	92½	123½	123	123	123	8	6.50	879
Rio de Janeiro Tram L. & P. Coy.	130¾	102½	130¾	125¾	127	128⅞	5	3.87	5,292
Russell Motor Car Co. Com..							7		
Russell Motor Car Co. Pfd..							7		
Sao Paulo Tram. L. & P. Coy..	190	149¼	214⅝	210	212⅞	211¾	10	4.71	1,175
Sawyer Massey Pfd.	92½	90	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	6	6.52	10
Shawinigan Water & Power Coy...	136	108⅛	136	135	136	135¾	5	3.70	65
Sherwin Williams Paint Co.	42	31	42	41½	42	42	..	....	230
Sherwin Williams Paint Co. Pfd...	98¾	90	100	98¼	98¼	99	7	7.07	153
Smart Bag Co. Com	80	75	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¼	5	4.42	31
Smart Bag Co. Pfd.	110	80	110	110	110	110	7	6.36	20
Spanish River Com.	...	...	51¾	46½	46½	51	..	....	4,897
Spanish River Pfd.	...	...	93	93¼	91½	93	7	7.52	980
Steel Co. of Canada	34½	32½	32½	31	32½	31	..	....	285
Steel Co. of Canada Pfd..	91	89	89½	89½	89½	89½	7	7.86	25
Toledo Railway.. .	8¾	...	....						
Toronto Railway...	169	121⅞	138½	135	135	138½	8	5.79	3,108
Tooke Bros. Com..	40½	37½	40½	40½	36	41	..	....	1,138
Tooke Bros. Pfd..	90	87	88	87¾	87¾	88	7	7.95	180
Twin City Electric Pfd..							7		
Windsor Hotel.. .	150½	120	130	130	130	130	10	7.16	1
Winnipeg Electric Ry..	255⅛	185	211¼	211	211	211¼	12	5.31	80
Cottons—									
Canadian Cottons L'td..	30	17	30	28	30	29	..	....	892
Canadian Cottons Pfd..	79	60	75¼	74	74	75	6	8	494
Dominion Textile Com..	75	61	71	71	70¼	71	5	7.04	50
Dominion Textile Pfd..	106	96	101½	101½	101½	101½	7	6.93	4
Montreal Cottons L'td..	...	...	54½	51	51	53	..	....	956
Montreal Cottons Pfd..	...	...	106	106	106	106	..	....	2
Banks—									
British North America..	156	145	156	156	156	156	10	6.41	1
Commerce..	236¼	200	227½	226¾	227½	227½	10	4.40	730
Merchants..	201¼	184	193	193	193	193	10	5.18	128
Molson's..	211	203¼	207	207	206½	207	11	5.30	60
Montreal..	270	236	255		254¾	255	10	4.75	73
Nationale..	131	121¾	131	123½	123½	131	7	5.34	55
Nova Scotia..	281	269	275½	275	275½	275	14	5.02	14
Royal..	242	234½	233	232	232¾	232	12	5.17	69
Union..	168	146	168	161	162¾	164½	8	4.87	295

TO CLOSE DOWN 721 ELEVATORS IN MIDDLE WEST

Winnipeg, May 10.—The grain trade of this city and district is quite excited over a new turn of events, which has occurred in the business here. This is no less than the fact that Chairman McCuaig, of the Manitoba Government Elevator Commission, has received orders to close up business of the commission by the close of the present crop year, August 31.

He said public ownership of grain elevators is a failure, because it has not received sufficient support from the people. The 721 elevators, with capacity of 4,300,000 bushels, will be sold or leased.

MORE ACTIVITY IN FRUIT LINE

Business in the wholesale fruit district is becoming somewhat more active, with larger supplies and a wider demand. There is not much alteration in prices.

Following are f.o.b. quotations of the Peterson Fruit Company:

Oranges, California Navels, 96, 112, at $3.25 per box; do., 126, 150, 176, 200, at $3.50; Bloods, 126, 150, 176, 200, 216, $4; lemons, 300s, new fruit, $3; choice, $2.50; limes, 100s, $1.25; bananas, Jamaica Jumbos, $2.25 to $2.50 per bch; do., reds, fancy, $1.75; cocoanuts, 100s, $4.50 per bag.

Apples, Ben Davis, No. 1, $5 per brl.; pineapples, 30s, $4.25 per crate; 24s, $4; 18s, $3.75.

Prunes, Cal., 50 to 60, 10c ped lb.; 70 to 80, 8c; 80 to 90, 9c; 80 to 90, 7s.

Dates, Hallowii, 7c per lb.; in pkgs., 8c per pkg.

CLEARINGS

Montreal bank clearings continue to show large increases, as is seen from the following comparison:

Total for week ending May 9, 1912	$56,404,041
Corr. week, 1911	46,468,068
Corr. week, 1910	42,146,255

PRODUCE MARKETS

There is not very much change in the dairy produce situation. Resumed shipments of cream across the border and a larger demand for butter from the West have somewhat stiffened the butter market.

Receipts for the week 8,360, as compared with 8,485 for the previous week, and 9,523 for the corresponding week last year. The arrivals since May were 14,756 packages, as against 18,843 for the same period a year ago.

Choicest creamery sells to the retail trade at 27 to 28 cents; seconds, 25 3-4 to 26; dairy, 22 1-2 to 23 1-2, according to quality, and rolls, 22 to 23.

The cheese market is hardening with finest westerns quoted locally at 13 1-4 to 13 1-2 cents per pound.

Receipts for the week 12, 653, as compared with 6,992 for the previous week, and 17,840 for the corresponding week last year. Arrivals since May, 16,622 boxes, as against 26,777.

There is no change in eggs. New laid, in round lots, sell at 23 to 23 1-2, and in smaller quantities, 24 to 25 cents. Seconds go for 19 to 20 cents.

The demand for maple product is steady, with supplies more liberal. Maple syrup, in wood, quotes at 7c to 7 1-2c per lb., and in tins, 70c to 75c, as to size, and maple suger at 9 1-2c to 10c per lb., as to quality.

A good trade continues in Green Mountain potatoes with prices unchanged, with sales of car lots at $1.75 at $1.80, but the jobbing price is unchanged at $2.00 per bag.

Business in beans is quiet, but as the offerings are very small, the market remains firm. Sales of car lots of 3-pound pickers were made at $2.52 1-2 per bushel, and prices range from $2.50 to $2.55.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, May 9.

Very few farmers from any distance brought loads of produce to the Bonsecours market this forenoon, as they are engaged in their spring seeding, but the market gardeners were out strong, and enormous quantities of shalots were on sale at 8c to 10c the bunch. Oats sold at $1.25 to $1.30 the bag; potatoes, $1.70 to $1.80 the 80 lb. bag; turnips, 70c to 75c do.; carrots, $2 to $2.25 do.; onions, $3.25 do.; radishes, 30c to 40c the dozen bunches; lettuce, 40c to $1.00 do.; rhubarb, 60c to 75c do.; green beans, $3.50 the bushel basket; cucumbers, 40c to 60c the dozen ;dead turkeys, 20c to 22c the lb.; chickens, 15c to 20c do.; live fowls, $2.00 to $2.50 the couple; broilers, $1.00 to $1.25 do.; tub butter, 25c to 28c the lb.; print butter, 25c to 30c do.; eggs, 25c to 28c the dozen; cream, 25c to 30c the quart; apples, $3.50 to $7 the barrel; oranges, $3 the box; tomatoes, 70c the small basket; strawberries, 14c to 18c the box; bananas, $1.65 to $2.00 the bunch; American cabbages, $4 the crate; celery, 90c to $1.15 the dozen; hay, $14 to $16 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $7 to $8 the 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

VEGETABLES EN GROS.

Following are prices of vegetables as quoted by wholesalers on McGill St.:—Beans, green, $3 per basket; butter, at $3.25; asparagus, per dozen bunches, $5; onions, Egyptians, in bags of about 112 lbs., 3c per lb; sweet potatoes, $3.25 per basket; cucumbers, $2.50 do.; tomatoes, Floridas, 6 basket carriers, $4.25 per pkg.; cabbage, $4.25 per crate.

SALES OF PRODUCE.

La Societe Co-Operative Agricole des Fromagers de Quebec report the following results of the sale of butter on May 10, at the Board of Trade:

189 boxes ,finest, to George Hodge & Co., at 25½c; 171 boxes, fine, to Lovell and Christmas Limited, at 26 3-8c; 93 boxes, No. 2, to G. D. Warrington, at 25¼c.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., May 13.—White wheat, $1.00 to $1.05 per bush; Red fall wheat, $1.00 to $1.05 per bushel; Peas, 70c to 75c.; Barley 58c to 60c do.; Oats, 43c to 45c do.; Corn, 75c to 80c do.; Oatmeal, $3.75 to $4.00 cwt.; Cornmeal $7.75 to $4.00 do.; Flour, $2.75 to $2.85 do.; Bran, $26.00 to $27.00 per ton.; Shorts, $28.00 to $29.00 do.; Butter 30c to 32c lb.; Creamery, 33c to 35c do.; Eggs, 20c to 22c doz.; Potatoes, $2.25 to $2.50 bag.; Live hogs, $8.70 to $8.75 cwt.; Hay, $15.00 to $17.00 ton.; Hides $9.00 to $10.00 cwt.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Hamilton, Ont., May 13. — White wheat, per bushel, $1 to $1.04; red, $1 to $1.04; spring, $1 to $1.04; peas, 88c to 90c; barley, 76c to 78c; oats, 52c to 54c; corn, 85c to 87c; clover seed, $12.50 to $14; timothy seed, $9 to $10; white wheat flour, per brl., $4.50 to $4.75; strong bakers, $5.40 to $5.75; dressed hogs, per cwt., $10 to $12; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, $1.00 to $2.10; dried apples, per lb., 6c to 8c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., $1.80 to $1.90; butter in rolls, per lb., 21c to 23c; do., in firkins, per lb., 20c to 22c; eggs, per doz.

GRAIN VESSELS BEING HELD UP AT ELEVATOR

Although the season of lake and ocean navigation at Montreal has only begun, murmers of discontent are already heard from certain grain dealers and shipping men here, who assert that the prospects for the expeditious handling of grain in and out of the elevators at this port for the present shipping man stated to the 'Witness' that he judged, from a general survey of conditions,

BROTHERHOOD DELEGATION RECEIVED WARM WELCOME

St. James Methodist Church Crowded at Reception and Addresses Thursday — All Churches Represented.

The British Brotherhood delegation to the Canadian Federation of Men's Brotherhoods, numbering one hundred and forty visitors from Great Britain, left for Ottawa Friday.

The delegation arrived at noon on Thursday on the 'Royal Edward,' after being delayed for twelve hours by fog and field ice. The party, in charge of Mr. R. J. Harry, general secretary for the National Council, included the Westham Crusader's Brass Band of twenty-five members.

The delegates were met on board the 'Royal Edward' by Mr. T. B. Macaulay, the Rev. Dr. Hill and others when they docked at noon, and spent the afternoon in taking a drive round the mountain. In the evening they were entertained at supper in the Central Y. M. C. A. Among those who acted as a reception committee were: The Rev. Dr. Johnston, Dr. Sparling, Dr. Paterson-Smyth, Dr. Peterson and Mr. T. B. Macaulay. Brief speeches were made at the conclusion of the dinner by the local president, Mr. Macaulay, the Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth, the Rev. Messrs. T. Tippet, W. Lindsay and Mr. W. C. Fishburne.

Mr. Osborne, secretary of the Toronto Brotherhood, welcomed the delegation to Toronto in advance, and assured them that the Toronto Brotherhood would be glad to see them and to hear from them. Mr. Macaulay said that while Mr. Osborne had travelled 300 miles to be here on this occasion, the Rev. E. Tippet, of Cleveland, Ohio, had travelled 600 miles in order to be present. The Rev. William Lindsay, chairman of the Scotch Federation, said that the leaden and overcast skies and the sight of the smoke mounting up from the city presented to the delegation as they came up the river yesterday, reminded him strongly of home. He referred to the strength of the brotherhood movement in Great Britain, and said he had no doubt the movement would become equally strong here. The great thing was to get the men to attend at any cost.

Following the dinner all the delegates were to march to St. James Methodist Church, led by the Westham Crusader's Brass Band.

This seemed to be imperfectly understood, however, and most of the delegates straggled off in groups to St. James Church, so that when the band started the procession up Windsor street there were only a handful of the delegates in the procession.

The church was well filled, however, and the addresses Thursday indicated that the movement rests on a Christian fraternal basis, and that the spirit of brotherhood is making itself so strongly felt as to be a factor in Canada. The meeting was presided over by Mr. T. B. Macaulay, with whom on the platform were the Rev. Dr. Sparling, Dr. Martin, Dr. E. M. Hill, Ald. Ward, Mr. W. H. Goodwin, and the Rev. Messrs. Herbert Kenwood, R. M. Gautrey, Wm. Lindsay, and Mr. R. J. Harry, from England. The band took the place of choir or organist, playing the accompaniment for the hymns.

The first speaker to address the meeting was the Rev. Herbert Kenward, minister of an institutional church in Southeast London. He explained the idea of the brotherhood movement, which he said was the establishment of the kingdom of righteousness, justice and peace throughout the world. They must believe that every man was capable of redemption, and that there was power in the Gospel to redeem. That Gospel must not be omitted from the brotherhood movement, or it would be a failure.

The president of the national council of the British Brotherhoods, the Rev. R. Moffatt Gautrey, who is also a Wesleyan minister actively engaged in city mission work, confessed to an early prejudice against brotherhoods. He said, however, that he had been won over by what he had seen of their work in Liverpool. There he had seen 15,000 men gathered into the churches who had up to that time been outside their influence, and he had come to a conclusion that the movement must be a mighty instrument for good. It was not a haphazard institution nor a religious fad He said their business was to get hold of all those who never darken the door of a church. A man's social status, his position, dress, or even his moral character, made no difference. All that was necessary was to get him to come to church. He said: 'We have not a gospel to invent, but one to proclaim.' The question was put to him sometimes, said the speaker, as to whether they were not semi-political. To that he answered, yes, and so long as questions of politics affected the progress of the kingdom of God, so long must Christian men of every party reserve to themselves the right to speak upon them. 'If the licensing bill is political, then I am a politician. It was my policy before it entered the sphere of politics, and I am not going to stop now because it has become a political question. Some people talk as though brewers and brothel keepers were the only people who have any right to organize their interests. I believe the time has come when every nation should be governed not by the pothouse, but by the prayer meeting.'

How rapidly the movement has grown was shown by Mr. William Ward, general secretary of the National Council, who again advocated his cause with enthusiasm. As soon as the federation of societies took place in England the movement to form a similar federation here began to grow, and he dwelt on the impression it had made on the national life. 'I want to impress on you,' he said, 'the fact that this brotherhood movement is not a British movement, but a world-wide one.' To support this assertion Mr. Ward told of the entente cordiale which had been established between British workmen and French ouvriers by a visit paid to Paris of a brotherhood delegation. At a mass meeting held in the Protestant Oratoire in that city the English and French audience had pledged itself to oppose war between the two nations and had further agreed to send a joint delegation to Germany to foster the same feeling. Mr. Ward also mentioned that a Japanese editor had interviewed him and returned to Tokio enthused with the idea. The possibility of influencing Japan had also been suggested to him by the secretary of the Canadian Federation.

The visiting delegation, after the convention is held in Toronto, will visit Hamilton and Niagara Falls, the same programme being carried out in each city. The visitors will then return to Toronto and Montreal, where they will hold farewell demonstrations.

Over a dozen of the principal representatives are accompanied by their wives, and there are also twenty ladies in the party, who represent the English sisterhoods. The leaders of the movement among the party will include the Rev. R. Moffatt Gautrey, president of the National Council; Mr. William Ward, honorary general secretary (who paid a visit to Canada last fall); the Rev. Wm. Lindsay, the Scotch president of the movement; the Rev. Herbert Kenward, London; the Rev. W. Gilbert, Liverpool; the Rev. C. H. Vine, Ald. Prince Lewis, J.P., Wolverhampton; Messrs. J. R. Harry, R. G. Thorne, M.P.; Ald. W. G. Wilkins, Derby; Mayor Bartle Pye, Weymouth; H. M. Gray, C.C.; James May, L.C.C.; Arnold Butler, J.P., Birmingham, and others.

THE CAUSE OF THE COLLAPSE

Toronto, May 8.—Builders who have been making an official investigation into the collapse of the south wall of the William Neilson, Limited, new factory on Saturday last, resulting in the death of two and injury to fifteen people, now say that there is no longer any mystery as to the cause of the collapse. The investigation conducted by the best experts available covered a wide range, and it is understood that their report will be to the following effect:

That two varieties of brick were used in the wall, the regular stock kind outside, and another on the inside. A different in thickness of three sixteenths of an inch appears to have caused the trouble. With every five layers which is 'a course' headers were used, and in order to even up the two kinds of brick an extra amount of mortar was put in on the inside bricks. The weight of the bricks after reaching the height of five stories made the mortar settle, with the result that some of the bricks on the outside used to face the building were forced out of position and the wall weakened so much that it buckled and fell.

INDIAN MUTINY VETERAN.

Vivid Recollection of Stirring Scenes Through Which He Passed.

MR. J. H. SPICER,
Veteran of the Indian Mutiny.

Mr. J. H. Spicer, who was present at the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, on Sunday, May 10, 1857, was then serving in the ranks of H.M. 6th or Carabineer Regiment of Dragoon Guards, and who, though well into the seventies, has still a vivid recollection of the events of that stirring time. He is still hale and hearty, and has been a member of the winter staff of the Subscription Department of the 'Witness' for over thirty years. During summer he has been in the weighing business in connection with the wharves of Montreal since April, 1875.

Mr. Spicer would very much like to hear from any member of his old regiment, the Carabineers, or the 1st Batt. 60th Rifles, or the band of the Hon. East India Co., who were present in Meerut on 10th May, 1857, who can address him P.O. Box 2833 Montreal. He has a small pension from the Imperial Government, and a substantial one for the Indian Mutiny. He is presiding officer of the Royal Templar Order in the Province of Quebec.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Will Apply For a Share of the Carnegie Foundation Fund.

Kingston, May 7.—Queen's trustees will make application for a share of the Carnegie Foundation Fund, set aside for the benefit of retired professors over sixty-five years of age. The fund is for professors of undenominational universities, and owing to the recent change made at Queen's the professors at this college are able to make application. It calls for the payment of a portion of the salary the professors have been receiving.

The trustees will also make application for the endowment fund of $100,000 promised by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and which was made on the condition that the endowment fund of four hundred thousand dollars was raised from other sources. Of this amount $262,000 has already been promised.

MONTREAL MAN DROWNED.

Fell From Bridge Under Construction at Mattawa.

North Bay, May 8.—D. Leduc, bridge worker from Montreal, employed on the new C. P. R. bridge being erected at Mattawa, fell from the structure into the swift flowing Ottawa river and was drowned. A companion tied a rope around his body, and jumped after Leduc, but without avail as the unfortunate man never rose to the surface. It is thought that the arm of the derrick struck Leduc and swept him from the bridge, and that he was unconscious when he struck the river. The current at the spot is very swift.

INNOCUOUS WOOD TICKS.

Dominion Entomologist Denies That They Cause Meningitis or Beri-beri.

Ottawa, May 6.—In reference to the reported statement of Mr. J. W. Cockle, of Kasio, B.C., to the effect that the wood ticks which abound in British Columbia carry germs which cause spinal meningitis and beri-beri, and that the bite of those insects is frequently fatal, which statement is stated to have caused considerable alarm in British Columbia, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, states:

'While I do not know what statement Mr. Cockle made, I can most emphatically state that the wood ticks have not been shown to have any relation to either spinal meningitis or the tropical disease of beri-beri. The real facts are as follows: For some time the division of entomology has been investigating the distribution and habits of the Rocky Mountain spotted fever tick. Mr. Cockle has kindly sent me, at my request specimens of wood ticks, which I have identified as this species. Specimens of the same species have also been sent to me from other districts in British Columbia. This tick has been shown to be the carrier of the organism or germ which causes the disease known as Rocky Mountain spotted fever, prevalent in certain regions of Montana and Idaho, from five to seventy percent of the cases proving fatal, according to the locality. So far as I have been able to discover no certain case of this disease has been reported in Canada, but the possibility of its introduction or discovery at any time made it desirable that the distribution and habits of this germ-bearing tick should be investigated, and such an investigation is now being carried on. I am anxious to have reports from any medical men of cases of diseases which they suspect of being traced to the bites of ticks, and also specimens of wood ticks, under which term several species are included.

'At present there is absolutely no cause for any alarm if such alarm exists in British Columbia.'

GAVE $66,000 TO CHARITY

Mr. George Wright, a Titanic Victim, Provides Large Sum for Moral Work

Halifax, May 8.—The will of George Wright, of Halifax, who perished in the 'Titanic' disaster, is published. The provisions provided for payments of $275,000, irrespective of any surplus. Of the total $66,000 goes to charity. Mr. Wright's residence on Young avenue, valued at $25,000, is left to the Local Council of Women, of which Mrs. William Dennis, wife of the proprietor of the Halifax 'Herald,' is president, to be used as expressed in the will as a headquarters for carrying on their work and assisting in suppressing evils such as he had been writing about and trying to put down.

Another bequest is provided for in the following:—

'In order to provide for a higher form of amusement than is at present placed before the people, and for a building to be erected for the purpose of bringing the people together to uplift and train them to higher ideas, such building to be also used for meetings, lectures, and to provide clean amusement in order to check the lure and bad influence of the streets, I give the sum of $20,000 towards the erection of such a building and if necessary this sum can be supplemented by public subscription.'

Further on it is provided that out of the residue of the estate the trustees shall set apart the sum of $10,000 to be applied in carrying on the work before mentioned.

The bequests to churches, philanthropies and enterprises for the public good amount to $11,000. The balance of the estate is divided among his relatives, among whom are Mrs. Harry Bennett, of Toronto, who gets $10,000; Thomas Wright, of Toronto, $15,000; George Wright, city engineer, of London, Ont., $12000; Mrs. John Fraser, Halifax, a sister, $35,000, and Mrs. Daniel Johnstone, of Minneapolis, sister, $20,000.

The executors are W. R. McCurdy and George Orman, Halifax, and George Wright, nephew, London.

The will was executed in London the day before Mr. Wright sailed on the 'Titanic.' He left the original with his London solicitors, by whom a copy has been sent to the executors.

TORONTO IN BAD PLIGHT

Produce Shipments Held Up Have Tied Up Business

Toronto, May 7.—Because the railway companies are said to be holding up shipments of eggs, butter, cheese and other commodities, the produce of the city has been practically brought to a standstill.

Members of the produce section of the Board of Trade said yesterday that the wholesale houses along Front street had six or seven hundred cases of eggs, and similar quantities of butter and other commodities lying at the freight sheds of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, and that some consignments made to them over a week or ten days ago from points less than forty-eight hours distant were still undelivered. What was still worse, their customers were cancelling orders, and they were losing business through the delay.

RENE BAZIN.

Famous French Writer Visits French-Canadian Habitants and Takes Notes.

Quebec, May 10.—Messrs. Rene Bazin and Etienne Lamy, members of the French Academy, both famous writers, went to-day to Montmagny, where they visited some French-Canadian 'habitants.' Mr. Bazin took many notes.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

National Gathering Will Be Held in Winnipeg Soon.

Toronto, May 8.— A national convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Canada will be held in Winnipeg, May 30-June 2. The immediate occasion of this gathering is to consider how better to supervise this work in the Dominion. At present there are really three agencies of supervision, and the proposition is to unite them. In addition to this feature there is a strong programme in which live issues will be discussed, under the general head of 'An adequate policy for a local Y. M. C. A.'

The following speakers have accepted invitations to address the convention, and others are yet to be heard from: Chancellor C. C. Jones, University of New Brunswick; Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy, Indiana; Dr. J. A. Macdonald, Toronto; Mr. C. C. Michener, Victoria; Mr. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg; the Rev. Principal Gandier, Knox College, Toronto; Mr. A. Price, Calgary; Mr. W. H. Morrison Skeena Crossing B.C.; who is doing an interesting work among the men in the Grand Trunk Pacific construction camps along the Skeena river, east of Prince Rupert, and Mr. D. A. Budge, Montreal. Because of the questions to be discussed, this will be the most important Young Men's Christian Association gathering ever held.

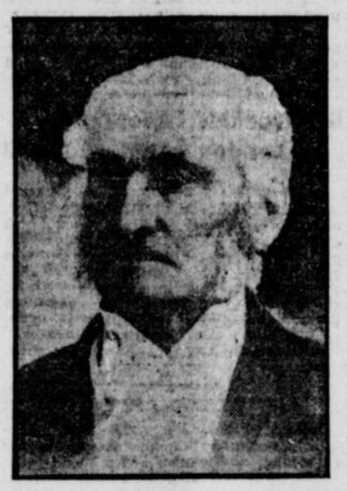
WAS OLDEST POSTMASTER

Colonel David Baker, Aged 94, Had Served the Government Seventy Years

Lieutenant-Colonel David Baker passed away Wednesday at his home in Dundee, Quebec, after an illness lasting only two weeks. Colonel Baker had reached the grand old age of ninety-four years, and for the past seventy years has been a faithful servant of the government in the capacity of postmaster of Dundee, being the oldest postmaster in Canada.

The late Lt.-Col. Baker, of Dundee, Que., was not only the oldest postmaster in the Dominion of Canada, but was also the oldest civil servant in the employ of the government.

He received his appointment from William, Earl of Londsdale, in the year 1844, and, consequently, has held office for 63 years, and up to the last two weeks has attended personally to his duties as postmaster. He succeeded the late Col. Davidson, grandfather of the present Judge Davidson, receiving his appointment from the Imperial government, being second and only other postmaster of Dundee which town was named by Col. Davidson after his native place in Scotland.



LIEUT.-COL. DAVID BAKER.

The mails at that time were carried by stage over corduroy roads, making only one mail a week possible, while at the present time the people enjoy two mails each way daily.

Mr. Baker was born in Cornwall, Ont., in the year 1819, being son of James Baker who was a U. E. Loyalist, and as a young man settled in Dundee and soon sprang into prominence as a barge dealer in lumber, potash and general supplies. He operated large lumber interests in Montreal and Quebec sawing the lumber in his own mills and shipping by means of his own barges and in large rafts to all points in the province.

At this time the only means of getting from Quebec to Montreal was by means of Lachine canal and towing the barges up the rapids by means of horses, the barges were used to freight supplies up to Dundee on the return trip.

He married Margaret Cross, sister of the late Judge Cross, and is survived by two sons and two daughters, Mr. J. R. Baker and Mr. W. A. Baker, both of Montreal, and Mrs. H. T. Jackson and Miss Baker, who both resided with him in Dundee.

He always took an active interest in military matters, and was appointed Lt.-Col. to succeed the late Col. Reid of Huntingdon. He was paymaster during the rebellion of 1837, and during the Fenian Raid took an active part and put up officers at his residence.

He was appointed by the Conservative government as Indian Agent for the reservation of St. Regis, and could converse in Iroquois quite fluently and was appointed a chief.

At an early hour in the morning, when the tribe was assembled, they collected around him and were in difficulty for a name. Suddenly the rising sun appeared over the horizon and they formed a ring and christened him 'Aliquante' or the 'Rising Sun'. His advice was sought on all occasions by these canny redmen and he had a great influence over them.

He held nearly every available office in the community, being Justice of the Peace, Mayor of the town, collector of customs, etc.

His life was an active outdoor one, and he belonged to the good old school. He saw the county develop from a forest to a magnificent farming country, and Montreal grew in his time from a country village to a large city. The most of the old firms with whom he did business have long passed out of existence.

He retained all his faculties to the day of his death and could talk on all the subjects of the day, and took an active interest in all news of the day eagerly awaiting the advent of the daily papers.

He was a personal friend of such men as the late Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Rose, and has passed with him to the great majority.

He was of a generous disposition, keenly interested till the last in the welfare of his friends and acquaintances. In his death the government as well as the community, loses a faithful servant and a good friend.

The end came peacefully after a brief illness of only 10 days, and he had his family with him.

The funeral took place on Friday afternoon at 2 p.m. from his late residence. Large quantities of flowers showed the last token of respect of a large circle of friends.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

Toronto Detectives Arrest Man and Woman Alleged to Have Defrauded Wholesalers

Toronto, May 8.— Charged with conspiracy and fraud, Henry Mishkin (alias Harry Lever), 14 Maud street, and Mrs. Juan Mishkin, rooming at 22 Maud street, were arrested yesterday by Detectives Tipton and Archibald, at the instance of the John Macdonald Company, Wellington street east, and S. F. McKinnon & Company, Wellington and York streets. The police intimated last night that more arrests would follow, and also that additional charges would be preferred against those already in custody.

The police have recovered about $12,000 worth of goods which is alleged to have been secured from the Toronto firms by fraudulent means.

Several firms in Montreal and Hamilton are also believed to have forwarded merchandise to Toronto and Brantford, under conditions similar to that under which they were secured from the local concerns. Last night the police learned that a carload of goods recently shipped to a western city had been intercepted by the authorities before it reached its destination. These goods are supposed to have been shipped by a brother of Mishkin, who could not be found.

The arrests in Toronto were brought about through the arrest at Brantford last week of Mrs. Wiseberg, who conducted a general store there until a few days ago, when she made an assignment of the business. When the assignees began investigating it is said they discovered that merchandise to the value of between $15,000 and $20,000 was missing.

PREPARING FOR CONFERENCE

Church Union Will be the Big Theme Discussed at Methodist Gathering.

Ottawa, May 8.— Some fifty delegates from Montreal and Ottawa places of worship are preparing reports for the annual Montreal Methodist Conference which will meet at Kingston, Ontario, from May 29 to June 5 or 6. The delegates will find that the biggest and most important issue discussed will be Church Union. Practically all of the congregations represented in the Ottawa district, of which the Rev. C. S. Deeprose, of this city is chairman, have voted in favor of Union. The eleven districts will report to the conference, which will mean the gathering together of an opinion from over 200,000 Methodists. One Ottawa Methodist clergyman said to-day: There will likely be important resolutions suggesting what Methodists should do in favor of the favorable vote. Personally, I would be in favor of an amalgamation with certain other denominations in so far as the churches educational institutions are concerned, and as regards our missionary operations, I think I would even go so far as advocating that as regards our Sunday School publications only. However, all that will be discussed.

ABOLISH THE BAR.

'The proposal at Toronto to abolish the bar and other suggestions to put a stop to the treating habit will certainly be fully discussed, and there may be many reports and resolutions regarding them.

'As the marriage question is now before the courts, I think the delegates will likely sidestep that. The Bilingual school question is also likely to be left alone.'

MANY MONTREALLERS AMONG THE SPEAKERS.

There will be many Montrealers among the speakers at the various conferences. Those speakers will include the Revs. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D.; James Smyth, D. T. Cummings, W. J. Wood, W. S. Lennon, T. E. Bourke, Melvin Taylor, James Endicott. Lay delegates:, Messrs. J. S. Eagleson, W. J. Cairns, G. H. Johnston, G. J. Trueman, W. H. Goodwin, J. H. Carson, T. F. Harrison and W. Mix.

There will be at least three pulpit changes directly affecting Ottawa. The Rev. Mr. Edwards moves from the West End Methodist pulpit, and the congregation has invited the Rev. T. Brown of Brockville to take his place.

The Rev. George S. Clendinnen is leaving the Eastern Methodist Church, and the congregation wants the Rev. John Mavety of Bell Street Church, and an ex-chairman of this district, will take his place. There will also be a change in Bell Street pulpit, as Mr. Mavety's fourth year is ended.

Then at points throughout the Ottawa district outside the city, the pastors at these places of worship are leaving as their terms are ended:—At Vars, the Rev. T. J. Vickery; at Riceville, the Rev. J. M. McFarlane; at Richmond, the Rev. T. Meredith; at Diamond, the Rev. R. Street; and at Vankleek Hill, the Rev. F. Tripp.

FLOODS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Bridge Carried Away When Assiniboine River Overflows its Banks

Kamsack, Sask., May 11.—Owing to the continuous rains of the past week the Assiniboine river, half a mile southwest of this place, has overflowed its banks and reached the highest point for some years. Thousands of acres adjacent to the river are completely covered.

The iron bridge across the Assiniboine at Fort Pelly was washed away by the flood and and small culverts on tributaries also. Traffic bridge, west of the town, is standing so far, but is in a precarious position. Citizens turned out and removed the flooring and stringers so as to leave as little surface presented to the water as possible.

Water is over the iron girders and both approaches to the Canadian Northern Railway bridge, which is still intact, but the employees are taking every precaution.

The iron traffic bridge south of the town is fairly safe, but the approaches and the roadway for a mile or either side are completely inundated. All traffic from the south and west is completely cut off. Some of the farmers living on the lower land have had to move their families and stock to higher ground. The river is still rising, but not so rapidly as yesterday. There appears to be considerably more current yesterday, and this may relieve the congestion.

TO MAKE ROUTE SAFE.

Government Increase Subsidy to the Davy Wrecking Plant.

Ottawa, May 8.—In order to further increase the safety of the St. Lawrence route, the government has decided to increase from ten thousand to twenty-five thousand the subsidy given to the Davy wrecking plant at Quebec. An increase for this plant has been contemplated for some time, but it has been hastened by the awakened interest in Marine safety since the recent 'Titanic' disaster.

STRICKEN CHINESE

Grain Found in But Seven Homes Out of Fifty

Conditions utterly indescribable continue to prevail in Central China, and already many have died of starvation. Many more will probably die before assistance can reach them. Horrible as is the story, how much more so would it have been but for the generosity of thousands of Canadians. 'Witness' readers are responding nobly to the appeal, but more money is required. Have you sent your contribution? Mail it to-day while the need is so urgent.

Four men dead of starvation in fifty-five homes visited, only one family in eight with any rice or grain, the rest living on sweet potato leaves, carrot tops, and elm bark, and four months yet to harvest—such is the report of Mr. Earl H. Cressy, who was sent by the Central China Famine Relief Committee to ascertain present conditions in a portion of the famine area. His report in full is as follows:

'It was thought best to investigate as closely as possible a limited area which might be taken as typical, and for this purpose the township of Lu Pi was selected. It is fifty-five li north by east from Tsing Kiang Pu, in the northern part of the Province of Kiangsu.

'The township of Lu Pi extends sixteen li from north to south, is seventeen li from east to west, and thus contains roughly twenty-five English square miles. In it dwell 2,700 families, aggregating 14,000 individuals, so that the population is over 500 to the square mile. This sample famine district contains about one-half of one percent of the total area and population now famine stricken in China.

'Several neighboring villages were examined in each of two widely separated groups, taking every house large or small, in all fiftyfive homes, and there is no reason to believe that they are not representative of the township as a whole.

'The method followed was to assemble the family and count and question them, and then thoroughly to examine every part of the house,—looking into the cooking vessels on the stove to see what was in preparation, and then using an electric flashlight to go through all baskets, jars and boxes where food was likely to be kept. These were all country people who seldom have money on hand, so that the supply of food actually on the premises is a good indication of their condition.

'A straw stack indicates that there has been a crop. I found straw in four yards—one in thirteen. Grain was found in only seven houses out of the fifty-five, and in no place over a peck of it. The food in process of preparation was invariable greens—sweet potato leaves or carrot tops, a thin, acrid smelling mess of the appearance of stagnant water and about as appetizing, only once in a while containing a bit of vegetable or grain. About one out of every three were eating elm bark, which they prepare by reducing it to a fine sawdust and then making it into cakes. Whole rows of trees have been thus stripped of their bark. Of even such sorry food as this only a few have any great amount on hand. After it is gone they will eat the bark of the willow and mulberry, which cause swelling and hasten death. Except for these the country side is absolutely bare.

'Household utensils have also been sold, and in some cases the timbers of a part of the roof—the rest of the house is made of mud and thatch. I found the average holding of land to be twelve mow (about two English acres), the largest fifty mow and the smallest three. Questioning showed that the average crop this year among the families visited was four Chinese bushels per family. Last year's crop was only double this. The cause of famine is lack of drainage, so that the rainfall, which is as great as 16 to 30 inches in two weeks, simply stands, and drowns out the crops.

'Last year, in spite of the fact that in this township the famine relief committee carried 650 families through the season, and the Chinese Government gave 1,800 families enough to last them about a month, 100 persons, at a very conservative estimate, died of starvation, and twenty children and six or eight wives were sold. Children brought from one to three dollars Mexican and wives about ten times as much. The object in such sales was as much to provide for the one sold as to secure food for the seller, and the sale was not always into a life of vice. This year two persons out of every three are certain of death unless help comes from outside, while the cost in suffering is simply incalculable. In the fifty-five homes visited four dead men were found, and many more who were in the last stages.'

The 'Witness' acknowledges gratefully the following subscriptions to its fund to aid the Chinese famine sufferers:—

Previously acknowledged ...	$2,792.89
Mrs. J. H. Cannon, Chesley, Ont.	150.00
B. Y. P. U., Picton, Ont.	3.00
Mrs. John Galt, Picton, Ont.	5.00
Beulah Galt, Picton, Ont.	1.00
Ian Galt, Picton, Ont.	.50
Burns	5.00
S. Avery, Burin, Nfld.	3.00
A. A. M.	2.00
A. Mite, Burlington, N.S.	2.00
R. H. Lathe, Lacolle, Que.	5.00
Elsie Taylor, Keen, Ont.	1.00
Janet McKee, Kinnear Mills, Que.	2.00
Friend, Middle River, C.B.	1.00
E. MacM., Melbourne Ridge, Que.	1.00
Lavina Mills, Megantic, Que.	1.00
N. H. B., Newport, N.S.	2.00
'In His Name,' B.C., N.B.	.25
'Witness' Reader, Wroxeter, Ont.	1.10
M. Edith Brown, Weston, N.S.	2.00
Mrs. John Flynn, Meaford, Ont.	10.00
A. D. Wishart, Arnprior, Ont.	2.00
Reader of the 'Messenger,' Justice, Man.	2.00
'A Friend Willing to Help,' Upper Caverhill, N.B.	2.00
W. C. T. U., Narrows, N.B.	2.00
Robert I. Milling, Napanee, Ont.	2.00
A Christian	20.00
'In as Much,' Bristol, Que.	10.00
'Sympathisers,' Winnipeg, Man.	8.00
Mrs. James Wilson, Drumbo, Ont.	1.00
Lockwood, Sask.	20.00
Jennie Duff MacMillan, Corbetton	2.00
'In His Name,' Twillingate, Nfld.	1.00
J. B., Pierson, Man.	10.00
A. Friend, Arundel	10.00
J. A. G., Ottawa	5.00
Mrs. C. A. Mackay, Riverton, N.S.	1.00
G. W. Woodward, Ayers Cliff, Que.	2.00
'In Sympathy,' Hamilton, Ont.	2.00
Mrs. John McCallum, Ingersoll, Ont.	1.50
Miss Florence McCallum, Ingersoll, Ont.	1.50
Mrs. Geo. Ferrier	1.00
A Friend and Alice Robinson, Mount Mirack	2.00
W.C.T.U., Monklands, Gravel Hill, Ont.	2.00
'In His Name,' Bowmanville, Ont.	2.00
D. MacDonald, Strathcona, Sask.	2.00
Arthur B. Caldwell, New Carlisle	3.00
Mrs. Catherine Henry, Melancthon, Ont.	2.00
M. I. S., Bloomfield	5.00
Mother and Daughter, St. Lawrence, N.S.	1.00
E. T. L.	1.00
Amos R. P. Mitchell, Pugwash, N.S.	10.00
A Friend, West Pugwash, N.S.	2.00
Miss L. M. L., Lakeside, Que.	5.00
A Friend, N.S.	1.00
Mrs. Jas. Anderson, Burnt Thrust, N.B.	2.00
Friend, Wentworth, N.S.	3.00
M. J. P., Montreal	5.00
Nanlyr S. School	5.00
Jno. Tolton, Arkell, Ont.	1.00
W. E. Hargrove	1.00
'Some Little Friends,' W. Monkton, Ont.	.75
B. K. M., Stratford, Ont.	1.00
P. MacA., Vernon, Ont.	2.00
One Who Suffers, London, Ont.	1.00
'In His Name, Park Hill, Ont.	1.00
'Scotch,' Hamilton, Ont.	2.00
Whimina, Hillsover	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. P. W., Richmond, Que.	5.00
Women's Miss. Society, Pine Grove, Ont.	4.60
Robert A. Fell, Galt Ont.	5.00
W. J., Paisley, Ont.	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Tannahill, Carr's Crossing, Que.	5.00
Friend, Montreal	1.00
D. Clark, Chatham, N.B.	2.00
Sister, Victoria, P. E. I.	1.00
W. F. M. S., St. Ann's, Ont.	2.00
J. Magden, Ferndale	5.00
Mrs. T. E. Graves, Mantana, Que.	1.00
Baptist Church, Sussex, N.B.	5.00
Missionary Collection, Red Mountain	2.53
D. W. Pyne, Clementsvale	.25
H. C. Trimper, Clementsvale	.25
Miss Saunders, Clementsvale	.25
Mrs. A. D. Coombs, Clementsvale	.25
Idella M. Dun, Clementsvale	.50
Joshua Rolar, Clementsvale	.15
Mrs. D. M. Wright, Clementsvale	.10
Mrs. J. B. Ritchie, Clementsvale	.20
Friend, Grey Co., Ont.	10.00
Friend, Mono, Ont.	4.00
Rev. N. Waddell, Webbwood, Ont.	2.00
Friend, Newington	.50
'A. and E.,' Radisson, Sask.	1.00
Presbyterian S. S., Ballantrae, Sask.	2.25
M. A. P. S., Toronto	3.00
Peter Ferguson, Warwick	5.00
N. and V., Rockburn	2.00
N. L. A., Shakespeare, Montreal	5.00
P. W. Hakney, Belmore, Ont.	5.00
E. Hakney, Belmore Ont.	1.00
James C. Stevenson, Norwich, Ont.	2.00
Clarence Stevenson, Norwich, Ont.	.25
Ruth and Kathleen Cuthbertsonfi Ingersoll, Ont.	4.00
Baptist S. S., Wingham, Ont.	6.00
Duncan Campbell, Middlemiss, Ont.	5.00
Mrs. Athol V. Peers, Wallace Bay, N.S.	$3.00
L. S. C., Toronto	1.00
F. H. McCullough, Navan, Ont.	3.00
Carman Epworth League, Brighton, Ont.	5.00
Cecil Mac and May Turner, Appleton, Ont.	1.25
Miss A. G. Hall, Cornwall	3.00
The S.S. No. 2 Flos, St. Andrew's Pres. Ch., Hillsdale	10.00
Jacob Price, Hartford, Ont.	.50
Mrs. Vanloon, Hartford, Ont.	.25
Mrs. E. Smith, Hartford, Ont.	.25
Mrs. Hayden, Barrie, Ont.	1.00
D. A. Martin, Eastman, Que	2.00
J. Matheson, Summerstown, Que.	5.00
Readers of the 'Witness,' Murillo, Ont.	2.00
A sympathizer, New Richmond Centre, Ont.	5.00
Miramichi Division, No. 428 (Sons of Temperance), Burnt Church, N.B.	5.00
In memory, Grenville, Que.	5.00
A friend, Grenville, Que.	.50
A sympathizer and lover of the suffering race, Welland	10.00
Wesley Lambert, Courtland P. O.	1.00
The two Misses Lummies, Montreal	1.00
Miss Lizzie Barnes, Paisley, Ont.	1.00
G. H. W. B., Montreal	10.00
J. H. N., Macleod, Alta.	15.00
Sympathizer	1.00
'In as much,' New York	2.00
D. J. Paradis, Ligne, Que.	4.00
J. W. Curran, Covey Hill, Ont.	5.00
'In His Name,' Uhlhoff	5.00
Three little friends, Uhlhoff	1.00
A friend, St. George, N.B.	2.00
Mrs. J. P. Flood, Greenwood, Ont.	2.00
A friend, Owen Sound, Ont.	2.00
K. Adams, Burk's Falls, Ont.	1.00
Wm. Simpson, Onondaga, Ont.	1.00
A class of little boys, Avonton, Ont.	2.00
P. A. Southern, St. Thomas, Ont.	1.00
Allan Douglas, Brucefield, Ont.	5.00
Bogend S.S.	2.10
Rev. A. R. Walsh, Dalrymple, Sask.	1.00
Mrs. Charles Kett, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Mr. Wm. Eldridge, Sr., Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Mr. Wm. Oxby, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Mr. J. W. Kett, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Mr. John Oxby, Sadowa, Sask.	.50
Mr. Chester Kett, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Mr. Arthur Morton, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Mr. James MacIntosh, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Miss Lottie Oxby, Sadowa, Sask.	.50
Mr. Wm. Eldridge, Jr., Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Mr. Fred Montgomery, Sadowa, Sask.	.50
Miss Annie Matheson, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Miss Amy Adams, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Mr. Arthur Hart, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Miss Maggie Oxby, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Mr. David Calderwood, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Miss Viola Eldridge, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Mrs. George Kett, Sadowa, Sask.	1.00
Go Forth League of Sadowa	5.00
Mr. Jas. Graham, Dalrymple	.50
Mr. Thos Turner, Sebright	.25
Mr. J. I. Day, Sebright	.25
Mr. G. Jarrett, Dalrymple	.50
Mr. Geo. Ivory, Dalrymple	.25
Mr. W. I. Day, Sebright	.25
Total to date	$3,428.02

A MOST WELCOME GIFT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Enclosed you will find money order for twenty dollars ($20.00), which I wish used as follows: $15.00 for the Chinese Famine Fund and $5.00 for the Boys' Home in Shawbridge. I am taking the liberty of troubling you with this last subscription because I do not know the name of the proper person to whom to send it, although intensely interested in the Home by the descriptions of it and its work, which I see in the 'Witness' from time to time. Kindly acknowledge the donation to Famine Fund as from I. H. N., Macleod, Alta.

[We have much pleasure in acknowledging this timely gift for the Boys' Farm Home at Shawbridge. The sum will be promptly forwarded to the treasurer, and we would willingly receive and forward any other gifts for the same very worthy cause.—Editor 'Witness.']

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO

STILL ICE-BOUND.

Fort William, Ont., May 7.—The C. P. R. steamer 'Assiniboia,' stuck in the ice outside the harbor at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The ice-breaker 'Whalen' has gone to her assistance.

PREFERENCE TO CANADA.

Ottawa, May 6.—The South African Government has notified Canada that it will admit wire netting and wire for use in enforced concrete from Canada on a 3 percent preferential rebate basis.

EX-M. P. DEAD.

Kingston, Ont., May 7.—The death is reported at Ogdensburg, N. Y. State Hospital of Mr. P. W. Glen, former member of Canadian Parliament, aged 75. He was a prolific newspaper writer.

PREMIER AND Y. M. C. A

Toronto, May 9.—An illuminated address and civic banquet will likely be tendered to Premier Borden when he comes to Toronto on May 13 to lay the corner stone of the new Y.M.C.A. building.

DYNAMITE IN COLLISION.

St. Thomas, May 7.— Wabash express No. 2, on Sunday afternoon ran into the rear end of a fast freight at Thames River, smashing the caboose of the freight, but causing no other damaged, though there was a car of dynamite on the train.

ENLARGING THE PROVINCE.

Ottawa, May 6.— The proclamation extending the boundaries of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, will be issued shortly. All three provinces have passed the necessary legislation, but the official notices have not been received by the Government, except from Manitoba.

SIMCOE FARMER BURNED.

Simcoe, Ont., May 6.—A barn situated on the farm of Emil Sheiburg, three miles west of the town, was burned on Saturday night. Edward Belcher was the only man around, and on trying to get some of the contents out he fell through a trap door into the basement and was overcome by smoke and burned so badly that he died at 3 p.m. to-day. He is survived by a widow and three children.

LICENSES AT GODERICH.

Toronto, May 6.— The report of Mr. Eudo Saunders, K.C., on the license inquiry at Goderich, is not likely to be made public. The Hon. W. J. Hanna, provincial secretary, has received Mr. Saunders' remarks as special commissioner into the charges made against William Patterson, chairman of the Centre Huron License Commission and Alfred Asquith, license inspector by Michael Farr, hotel keeper of Goderich.

GOT LICENSE AFTER ALL.

Picton, Ont., May 7.—After four days with the lid on tight, the Royal Hotel has obtained its license. Following a protest, the provincial inspector came to town, and it is understood he discountenanced the decision of the local board. A special meeting was held. What took place is not given out. The Royal, however, won out, getting the license on a two months' extension to allow present improvements to be fully carried out.

WANT MORE MONEY.

Toronto, May 8.—When the agreement between the Builders' Exchange and the International Union of Lathers expires on June 1, the men will demand four dollars per day, instead of three dollars and a half. This was decided on at a meeting of the union last night in the Labor Temple. For some time past there has been dissatisfaction with the wages but no action could be taken until the old agreement expired.

MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Toronto, May 8.—The foundation of a scholarship in English at the University of Toronto in memory of the centenary of Robert Browning's birthday was inaugurated at a well attended meeting in the Physics building last evening. The meeting was arranged by a number of admirers of the poet, among whom were Prof. Alexander, Mr. Frank Beer and Sir Edmund Walker, yesterday being the poet's birthday.

POSTAL APPOINTMENT.

Kingston, May 7.—Charles G. Shannon, for twenty-three years a member of the post office staff and at present head of the money order department, has been appointed deputy postmaster, a position vacant for eight years, since John L. Renton was transferred to Winnipeg. The Liberal government failed to fill the vacancy, the Postmaster-General deciding that a deputy was not necessary. Mr. Shannon's appointment is to date from April 1, and the salary will be $1,600.

KINGSTON MAN'S DEATH.

Kingston, May 7.— The remains of the late Norman F. Fraser, manager of the Northern Crown Bank at Hawley, Sask., are en route to Kingston, for burial. He died suddenly on Sunday of heart failure. He was born in Kingston forty-five years ago, a son of the late John Fraser, local registrar of the High Court. His widow, formerly Miss Innes, of this city and one son, survive. The late Mr. Fraser was a cousin of Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C., Toronto, and a brother-in-law of John C. Innes, of Toronto. His mother and two sisters reside in Kingston.

WEDDING SEQUEL.

Brockville, May 7.—George Cardiff, 19 years old, was taken into custody yesterday on a charge of perjury, a warrant being sworn out by Chief Burke. On Feb. 16 Cardiff came here from Elizabethtown with Geraldine Lucas, a 16 year old girl. They were anxious to be married, and in taking out the license Cardiff, it is alleged, swore that the girl was of the legal age of eighteen years. The girl had previously been arrested at the instance of her mother who alleged disorderly conduct. The marriage ceremony was conducted by a local Methodist clergyman.

BRANTFORD LOSES MINISTERS.

At the final Easter meeting of the Brantford Ministerial Alliance held on Tuesday, many highly complimentary references were made to the excellent work and the good services rendered by the Rev. Dr. Allan, the Rev. Dr. Scott and the Rev. T. J. Mansell, who are respectively retiring from Brantford to take up work in Virginia, Victoria, B. C., and Peterborough, Ont. At the luncheon later given to Dr. Allan, Dr. Scott and Mr. Mansell, by the ministers of the Wicks and Brittan Co., and over which Dean Wright presided, several speakers bore appreciative testimony to the splendid Christian, scholarly and energetic work in Brantford and in other fields of the three retiring Brantford ministers.

QUEBEC

LOCAL OPTION VOTE.

Knowlton, May 10.—The local option vote in Knowlton will take place on May 21st.

PROVINCIAL GOVT. GRANT.

Danville, May 8.—The secretary-treasurer of the Danville Union Agricultural Society has received a cheque from the Department of Agriculture at Quebec, through the local member, the Hon. P. S. G. MacKenzie, amounting to $300 and a promise of $550 more to be received after July 1st next.

QUEBEC HARBOR ELEVATOR.

Quebec, May 8.—The Quebec Harbor Commission has decided on building a one million bushel capacity concrete and steel structure, with links that could be extended and developed into an elevator capable of storing two million bushels of grain, together with the construction of two new piers to be built in addition to the Louise embankment.

FISHING AT CHATEAUGUAY.

Fishing is a costly game at Chateauguay. Louis Lalumiere, senior; Louis Lalumiere, junior, Joseph and Louis Allard, each parted with $5 on Thursday when they appeared before a Chateauguay justice of the peace, charged with not fishing. In addition they were assessed the costs of the case and ten nets, valued at over $200 were confiscated. The arrests were made by Chief Game Warden W. H. Griffiths and Warden O. Norman.

HIS 102ND. BIRTHDAY.

Adderley, Megantic County, May 10. —Mr. Peter Hamilton, of this place, celebrated his 102nd birthday recently, and received the congratulations of his many friends. Mr. Hamilton is still hale and hearty, and still retains all his faculties. His memory is good and he can recount many interesting stories of the long ago. He has been for many years a highly respected citizen of this section. He came from Scotland over eighty years ago.

WON'T PAY FINE.

Quebec, May 8.—Adjutant McCrae, who has been condemned to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs for having held an open-air meeting under the auspices of the Salvation Army, has resolved not to pay the fine. He will allow the civic authorities to send him to prison. Interesting developments are expected. There have been protests in the public press and it is more than likely that the right of the city to prevent open air meetings will be challenged.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

Candidates have been nominated in all seats in Quebec by both Liberals and Conservatives in the provincial elections which take place to-morrow (May 15), and there are keen fights in many of the constituences. The general opinion prevailing is that the Gouin government will be returned by a substantial majority. While admitting that the Opposition with its present small following, may gain a number of seats few persons are to be found that will predict a change of government.

IMPOSED A TAX.

Coaticook, May 8.—The Coaticook Council is getting after the insurance companies, especially those which belong to the Underwriters' Association. The Council has recently imposed a tax of $15 upon all insurance companies doing business in the town. It did this same thing a couple of years ago, but upon the threat of the Underwriters' Association to put on a surtax, the by-law was not enforced and was eventually amended. The present Council feels that the insurance companies should not be excepted from paying taxes when other similar corporations are compelled to do so. The tax has therefore been put back again and the companies must pay.

EARLY FISHING SEASON.

Quebec, May 10.—Reports from the different fish and game clubs in the Quebec and Lake St. John district are to the effect that the ice has left all the smaller lakes, and with the exception of Lake Edward, Batiscan, Kisskissink and Lake St. John, the fishermen are already busy. Many members of the Laurentide, Jacques Cartier, Stadacona and other clubs have left for their preserves. Mr. Cantin and party have returned from fishing the Railway Club limits at the Summit, where they had exceptional fine fishing for so early in the season. Members of American fishing cubs are expected to reach here next week. This is the earliest opening of the fishing season in a number of years.

ORGAN INSTALLED.

Quebec, May 9.— The inauguration of the grand Casavant organ, installed in the Roman Catholic Church at Beauport, was held last evening. The immense building was crowded to the doors, and among the invited guests from Quebec were organists of the city churches, Protestant and Catholic, and others. Mr. Henri Gagnon, the distinguished pupil of Gigout and Widor, presided at the organ, and was also assisted by his father, Mr. Gustave Gagnon, of the Basilica. Among the special selections were Dubois' 'Fiat Lux'; Boellmann's 'Carillon'; Widor's 'Cantabile'; Franck's 'Choral'; Wolstenholm's 'Answer,' and Widor's 'Allegro of the 5th Symphony.' Vocal solos were rendered by Miles. M. L. Caonete, M. A. Godbout and Gouin, and by Mr. Occellier. Mr. F. X. Choulnard assisted in two violin obligatos.

NEW BRUNSWICK

PLAYED WITH POWDER.

Plaster Rock, N.B., May 8.—As a result of an explosion of a 25-pound can of blasting powder, with which they were playing, Stanley Turnbull, aged 16, and Clarence Turnbull, aged 14, sons of Walter Turnbull, of Wapaske, were terribly injured yesterday.

C. P. R. FIRST AID CORPS.

C. P. R. Ambulance classes are being organized on the Atlantic division for spring work, and will commence about the fifteenth of this month at St. John, West St. John, McAdam, Brownville, Aroostook Junction and Woodstock. This is only another extension of the excellent work that has been done by the C. P. R. First Aid Corp since it was first introduced many years ago, and it is growing in popularity every day. The inauguration of these classes will doubtless see further aspirants for the much coveted shields presented by the company for the best teams along the C. P. R. system.

LOST WITH THE 'TITANIC.'

St. John, May 8.—It developed today at a meeting of the St. John Commissioners that seven City of St. John bonds, par value $500 each, were lost with the 'Titanic.' They were being sent across by the Bank of Montreal in London. The Commission will arrange to indemnify the owners.

MONCTON TO BOSTON.

Moncton, May 9.—The test of telephoning from Moncton to Boston recently was a success, the conversation being plainly heard at both ends of the line. Improved service by the New Brunswick Telephone Company has brought this about, as previous attempts were not satisfactory. The distance is about 600 miles.

NEGRO SETTLERS ARRIVE.

St. John, N.B., May 8. — The Parrsboro schooner 'Yolando,' 72 tons register, Capt. Hassel, arrived last night from Sable Island, Dutch West Indies, with thirty-eight passengers. They are all colored persons, and, with the exception of one woman, all are young men. The master states they are a good class of people. It is their intention to settle in Canada. Several of them, it is thought, will go to Sydney.

HEIR TO EARLDOM NOW.

St. John, N.B., May 3.—A report to the effect that Major the Hon. Manas Ashburnham, of Fredericton, has become next heir to the British Earldom of Ashburnham by the death of his brother John, is confirmed by Major Ashburnham. The latter has been living in Fredericton for some years, and married the daughter of Mr. W. H. Anderson, of that city. The family is one of the oldest in the British peerage.

DID $4,000 DAMAGE.

Fredericton, N.B., May 8.—Fire in the two and a half story building on Queen street, next the Queen Hotel, did damage amounting to about $4,000. The upper part of the house was occupied by the Fredericton Club, G. Adams, undertaker. The part of the Queen Hotel next to the building suffered from water. The burned building was owned by J. J. McCaffrey, proprietor of the Queen Hotel. The damage is practically covered by insurance.

SUNDAY I. C. R. TRAINS.

St. John, N.B., May 10.—The Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways, before leaving for Moncton and Nova Scotia, to continue his inspection of the Intercolonial, was asked if it was the intention to put a Sunday train on the Intercolonial. He said, 'Yes, on the main line, between Halifax and Montreal.' He added, 'I suppose some of the people down here will be giving me the very dickens about it. Well, I don't see anything for it but to put on a Sunday train. The passenger traffic is increasing, and I think it is up to the I. C. R. to provide more trains.' He said it had not been decided as to a Sunday train to St. John.

GOING TO JAPAN.

Moncton, May 13.—The Rev. Geo. S. Patterson, B.D., is here on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Patterson, Bonaccord street. Mr. Patterson recently graduated from Victoria College, Toronto, being first, and winning the Sanford Gold Medal for general proficiency in the whole B.D. course. He also won the Cox bursary in New Testament theology. Mr. Patterson will remain here until July, when he returns to Toronto to make preparations for going to Japan. He will spend two years in Tokio, studying the language of the country, after which he will engage in missionary work under the auspices of the Methodist Church in Japan, which has its new organization.

NOVA SCOTIA

SOLDIER AND FINANCIER.

Windsor, N.S., May 10. — Col. Sir Henry Pellatt, C.V.O., received the degree of D.C.L. honoris causa yesterday afternoon from the University of King's College, Windsor, N.S., one of the oldest universities of Canada.

JUDGE LONGLEY BETTER.

Halifax, May 11.—The 'Herald' says: The many friends of Mrs. Longley will be glad to see her back again in Halifax. She arrived home last week, but Judge Longley intends remaining in the sunny South for a while longer. His health is greatly improved.

TRAINING SHIP AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, May 11.—H. M. training ship 'Cornwall' arrived from Bermuda yesterday. The 'Cornwall' left England on January 18th, and has been cruising in the West Indies since then. She will remain in port for about two weeks, when a two weeks' visit will be made to Charlottetown, and she may then go to Quebec.

BLOWN OUT TO SEA.

Antigonish, N.S., May 11.—Some fishermen of Cape George found a boat which had drifted ashore, containing the dead body of a man, aged about fifty years. The body is supposed to be that of James Robertson, of Kingsboro, who left Souris, on Thursday morning, in a dory loaded with supplies. While returning home, seven miles away, about nightfall, he was seen off Little Harbor, but not since. It is thought he was blown out to sea by the gales and perished from exposure.

I. C. R. VETERAN DEAD.

Truro, May 11.—Ex-conductor Frederick A. Davison, one of the best known of I. R. C. veterans, died at his residence, Duke street, yesterday afternoon. His death came as a shock to the whole community in which this fine old gentleman had lived and moved for so many years. Deceased was 63 years old, and entered the service of the I. R. C. in 1872, and thus on New Year's day had been forty years in the service. For 14 years he was a famous figure as conductor of the milk train, and was as well known in Halifax railway circles as in his own town. In 1911, just a year ago this date he was superannuated and on Christmas day he became ill and has since been confined to his bed.

BABY VICTIM IDENTIFIED.

Halifax, N.S., May 9.—The officials at the morgue believe they have identified the two-year-old baby, the only child victim of the 'Titanic' disaster picked up by the searching steamers. From a photograph received here yesterday, the body of one of the victims was identified as that of a Mrs. Paulsen, and she is believed to be the mother of the boy. There was a marked resemblance between the woman and the boy, and even before the photograph was received it was thought that she was the baby's mother. Mrs. Paulsen and her four children were passengers on the 'Titanic,' and all perished. They were on their way to Chicago to join the husband and father, who is employed in that city. The body of the woman was interred at Fairview yesterday in a grave adjoining that of the little boy.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

PIONEER BUILDER.

Calgary, Alta., May 6.—Felix A. McHugh, a millionnaire, who built one of the first structures in Calgary, died today, aged 61 years. He made a fortune in railway contracting.

BRIDGE CONTRACT LET.

Winnipeg, Man., May 6.— The contract for the bridge at St. Andrews locks has been awarded by the Dominion Government to the Brown Construction Company, Limited, of Winnipeg.

EVERY RIDING CONTESTED.

Calgary, May 8.—Every one of the bye-elections to be held on May 27 will be contested by the Conservatives, according to the statement of Mr. P. Michener, leader of the party in this province.

SURVEY BEGINS.

Prince Albert Sask., May 7.—Work was commenced to-day on the survey for the C. N. R. Hudson Bay railway from this city. Mr. P. H. Canty, engineer in charge of the survey, has looked over the first forty miles of country northeast of this city.

BUILDING A BRANCH.

The C. P. R. is building a branch line east from Lethbridge, Alta., and one south from Suffield, through the irrigation lands in the south, and efforts are to be made to have the company extend as far as Kipp in order to assist settlers in that vicinity who have been raising large crops for some time.

SEIZED FISH.

Selkirk, Man., May 7.—Capt. Howell, Dominion fisheries inspector for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the North-West Territories, seized over a ton of out of season fish, following the consignment to Winnipeg, and David Gold pleaded guilty to trafficking in the contraband and was fined $25 and costs by Police Magistrate Langton.

STUFFED VOTERS' LISTS.

Regina, Sask., May 8.—Warrants have been sworn out against H. R. Woods, a political worker, charging seven cases of perjury, and the police are making an effort to locate the man. Woods swore on the names of 13 fictitious persons, and sheriffs and officers have failed to locate them. Woods cannot be found, and it is also believed his name is assumed.

BIG SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Edmonton, May 9.—Alberta College has purchased 240 acres of land about three miles east of the centre of Edmonton, on which they propose establishing a college, which will care not only for the training of the boy who wishes to enter professional life, but also the boy who wishes to devote his energies to some form of industrial life.

MOOSE JAW HAS BALANCE.

Moose Jaw May 9.—The annual statement of accounts of the Moose Jaw City Council for the year ending Dec. 31 1911, has just been prepared, and it contains much interesting information. The total indebtedness of the city at that time was $3,365,193, while the assets amounted to $4,755,227, which shows a balance to the city's credit of $1,390,033. The general revenue account shows a deficit for the year of $11,306, on a total expenditure of $222,002.

ELEVATORS BURNED.

Brandon, Man., May 10.—This morning the Maple Leaf Milling Company's two elevators were burned. Their respective capacities were 20,000 and 50,000 bushels. The latter was completed last fall to replace one which was destroyed by fire in January of last year. The heat of the flames was so intense that at one time the C.P.R. freight sheds, directly east of the elevators, were in danger, while the G. N. R. sheds, 100 yards south, had to be flooded by several streams.

AVIATOR AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Man., May 11. — While making a flight at the aviation meet at River Park yesterday afternoon 'Fat' Tyckell, of Grand Forks, N.D., fell fifty feet when his machine turned turtle and crashed to the ground. Tyckell landed on the earth with the machine on top of him. When the wrecked Curtiss biplane was removed Tyckell was found to have escaped with a few scratches. Tyckell and McGoey, also of Grand Forks, will attempt to make flights to-day in a Farman machine.

BRAVE AMERICAN.

Viking, Alta., May 10.—In saving the life of W. Kirkpatrick, a neighbor who had fallen into a 42 foot well, in which there was considerable gas, Frank Dayton, a young farmer who came here from eastern Minnesota a year ago, plunged to his death before the eyes of his young wife. Dayton went to the bottom of the well to rescue Kirkpatrick, and Mrs. Dayton pulled the latter up to safety. Dayton then stepped into the noose on the end of the rope and was hauled to within a few feet of the top of the well, when apparently overcome by gas, he dropped back to the bottom being instantly killed.

SEEDING IN THE WEST.

Winnipeg, Man., May 8.—Seventy percent of the Spring wheat seeding is finished in Manitoba, and 85 percent in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Acreage seeded to the prime cereal will show an increase of 35 percent in Saskatchewan and 15 percent in Alberta, but there will be no increase in Manitoba, though more coarse grains will be sown. Recent heavy rains have done a lot of good throughout the country though they have checked seeding operations. Mr. Matheson considers the season yet early, and looks to the conclusion of wheat seeding by May 20. Farmers last year seeded up to the middle of June.

CALGARY AND McGILL.

Calgary, Alta., May 10.—Final arrangements are being made with regard to the affiliation of the University of Calgary with McGill University, and it is probable that the whole matter will be settled in a few days. Dean Braithwaite received a letter from Dean Nicholson, of McGill, on Friday in reference to the matter. The Dean of McGill gave more prominence to the matter of the quality of the staff than to the other phases of the question. But the men who are being secured by the University of Calgary are the best they can find, so Dean Braithwaite thinks the McGill faculty will be wholly satisfied on that point. The curriculum of Calgary University will be so arranged that the students will be given the same standing as those in McGill.

IMPORTANT CONVENTION.

Moose Jaw, May 10.—One of the most important conventions to be held in Western Canada this year, and second only to the Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge, is the meeting of the Western Canada Associated Boards of Trade, which will be held in Moose Jaw on June 5 and 6. The convention will include all the boards of trade affiliated with the association in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta, and Ontario west of Port Arthur; it is also expected that British Columbia will be admitted into the association this year. The convention was held last year at Lethbridge and in Brandon in 1910, and in 1909 in Saskatoon. The objects of the association are to assist the individual boards in all matters of importance which may have to do with commercial and industrial development of the Western Provinces.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ECHO OF KLONDYKE.

Vancouver, B. C., May 6.— Charles Constantine, superintendent of the Mounted Police in early Klondyke days, died yesterday at Long Beach.

WON'T STRIKE

Hazleton, B.C., May 6.—Present indications from the best informatin obtainable here is that the I. W. W. has found it impossible to bring on a strike on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad.

STOLE $12,000.

Vancouver, B.C., May 8.—Three bank clerks, one in the Imperial and two in the Merchants Bank, are under arrest for embezzlement. The confessed amount of their stealings was $12,000. Their ages are 20, 21 and 24. They said they lost the money in a Chinese gambling joint.

VICTORIA IS GROWING.

Victoria, May 8.—The new city directory gives Greater Victoria a population of 55,959. This estimate takes in Esquimalt, Oak Bay, Saanich and other districts adjacent to the city. These figures do not include the Orientals. If these be added the population of Greater Victoria is found to be in the neighborhood of 65,000.

WATERPROOF ROADS.

Nelson, B.C., May 7.—Interviewed here, the Hon. Mr. Thomas Taylor said: 'A system of waterproofing provincial roads to perform the dual service of rendering them more lasting and of obviating the dust nuisance will this year be carried out by the provincial public works department.' Mr. Taylor explained that the waterproofing plan made the highways almost imperivous to moisture and also gave a harder surface with the result that the roads were given a much longer life. Hot oil is the process used.

SEEK GOVERNMENT AUDIT.

South Vancouver, May 8.—Contending that the action of the municipal council in securing an audit of the municipal books is being unnecessarily delayed and as the council was about to put a money bylaw for $275,000 before the people, ratepayers in South Vancouver are circulating a petition for a government audit, which they will send direct to the Attorney-General. Volunteers have offered to carry the petition, which asks for an audit not only of the school board accounts, but also of the council's books for the past eight or ten years, to every portion of the municipality for signatures.

DEATH OF PIONEER.

Chilliwack, May 6.—Robert Carner, one of the first settlers in the province, died at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. S. E. Cromety, at the age of 80 years and four months. The late Robert Carner moved from the State of Kansas to British Columbia at the time of the gold rush of 1858. In the year '69 he built the first store in Chilliwack. At that time Chilliwack was at the present Beaver Landing. With the late William Nelmes he was a contractor on the construction of the C. P. R. grade, building the section between Nicomen and Harrison Mills.

FINANCING THE DOUKHOBORS.

Grand Forks, B.C., May 9.—That English capitalists have been and are financing the purchase of choice tracts of land in the Kettle Valley for the Doukhobor colony, who are to have free use of the land for a period of ten years, during which time they are to properly cultivate and plant a certain percentage of the property to orchard, and that at the expiration of the ten years the land will revert back to the English syndicate, who will have it sub-divided into tenacre tracts for selling purposes, the Doukhobors making their exit to other parts of the globe, is the statement made this week by a man usually well informed in matters pertaining to the Russian invaders.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Vancouver, May 8.—In the report on statistics and finances the Presbyterian synod gave the number of Presbyteries in the province as four, with a total of 136 ministers, 43 in sustained charges, 18 in augmented charges, 18 in missionary fields, 16 without pastoral charges and 41 on the appendix rolls of the presbyteries. The aggregate of families was 8,132, an increase of 1,027 over the previous year. The number of families in each presbytery was: Kootenay, 1,082; Kamloops, 1,213; Westminister, 4,741; Victoria, 1,260. The communicants on the roll in December 31, 1911, was 11,485. The number reported as in self-sustaining Sunday schools and Bible classes was 12,726, an average of a little more than one and a half of the 8,132 families.

IMPERIAL UNITY.

Vancouver, B.C., May 7.—Hindoos of Vancouver have gone over the head of the Dominion Government and have petitioned the Secretary of State for India to set aside the order recently passed by Ottawa for the deportation of two Hindoo women and their children, who have been held by the authorities to be illegally remaining in Canada. This action was taken at a mass meeting of Sikhs. This is how they put the matter in a cable dispatched to the Secretary of State for India, London, yesterday afternoon: 'Kahls Dewan and United India League, Vancouver, implore your office to stop deportation order by the Dominion Government of the Sikh ladies and their children under wrong interpretation of the immigration laws. This is a gross breach of Imperial unity by an attack on the Sikh homes.'

MONTREAL

TO FIGHT EVIL TRAFFIC.

Mayor Lavallee received a letter from Lord Aberdeen, Dublin Castle, Ireland, May 6, advising His Worship of the visit of a representative of the National Vigilance League to Montreal and other centres in Canada. This league labors for the suppression of the white slave traffic.

MISSIONARY BUSY.

The Rev. J. D. McEwen, the missionary from Brazil who is now in Montreal, addressed meetings last week in Point St. Charles, Calvary and Westmount Congregational Churches, as well as in the American First Presbyterian and St. Paul's churches. On Sunday he spoke at Maxwell, Moore's Creek and Avonmore.

WAGGON SANK.

Sherbrooke street was the scene of another traffic difficulty Wednesday noon, when a huge steam waggon belonging to a contracting firm sank until the body of the vehicle rested on the ground. The trouble occurred just west of University street, and it required several hours hard work to get the waggon on solid ground again.

FOUND BABE'S BODY.

A corporation workman discovered the nude body of a two-weeks'-old boy in the yard off Olier street Friday. The body was wrapped in newspaper and no marks of violence were found on it. It is supposed that some person too poor to provide a burial took this means of disposing of the body.

INSPECTING MILKMEN.

The order has gone out from the Food Inspection Department that no milkmen are to receive licenses till their premises are to pass inspection by the city's inspectors. The city is holding back twenty-five or thirty licenses pending the making of improvements, and Dr. Hood, chief food inspector, said that he was receiving visits from many milkmen to comply with the law. Promises are not accepted, the dealer must pass inspection.

TWENTY-FIVE BRIDES.

Twenty-five young women arrived on the 'Lake Champlain' from Liverpool Wednesday morning. They were brides-to-be, and had come on to join their future husbands in the West. Although they had not known each other before the voyage started, it was not long before they became acquainted, and as they were bound on the same mission, soon became the best of friends, and it is hard to say, whether they or their future husbands enjoyed their last few days of single life the most.

CITY WILL DEPORT LEPER.

Dr. Louis Laberge, Chief Medical Health Officer, reported to the Board of Control Friday that Chin Tong, a Chinamah, was afflicted with dry leprosy, and it was decided to deport him to Canton, China, on May 16. In the meantime, the man will be isolated somewhere till then. It was at first proposed to remove him to a leper colony in Nova Scotia, but his friends said that he would commit suicide if this was done. So he will be sent home with a carload of other Chinamen next week.

IS HE AN UNDESIRABLE?

When Max Kuropkin arrived here from the United States bringing with him his wife and two children he was promptly seized by the immigration authorities of the Dominion at the instigation of the Commissioner of Immigration and ordered deported to Russia from which country he originally came. Kuropkin, however, objected to this summary treatment, and a writ of habeas corpus was applied for by Messrs. Weinfield and Ledlex acting on his behalf. This was granted by Mr. Justice Charbonneau, sitting in the Practce Court on Friday and the case will be argued at length.

STRIKING BAKERS ARRESTED.

A strike of the Jewish bakers in this city has assumed such serious proportions that ten of the striking bakers were arrested and arraigned in the Arraignment Court Friday, charged with assault and intimidation. Their arrest was brought about by Louis Jacobs, master baker of the Dominion Bakery Company, 53 Dorchester Street, who alleges he was assaulted by the men. He appeared in Court with his head banaged, and appeared to have had a rough time of it. Louis Diner and his wife, Abdalia, made similar charges. Judge Lanctot held the ten men in $200 bail for their appearance on the 17th.

KILLED BY TRAIN.

With a partly emptied gin bottle between them the dead body of D. Horan, a foreman of the Standard Construction Company, and a drunken companion named Karlsen were found lying beside the C. P. R. tracks at St. Anne de Bellevue Tuesday morning. Horan's injuries consisted of a fractured skull, a cut face and an injured shoulder. On Monday, it is reported, that Horan had been drinking a good deal and in the afternoon he had trouble with the gang of Poles and Italians who were under him. There was a fight and Horan had been threatened that if he came back he would be killed. He then went to the village and spent the rest of the day and part of the evening drinking. Later Horan and Karlsen started down the tracks with a bottle of gin to keep them company.

NO TRACE OF MISSING LADY.

All efforts to obtain a trace of Miss Mabel Bickerdike, who disappeared from her brother's home at Cartierville on Wednesday morning, have been unavailing. The neighborhood has been scoured by search parties, while others have dragged the river bed and exploded dynamite charges, with no results. A favorite walk of Miss Bickerdike was along the river bank, and it is supposed that on Wednesday she approached too closely the edge of the bank, which was slippery from the recent rains, and fell in. The river was swollen, and there was a strong current which would have made it difficult for even a good swimmer to reach safety. Others think that Miss Bickerdike may have wandered into the woods near by and lost her way. The search will be continued both on the river and throughout the surrounding country.

TO RELEASE M'CRAE

Kingston, May 7.—Farquhar McRae, the Glengarry County ex-reeve, who is serving a life sentence in the penitentiary for manslaughter, is not likely to live very long, and a petition will be circulated asking that he be released. The recent death of his brother has told upon the aged prisoner.

TIGHTEN THE MORAL LAWS

Toronto Roused Over Law's Failure in Dastardly Elopement Case

Toronto, May 7.—The failure of the law to reach the case of A. D. Richards, in whose company Annie Hailes, an employee, went to Detroit, where she ended her life in remorse, has aroused deep feeling among many people in Toronto, and efforts have been made to learn whether some sort of punishment cannot be found.

When interviewed concerning the case, Mr. J. R. Cartwright, K.C., the Deputy Attorney-General, stated that it had been drawn to the attention of the department. 'What the city police say, however,' he commented, 'is unfortunately only too true.' It would appear that it is permisible under the present Canadian law for a married man to elope with a girl over eighteen years of age, without fear of incurring a penalty for so doing, always provided the deserted wife cannot show that she is left in destitute circumstances, or has been endangered in health. The law, of course, is a federal one.

Sir James Whitney, when seen, said that his attention had not been directed officially to the case, but that he had read of it. He thought that a young country like Canada could not err in availing herself of every opportunity to protect her citizenhood by tightening the strictness of her laws on morality. 'In the State of New York such a condition as this could not occur,' said he. 'The married man who deserts his wife and elopes with another woman is subject to a term of imprisonment. It would do no harm to consider if our Canadian laws could not be improved in this respect.'

It is learned that representations may be made to the provincial authorities by friends of the family of the dead girl with a view to having Richards apprehended on certain grounds covered by existing laws.

USED RIFLE IN SELF-DEFENCE

Coroner's Jury Returned Above Verdict in Minden Shooting Case

Minden, Ont., May 7.—After an hour's deliberation the jury here last night at the final sitting of the inquest into the shooting of Lew Porter on Thursday evening, April 25, brought in verdict to the effect that Porter died from wounds caused by gunshots fired from a rifle in the hands of Arthur A. Ellis, in self-defence, according to Ellis's own confession last Friday. Two hundred persons attended last night's sitting, conducted by Coroner O. A. Pogue, and seventeen witnesses were examined. Four testified that Porter was a good shot with a rifle, and then told of the search and finding of Porter's body on Sunday, April 28.

GRADUATES REUNION

McGill University Arranging for Great Gathering Next Year.

At a meeting of the committee which has in hand the preliminary work for the great reunion of graduates of all the faculties of McGill University, which it is planned to hold in the spring or early summer of next year, the secretary, Professor Evans, presented a report on what has already been accomplished.

The University has over five thousand graduates, scattered over all the world, and the addresses for about 85 percent of them are known. Circulars telling of recent interesting happenings in the University, and of the contemplated reunion have been sent out to these graduates, with return cards, and the latter are now being steadily received by the secretary, and from them the addresses and other necessary information concerning the graduates are being verified and properly recorded. Lists of those for whom no addresses are known will be sent out during the summer, and it is hoped that in the autumn a fairly complete register of graduates may be published and copies distributed to all the graduates. As showing that much interest has already been aroused, it may be mentioned that a number of enthusiastic letters have been received by the secretary, a liberal donation has been given by the Montreal Graduates' Society, and a cheque has also been given by this year's graduating class in Arts.

Some of the Applied Science graduates are also purchasing an addressing machine, which will be placed at the disposal of the Reunion Committee.

LEGACY TO HOSPITAL

Emergency Building of New Toronto General Will Now Be Second to None.

Toronto, May 7.—Another legacy, amounting to $95,000 goes to the emergency building of the new Toronto General Hospital by the will of Miss Agnes Shields, which was filed for probate in the Surrogate Court yesterday. The significance of this is that Toronto will have an emergency hospital that will be second to none on this continent, one of the leading features being electric ambulances. The ambulance system here has been anything but up to date, the only motor conveyances being owned by private companies, whose charges are rather prohibitive to persons in meagre circumstances. Special provision has been made in the will for this feature and the funds will be available in such a manner as to assure the maintenance of these vehicles for many years to come.

Under the will of the late Jane Shields, sister of the lady whose will has just been filed, the Shields emergency hospital was built at a cost of approximately $75,000, making a total legacy of $170,000 from the sisters towards the institution, as a memorial to their deceased brother, John Shields.

Miss Agnes Shields leaves an estate of over $110,000, all of which, with the exception of small legacies, amounting to $15,000, goes to the hospital.

CLEVELAND EXPLOSION.

Cleveland, O., May 9.—Fifteen men reported killed in an explosion at the Central Furnace of the American Steel & Wire Company here this morning.

AGRICULTURAL.

ENTHUSIASM A BIG FACTOR

In Making the Successful Dairyman—Needs Years of Hustling

Mr. S. B. Eason, writing in 'The Farmers' Guide' on the general subject of dairying, says:

'Enthusiasm is a great educator. A dairyman, writing of his success, writes enthusiastically, but his experience can not be used profitably unless we get the fever. Therefore, if we ever expect to own a profitable herd of dairy cows, it is necessary that we should know some of the underlying principles of breeding and selection. If we are enthusiastic, we will ready all the dairy literature we can get, and feel like the thrifty calf after his frugal meal; hungry for more. Where we find one successful dairyman we can count many more not far off, and their enthusiasm increases in proportion. Isn't this true in other branches of farm life?

'There are whole counties in some of our dairy states devoted almost exclusively to dairying, which are no better fitted for dairying than many counties in Indiana not having even one small creamery. Grass land used to be considered the all-important necessity to successful cow keepers, but the advent of the silo has revolutionized the feed problem to such an extent that now two cows are kept where one was kept before.

'Look at some of our sister states which enjoy the distinction of the name 'dairy states'—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and Iowa—adding millions to their wealth from the sale of butter, milk and cheese, and at the same time are adding fertility to the soil. It is a fact that dairying removes the least fertility of any product of the farm. In other words, dairymen grow richer in money and their farms grow stronger in productive capacity. It seems strange that Indiana, situated as she is, is a centre of commercial activity, with her numerous manufacturing towns and shipping facilities, that she should not become the greatest dairy centre in the Union.

'Dairying is not a business for a few months; its success depends upon years of active hustling. If success rewarded the first effort, there would be many times the present number of dairymen. It is not necessary to waste several years trying to learn whether Holsteins are better than Jerseys or vice versa. If you have a preference as far as size or color goes, act upon it at once; you will not be sorry. It is like an agent for a separator who once said: 'No matter which separator you buy, you will like it; they all do good work.''

'The confines of this article will not allow a detailed description of what constitutes good care of dairy cows. You know that ice water is not conducive to profitable dairying; you know that a balanced ration produces the maximum of profits at the minimum of cost; you know that filthy stables mean filthy cows, reduced to its lowest terms, equals filthy butter or loss. If you don't know these things and many more requisites of cow lore, get busy; post yourself. Your experiment station will send you bulletins covering the questions, if you ask.

'Consider, for a moment, the success attained by the Rev. Dietrich, of Pennsylvania, who claims that by putting into practice the advanced ideas of dairying he made it possible to keep twenty-five cows on fourteen acres of land. Another dairyman reported in "Hoard's Dairyman" that his success dates from the purchase of a registered cow, which has produced and reproduced, until now, he has twenty-five cows, all daughters and granddaughters of this one cow. He further states that his income from cream and young stock sold amounts to over $100 per cow per year. Are there any grain farmers in the state who could not overcome their prejudice to dairying if they were sure that they might reach any such results as these?

'I have known men to breed Jerseys and Holsteins together, expecting in their progeny to strike the happy medium of Jersey quality and Holstein quantity. That is almost as ridiculous as the dual purpose fad we often hear preached. There are exceptions to all rules, however, and I have known cows of the scrub order of breeding showing marked ability as dairy animals. It is not of the exceptions that I wish to call attention; it is the main line of dairy performers. Don't be contented with the side track prosperity. Don't use an inferior bull at any price. The best are none too good. Save the heifer calves from the best cows. Get a Babcock tester, weight the milk and test at least once a month, taking a fair sample of each milking for three days, which will approximate the test for the month. At the end of the year, if you have any boarders, you will know it.'

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN ALBERTA

The sheep industry of Alberta, as a ranching proposition, is, for the want of pasture, rapidly on the decline. The areas formerly set apart for sheep leases, though among the poorest of our grazing lands, are being invaded by the homesteader, and the flockmasters are looking about them for other ranges. They will have little to hope for on the prairies, and their eyes are now turned towards the foot-hills. They say if they are permitted to take their flocks into the unoccupied mountain valleys for the summer months they could establish winter headquarters in the foot-hills and perpetuate their business indefinitely. In company with a representative of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa and a committee appointed by the Southern Alberta Wool Growers' Association, I examined, during the summer of 1910, the mountain valleys, beginning at the international boundary and continuing northward to township 15. We avoided all districts in which there were evidences of cattle and horses being kept, and still we found areas which were estimated by the committee of wool growers to be sufficient to pasture from June to October, 50,000 head of sheep. Speaking personally, I have no hesitancy in recommending that the requests of the wool growers be given favorable consideration by the Department of the Interior, and that a limited number of sheep be permitted to graze on these unoccupied valleys, preference being given to small holders who combine to make up a flock sufficiently large to justify the employing of a herdsman and where winter quarters are nearest the desired summer pasture.

As a farming proposition, interest in mutton production is on the increase. Even in the districts devoted to wheat growing, the farmers are beginning to realize that sheep can profitably be made to enter into their system of agriculture. They see that it is cheaper to let a flock of sheep attend to the business of packing the soil and killing weeds than to do it with teams, especially while the wages of a four-horse out-fit is from $8 to $10 per day.

The principal detriment to a rapid expansion in sheep raising on the farms of Alberta is the cost of building suitable fences. If some means could be devised whereby farmers could secure coyote proof fencing at a moderate price, sheep raising in Alberta would at once enter more largely into the general husbandry of the province. Providing foundation stock and pure bred rams at low cost does not interest the man who is conscious of his inability to protect and care for a flock after he has them. —W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta.

CROWS IN THE CORN FIELDS

Farmer Tells of Simple Method that Rid His Farm of the Pests.

I have been on a farm over 60 years. I used to be called out of bed before it was scarcely daylight, to watch the crows and keep them from a corn-field which abutted against a forest which served them as a nesting and roosting place. We tried all ways recommended and all we could devise—the dummy old 'scarecrow,' strung twine about the field upon the poles, placed sheets of old newspapers upon the ground about the field and weighted them down with small stone, erected a small, clattering windmill in the center of the field; we went hunting crows in the woods and shot several and hung them on poles in the corn-field; but neither those nor anything else was efficient. In two or three days the hungry birds would get accustomed to anything but to actual living and moving human beings.

But many years afterwards, learned a method which will last the lifetime of all crows which get so frightened; that is, none of them will ever go near the spot again. It is as follows: Wind the jaws of a steel trap with pieces of woollen cloth so the trap will not break the crow's leg. Then take the trap, three hen's eggs and a small, long, wooden box without cover and one end piece lacking, proceed to the corn-field just before dark when the crows are at roost and the corn is just peeping out of the ground., and seek a good place to set the trap.

One egg should be placed firmly and conspiciously on top of a fence post or flat rail; then place the box on the ground near by, along the fence, with the open side down and the open end extending outward; make the form of a hen's nest with dried grass on the inside near the back end and raised up well with grass, then set the trap at the front end of the box, on the ground, cover it lightly with dried grass, also the trap chain or cord, fastened to a small stake. Then deposit one egg in the nest. Put the third egg on a little rise of ground in front of the box and a few feet away from it. Have the eggs so arranged that when the crow takes the one from the fence he can see the one on the ground and he will be sure to return and get it, and while he is getting it he will see the one in the nest and later come for that. The passage-way through the opening in the box must be narrow so the crow can not pass without stepping into the jaws of the trap.

When he gets caught, he will make a terrible outcry for help from the crow kind, and in a short time scores of these birds will come to see what causes the trouble, when they will fly about the victim and make such a volume of 'cawing' as but few people ever heard. When I caught my first one, I did not release it for an hour or more, just to see how many would come.

The heavens were black with the surging and cawing mass. I tied a long cord to his leg and let him flutter for awhile, and this so incensed the mass of them that they flew down quite near to me and snapped their mandibles at me as though they wanted to bite my head off. Finally I fixed Mr. Crow so I had lots of fun out of all of them. I sent to the house for a strip of red, woollen cloth about two inches wide and two feet long. I tied one end of this with a small, strong string about the crow's neck, first parting the feathers a little above his body and then smoothing them down again to conceal the spot where the cord was knotted, away from the other crows, for I have seen them work industriously to try to untie any knot in a cord which seemed to restrain a fellow crow. Then I took the cord off the crow's leg and set him free. As he flew off with the strip of red cloth fluttering in the wind, all of the other crows, about 300 in number, followed after and made the most excited, combined crow-cry I ever heard. Occasionally one of them would catch hold of the fluttering red cloth and give it a jerk, which sent the victim tumbling towards the earth, and when he had recovered from this, he proceeded on his straight-away course; but in a very brief time would take a similar tumble, and thus they passed out of sight.

The next week our county newspaper copied from another county paper about 25 miles away, a lengthy account of a curious phenomenon which was seen there in the sky on a certain day—the very day I let my crow loose—and it was described as a 'crow with a red ribbon on his neck accompanied by as many as 500 other crows, and all making a great outcry as if in much distress.'

I think the crows must have got a good shaking up that day. Not another one was seen on our farm that season. Occasionally one flew over there, but very high up in the air. I have caught other crows in a similar manner since then, and believe I could do it now almost any day in summer weather.

Crows are very liable to damage the corn crop late in the fall when other foods get scares. They seem to go in large flocks then, and have some general roosting place in a thick wood. Then is the time they will alight on shocks of corn in the field, in large numbers and pick the grain out of the husks. They sometimes do great damage in this manner. To prevent it, catch one in a trap, make him squall briskly for an hour or so, and then let him go, as described above, if you like, and these birds will trouble you no more that season.—Galen Wilson, Tompkins Co., N.Y.

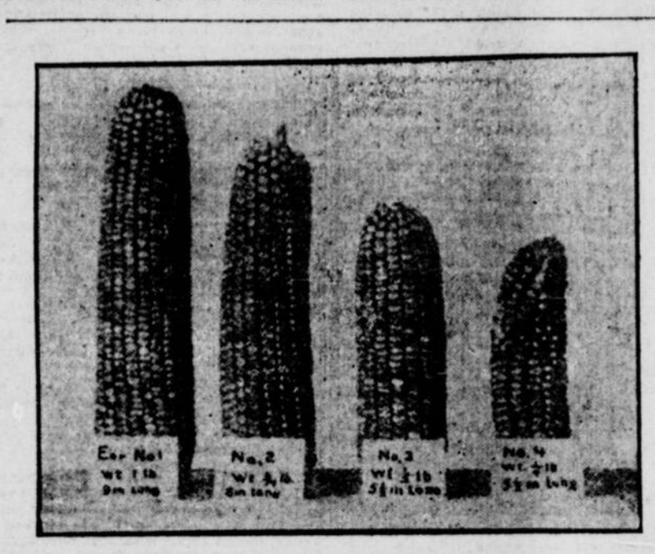
Milk, whether hot or cold, readily absorbs any odor. Keep the air sweet and clean in the stable and dairy.

PRUNING THE BERRY BUSHES

There are two essentials to be kept in mind when pruning gooseberries and currants. One is with reference to the gradual renewal of the bearing canes and the other with reference to the control of the cane borer.

The bush form of training the gooseberry is undoubtedly better than the tree form. Bushes trained the tree form are susceptible to permanent injury if the borer should be neglected and get down in the 'trunk.' In the bush form the neglect of the control of the borer would generally only affect the canes neglected, and new canes would take their place. Although sometimes the borer gets close enough to the roots to cause injury to the plant as a whole.

The currant cane borer which attacks both the gooseberry and the currant does its injurious work by tunnelling through the pith, or centre, of the cane. They almost always work down, so in pruning it is quite essential to cut all affected canes below the lowest part of the tunnel.



Types of Corn grown from the same seed. No. 1 only should be utilized for planting.

These tunnels can easily be recognized by the blackish centres of the canes.

A bearing cane of both gooseberries and currants, if it is free from the attack of the borer for several years, deteriorates in bearing qualities when it gets over five years old. Therefore, it is advisable to renew the canes occasionally.

It is preferable to maintain four or five bearing canes and leave each year one or two of the strongest young growths to replace an old cane to be taken out the next year. All other young growths or shoots should be cut out.

Further pruning should consist of thinning out the tops of the bearing canes a little and cutting back the past season's growth some if quite long.

By pruning as suggested above a healthy and productive patch of gooseberries or currants can be maintained for a long time, provided spraying and good cultural methods are practised.

Hillhouse Bonnie Scotland (imp.)—28880—Two years old. 1st. in class and Champion male at Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions in 1910. Note the symmetry of form.

ADVANTAGES OF RICH CREAM

Many patrons have the idea that a large amount of cream should give a correspondingly large amount of money, forgetting that it is only the butter fat in the cream, or the butter made from that fat which they get pay for it.

For instance, if 100 pounds of 4 percent milk is separated so as to give a cream testing only 20 percent of fat, there will be 20 pounds of cream containing 4 pounds of fat and 16 pounds would be left as buttermilk after churning. If the same quantity of 4 percent milk is separated so as to yield cream testing 30 percent of fat, there would only be 13.33 pounds of cream, making 6.67 pounds less to haul to the creamery and that much more skim milk retained on the farm, and the same money for the patron at the creamery in either case. The above figures do not allow for the slight loss of fat that would occur in skimming. Then there is the further advantage that rich cream will keep sweet very much longer than the cream will, other conditions being equal.

The patron who supplies sweet cream will most likely get a better 'test' than if he allowed the cream to become sour. Nearly all creameries using the Babcock tester measure the sample for the test, taking 18 cubic centimetres. Sour cream contains gases, produced by fermentation, which decreases the weight of a given quantity of cream. That is to say, 18 c.c. of sweet cream will contain more fat than 18 c.c. of same cream after it has become sour, and will, therefore, give a higher test. The same thing will apply to a sample taken for the oil test, when the sampling tube is filled to a certain mark.—Bulletin No. 15, Dairy Division, Ottawa.

BLOAT IN CATTLE.

Bloating is a very common trouble among cattle in the spring and summer. It is caused by the animals eating large quantities of green food, which ferments, and often proves fatal if not promptly attended to. Alfalfa is especially conducive to bloating when covered with dew.

The symptoms of bloating are familiar to the experienced farmer. One or more of the cattle act restless, and move from one place to another, as if in pain. The breathing is labored and rapid, and in a short time the characteristic distension of the abdomen is noted. In acute cases death may ensue in from ten to thirty minutes from suffocation or apoplexy.

Prompt treatment is usually necessary, and often the animal dies before a veterinarian can be summoned. To be prepared for such emergencies should be the aim of every stock owner.

Treatment consists in stoping the fermentation and formation of gas. All sorts of medicinal agents are used. Common baking soda — tablespoonful to a pint of water, or three or four tablespoonfuls turpentine in a pint of water, given as a drench, is good. Mechanical appliances, such as the old-fashioned straw bridle or probang are still used.

A trocar should be kept on hand, and the animal punctured on the left side a hand's breadth in front of the point of the hip, about four inches back of the last rib, and the same distance below the back bone. If a knife is used, make a small incision and hold the aperture open until the gas escapes. Do not wait until the animal is almost dead before trocaring, but experience will only teach one the proper time, if at all needed. Horses are trocared on the right side at about the same location. Greater precautions must be used on horses than on cattle, or peritonitis will result.—Dr. E. T. Baker, veterinarian, Idaho Experimental Station.

HORSES FOR THE FARM.

Whilst it is not absolutely necessary to have the heaviest horses for the farm, it is essential that they have weight as well as strength. A small horse is using its muscle all the time, and when it comes to a bad place it is stuck. On the other hand, a large draught team uses on good roads its weight only, and has its muscle in reserve to use when necessity requires.

A draught horse is always in demand. If a farmer sends a big heavy horse to the city there are always men anxious to buy at good prices, whilst if one has a light horse to sell, unless it is something particularly fancy, one has to hunt up a buyer and quite often sell at a sacrifice.

The farm machinery of to-day requires large horses. The improvements are mostly in the form of machinery that will either go down deeper into the soil and turn bigger furrows or will cover twice as much ground in the operation.

Any man or boy can handle draught horses, as, generally speaking, they have a quiet, peaceable disposition. If allowed to take their time they can take a much heavier load, and in the end actually gain in time over the lighter horse. And where several light horses have to be used together, unless they have regularly worked together as one team, much time is lost in trying to get steady work out of them.

SEED SHOULD BE TREATED.

It is not generally understood that smut injures the yields of grain even though it should not be present in the head. Many farmers take it for granted that because smut does not grow to any considerable extent in the grain that it is not present. This is a great mistake. The smut spore frequently grows inside the wheat plant without being able to reach the head because of some condition of weather or other influence that hinders it from reaching the head. Nevertheless, it has a dwarfing influence on the growth of the plant, and in this way lessens yields. Many a crop is thus seriously injured by smut, though but little of it is present in the head. It is evident, therefore, that in wheat growing counties the seed should be treated.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The April number of the 'Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics,' published by the International Institute of Agriculture, has just been issued.

The figures showing the area sown to winter crops in the Northern Hemisphere are, for the greater part, the same as those published in the March 'Bulletin.'

The information as to the condition of the crops is, in general, satisfactory. In several countries the crops are more advanced and looking more healthy than at this time last year; but in the United States and Japan the condition is not quite up to what it was in April, 1911. The conditions in the United States, expressed in percentages of a condition promising an average yield, are as follows: Winter wheat, 92.6 on April 1st, 1912, as against 95.9 on April 1st, 1911; winter rye, 97.7 on April 1st, 1912, as against 99.0 on April 1st, 1911.

Spring sowing for wheat, rye, barley and oats has been brought to an end in most countries during the present month, and the crops appear in the majority of cases to be coming up very evenly.

The final returns for 1911 are given for the cereal harvest in Japan and for the production of wine in Germany.

The results of the live stock census taken in Croatia and Slavonia in 1311 are also given.

DRESSING A PIG.

To dress a pig nicely is quite an art, and the dressing an extraordinary difference in the appearance of the carcase and consequently in the price. Of course the condition of the pig prior to slaughter is all-important, for it is impossible to make hard unfinished animals look nice. The prime in hog-slaughtering is the temperature of the scalding water. Scalding heat is 150 deg. Fahr., but if you put a pig into a tub of water at this heat you will find that the hair will be far from scalded, simply because the moment you put the pig into the tub or trough it reduces the temperature of the water immediately. It is therefore necessary to have the water much hotter than 150 degrees, and for a bacon pig of about 160 pounds in weight dressed the water ought to be about 165 to 170 degrees before you put the pig into it. The larger the pig the hotter you will require to have the water. If one gets the right scald then the hair comes off without the slightest difficulty, but if this is not achieved then it is a beast of a job, and no amount of scrape, scrape, scraping will ever make the 'gintlemin' look respectable.

FARM WATER SUPPLY.

A bulletin has been recently published by F. T. Shutt, Dominion chemist, discussing the supply of farm water. The ordinary farmer pays far too little attention to this important matter. The most dangerous diseases are conracted by drinking impure waer. This fact is generally known, but is not well heeded. Or perhaps farmers have a false confidence in the purity of the water upon their farms. Reviewing the results obtained since 1887, it is an alarming fact that only 30 percent of all samples tested have been shown to be pure. Many waters—clear, brilliant, odorless —drawn from farm wells and quite unsuspected of containing any impurities, have been found to be seriously contaminated.

Action should be taken in this matter by every farmer. Samples sent to Frank T. Shutt, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, will be tested free. In cases of polluted water, information can be secured from this source also as to the best way to remedy the evil.

THE TRACTION ENGINE.

The 'Scientific American' says:—'Probably no agricultural development of the last decade is of more interest and greater significance than the rapid advance in the use of the traction engine. The first real impetus to power farming did not come until after the opening of the twentieth century, and the coming of the gas tractor was the first step in making power farming universally possible. Since then "Steam ploughing" has become "traction ploughing," and as tractors began to be used for discing, seeding, harrowing, hauling binders, threshing, marketing, filling the silo, shredding and grinding corn, sawing wood and a dozen other purposes, the term "Traction ploughing" was outgrown and "Traction farming" took its place. The old time thresherman was little more than a stationary engineer. With the coming of the purpose tractor his duties multiplied, besides keeping his engine in trim, he had to learn to drill straight, avoid holes and obstructions, and above all to earn money for the owner of the outfit by keeping it continually on the move. Out of the necessity has grown a new type—the farmer engineer of high calibre, tersely termed "Tractioneer." No other trade just fits him for his work. Only that combination has succeeded which is made up of common sense, a little engineering skill, some farming experience and general all round executive ability. It is small wonder that with the manufacture of tractors increasing by leaps and bounds, the skilled tractioneer is at a premium. The tractioneer may be the farmer's own son or the farmer himself. He may be the hired man earning only slightly above the old wages, or he may be a jack-of-all-trades, picking up his knowledge of the game at the owner's expense. However, in the sections where traction farming is practised in dead earnest, the tractioneer's job is a responsible position, paying him from $100 to $200 per month and his rough living. He gets results and from the rapid increase in his kind depends much of the success of traction power on the farm.'

FLAX GROWING.

Flax will succeed on almost any kind of well-prepared land, but it is not advisable to sow it on new breaking the first season, as it prevents the rotting of the sod. I would prefere to sow it on land that has already produced a crop, or on summer fallow. The usual quantity of seed recommeaded is one-half bushel per acre, but I have had better results myself from 40 pounds. Sow it any time between May 15 and 25. Make the soil as fine and as solid as possible. Do not sow as deeply as you would wheat. Be as careful as possible in the selection of the seed, as much of the flax seed is badly mixed with noxious weeds.—Prof. S. A. Bedford, Manitoba Agricultural College.

VALUE OF BEES.

The orchardman who tries to grow fruit without bees is doing an uphill business. Aside from the value of honey, which is no small consideration, the value of the bee as a certain and effective distributor of pollen among the blossoms of fruit trees is universally recognized. This pollen distribution is usually quite effectively made by the wind, but the bee is a far more effective medium of distribution and the element of certainty is of great value.

DAIRY NOTES.

To retard the growth of bacteria cool the milk to 50 degrees Fahr. as quickly as possible after it is drawn from the cow.

Linseed meal is an economical substitute for lost butter fat in the skim milk fed to calves, and is far cheaper than any other substitutes for fat.

Nothing pays in dairying like cleanliness in the person, the cow, the milk utensils and in the premises where cows and milk are kept.

A very high temperature kills germs or bacteria, as when brought up to 155 degrees Fahr. A very low temperature retards their growth. Between 75 to 100 degrees Fahr. germs grow most rapidly.

For the production of a clean, pure milk, it is necessary that the udder, the belly in front of the udder, and the flanks of the cow be washed or rubbed over with a damp cloth prior to milking.

Tall Grain and Short--Both Look Alike to a Deering New Ideal Binder

TO harvest successfully short or tall grain that is filled with undergrowth, to cut and bind it all without waste—these are the problems that confront the farmers of Eastern Canada.

Deering binder features solve these problems. The T-shaped cutter bar, which is almost level with the bottom of the platform allows the machine to be tilted to cut close to the ground without pushing trash ahead of the knife. This, together with the reel adjustments for very tall or very short grain, makes the Deering binder very successful in Eastern Canadian harvest fields.

The elevator projects ahead of the knife and is open at the rear to enable it to deliver the grain properly to the binding attachment. A third packer reaches up close to the top of the elevator and delivers the grain to the other two packers. A third discharge arm keeps the bound sheaves free from unbound grain. The Deering knotter never fails.

See the Deering local agent and have him explain fully all the strong features of Deering harvesting and haying machines and tools and binder twine. Get catalogues from him or write the nearest branch house.

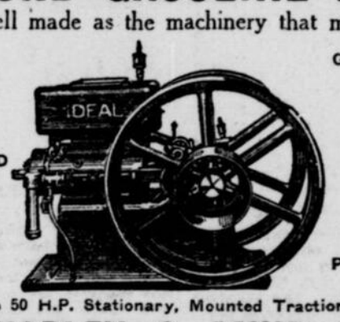
Eastern Canadian Branches
International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
At Hamilton, Ont. London, Ont. Montreal, P. Q.
Ottawa, Ont. St. John, N. B. Quebec, P. Q.

IHC Service Bureau
The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Bldg., Chicago, U S A

BRANTFORD GASOLINE ENGINES

are as well made as the machinery that makes them

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



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

1½ to 50 H.P. Stationary, Mounted Traction.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY LIMITED

Brantford Winnipeg Calgary

FOR SALE

25 STALLIONS
ARDENNAIS
PERCHERONS
NORMANDS and
GERMANS.

All these horses are my own importation, and they are registered in Belgium, France and Germany, as well as in Canada. Your visit is solicited.

Easy conditions of payment. Address:

B. BEAULIEU,

(Formerly of St. Jerome), corner of Masson and Des Erables Sts. Near Delorimier Park.

TEL. ST. LOUIS 3442.

15.95 AND UPWARD AMERICAN SEPARATOR

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

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1216 BAINBRIDGE, N.Y

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

From a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. $2.00 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., Liniment for mankind. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. $1 and $2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 404 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT FOR SALE.

Complete, modern, and in splendid condition. Consisting of two direct-connected Robb-Armstrong High Speed Engines with Westinghouse D.C. Generators.

One of the Units E.M.F. 125; R.P.M. 315; Amperes 280; 35 K.W., or about 47 horse power.

The other Unit is E.M.F. 125; R.P.M. 400; Amperes 140; 17½ K.W., or about 23 horse power.

Three-panel Switchboard with Volt Meters, Ammeters and Circuit Breakers, two Main Switches and six Distributing Switches. The whole plant is modern, everything the best of its kind, and each feature properly balanced with the others.

This equipment was installed under the supervision of experts of high standing, and is only being superseded as a result of conditions demanding a larger service. This is a great opportunity for anyone to start an Electric plant in one of the fast growing towns out West. We are not dealers in Electrical Goods, and prefer to deal with purchasers direct. But prospective purchaser may have any expert he likes to look the plant over before purchasing. For further information, apply to

THE MANAGER,
Post Office Box 3116,
Montreal.

Lasts a Lifetime!
WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL SCALES
Established 60 Years.
Awarded 32 First Prize Gold Medals.
WILSON PAYS THE FREIGHT
HAY AND STOCK SCALES IN 100 DIFFERENT STYLES
Get special prices at once
C. Wilson & Sons
29 Esplanade St. E.
Toronto

BOAT AND FARM ENGINES

Pumping Water, Saw Wood, etc.; also special combination engines that can be used in a boat as well as on land; 4-6 H.P., Combination, complete, $135.00; 12 sizes. Free Catalogue.

GUARANTEE MOTOR CO.,
73 Bay Street North, Hamilton, Ont.

POULTRY

EGG-LAYING CONTESTS

Hens in the Connecticut Test Laying Heavier Than the Hens in British Columbia Test

International Egg-Laying Contest, under the joint auspices of the British Columbia Poultry Association, Vancouver Board, and the Provincial Government.

Total eggs laid up to end of sixth month, April 20th, 1912.

Pen No.	Class One.	Eggs Laid.
2.	White Leghorns	404
9.	" "	367
4.	" "	326
14.	" "	305
5.	" "	279
10.	" "	279
3.	" "	269
19.	" "	246
22.	Buff "	238
12.	White "	235
23.	" "	233
8.	" "	218
20.	" "	196
18.	" "	194
6.	Brown "	187
13.	White "	186
17.	" "	186
16.	" "	177
1.	" "	171
7.	" "	170
21.	Mottled Anconas	155
11.	White Leghorns	133
15.	" "	98

Pen No.	Class Two.	Eggs Laid.
39.	Buff Orpingtons	350
31.	Rhode Island Reds	320
38.	White Wyandottes	317
33.	Rhode Island Reds	316
24.	White Wyandottes	304
40.	Silver Laced Wyandottes	260
26.	Barred Rocks	246
29.	Buff Rocks	240
37.	Barred Rocks	217
32.	Rhode Island Reds	214
35.	Barred Rocks	175
36.	Partridge Wyandottes	169
30.	White Wyandottes	163
25.	Buff Orpingtons	162
27.	Silver Pencilled Wyandottes	123
28.	Columbian Wyandottes	107

Average price received for eggs, 33c per doz. Pen temperature—highest, 63 degrees; lowest, 31 degrees; average mean temperature, 47.08 degrees. Rain fell on six days; frost was present on five mornings, seven days were without sunshine. The weather during the month was the best experienced since the contest started. Brilliant sunshine was reported on every day, excepting the few dull days already enumerated.

INTERFERES WITH HATCHING OPERATIONS.

Blasting is still carried on, and is sufficiently heavy to interfere very seriously with hatching operations of nearby residents. Several have reported total losses of several sittings so far, owing to the explosions.

The month just passed, together with next month, are the periods generally recognized as those in which the heaviest egg production occurs. This fact, together with the favorable climatic conditions which prevailed, accounts for the very creditable records made during the month. In class one, pen 19 claims the distinction of being the first pen in the contest to touch or pass the century mark. On one occasion 5 eggs were laid in one day, and on six days, 5 eggs were laid daily, and on six days, 4 eggs were produced during each twenty-four hours.

Other pens deserving especial mention are pens 4 (96), 22 (95), 12 (93), 14 (94), 7 (92), 9 (90), 5 (89), 11 (89), 18 (86), 17 (83), 16 (82), 23 (81).

The following pens produced 6 eggs in one day—16 (twice), 17, 1, 7, 9, 4 (once each).

In this month's standing pen 19 goes up three places, pen 5 displaces pen 10 for fifth position. Pen 12 moves up two notches, pen 18 ousts pen 6, and pen 1 drops five places.

Pen 8 deserves special mention for producing 75 eggs with only five pullets throughout the month.

The first case of broodiness among Class One occurred during the month, pen 10 furnishing a pullet.

In Class Two the pens producing the largest number of eggs were:—Pens 32 (102), 29 (90), 38 (87), 39 (87), and 28 (77). Pen 40 managed to hold sixth place, but by the appearance of the pullets, their performances during the first three or four months seems to have completely exhausted their laying powers. The listless manner in which they move about indicates lack of constitution and staying power.

The following pens laid 6 eggs in one day—29, 32, 37 and 38. Broodiness was responsible for the following birds' removal from the pen during the month:—Pens 25 (3 birds), 29 (4), 30 (1), 31 (2), 35 (1), 36 (1), 37 (1), 39 (4).

All the runs were swept and litter cleaned out during the month. Each run was also partly dug up. Green food in the shape of clover, chickweed, and dandelion is supplied regularly and much relished by all the birds. The fowls in Class One consume more green food than the fowls in the heavy class.

HAS AFFECTED THE EGG YIELD.

The broody season has affected the egg yield in the North American International Egg-Laying Competition at Storrs, Conn., for the twenty-fifth week, just closed. The total yield for the week is 2,306 eggs as against 2,341 for the twenty-fourth week.

The highest record to date is from a pen of S. C. White Leghorns from England, with a total of 511. All Canadian pens are still doing well, Alfred B. Wilson, of St. Catharines, Ont., standing fourth in the Barred Plymouth Rock class, Beulah Farm, Hamilton, Ont., stands first in White Wyandottes with a total of 467, Bro. Wilfred, of Quebec, stands eighth in S. C. Rhode Island Reds, and A. P. Hillhouse, of Bondville, Que., stands first in the S. C. Brown Leghorn class.

On comparing the results of the two competitions it will be seen readily that the North American is much in advance of the British Columbia competition. In the North American the Barred Rocks have averaged 62.2 eggs per bird, while in B. C. the average stands at 35.1, in Buff Orpingtons in the former the average is 52.4 while in the latter it is 32, in White Wyandottes, it is 66 in the former and 43.5 in the latter, in Rhode Islands Reds it is 77.7 in the former, and 47.2 in the latter, in White Leghorns it is 66.4 as compared with 39.5, in Brown Leghorns 58.1 and 31.1, and with Anconas the averages are 44.6 for the North American and 15.8 for British Columbia. The hens of the Pacific Coast will have to lay a large number of eggs yet to catch up to the Atlantic Coast hens.

EGG-LAYING TESTS IN TASMANIA.

Egg laying competitions under Government auspices in Tasmania are proving a successful means of promoting much popular interest in the subject of intense egg production and are serving as object lessons to poultry raisers as to the methods which give the most profitable results. Two of these contests, each lasting a year, have already been concluded, and a third will terminate in May, 1912. In the last competition held the average cost of feeding each bird was $1.54 and the average value of the eggs per bird was $3.59, the average price per dozen being 25 cents. The profit per bird of the winning pen was $4. In the first competition the winning pen of six birds, White Leghorns, laid 1,248 eggs, and in the second competition first place went to a pen of Black Orpingtons, which laid 1,318 eggs.

Egg production in Tasmania has improved considerably during the past few years. Some few years ago this State, although it contains no large center of population, could not supply itself with eggs, and imported from the mainland of Australia. Now Tasmania exports eggs to the other States and has an increasing trade in supplying ships' stores.

THE REARING OF DUCKLINGS

Incubating and Feeding Hints —90 Percent of Hatch Should be Reared

Mrs. W. N. Seay, writing in the New Zealand 'Poultry Journal,' says: 'I have been incubating and rearing ducklings now for the past three years, and have managed to hatch out an average from 57 to 60 percent of all eggs set. I consider that with fairly good management 90 percent of the hatch ought to be reared. All the ducklings that are not going to live should go off in the first week after incubation. There should not be any deaths after that time, except accidents.

'Now, the stock from which you are going to hatch should be in perfect health and properly mated. I like two-year-old ducks mated with one-year-old drakes. I mate runners two males to twenty ducks. Breeding ducks should have a swim every second day, and whatever you do, do not force them to lay while collecting the eggs for incubation. Just let them lay what they will steadily; also see that you have enough stock to save the number of eggs required in about five or six days.

'I would not try to incubate duck eggs eight or ten days old, as I consider that is why there are so many complaints about weak germs and dead-in-shell in duck eggs. Of course, there are a great many peculiarities in duck eggs, and we get more addled eggs and more weak germs than in hen eggs; yet I much prefer hatching out ducklings.

'In the morning I feed my stock ducks on a mash consisting of sharps, bran, cut-up green stuff, blood meal, or Southland meat, meal and grains, or scalded mixed combings. The mash is generally mixed with skim milk, so I do not use a great deal of the meat meal. In the winter I give maize in the morning mash. I let them feed their own grit from boxes in the pens. The evening meal is generally steamed grain, principally oats. I often throw them a little wheat, as I find ducks like hard grain sometimes. Feeding on this system, I have gathered as many as 124 eggs per day from 136 laying ducks.

EGGS FOR INCUBATING.

'For incubating I collect my eggs as near the same size as possible, and, as I have said above, not over five days old. I wash them in water with the chill off. The machines are set to go off at 102 degrees, but I let them go back to about 90 degrees. I then put the eggs in, and for the first week I do not let them get over 100 degrees. During the second week I let them gradually rise to 102 degrees. I like them to stay at 102 degrees until the fourth week, and then up to 103 degrees. Of course, it does not harm the eggs if the incubators run up to 104 or 105 degrees occasionally, but I do my best not to let them run over 103 degrees, as I find you get a much better and stronger hatch on the low temperatures, and your ducklings on the above system will not hatch until the 28th day. They will come out unassisted, and you will be able to rear them, provided you feed and care for them properly.

'After setting the eggs I do not turn them until the third day; after that time I turn and cool twice daily. Cool them for about ten minutes at first, and gradually increase the length of time as the hatch goes on. In the last week, on a hot day, an hour would not hurt, but on a cold day do not cool so long. I have the first test in the sixth day, and take out all infertiles. On the twelfth or fourteenth day I test again and take out all doubtful eggs. About the eighteenth day I again go through my eggs and mark all with small air cells on top, thus: x. These I air three times a day till they begin to pip. You will find this will bring the small air cells down wonderfully. After the fourteenth day I spray with water, about 90 degrees, once a day in a dry season, but in a moist season I spray very little. I do not believe in using the wet blanket to assist the hatch at all. You cannot rear a good percentage of ducklings so hatched. I use Tamlin machines; one hot water and one hot air. I like the water machine best for hatching ducklings, for at the finish of the hatch you have less drying off than in a hot air machine. I keep a tray filled with wet sand all through the hatch, and in dry windy weather I keep the floor under the machine fairly wet.

THE REARING AND FEEDING.

'Now that you have got the ducklings, the next thing is the rearing and feeding. I try, if possible, not to use a heated brooder for ducklings. As soon as ducklings come out of a heated brooder in the morning, they sicken, go dizzy, and drop off. I have reared them very successfully in an improved fireless brooder, and out of 112 I have reared 108 very strong ducklings. What I like best of all for ducklings is to have two or three hens to sit, so that you can give them the ducklings when hatched. They are less trouble this way than any other, and you will rear a much larger percentage. Two hens which are good mothers will easily care for 60 ducklings. More than 60 or 70 young ducklings should never be run together. They do not do well at all in too large numbers. They do not require too much warmth, but for the first week they like a lot of nestling, and the hens guide them to a place of safety to do this. The same thing applies when using a fireless brooder. For the first week or so they want to be nestled up in the brooder after every meal. By taking a little extra care like this for the first week you will lose very few ducklings after that time.

'You must never let ducklings get wet on the back; you cannot possibly rear them if you do. Therefore, you must have long, flat drinkers, with a bar down the centre, so that they can stand all along in a row and drink, and not crowd as I have seen them do round a fountain drinker, with the fountain drinker, too, they get their backs wet. I have drinkers oblong in shape with a bar down the middle, which needs to be fairly wide, with just sufficient room at the sides for the ducklings to drink.

NEVER OVER-FEED THE DUCKLING.

'I would rather underfeed ducklings for the first two or three weeks than overfeed them. I never use eggs or oatmeal for ducklings. I feed three parts bran to one of sharps, mixed with water to a nice crumbly mash, for the first week or ten days. After that I gradually increase sharps until the mixture is half bran and half sharps; and I mix with skim milk when I have it, and if not I add a little meat meal. I give no chopped stuff or grit to young ducklings for food. I give water each meal with chill off at first. Let them make their own puddle holes, which they will do very soon by their water tins. They know best how much sand or grit they require. After the ducklings are a month old I gradually work them on to the food the old ducks are having. For instance, I begin gradually adding a few grains to their food, and then green stuff, etc. I do not let the young ducklings swim until fully feathered.'

WORK FOR THE FANCIER.

The poultry fancier should now turn his attention to weeding out the worthless specimens among his prospective show birds. The remaining birds should have frequent changes of run to keep them in health. A liberal supply of green food is also a necessity. With growing birds it is no harm to give them some stimulating food, especially if they are of a heavy type, for their development makes a big call on their stamina. The old stock should also be looked to and those that are of no use got rid of. It is not desirable to keep old birds that are past their days of prize winning among the growing stock. The present is also a good time to buy birds at a reasonable rate. As a rule, early in the summer most fanciers are ready to sell their surplus stock. Good, sound birds are often secured in this way at a very low price.

DISTINGUISHING VARIETIES.

It is a rather difficult matter to distinguish the breed in chickens as soon as they are born, yet, with a little practice, one will be able to have a good idea what it is. This is especially necessary in the one-day chick trade. Houdan chickens can always be told by the black spot on the top of the head and their five toes. The muff at the side of the face and the feathered legs distinguish the averolles. White Wyandottes have rose combs, while Barred Rocks can be told by a little grey patch on the top of the head. One might confuse Black Minorcas with Black Leghorns, but the former are usually darker on the legs and about the feet. There is a similarity between Partridge Wyandottes and Brown Leghorns, but the rose comb of the Wyandotte generally gives a clear indication. Buff Orpingtons are known by their yellow coloring. Pure white breeds cannot be distinguished clearly until a few weeks old. By keeping these hints in mind the poultry keeper can guess fairly accurately the breed of chickens as soon as they are born.

GREEN FOOD IS MEDICINE.

This is the time of the year when poultry most require green food. Greens are cooling to the system, and the mineral salts so essential to proper development are best supplied in this form. Green lucerne, endives (bitter lettuce), silver beet and clover are rich in salts, and are therefore excellent. When breeders use more green food there will be less trouble through ill-health. Green food contains salts and minerals in the organized form in which they can be assimilated. It is of very little use to give inorganic salts and minerals with the expectation that they will cure all the resulting ills.

SAND FOR FOWLS.

Those who have from necessity to keep their birds in a limited space should always remember that ashes or sand must be provided in the run. The latter is the best, even though it costs more trouble to procure it. Too often in ashes there are bits of rubbish of a metallic nature, and if fowls eat any of these they will probably suffer considerably, if, indeed, they do not succumb. The sand should not be spread over the run. The most economical way is to build a long shallow box and place the sand in it. The hens can then dust themselves to their hearts' content, and very little of the sand is scattered over the yard. Sand also helps in providing grit for shell forming. This, as every poultry keeper knows, is a necessity where the birds are confined to a small run. It will be seen that sand serves two purposes, both keeping the birds clean and assisting the egg output.

NEW POULTRY BULLETINS.

A new and valuable poultry bulletin has been published by Macdonald College, and deals with practically every phase of the poultry industry. It is a bulletin of sixty pages, and is very well illustrated. It is full of practical information.

Another valuable publication is that of 'Farm Poultry in Manitoba,' by M. C. Herner, B.S.A., Lecturer in Poultry Husbandry at the Manitoba Agricultural College. This book also deals with the poultry industry from the practical standpoint, and is of special value to farmers and poultrymen of the West.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

THE STARLESS CROWN.

Copies of the following poem, asked for by a correspondent, have been received through the courtesy of Mrs. L. B. Danard, Kimble, Ont., Miss Ida Taylor, Orr Lake, and Miss Flora Patterson, Wolseley:

Wearied and worn with earthly cares, I
yielded to repose,
And soon before my raptured sight a
glorious vision rose:
I thought, while slumbering on my
couch, in midnight's solemn gloom,
I heard an angel's silvery voice, and
radiance filled my room.
A gentle touch awakened me; a gentle
whisper said:
'Arise, O sleeper, follow me,' and through
the air we fled.
We left the earth so far away that like
a speck it seemed,
And heavenly glory, calm and pure,
across our pathway streamed.

Still on we went; my soul was wrapt in
silent ecstasy:
I wondered what the end would be, what
next would meet my eye.
I know not how we journeyed through
the pathless fields of light,
When suddenly a change was wrought,
and I was clothed in white.
We stood beside a city's walls most glorious to behold;
We passed through gates of glistening
pearl o'er streets of purest gold;
It needed not the sun by day, the silver
moon by night;
The glory of the Lord was there, the
Lamb Himself its light.

Bright angels paced the shining floor,
sweet music filled the air,
And white-robed saints, with glittering
crowns, from every clime were
there;
And some that I had loved on earth
stood with them round the throne.
'All worthy is the Lamb,' they sang,
'the glory His alone.'
But fairer far than all besides, I saw
my Saviour's face;
And as I gazed He smiled on me with
wondrous love and grace.
Lowly I bowed before His throne, o'erjoyed that I at last
Had gained the object of my hopes; that
earth at length was past.

And then in solemn tone He said, 'Where
is the diadem
That ought to sparkle on thy brow—
adorned with many a gem?
I know thou hast believed on Me, and
life through Me is thine;
But where are all those radiant stars
that in thy crown should shine?
Yonder thou seest a glorious throng and
stars on every brow;
For every soul they led to Me they wear
a jewel now,
And such thy bright reward had been,
if such had been thy deed,
If thou hadst sought some wandering
feet in paths of peace to lead.

'Thou wert not called that thou shouldst
tread the way of life alone,
But that the clear and shining light
which round thy footsteps shone
Should guide some other weary feet to
My bright home of rest,
And thus, in blessing those around, thou
hadst thyself been blest.'

The vision faded from my sight, the
voice no longer spake,
A spell seemed brooding o'er my soul,
which long I feared to break;
And when at last I gazed around in
morning's glimmering light,
My spirit felt o'erwhelmed beneath the
vision's awful might.

I rose and wept with chastened joy that
yet I dwelt below,
That yet another hour was mine my
faith by works to show;
That yet some sinner I might tell of
Jesus' dying love,
And help to lead some weary soul to
seek a home above.
And now, while on the earth I stay, my
motto this shall be,
'To live no longer to myself, but Him
who died for me.'
And graven on my inmost soul I'll wear
this truth divine,
'They that turn many to the Lord
bright as the stars shall shine.'

TO GET RID OF BED BUGS.

F. A. P.—Can you give directions for getting rid of bed bugs in an empty house? Something of the nature of fumigation would be preferable. Ans.—As the house is empty, you will be able to fumigate it thoroughly. Formaldehyde, or formalin, which is used in disinfecting rooms after cases of contagious disease, will kill the insect life. The druggist from whom you buy the formalin will, no doubt, explain how to use it by evaporation. Have the windows and outside doors closed tightly and leave the house closed for seven hours, until the fumes can penetrate thoroughly into the crevices. Be careful not to inhale any of the vapor when placing the drug in the rooms, or when you go to re-open the house. Let it air out thoroughly. It will be a good plan to have the woodwork washed with soap and water with a little turpentine added, and to re-paper the walls. If you are going to re-paper, tear off the old paper, leaving the crevices bare, before fumigating.

A POOR WAYFARING MAN.

Copies of the following poem, asked for by A.C., have been received through the courtesy of the following: Miss Mary Steele, Woodstock, Ont.; Mrs. L. M. Hanly, Midland, Ont.; Miss A. L. McDowell, Tilsonburg, Ont.; Miss Sarah F. Smith, North Truro, Mass., and Mrs. Harvey, London, Ont.

A poor wayfaring man of grief
Hath often crossed me on my way,
Who sued so humbly for relief,
That I could never answer, Nay.
I had not power to ask his name,
Whither he went, or whence he came
Yet there was something in his eye
That won my love, I knew not why.

Once when my scanty meal was spread
He entered, not a word he spake;
Just perishing for want of bread;
I gave him all; he blessed it, brake,
And ate, but gave me part again;
Mine was an angel's portion then;
For while I fed with eager haste,
That crust was manna to my taste.

I spied him where a fountain burst
Clear from the rock; his strength was
gone;
The heedless water mock'd his thirst,
He heard it, saw it hurrying on:
I ran to raise the sufferer up;
Thrice from the stream he drain'd my
cup,
Dipt, and returned it running o'er;
I drank, and never thirsted more.

'Twas night; the floods were out; it blew
A winter hurricane aloof;
I heard his voice abroad, and flew
To bid him welcome to my roof;
I warm'd, I cloth'd, I cheer'd my guest,
Laid him on my own couch to rest;
Then made the hearth my bed, and
seem'd
In Eden's garden, while I dreamed.

Stript, wounded, beaten, nigh to death,
I found him by the highway side;
I roused his pulse, brought back his
breath,
Revived his spirit, and supplied
Wine, oil, refreshment; he was heal'd:
I had myself a wound concealed;
But from that hour forgot the smart,
And peace bound up my broken heart.

In prison I saw him next, condemned
To meet a traitor's death at morn;
The tide of lying tongues I stemm'd,
And honor'd him midst shame and
scorn;
My friendship's utmost zeal to try,
He asked if I for him would die
The flesh was weak, my blood ran chill;
But the free spirit cried, 'I will.'

Then in a moment to my view
The Stranger darted from disguise;
The tokens in His hands I knew,
My Saviour stood before my eyes:
He spake; and my poor name He named:
'Of Me thou hast not been ashamed:
These deeds shall thy memorial be;
Fear not; thou didst them unto Me.'
—James Montgomery.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

CLOSING A ROAD.

W.M., L.C., Ont.—In May, 1903, our municipal council bought a road privilege across the corner of A's lot. It was paid for and a deed made out in proper form. The road was also built on it and used ever since; but the deed was never registered till last February. Some years ago A died, and his executors, in good faith, sold A's property to B without making any reserve of the road privilege which A had sold to the council. B lives quite near this road, and has travelled it at least eight years; and would have reasonable grounds to believe that the council had bought it. Now he claims the road, and has notified the council that he will close it; also that he will treat all persons who use the road, even before he closes it, as trespassers. Can he legally close the road, or can he force the council to pay him for it? Ans.—We do not see that he is in a position to legally do what he proposes, or that he can compel payments by the municipal corporation for the use of the roadway.

MAKING A WILL.

Subscriber, Frontenac, Ont.— Can a married woman write her own will, leaving her property or money to her children, and have it legal? Ans.—Yes. She must, of course, have it properly witnessed. She should sign in the presence of two witnesses, and have them sign as such in her presence—all being present together at the same time. And she should not use for the purpose any of her children.

A TAX SALE.

L.G., Ont.—At an auction sale of land sold by virtue of a warrant issued by the reeve for arrears of taxes in a certain municipality in a district of New Ontario, I bought a parcel of land and received a receipt for same. After a period of 13 months or so I received my deed, after paying for advertising, writing owners, etc. 1. Is it necessary to have this deed registered? 2. If so, how should I proceed to do so? 3. Will it be necessary for the registry office to advertise again? Please explain those proceedings; I cannot understand why it should be advertised after a deed has been given. Ans.—1. Yes. 2 and 3. The matter would appear to be governed by the Land Titles Act (1 Geo. V., chapter 28), Ontario Statutes, 1911. There is a certain notice required to be given by the Master of Titles before he can register you as owner. See section 66 of the Act as to same, and also in respect of the proceedings generally.

DOCTORS' BILLS—FENCING.

Subscriber, N.S.—1. Can a doctor charge any fee he pleases for maternity cases? 2. Fifteen dollars always has been the limit in this country practice, but last summer one doctor had to come a long distance and charged $20, and now this winter one charged $50, and it was paid. Is there any redress after paying a bill of this kind—the party not knowing it was too much? 3. My neighbor keeps sheep. Do I, only having cattle, have to fence against his sheep on my half of the line fence. Ans.—1. No; that is, he can enforce payment of no more than what may be regarded as a reasonable fee under the circumstances of the particular case. 2. Hardly. 3. We think so.

SUCCESSION DUTY.

W.H., Guelph, Ont. — 1. What is meant by succession duty? Who was the first promulgator, and when? 3. Who are the proper persons to investigate? 4. What is the amount required for investigation? 5. What percentage is taken? 6. Who gets the money? 7. What is done with it? 8. Kindly explain the legal points in connection with it. Ans.—1. It is a governmental duty imposed upon certain estates of deceased persons in order to provide a fund for some special provincial purposes. The preamble to the orginal Ontario Act explains that the province 'expends very large sums annually for asylums for the insane and idiots, and for institutions for the blind and for deaf-mutes, and towards the support of hospitals and other charities, and it is expedient to provide a fund for defraying part of the said expenditure by a succession duty on certain estates of persons dying.' 2. In Ontario, the Provincial Government; April 14, 1892. 3. The Provincial Treasurer, assisted by the Solicitor to the Treasury, the Surrogate Judges and Registrars, and other officials. 4. There are certain fees to officials. 5. It varies according to the circumstances of the estate,—ranging from one to ten percent. 6. The government. 7. This is indicated in our answer to question one. 8. We would refer you to the somewhat elaborate statute on the subject: 'The Succession Duty Act,' Ontario Statutes, 1909, chap. 12, as amended by Act of 1910, chap 6.

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.)

BOILS.

J.R. asks for the name of a good tonic or blood purifier. He is much troubled with boils. Ans.—As you are not convenient to a drug store or doctor, your best plan would be to use yeast. Ordinary compressed yeast will do, if fresh. Mix some up into a thin syrup with a little water. Take a teaspoonful of this after each meal. If you are troubled at all with the stomach after taking this, take the dose about two hours after eating. This is a very efficacious remedy, but you may need to take it steadily for about six weeks. It has the merit of being cheap and simple.

ECZEMA.

Subscriber, Man., asks: 1. If eczema is caused by acid in the blood. 2. If foods which produce the most acid do not produce the most acid in the blood after digestion. 3. Asks also what foods contain the most acid and the least acid after digestion. 4. In cases of eczema, where water has to be used, which is least injurious, warm or cold water? Ans.—There is no evidence that eczema, is due to acid in the blood. It has been held that eczema is due, in some cases, to dyspeptic disorders, but this is certainly not always the case. Foods which contain the most acid do not increase the acidity of the blood, but rather the reverse. The foods that contain the most acid are fruits, vinegar, some wines, and meat. Sugar is apt to increase the acidity of the stomach contents. The foods that contain least acid are the starchy foods. Fats, while they do not in themselves contain acid, are in some cases converted into acid after assimilation. Warm water will be less irritating than cold. It may be rendered more suitable by adding a little borax or ammonia to soften it, or, again, a little oatmeal to make it more bland.

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS.

'A Constant Woman Reader' is fifty-six years of age, and always has been active, though never very strong. She has an aching, freezing or burning sensation on the inside of and underneath the knees, which are stiff and not able to carry her as before. The knees are never hot. Is conscious of her knees day and night, summer and winter. Has had the same sensations in the feet, but not to the same extent. The trouble seems now to be moving to the base of the body. Asks if it will go on till some vital part is reached, and then will it kill? If so, what length of time does the disease take? Wishes to know what specks before the eyes indicate. Has good glasses from a city professional. Ans.—I think it is a form of rheumatism, but not likely rheumatoid arthritis. This disease is more apt to begin in young people. The affection does not attack any vital part, and does not kill of itself. In fact, it can hardly be said to shorten life. It may go on for many years. Specks before the eyes may indicate eye-strain. If your glasses are correct, this would not likely be the cause. Still, it is not always possible to correct errors of refraction perfectly. Another cause is a run-down condition of the system.

INFANT FEEDING.

Mrs. P. S. has a little girl, twenty months old. She is healthy and smart, but has very small bones. Asks what would be the best food to form bone and fat. She has another daughter, who is eleven years of age. Her urine is reddish in color and mixed with a thick, sandy substance. Wishes advice. Ans.—For the baby I would advise you to give her plenty of milk. She should have also two feedings a day of oatmeal gruel. Oatmeal is a good bone builder, as it contains more phosphates and fat than any other grain. You might give her ten drops of Parrish's food also, three times a day. In the case of the older girl, the dark colored urine contains an excess of urates. This may be due to fever or indigestion. Give her plenty of water to drink; regulate her diet, if necessary, and see that the bowels are thoroughly cleaned out.

NEURALGIA.

J.E. suffers from sharp pains in the back of the head and neck, which seem to follow along some nerve. She has just recovered from kidney trouble and is run down. Her appetite is fickle. Hands and feet are cold. Ans.—The pain is probably neuralgia, and due to your poor condition. You might take an iron tonic, such as Blaud's pills, with advantage.

MIGRAINE.

Youth, Que., for some years has been troubled with the following symptoms: He notices in his field of vision bright circles, semi-circles and zig-zags. Then, after half an hour, this is succeeded by headache and vomiting. Is flatulent. It was thought that the appendix was the cause of this, and this was removed, but without benefit. He has had some pain since in the neighborhood of the operation. Fatty foods cannot be taken. Ans.—Your trouble is migraine, or hemicrania. The causes of this very troublesome affection are difficult to determine. Some cases seem to depend on, or are made worse by defects of vision. Or, again, catarrh of the nose, with suppuration in the accessory cavities. Many cases occur in persons of a nervous temperament. Others are inherited. I would suggest having the eyes and nose examined by a specialist. Any defect found should be remedied. Drugs only relieve the attack, but do not cure. You may improve as you get older. A change of climate is sometimes of advantage.

BROMIDROSIS.

Subscriber, Vermont, is a man, forty years of age. He is greatly troubled with profuse and offensive perspiration of the hands and feet. Ans.—The best remedy for this trouble is the application of the X-rays. This is curative. You could have it done in Montreal.

RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. A. M., Alberta, is a widow, seventy years of age. Her right wrist has become lame. It is not very painful, but it hurts to move the thumb or lift anything heavy. The part is slightly swollen. Is also troubled with involuntary discharge of urine during the day. She has to rise once or twice at night. Thinks she caught cold. Ans.—It is barely possible that the trouble in the joint is tuberculosis. This will be the most likely thing if you are not cured by this time. If rheumatic, rub on a little oil of winter green once a day, after bathing in hot water. The other trouble is most difficult to cure. Try drinking freely of water between meals. Avoid all rich foods. Wear warm clothing. Ten drops of spirits of turpentine at bedtime might help. If has to be used with care. If it does not relieve at once, do not continue it.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

WEYBURN, SASK.—IN THE CENTRE of the greatest grain growing district in the West, the coming railway and wholesale centre of Southern Saskatchewan. C.P.R. is in with two lines; Grand Trunk and C.N.R. coming. I handle only inside property, mostly my own. Have been in Real Estate here for eleven years. Would like connection with Eastern dealers. Write me for description of property and prices. Property for sale in lots or blocks. Have some acreage fit for subdivision. FRANK MOFFET, Weyburn, Sask.

FARM LANDS. — DO YOU WANT a Ready-to-Work Farm in South-Eastern Saskatchewan? If you give us a chance we can interest you in farm lands, with good soil, in the Carnduff District, just north of the International Boundary, within easy reach of railroads, schools and markets. Do not put this aside; it may be your chance to make good! Come and investigate the conditions, prices and terms, or write to LOCKHART & FOULDS, Carnduff, Saskatchewan, Canada.

PORT ALBERNI, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

FOR SALE, FRUIT and POULTRY FARMS,

ranging from $25.00 to $200.00 per acre.

For full particulars, write to

HAYNE & WILKINSON,

Real Estate and Insurance. | P.O. Box 60 | Engineers and Contractors.

Reference—Royal Bank of Canada.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

25 FANCY POST CARDS, Postpaid, 25c. Greetings, Mottoes, Lovers, Views, etc. Beautifully colored and gold embossed. Extra 100 given free. Best value ever seen. Money refunded if not delighted. EMPORIUM CONCERN, Beebe, Que.

BOOKS ON POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, etc. Book catalogue free. MORGAN'S PET STOCK SUPPLY HOUSE, London.

"BRAID SCOTS."—THE NEW TESTAment in Braid Scots, by the Rev. W. Wye Smith. Nicely bound in cloth, complete, with glossary, good readable type, printed at Paisley. Price $1.60 postage paid. Address, A. P. NICHOLSON, 68 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, P.Q.

AGENTS WANTED.

DO YOU REALIZE THAT FARMERS are now keenly interested in fruit-growing; that you can make big money selling fruit and ornamental trees? There is money in the business if you represent a reliable firm; we want now a reliable agent in every unrepresented district. Write for terms to THE PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

CARRIAGE WOODWORKER; Steady job; state age, wages, experience, to R. HAMILL, St. Catharines, Ont.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, LIVERPOOL

A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and modern Adjoining Central Hall, and Roscoe Gardens, and near Stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-Stage stop at the door. Cab fare 1-6. References: Rev. Dr. Birrgs and Rev. Dr. Crews, of Toronto.

Valuable Book on Barn Building FREE

Write at once for this valuable book. It contains information that every farmer should have regarding the sanitary housing of dairy cows. It explains every fundamental of correct construction and gives proper dimensions and arrangements. It describes lighting, ventilation, stable floors, and their construction, and contains suggestions about silos, site, exposures, appearance, design, drainage and inside equipment. Besides, you will find in this book a number of practical barn plans and other information that may point the way to your saving many a dollar. We have designed many of the finest and most modern dairy barns in this country and this book is based on our long experience and expert knowledge in dairy barn construction. The book contains in concise, clear and condensed form, information necessary to any farmer who is planning to build or remodel. Understand, we send you this book absolutely free without any obligation on your part—just for answering these few questions: Do you intend to build or remodel? How soon? How many cows have you? Will you want a litter carrier? Will you want a hay fork outfit? Send to-day.

BEATTY BROS. BOX L. FERGUS, ONTARIO

EGGS AND POULTRY.

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORN Pullets and Cockerel from my stock; won all prizes at Killarney, Boissevain and Deloraine Fairs, 1911; $1 per 15 eggs; $4 per 100. Single-Combed Rhode Island Reds,—progeny of Silver-Cup pen at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, and prize winners at Minnesota State Fair, 1911; $2 per 15. Leghorn Cockerels, $1.50; Reds, $2.50. T. ALBERT SCHOLES, Killarney, Manitoba.

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES. Exhibition and Utility. Eggs, $2, $3 and $5, prepaid two settings. Circular. Stock for sale. GEO. P. STIRRETT, Hymers, Ont.

FOR SALE, 2 HENS, 2 PULLETS, 1 Cockerel (not related); Kellerstrass White Orpingtons, $10.00; 4 Pullets, 1 Cockerel Partridge Rocks, $10.00; Trio, $6.00. Eggs, $2.00 setting. Won 8 firsts, 10 seconds, 2 Specials this year. W. A. MATTHEWS, Cannington, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS and Pullets from imported Cock. Eggs, $1 and $3 per 15. JAMES McGREGOR, Caledonia, Ont.

WHITE LEGHORNS (WYCKOFF'S famous laying strain; my flock averaged 180 eggs each in year; winter layers; twenty eggs, $1.00; hundred, $3.50. F. NURSE, Malton, Ontario.

EGGS.—WHITE ORPINGTONS, BY 1st Toronto Cockerel, from imported stock; $5 per 15. Rose Comb White Leghorns, by 1st Canadian National, Western and London Thanksgiving Fairs; $1.50 per 15. Barred Rocks, $1.50 per 15. GEO. J. NORTHCOTT, 'Clarum Brae,' Solina, Ontario.

LIVE SILVER, CROSS AND RED Foxes, and all other furbearers wanted. Give full description, price, express office, etc., first letter. BLAKE VANNATTER, Ballinafad, Ontario, Canada.

EGGS FOR SALE FROM MY Prize-winning birds, winning over four hundred first prizes at eight shows. Barred Rocks, White and Silver-Laced Wyandottes, Houdans, Blue Andalusians, Black Javes, Spangled and Black Hamburgs, Silver Grey Dorkins, Black Spanish, Single and Rose-Combed R. I. Reds, Brown Leghorns, two dollars per fifteen eggs. Half price after June 1st. F. W. KROUSE, Guelph, Ont.

ANCONAS — BRED FOR EXHIBITION and winter egg production; $2.00 for 15; $3.00 for 30. E. W. WARDLE, Corinth, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM BRED to lay, farm raised, White Wyandottes. Fifteen eggs, one dollar; larger orders at reduced prices. Write, MARSHALL SMITH, Palmerston, Ont.

BUTTERCUPS. — EGGS FROM THIS wonderful egg-producing breed. My stock improved by two imported cockerels; choicest, $3 per 15; utility

The BOY SCOUTS

THE DUKE TO INSPECT MONTREAL SCOUTS.

H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, chief scout for Canada, will inspect the boy scouts to-day on Fletcher's Field at 3 o'clock sharp. Troops from Montreal West, St. Ann's and St. John's, Que., will join the Montreal scouts, making in all about 600 boys.

The boys are requested to be on the field at half-past two in uniform.

Instructions for Route March Which Takes Place This Afternoon.

The following instructions are added to those issued in last week's page by the D. S. M.:

Instructions for Route March, Which Takes Place This Afternoon.

Markers from each troop to report to D.S.M. at 2.15 sharp, on Fletcher's Field. Troops to fall in at 3.15 in column of patrols; bands, cyclists, stretcher parties and trek cart sections on right of troops. Mounted portion rear of column; uniform, full, with staves.

The parade will move off as follows:
Mounted patrol (advance guard).
Cyclists.
Signallers.
5th Outremont band.
Troops 1 to 24.
Lachine band.
Troops 24 to 33.
Stretchers.
Trek waggons.
Mounted patrols (rear guard).

Via Duluth, Park avenue, Milton, Hutchison, Sherbrooke, Union avenue, Phillips square, Dorchester, Atwater, Greene avenue, Western avenue and Westmount Park.

Capt. Reeb, in charge of mounted Scouts; Mr. Allen in charge of cyclists; P.L. Simons, signallers; Mr. R. MacKay, trek carts; Mr. Guiton, ambulance. S. M. in charge of every troop. Each S.M. to hand in parade state of their troops to orderly, who will visit the troops.

S.M.'s requested to parade in uniform. Scouts asked to be, to the best of their ability, in uniform. Minimum to be Hat, Stave and Shirt.

Details of Parade, Westmount Park.

Advance guard of Mounted Scouts will post themselves as markers as shown on plan.

The column upon arrival at park will act as follows:—Cyclists, signallers, bands, stretcher and trek cart sections will advance straight to their respective positions well to the rear, advancing to their proper distance when troops are in position. The head of column will wheel to the right when in rear of No. 1 marker, and the D.S.M. will then give 'On the Left Form Line of Troop Columns.' No. 1 troop will advance straight on No. 1 marker, form patrols and halt. No. 2 will wheel to left then to right, form patrols and halt at 3 paces interval, and form up on left of preceding troop in column of patrols taking their dressing by the right. When all troops are in position D.S.M. will give 'Markers Steady' when they will trot to the right and join their patrol at saluting point. Upon the approach of Commissioners, orderly bugler will sound one G. when all S.Ms. will bring their troops to 'Alert.' The commands following from the D.S.M. will be 'Parade Salute.' Combined hands will play general salute. Those without staves keep at 'Alert' officers only salute with right hand. 'Order Staves' 'Stand at Ease' will follow.

Commissioners will start inspection from right of line, each S.M. on their approach bringing their troop to 'Alert' and 'Stand at Ease' after passing. Immediately after inspection Outremont Band will march to head of No. 1 troop. Lachine Band to 25th. The command will be 'March Past in Column of Patrols,' 'Troops, Right Wheel' by the Right Quick March. Detachments will follow troops in succession, from the right bands will march at head of troops until opposite saluting point then wheel to left, clear line of march, counter-march and halt. Outremont playing for 1st half of parade then take post in original position, while Lachine band takes up their position opposite saluting point.

In marching past each P.L. will give 'Eyes Right' and will salute with hand. Each troop will march well clear, then wheel to left and resume position in line.

A. WENSLEY, D.S.M.

PATROL LEADERS' CLUB.

Unanimous For Games on May 24th

About forty-five patrol leaders met at headquarters Thursday evening, May 9. F. L. Simmons was in the chair, and an excellent programme had been mapped out by the executive. It consisted of short talks on patrol work.

After the minutes had been read by Mr. W. Cunningham, the president called on Mr. R. Mackay, A.S.M., to address the club on 'The Value of Patrol Meetings.'

Mr. Mackay gave some valuable suggestions about conducting patrol meetings. Among others were the following: 'Be sure and outline your programme for the night's work before you meet, or otherwise you won't have a very satisfactory meeting. I would suggest, if the meeting lasts an hour and a half, that you devote the first hour to scout work and then thirty minutes to games, etc.

'If it is not possible to have the meetings at your scout headquarters, have them at your homes, and see that the patrol is dismissed not later than 9.15.

'Elect a secretary-treasurer whose duty will be to keep minutes of the attendance, the time of opening and closing, and the business transacted, and send a copy of same to your S.M.'

P. L. Binmore, of the 9th, took the subject: 'Should Patrols Specialize?' and although this P.L. is quite a youngster he handled his subject finely and showed every evidence of having carefully thought out and prepared the matter. He proved that there is not the least doubt that patrols or troops which specialize get far better results in the long run.

The next speaker was Mr. C. S. Allen, W.S.M., who spoke on 'The Patrol Leader.' His chat was full of good points. 'Do you realize, patrol leaders, that you can either make or break a troop?' he asked. 'You are the strength and without your co-operation and your work the S.M. is powerless. Show me a smart P.L. and I will show you a smart troop. Show me a smart and efficient P.L. and I will show you a successful business man.'

In summing up, Mr. Allen said: 'A perfect P.L. must be a good scout—that is one who carries out the scout laws to the letter and who is always ready to render service to others.'

The president, P.L. Simmons, in speaking of the relations of corporals to the patrol, said: 'I don't think the P.L.'s of this city take sufficient thought of their responsibility to the corporals. Let us see if this can't be remedied so that in the future corporals will have their proper position in their patrols.'

The forthcoming camp was then discussed, and P.L. Snowden suggested: 'Kamp Kill Kare' for a name. It was also suggested the camp have a rifle range erected, the firing to be carried out under the proper supervision. The idea of examinations for badges at camp was unanimously adopted.

Provincial Secretary Evans told the P.L.'s the proposed plans of the camp committee and discussed the probable cost.

The plan of having combined games on May 24th and raiding on Lachine to form a part was carried unanimously, and the meeting then adjourned.

WESTMOUNT TROOP'S CHURCH PARADE.

At the invitation of the 3rd Westmount Troop, a combined church parade of four troops to St. Andrew's Church was held.

The troops fell in at the headquarters of the 1st and 2nd Troop at 539 Grosvenor avenue, under their respective scoutmasters, and from here they marched to church in columns of half patrols.

The parade was very smart, and the officers of the four troops deserve congratulations on the good showing their scouts made. The 5th Montreal band, under W.S.M. Scrafield, did a very good turn by heading the column and supplying the music.

This is the second time the 5th have been of service to the Westmount boys, who are very grateful for their help. On arrival at the church the column swung into single file to the front pews of the church, which had been reserved for the boys.

The Rev. Mr. Clarke, on delivering his address, said: 'It is hardly necessary for me to have a text, as you,' pointing to the boys, 'bring your own. The scout law is what I shall speak about to-day.' He then took each scout law and explained minutely its good points. On arriving at the 10th, he said: 'This law appeals to me more than the others—"A scout is pure in thought, word and deed."'

The sermon was full of good advice to scouts, and the congregation must have been very much enlightened as to the aims and objects of the scout organization.

The provincial secretary, Mr. Evans, with several of the council, was present.

PATROL LEADER AND CORPORAL 1ST AND 2ND WESTMOUNT.

TROOPS MOVING OFF.

THE OWL.

JOTTINGS.

The route march to-day should certainly show the public of Montreal how the scout movement is growing.

I wonder how many people know what branches of work we take up?

Perhaps they still think we are a military organization!

The concert of the 20th Troop was good, but my pleasure was somewhat marred because directly in front of me one of the Patrol Leaders was making love to a charming little girl.

Two of the team that won the Sir Edward Clouston Cup were invited to demonstrate before the Duke last Monday.

It was decidedly short-sighted not to invite one or two, at least, of the Montreal officers to be present.

I don't think that was playing the game.

The exhibits shown by the scouts at the Y. M. C. A. Hobby Show were in Goodwin's window last week.

As I was looking at them I could not help hearing the remarks of the crowd.

The majority expressed great surprise that scouts could do this kind of work.

I wondered where such persons have been living.

The Patrol Leaders' Club is doing fine work, and the meeting on Monday was really good.

Remember, P.L.'s, you can make or break a troop!

But don't let that give you the 'swelled head.'

The 5th Troop again turned out for the combined Westmount Troop's church parade.

It shows a fine scouting spirit when one troop will come from one end of the city to the other to help another troop.

In the words of Shakespeare, this was 'some' good turn.

I would suggest that the fighting 5th have a special car next time.

Then they won't need transfers.

The Camp Committee is now on the border of nervous prostration.

Deciding whether the window blinds of the camp headquarters should be pink or blue, and finding the cost per boy for meals is turning the committee's hair gray.

The last problem solved was whether there should be tomatoes in the cans of beans.

It was suggested that a can opener be given to the first scout who will discover a piece of pork in his beans.

Lachine is going to be RAIDED, not attacked, on May 24th, by the city troops.

The three troops in Lachine are to have the assistance of the Westmount boys.

Should the city troops be successful they will contest with what is left of Lachine and Westmount in games.

THE OWL.

CAMP NOTES.

The musical end of our camp is going to be a strong feature. Through the courtesy of Messrs. Willis and Co., a piano is to be available throughout the season. This will make our camp fires, Sunday services, sing songs, etc., much more interesting than could otherwise possibly be the case.

Twenty tents, 12 by 14 feet, with 3 foot wall, are on order, complete with poles and pegs. These will be rented to troops at a nominal weekly rental.

Arrangements are being made for lantern lectures and instruction in Scouting.

The committee is planning to make the camp fires a feature, as in many camps the evenings are dull.

TROOP NEWS.

Mr. G. Guiton, of the 20th, who is giving up scouting in order that he may devote all of his time to his college work decided that before going he would put his troop into good shape, financially. On Wednesday, May 1, a concert was held in the hall of the Church of the Ascension, which was attended by some two hundred and fifty people. An interesting programme of Scout work was shown. During the evening presentations were made to Mr. Guiton and both his assistants, Messrs. Underwood and Brown.

At the last Scoutmasters' Club meeting, Mr. McIntyre asked the co-operation of one of the troops in the ceremony of the investiture of tenderfoot for his Chinese troops. It is likely that some thirty will go through the ceremony in a week or so, and the co-operation of the outside troops is enlisted to help impress these Chinese boys with the importance of the Scout oath.

The 14th, last Saturday, went on bicycles as far as Dorval, and the ride was enjoyed immensely. The troop is now congratulating itself on the fact that Mr. Clarke, the physical director, has promised to take an assistant scoutmaster's warrant and help with the work. The patrol which will meet the 1st Westmount on the 15th, in the trek cart drill is busily practising. This should be a keen contest.

Troop No. 21 had its usual outing on Saturday. Before leaving the troop headquarters Assistant Scoutmaster P. Booth put the boys through some marching drill and concluded the season's indoor course of gymnastic training. Several of the boys took the Kim's Game portion of their second class test. The troop then marched up the mountain where some games were held and about half a dozen boys took the Scout's Pace part of the test. The timing was remarkably accurate, the mile being covered in a few seconds less than the required twelve minutes. Westmount Mountain was the next objective point and the fire-lighting and cooking sections of the test were fully passed by a number of the candidates. The troop was very cordially greeted by W. S. M. Allen, representing the Westmount Troop, which was also engaged in games upon Westmount Mountain.

The Hobby Show Scout entries were shown in the St. Catherine St. windows of Goodwins' Ltd., for two days last week. It is safe to say that no other recent window exhibit has attracted as much interest as did this display. The public is interested in the Scout Movement, and is glad to have the opportunity of learning more about it.

The Lennoxville troop is forging ahead, and the interest remains tremendously keen. Mr. Tindall, the S.M., is spending a great deal of his time with his troop. A concert to augment the troop funds held last evening proved very successful in every respect.

It was rather strange that the Scout Keith Wooley, who won the bandaging competition in the recent distribution of badges, should be taken to the hospital in an ambulance a couple of days later. Keith was hurt in an automobile accident, a couple of ribs being broken. Remembering the 8th law, Keith kept cheerful. He is about again now and will soon be himself again.

The west has claimed still another of our S.M.'s, Mr. Edwards, of the 15th, has migrated to Victoria, B.C. During his short term as S. M., Mr. Edwards has changed the life of the troop, and it is with extreme regret that we bid him good-bye. He leaves Montreal determined to waste no time in getting linked up to the movement in his new home. Before leaving he said: 'My great regret in leaving the city is breaking from the troop. I wish I had started in long before I did.'

Winnipeg Scouts.—An entertainment was given on Wednesday evening, May 1st, by the 9th Winnipeg Troop of Boy Scouts. The programme consisted of 'First Aid,' semaphore signalling, bridge trestle-making, knotting, boxing together with a display of work done in other branches of scout work. The last number on the programme was a sketch entitled 'Pocahontas' or the capture of Captain John Smith. His worship the Mayor of Winnipeg, who is the president of the Boy Scout's Association of Winnipeg, was present, and addressed the boys on the object of the movement. The proceeds of the entertainment are to go towards defraying the expenses of a summer camp for the boys.

BOY SCOUTS ON MOUNT ROYAL.

EXECUTIVE MEETS.

Another meeting of the executive was held on Thursday evening, May 2nd, when there were 15 items on the agenda.

Col. Cole, with Major J. A. Ewing, legal advisor to the Scouts, will go into the matter of the advisability of procuring a provincial charter.

Letters of thanks were sent to those who had assisted in making the distribution of badges so successful a function.

Mr. R. L. Charlton, who has interested himself so much in our camp scheme, has been asked to take a seat in the Council.

To the chairman of the Camp Committee Col. Whitehead said, upon hearing the report: 'Go right ahead, the money is available just as soon as you want it.'

It was passed that the Council will stand back of any programme prepared by the scoutmaster for the Child Welfare Exhibit.

An effort has been made to have H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught inspect the Scouts on Saturday, 11th inst.

Those present at the meeting were: Col. F. Minden Cole (in the chair), Col. E. A. Whitehead, Prof. N. N. Evans, Major J. A. Ewing, Messrs. Siessor, Almon, Scrafield, Forman, Allen, and the provincial secretary.

A CORRECTION.

Dear Sir,—Either through bad writing on my part or through humor on the part of the printer, in my letter on the Higher Age Limit, last Saturday, I am made to quote the Scout Law to the effect that 'A scout is cautious!' This, of course, should read, 'A scout is courteous.'

JAS. W. ROCH.

SCOUTMASTERS' CLUB MEETS.

A well attended meeting of the Scoutmasters' Club, held on 30th ulto., handled a long agenda.

Considerable time was spent in discussing details of to-day's route march.

Plans for Empire Day were talked of, and a raid on Lachine by the Scouts of the city was decided on. A sub-committee, consisting of D.S.M. Wensley, president; Messrs. Paterson, Scrafield and Hunter were appointed to work out an interesting programme.

The Child Welfare Exhibition in October was felt to be an important project, which the Scout movement should have a part in. The following committee was asked to go into the matter fully and report: President, Forman; Messrs. Cross, Roch, Lyman, the Rev. Mr. Ascah (convener), and the provincial secretary.

Drill regulations will be ready in the course of a week or two.

Those present were: Messrs. Forman, Allen, McKay, Preston, Logie, Haskell, Reid, Roch, Edwards, Hunter, Wensley, McIntyre, Almon, Scrafield, Ascah, Lyman and the provincial secretary.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

The real value of the Boy Scout movement was demonstrated here last Tuesday, when one of the members of the corps bound up the foot of the little son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Harmon. Little Willie Harmon, who was out playing at Supperton that afternoon, cut his foot very badly. A Boy Scout who saw the accident promptly came to his assistance. Tearing up his own shirt in to bandages, he quickly and skilfully bandaged up the injured foot. He then saw young Harmon safely home and left at once without giving his name.

HOW TO FORM A TROOP.

For information on all Scout matters write to the provincial secretary, Mr. Evans, Scout headquarters, 584 St. Catherine street west, Montreal.

5TH. MONTREAL BOY SCOUTS.

Second Annual Concert.

The Fifth Troop will give its second annual concert at the Baron de Hirsch Institute, Bleury street, on Wednesday, May 15.

The programme is excellently arranged, and among those taking part are: Miss Fessenden, Mrs. Bayly Sprott, Mrs. Belle Rose Emslie, Miss Hazel Bennett, Mr. W. Sedgwick, Mr. Taylor, Mr. S. S. Bain and Mr. Arthur Arnold.

There will be a trek cart display by the Y.M.C.A. and the Westmount troops, scout limelight pictures, an address by the provincial secretary, Mr. D. J. Evans, and a sketch by the 5th Troop showing a street scene and a club scene.

Tickets, 25 cents each, can be had from Mr. Scrafield, S. M. of the 5th Troop.

SCOUT HOBBY SHOW.

A Hobby Show for the Scouts of the Province has been decided on by the Scoutmasters' Club. This will be held in the early part of next year, thus giving everyone time for preparation. A collection of hobbies made by Scouts will prove a great attraction. Scouts, get busy!

OUR MUSE.

There went to school a Chinese scout,
A pitiless teacher turned him out;
For 'tis against the rule
To have a scout in school.
He was sent home to take off his scout suit.

SCOUT LIFE-SAVING DISPLAY FOR DUKE.

Two of the members of the Sir Edward Clouston Trophy team (the Westmount troop), assisted in giving a Life Saving display before His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at the M. A. A. A. on Monday evening last. Scouts Stewart and Binmore, though small, do their work smartly.

SCOUTS NOT MILITARY.

An item referring to the Mounted Scouts in last Saturday's 'Witness' has given some the impression that the scout movement is a military one. Those who are familiar with the work of this organization know how far from the truth this is. The primary aim is to make good citizens and render service to their fellow-men.

THE MUSKRAT'S HOUSE.

'The game laws of New York permits the trapping of muskrats between Nov. 1 and April 15, but forbids the destruction or injury of their houses at any time,' said a man fond of hunting. 'The purpose of the law was to protect the muskrats, but it has an aesthetic value also. The beaver, master engineer and builder as it is, scarcely exceeds the muskrat in ingenuity and system in its domestic arrangements.

'In building its house the muskrat selects a spot on the low marsh land that will be flooded at high tide or high water if on non-tide margins. The animal tunnels from the bank of the stream or lagoon or pond, as the case may be, beginning below the edge of low water mark, to the site it has selected for its house.

'These preliminaries completed, the muskrat cuts with its chisel-like teeth the broad, strong stalks and leaves of the flag and long, coarse grass. These materials the busy little builder carries to the building site, where it braids and twists them together in circular form and builds them layer upon layer, gradually narrowing the structure until a firm, cone-shaped house is the result. This is further strengthened and made comfortable by a liberal mixture of mortar made by the muskrat out of the marsh mud.

'The interior of a muskrat's house is always divided into two floors of stories. Sometimes it will have as many as four apartments, one above the other. The number is believed to be regulated by the expected height of the water. Access to them from below is by a chamber or gallery built around the inner edge of the house and rising like a spiral stairway. The muskrat expects and wants the ground floor of its house to be flooded, but there must always be a dry, warm room at the top.

'The interior is lined with a sheathing of dry grasses and leaves. The only entrance and exit to the house is the subterranean passage from the bank of the water, the ground floor being on a level with that tunnel.

'The reason that this wise little animal in constructing its house manages so that the ground floor and the tunnel are always under water seems to be that in this way an exit is provided in case the house is assailed by some foe, and an entrance if one pursues the tenant while abroad.

'The muskrat remains hidden in its house during the day, unless the day is cloudy and dark. At night it goes forth to feed on the juicy roots and water, grasses and plants. Then and then only is it voluntarily endangered by the traps that are set for it, sometimes at the entrance to its tunnel, sometimes at and about its feeding places.

'Muskrat trappers have long had a way of adding to their score of pelts by stealing upon the dwelling places of the muskrat in the daytime, thrusting sharp, many tined, long-handled spears down through the roofs and knocking the tops of the houses off to find that they have impaled sometimes three or four of the inmates, snuggled and huddled together in their cosey living room, for often as many as half a dozen of a family will occupy one house.

'The survivors of a muskrat house invaded thus ruthlessly escape to become houseless wanderers over the marsh, and the constant prey of winged and four-legged as well as two-legged foes. It is to protect the muskrat against these slaughtering raids and the breaking up of established colonies that the law forbidding the injury or destruction of muskrat houses in New York State was passed.

'Muskrat skins in prime condition are worth this year from 75 cents to $1 each. There is no other fur that resembles sealskin so closely. If the muskrat were as big as the fur seal and the pluck and fierceness it can assume were increased in proportion it would be a bold trapper or hunter that went forth to bag the muskrat.

'A muskrat won't fight unless it has to, but when it has to it will do battle with twenty times its own weight of dog. It will have to be an active and experienced dog, too, that doesn't get the worst of it in such a fight in short order and turn tail. A cornered muskrat will fight a man, and once it fastens its teeth on anything those teeth stay fast until their owner dies.

'The musk part of this little animal's name is all right, but there is no reason why the animal should be called a rat except from its outward appearance. It is no more a rat than a cow is. The muskrat is a strict vegetarian, and is so dainty at its meals that it will not put its mouth to a root until it washes away every particle of dirt from it. Its meat is white, juicy and sweet, and it makes a dish fit for a king.—The Sun.'

PLAY THE GAME.

As any Tom or Jerry can.
At whist he plays in selfish style;
At leads they call American
He scoffs in his superior style.
And through the game he'll only take
Thought of the tricks his hand can make.

He'll disregard, and still look wise,
His hapless partner's signals all—
'Tis thus he must soliloquise;
'He calls for trumps; well, let him call,
His mind is surely growing dim
To think I'd risk one trump for him.'

And so, the truth to tell, O men
Of selfish and of sordid aims,
In life you spurn your fellowmen
And disregard their calls and claims,
And much you lose, because 'tis known
You think of self and self alone.

But, partner, while I look to you
For aid, I'll make, the while I may
My hand an open book to you,
And watch and strive to help your play—
For whist and life the rule's the same.
Mere selfish play is not the game.

M. S.

WHAT A GREAT MAN SAYS TO BOYS.

Boys, don't bother about genius and don't worry about being clever. Trust rather to hard work, perseverance, and determination. This is the advice Sir Frederick Treves, the well-known physician, gives to boys. The best motto for a long march is, 'Don't grumble; plug on.' You hold your future in your own hands. Never waver in this belief. Don't swagger. The boy who swaggers, like the man who swaggers, has little else that he can do. He is a cheap-jack, crying his own paltry wares. It is the empty tin that rattles most. Be honest, be loyal, be kind. Remember that the hardest thing to acquire is the faculty of being unselfish. As a quality, it is one of the finest attributes of manliness. Love the sea, the ringing beach, and the open down. Keep the body and mind clean.

WHILE OPPORTUNITY WAITS.

(By Graham Hood.)

I always feel sorry for the man who tells me that he has had no opportunity, just as I feel sorry for the unfortunate people who have never seen the beautiful sights that nature has for those who are able to look upon them. And the misfortune is the same in both cases. Both the unfortunates are blind, though, in this instance, one does not suspect it.

And the worst of it is these people actually believe they are speaking the truth. They feel that opportunity has slighted them—that it has passed in the night, or when they were busy with other things and did not hear its footsteps or the timid knock at the door. So far from being true, there are few of us who do not come face to face with opportunities every day of our lives. The trouble is that we lack the ability to recognize them.

I know a man who is enjoying the advantage of a business project that is now operating successfully and which offers the greatest promises for the future. The idea was a very simple one—so simple that it is surprising that others had not thought of it before. It came to him at a lecture—as a straight tip from the speaker—yet, so far as is known, he was the only person to whom the idea had any practical significance. Others heard it. It is likely that many others had heard it, in one form or another, from the lips of the same speaker many times. The difference was that, on this occasion, one man chanced to be able to recognize the opportunity when it presented itself.

The farmer in planting seed takes care to select fertile soil. He might sow all the seed his money could buy and it would amount to little or nothing if it were sown on the rocks or in too sandy soil. Thus it was in this case: the soil happened to be ready and the seed sown by the lecturer took root.

It is always this way with opportunity. It comes in the strangest ways and when least expected. It may be waiting for you now—just around the corner. It may be riding in the street car with you. It may be hidden in the paper you are reading. Even though it is in your own hand, however, it will do you no good unless you realize its presence; but, if this is the way in which you go through life, don't try to place the blame where it does not belong. The fault lies with yourself, not with opportunity.—'The Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

PUZZLES.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

A nice book will be given as a prize to the boy or girl who will succeed in getting the highest number of marks for answering the puzzles in the next few weeks. The competition will date from to-day (May 11) and close with the puzzles of June 8.

TRIANGLE.

1. A consonat
2. An exclamation.
3. A wooden vessel.
4. A brave man.
5. A river of France.
6. A continent.
7. An English town noted for its lace.
8. A native of the continent of No. 6.
9. A dependency of China.

1. *
2. **
3. ***
4. ****
5. *****
6. ******
7. *******
8. ********
9. *********

The initials read downwards from a noted town in Palestine.

ANAGRAMS OF PROMINENT PERSONS.

1. I, Will H. am fatt. Rearrange the letters and find a citizen of the United States.
2. Ed., the Viking Ward, I. Find an English King.
3. Flit on cheering angel. Find a woman who was a pioneer in a great work.
4. Emeline P. K. hurts man. Find the advocate of a vexed question, discussed at present.

A COLLECTION OF BEES.

1. Add a B to a fastening and change it to a city square.
2. Add a B to part of a building and change it to a brush.
3. Add a B to a bird and change it to a small stream.
4. Add a B to a garden tool and change it into something to stop a vehicle.
5. Add a B to an ornament and change it to convey.
6. Add a B to justice and change it into shining.
7. Add a B to a line of light and change it to the cry of an animal.
8. Add a B to to cripple and change it into to censure.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

BEHEADINGS.

1. Fox, ox; 2. Cant, ant; 3. Can, an.; 4. Cat, at.; 5. May ay; 6. Glass, lass; 7. Table, able.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

Tug, Week, Nile, Wolfe, London—Duke of Wellington.

CHANGED HEADS.

Bat, cat, sat, mat, eat, hat, fat, rat, vat.

Correct answers to the puzzles of April 30 ('Weekly Witness') have been received from Mary J. Cairns, Freetown, P. E. I.

Newman T. Hunter, Cowansville, answered correctly all of last week's puzzles.

In Jean Cartier's set of answers there was an error in Changed Heads; the rest were correct.

The answers sent by Jessie Dobbie were correct, with the exception of an error in Changed Heads.

Kieth Christie, Lachute, had a few errors in Beheadings; the rest were correct.

The answers sent by E. A. Edmiston were correct.

COAL MINE UNDER SEA.

What is perhaps the most extraordinary coal mine in the world, as well as the smallest, is situated on a tiny isand in the Japan Sea, near Nagasaki, and has just sufficient room upon its surface for the shafts and the hoisting machinery. The workings, which are very extensive, extend in all directions under the sea.—'The Argonaut.'

STRONGEST ANIMAL FORCE.

Ask ten persons what is the strongest animal force in the world and nine will reply that it is a blow from a lion's paw. The tenth man may have a checkered career and express the belief, based on experience, that it is a kick of a Missouri mule.

As a matter of fact, the blow of a whale's tail is incomparably the strongest animal force; a blow delivered by a full-grown whale placed at just the right distance would smash in the side of a wooden ship as though it were an egg-shell.

The second strongest force is the kick of a giraffe, and this terrible kick is very adequate protection to these otherwise helpless animals.

The stroke of a lion's paw comes third on the list.—'Harper's Weekly.'

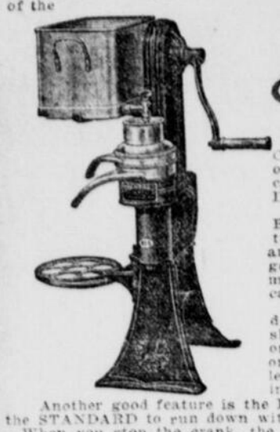
BIRDS' LONG JOURNEYS.

(From the London 'Daily News.')

Some remarkable facts regarding bird migration have been brought to light by the natural history department of Aberdeen University. That swallows, lapwings, and other summer visitors are confirmed wanderers is well known, but much has yet to be learned concerning their methods. Among the means adopted by the natural history department of the university to obtain reliable data of the future movement of birds is the placing of rings on the legs of a number of birds. In one case, that of a widgeon duckling, which was marked in Loch Brora, Scotland, in June, 1909, it is stated that the bird was caught in a duck decoy in Holland in the following September. Last summer six chick lapwings were marked in the northeast of Scotland, and in the early winter four were shot in different parts of Ireland and two in Portugal. A guillemot marked as a newly-hatched chick on the Aberdeenshire cliffs in July, 1910, was shot in November in Sweden. Perhaps the most striking instance of bird migration that has come under the notice of the university authorities is that of a song thrush. One of a brood of chicks marked in their nest at Skene, in Aberdeenshire, in June, 1910, was shot at Leria, in Portugal, five months later. The two localities are about 1,250 miles apart as the crow flies.

Some Features We've Told You Little About

In our previous advertisements the big features of the STANDARD have been emphasized. You've heard a great deal about the Enclosed Dust-Proof Gearing—The Self-Oiling System—The Centre Balanced Bowl—The Liberal Space Between Disc Edges and Bowl for Holding Accumulation of Impurities—The High Crank Shaft—The Low Supply Can—of the



Standard

CREAM SEPARATOR. But there are other features that add greatly to the conveniences and satisfaction of STANDARD owners.

For instance, there's the Wide Open Bowl, so easy to get at and wash. No tubes to clog up either. Then there are the Discs which are all washed together on a disc holder in about one minute. They are numbered so they cannot be put together wrong.

Then, too, the STANDARD Bowl doesn't leak. That's because the bowl shell fits tight without screwing down on top of a rubber ring, causing wear on the rubber and allowing the milk to leak through when the bowl is revolving.

Another good feature is the Interchangeable Clutch, which permits the STANDARD to run down without wear on the working parts. Note:—When you stop the crank, the gears all stop, and the bowl runs down of its own accord, and without wear. The Interchangeable Clutch also enables you to "pump" the handle and start the machine quickly and easily.

But there are other features—many of them—told about in our booklets. Write for them. They are free to all progressive dairymen and women.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

Head Office and Factory **RENFREW, ONT.**

SALES BRANCHES:.....WINNIPEG, Man., and SUSSEX, N.B.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

'WAR PICTURES FROM CLARENDON.

Along with the constant output of new books comes an equally constant supply of reprints of English classics. The Oxford press continues its work of placing within the means of most readers the masterpieces of English writing. Especially appropriate is it that the work of Clarendon should issue from the press which bears the name of that famous Chancellor of the University, and from the town which was the centre of interest through a long pediod of the 'Great Rebellion.' Under the title 'War Pictures from Clarendon,' edited and arranged by Robert Jameson Mackenzie, M.A., (2s. 6d. net.) some of the best known passages of the mighty history are brought together in small compass, so as to give 'a consecutive account of most of the chief incidents of the war.' This is the first attempt to give a popular edition of Clarendon's work.

The length and number of his tomes, the extent to which they are encumbered with accounts of negotiations which proved abortive, the epic leisure of his style, and, lastly, the long perspective of time, dwarfing many things which in his day seemed important, have long consigned his work to that dignified class of great books which are seldom disturbed by the hand of the general reader. There is much need of some humbler volume which should mediate between Clarendon and the public.

One volume of extracts before this one reproduced the choicest bits from the history so far as style is concerned, but the aim of this volume is to make familiar to the ordinary student and average reader the details of the civil war as they appeared to the devoted loyalist, and to present a picture of the time in a setting of words belonging to the period. The effect produced by this volume is rather that of a complete bit of historical writing than of passages culled here and there from a larger work. The pictures are vivid, minutely describing such celebrated engagements as Edgehill, Chalgrove Field, Marston Moor, Naseby, Dunbar and Worcester as well as the minor engagements and the sieges of Leicester, Gloucester, Oxford and Bristol. The estimates of character of famous men on both sides are remarkably just and appreciative. Although an unswerving royalist and grieved when a man he respects has taken the wrong side, he is not blinded by his devotion to the unfortunate king. Hampden receives almost as laudatory notice as Lord Falkland himself. Cromwell, though guilty of the utmost wickedness of which man is capable, is of almost unequalled ability and courage—'a brave bad man.'

To reduce three nations, which perfectly hated him, to an entire obedience to his dictates; to awe and govern those nations by an army that was indevoted to him and wished his ruin; was an instance of a very prodigious address. But his greatness at home was but a shadow of the glory he had abroad. It was hard to discover which feared him most, France, Spain, or the Low Countries, where his friendship was current at the value he put upon it.

A number of reproductions of famous portraits of leaders on both sides illustrate the volume. The hope expressed by the editor that this may become a text book not only for older students but for school boys and girls as well, is a hope that merits fulfilment. Certainly the Puritans and Cavaliers alike will never again be dry lists of names to the child after he has read the tale of midnight rides and hard-fought fields, adventures and hairbreadth scapes which fill Clarendon's pages as they are presented in these 'War Pictures.'

MILL'S ESSAYS.

Another reprint is issued at a timely moment when the two subjects of the extension of the suffrage to women and representative government in Ireland are the all absorbing questions in British politics. The three essays, 'On Liberty,' 'On Representative Government' and on 'the Subjection of Women,' by John Stuart Mill, (Oxford University Press London and Toronto, 1s. net.), have not escaped the same fate as the work of Clarendon. They are classics and as such are now more talked about than read. This cheap edition is intended to remove Mill's chief works from the classical bookshelf and place them in the hands of the more thoughtful of the common people. It is to Mills' essays that the advocates of woman suffrage trace the beginning, the inspiration of that movement. Mill's ideas amounted to a revolution when he first published them, and they are to-day as fresh and crisp in expression as they were fifty years ago. Many of them have been embodied in the nation's thought, and have become almost axiomatic. Others are still startling to a conservative community. In an able analytical introduction by Mrs. Fawcett the chief points of Mill's system or theory are briefly outlined and estimated. Some of his most strongly urged views have been disregarded by politicians. He advocated open voting rather than the ballot, opposed payment of members of Parliament, advocated an educational test for voters, and, most important of all, he proposed a Legislative Commission to frame new laws, when such were required, subject to acceptance by Parliament. He advocated a system of checks on legislation though he was not satisfied that a second chamber was the most efficient means of securing such checks. Though he believed in democracy as the only means of development for a nation, and in representative government as the only workable plan of democratic rule he opposed majority rule with the minority unrepresented as not government by the people, but government by a class, in many cases, the class least fit to govern. In 'Representative Government' and later in his most elaborate treatise, the 'Subjection of Women,' he upholds that the enfranchisement of women is 'merely a particular case of the desirability of representative Government.' To refuse this was to deny the fundamental idea of popular government. 'Without representation the interests of the excluded are always in danger of being overlooked,' but the strongest argument for a general exercise of the franchise is the good effect of free institutions on a people who enjoy them, 'which has no parallel under a despotism whether of a class or a sex.' Mrs. Fawcett gives emphasis, as Mill himself does most strongly, to the share taken by Mrs. Mill in the literary work as well as the entire life of her husband. The perfection of the relation between husband and wife had much influence on the course of the husband's thought. Together they revised and polished every essay till this last, when the work was interrupted by the death of Mrs. Mill. In their case 'hard writing makes easy reading.' The issue of this popular edition should lead to a revival of interest in these powerful essays, as lucid in expression as they are strong in thought.

'UNDER FIVE REIGNS.'

A shilling reprint of a more recent book is 'Under Five Reigns,' by Lady Dorothy Neville, (Methuen and Co., London.) This is the second series of gossipy reminiscences by Lady Dorothy, and on its appearance two years ago, it caused almost as great a sensation as the first series. The daughter of Lord Orford, secure of a high position, of brilliant intellect, distinguished social ability, and warm constancy in friendship, Lady Dorothy Neville has had opportunities for meeting the most celebrated people of her time and knowing from the inside the history of many movements of importance. In the simplest possible style her memories of people and things are jotted down. She loves to contrast the conditions of life in the days of her youth with the present time. In no way is this more clear than in the convenience of travel to-day compared with the actual hardship undergone by tourists sixty or seventy years ago. In those days people stayed at home more than they do now and home meant more to them. There was little migration beyond that 'from the blue bed to the brown.' People in those days did not build a house and sell it again within a year when a good offer was made them. There is no doubt as to Lady Dorothy's politics, but she welcomes to her home men of all beliefs and occupations, provided that they are sincere in their beliefs and in earnest in their occupations. The chief charm of the book is the long procession of brilliant personalities that march through its pages with an excellent mistress of ceremonies to introduce us to them.

A BOOK OF HOME-SPUN VERSE.

Of excellent spirit but very indifferent form are the verses in a small collection entitled 'Rhymes of the Survey and Frontier,' by George Blackstone Field, (William Briggs and Co., Toronto.) The themes are now become familiar, the services to their country rendered by the pioneer, his pluck and endurance, his tender heart under a rough exterior and the hardness of the lot of the one who makes life easy for those who follow him up in new lands. It would surely be within the compass of a publisher's rights and duties to point out to budding authors such frequent inaccuracies as 'the voices of they who were sleeping.' It is an ungrateful task to pick flaws in work that is done with the highest of motives, but the least that any workman can do is to have his tools in order before he begins. The writer's tools are his words and phrases, and before he presents his finished work to the public he should take time to master the use of them.

'HIERONYMUS RIDES.'

A stirring tale of the fifteenth century of the days of Maximilian I., King of the Romans, is 'Hieronymus Rides,' by Anna Coleman Ladd, (The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., $1.25). Following the exciting adventures of the Knightly Fool, there passes before the reader a panoramic of European life in the latter half of the fifteenth century. From Hungary to the Netherlands, from the Netherlands to Burgundy, from German forests to Italian gardens, from Austrian fastnesses to Moorish fortresses; from the feastings of a palace to the fastings of a monastery, from the favors of a king to the tortures of a prison we follow Hierome. The bastard son of Maximilian's father, the two are drawn together by a mysterious bond whose reason is unknown to the Emperor-King. The daring, the chivalry, the oppression and cruelty, the passion, the prejudices, the hypocrisies and the superstitions of that period of unrest and transition are vividly pictured. As ward of a wizard, as novice, monk, knight, nobleman, adventurer, and court jester, the versatile hero plays his part. The climax is reached when for 24 hours during the Fool's Holiday Maximilian and his White Fool exchange roles. At the close of his short career as King of the Romans, after bringing about many sorely-needed reforms, Hieronymus is stabbed by a feigned petitioner commissioned to assassinate the real Emperor. The mystery of his birth is revealed to the monarch, he knows the reason of the love they bore each other, and the secret of the Fool's high sacrifice.

THE MAN OF GALILEE.

'The Man of Galilee,' by Elton R. Shaw (Shaw Publishing Co., 2 Pearl street, Grand Rapids, Mich., $1.00), is a short sketch of Christ's three years' of public ministry. It is written especially for young people, in the hope that it will aid in making Bible study a pleasure to them. It is not theological or doctrinal. The author acknowledges his indebtedness to several well-known Lives of Christ, and quotes freely from them.

ANOTHER DICKENS' VOLUME.

We have received a copy of Dombey & Son (Chapman & Hall, Limited; London, Eng. 3s. 6d. net). This edition is bound in red cloth, and illustrated with forty colored plates by 'Phiz.'

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Morven' (Norman Murray, St. James street, Montreal); 'Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada,' edited by George M. Wrong, M.A., and W. Stewart Wallace, B.A. (Toronto University Press); 'Jonah of Gath Hepher,' by Edward A. Marshall (Fleming H. Revell Company, New York); 'Turning Points in my Life,' by William Porcher Du Bose, M.A., S.T.D. (Longmans, Green & Co., New York); 'The Charwoman's Daughter,' by James Stephens (The Macmillan Company, Toronto); 'A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil,' by Jane Addams (The Macmillan Company, Toronto); 'White Ashes,' by Kennedy-Noble (The Macmillan Company, Toronto); 'Julia France and Her Times,' by Gertrude Atherton (The Macmillan Company, Toronto); 'The Old Nest,' by Rupert Hughes (The Copp, Clark Company, Ltd., Toronto); 'The Resurrection and the Life,' by C. Hanson, M.A., D.D. (The National Council of Evangelical Free Churches, Publication Dept., London, E.C.); 'The Chinese Revolution,' by Arthur Judson Brown (The Student Volunteer Movement, New York); 'South American Problems,' by Robert E. Speer (The Student Volunteer Movement, New York); 'The Great Doctrines of the Bible,' by the Rev. William Evans, D.D. (The Bible Institute Colportage Institution, Chicago); 'Economic and Moral Aspects of the Liquor Business,' by Robert Bagnell (Funk and Wagnalls Co., New York); 'The Christian View of the World,' by George John Blewett, Wm. Briggs, Toronto); 'Wood Notes Wild,' by John Wilson Robertson, J.P. (William Briggs, Toronto).

Rids Poisons From the Blood

To get the blood pure is a problem which nearly everybody has to face in the springtime. The quicker the poisons are swept from the blood the less suffering there will be from pains, aches and rheumatism.

The liver and kidneys filter poisons from the blood, and you can very materially help them by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

There is no way to purify the blood except through the activity of these two filtering organs. Because they are prompt in awakening the action of the liver and kidneys, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the greatest of blood purifiers.

You need not have the tired, languid feelings which make life a burden to so many people if you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Backache, headache, biliousness, indigestion and constipation disappear when this great medicine is used.

LITERARY NOTES

The plot of 'White Ashes,' a novel, by Sidney R. Kennedy, (The Macmillan Company, Toronto), deals with the struggle of an impecunious nephew of a street railway magnate to persuade his uncle to insure the street railway property, in order that the impecunious nephew may secure the commission on the business. The uncle reluctantly consents, but saves about a half million when his largest car barn is destroyed by a conflagration which sweeps the city of Boston in 1914.

In 'The University Magazine' for April, (Morang & Co., Limited, Toronto), Walter M. Haushalter has written an article on Gilbert Keith Chesterton, estimating and criticizing Mr. Chesterton from the following three points of view: 1. His Interpretation of Christianity; 2. His Artistic Methods; 3. His Intellectual point of view. The author says these three sections are not to be thought of as water-tight compartments, but as different avenues of approach to one central theme.'

In 'Animal Competitors: Profit and Loss from the Wild Four-footed Tenants of the Farm', by Ernest Ingersoll, published in the 'Young Farmer's Practical Library,' (Sturgis & Walton, New York), the subjects treated are: Riddance of rodent pests and methods of raising animals, like the beaver, muskrat, mink, skunk, deer and silver fox, whose pelts are valuable.

The substance of 'Psychology of the Christian Soul,' by the Rev. George Steven, M.A., (Hodder & Stoughton, Toronto), was first delivered as the Cunningham Lectures at Edinburgh. The writer believes that Christianity is an educative process whereby the spirit of man may be trained into hatred and fear of sin. The results of his research in the sphere of subconsciousness in its relation to the soul are here set down in the language of students of the human mind.

Cyril Hall has written an interesting book called 'The Young Carpenter,' with seventy-three illustrations. (Methuen & Co., Ltd., London), in which he gives minute directions for properly using tools and for making a number of small articles of furniture. It also enters largely upon the evolution of modern tools from rude beginnings, and upon the natural history of the material with which the carpenter works, the result being a volume—written in simple and attractive language—of interest to the boy with a bent for making things.

Much sense as well as help will be found in a little vest pocket 'Handbook for Newspaper Correspondents' that has been prepared by Mr. C. L. Sherman, of the Hartford 'Courant,' (C. L. Sherman, Hartford, Conn.). The author is not satisfied with a list of 'don'ts.' He explains in each case the reason for the prohibition. He also tells his readers what to do in some essential matters.

Extracts from Chas. Spurgeon's addresses on 'The Down-Grade Movement,' have just been published in tract form, by the Gospel Missionary Union, Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Marjorie Bowen has chosen a somewhat trite theme for her last book, 'The Quest of Glory' (Methuen, London). Her hero, the Marquis de Vauvenargues, was a noble of the reign of Louis XV. His life held no great passions but the passion for glory, which, when a young man, he hoped to win as a soldier. His health was shattered in the retreat of the French army at Prague during the Bohemian war, and he turned to politics. Politics at that time hardly afforded a career for an honest man, but De Vauvenargues, strangely disarmed by a few kind words from the King, whom he knew to be a sullen voluptuary unworthy of his devotion, accepted a post in the Embassy at Madrid. He put behind him the doubts which were forming themselves in his mind as a result of his friendship with Voltaire, and resolved to marry the lady his father had chosen for him, to lead an orthodox life, and seek glory in the only other way appointed for a nobleman who could not be a soldier. But a few days before his marriage he found a child dying of smallpox in the fields near Aix, and to save the town from infection he rode with the poor little creature to a hospital kept by a nursing sisterhood. He caught the disease, and though it did not kill him he was left hideous, half-blind, and an invalid. This misery nerved him to the sacrifice which in his happiness he had found impossible.

Two articles of unusually wide appeal in the May 'Technical World Magazine' (58th street and Drexel avenue, Chicago), are: 'What Steel Dividends Cost,' by Henry M. Hyde, and 'The Invisible Detective,' by C. F. Carter.

'Making Home Profitable,' by Kate V. Saint-Maur, is the record of the experience of a woman who took a small farm near a large city and found a way to make it pay. Sturgis & Walton Company, New York, will publish it. Its aim is practical—to enable others, through a detailed account of this experiment, to do small farming profitably. Advice as to the selection of a farm is followed by full directions for poultry-raising—the best foundation for a city woman's hopes of rural prosperity. The matters of care, breeding, feeding, etc., are considered. In a like manner pigeons, squabs; canaries and bees; and pigs come in for attention. Other chapters are concerned with the vegetable garden and the flower garden. This book is the record of an actual and successful experience.

The life of George Borrow, author of 'Lavengro,' 'The Bible in Spain,' etc., is one of the most fascinating themes that can engage the biographer. A remarkable man of letters, an eccentric genius whose nature could never be forced to conform itself to the established scheme of things, a man with a phenomenal capacity for attracting to himself unusual adventures, the friend of gypsies, vagabonds, and the disinherited of the earth, his life is full of romantic interest. Thrust into the world when Napoleon was ravaging Europe, the son of a captain in service, he had a remarkable childhood, the prelude of an adult life abounding in the unusual. Full value is given to Borrow's interesting life in the biography by Herbert Jenkins, which the Putnam's, New York, have just published. Mr. Jenkins gives a stimulating account of the tricks fortune played Borrow, of his erratic development, of his adventures in authorship in friendless London, and of his subsequent wanderings through Spain in the exciting early days of the reign of Queen Isabel II.

Sir Thomas More's 'Utopia,' edited with an introduction, notes and glossary by William D. Armes, is a recent publication of the Macmillan Company, Toronto. Professor Armes has taken as the basis of the text of his edition the first edition of the first English translation, modernizing in so far as is possible the paragraphing and spelling. The editor's idea throughout has been to present the 'Utopia' in such a way that those who are interested may get More's thought with a maximum of pleasure and a minimum of difficulty. The book is attractively bound and is provided with a frontispiece of the author.

'The Conflict between the United States and Russia' is a pamphlet by B. P. Egert (St. Petersburg), giving a concise account of the consequences created in Russia by the treaty of 1832.

'The Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada,' edited by George M. Wrong, M.A., and W. Stewart Wallace, B.A. (University Press, Toronto), contains a record of all books, pamphlets and magazines published with regard to Canada during 1911.

'Leaders of Revival' is a series of books edited by H. Elvet Lewis, M.A. (National Free Church Council, London, E.C.), dealing with Epochs of Free Church Revival, emphasizing the central figures, but at the same time giving a general survey of the periods in which the great religious revivals occurred. Each volume has two illustrations.

The Canadian Government has published a large edition of 'Papers relating to the Diversion of Waters From Lake Michigan by the Sanitary District of Chicago.' (Commission of Conservation, Ottawa.)

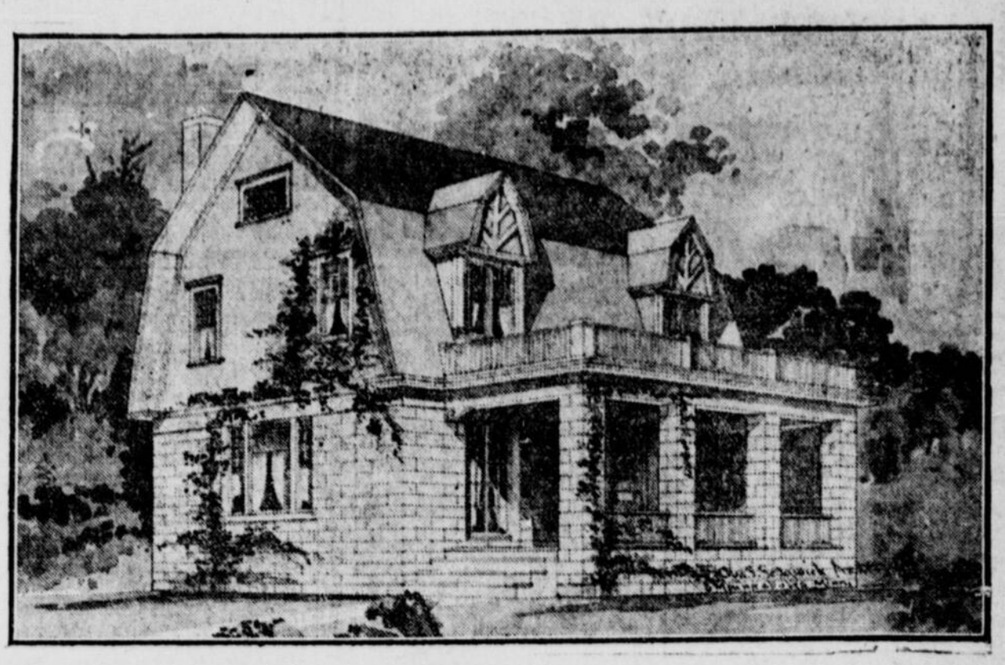
The Royal Colonial Institute Year Book has been issued for 1912. (Northumberland avenue, London, W.C.) It contains a full description of the building and of the governing body of that institute and clearly states the conditions of fellowship.

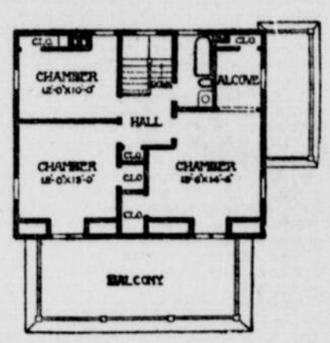
The Board of Trade, Weyburn, Sask., has issued a pamphlet fully describing the progress made by that city.

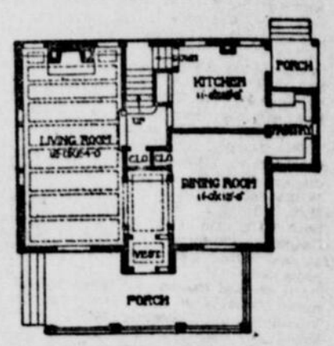
The May 'Advertising,' an original British magazine of publicity (1) Fleet Street, London, E.C.), has an interesting illustrated article entitled 'The Great White Way,' showing the different methods of effective advertising.

'Pandora's Box' is John A. Mitchell's latest novel. The spirit of true romance pervades this love story of an American architect and the daughter of a 'line of earls' that stretched back to the Conqueror. The sentiment of the novel is varied with touches of shrewd common sense applied to some very venerable ideas and institutions. The story is told with a gaiety, a delicate wit and a gentle satire. (Frederic A. Stokes Company, New York.)

A CEMENT BLOCK COTTAGE







Cement blocks, when properly made, make a substantial wall and a warm, comfortable house at low cost, and in some parts of our country they are in very common use, being more easily obtained than either brick or stone. There is some feeling of prejudice against their use, and this has been largely owing to the fact that very poor material has been placed on the market. In many locations it is almost impossible to obtain brick at anything like a reasonable price, and in such places the cement blocks are very desirable. They make a good foundation wall, with a straight, smooth surface on the inside, are quickly laid up and very durable. The design submitted is for a gambrel roof cottage, built in the first story only of cement blocks, and the piazza piers carried up over the blocks. This is a very snug, compact design and suitable for a single lot, with the porch at the side or towards the front to suit the taste of the owner and this design is especially well adapted to a corner lot. The vestibule entrance is in the centre opening into a small hallway with columned arch on each side and a seat across opposite the entrance. At the right is the dining room and at the left across the side is the living room, 12 x 24 feet, and with a wide fireplace at the end with book shelves on each side and small window above. Finished with a beam ceiling, this makes a very pleasant and attractive living room.

THIS WEEK'S

WORLD WIDE

A Weekly reprint of Articles and Cartoons from the leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

The Church in Wales.

The Heavens in May—Jupiter's Interesting Family of Satellites—By Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D.

Japan and the Chinese Republic.

The Story of Spring—By G. K. Chesterton.

My View of Othello—By Sir Herbert Tree.

Mr. Galsworthy as Poet—By Arthur Waugh.

Through the Outlooking Glass.

John Bullesses.

For the Twenty=two Million—Why Most Women Do Not Want to Vote.

5 CENTS A COPY. $1.50 A YEAR. **AT ALL NEWSDEALERS. Montreal and Suburbs, $2.00.**

Sample Copy of "World Wide" sent to any address free on application to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, PUBLISHERS, MONTREAL.

MISSING RELATIVES.

Information concerning the following inquiries from friends may be sent to the Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal:—

Lamar (William) and Lamar (Louisa) thought to be living in Canada. Jos. Lamar, Ely, Minnesota, asks.

Wiffen (Lizzie), nee Allwood, left Sydenham for Canada 11 years ago; last heard of at Cleveland, Ohio, three years later. Stepsister Violet asks.

Smith (Sidney Walter) was living in the neighborhood of Great College street, Camden Town, 1903; may have gone to Canada. Father asks.

Speller (Alec, Stewart, Vernon, and Randall, were living in Dalston, 1904, but have since gone to Canada. Sister Maud asks.

Able (John) wrote from No. 3 Camp, Stoney Plain, Canada, 1909. Mother asks.

Griffith (Edward Hanmer Murhall left England for United States, 1866, and supposed to have gone later to Canada. Daughter Mary Ellen asks.

Gardiner (Mary, Winifred, and David) were living in Main street, Buffalo, U.S.A., 16 years ago. Brother John asks.

Greig (William and George) were last seen in Leeds, 20 years ago. Thought to be in Canada. Brother John's daughter asks.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

SURPRISING INEQUALITIES IN FREIGHT RATES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In commenting on my letter in regard to the excessive freight rates prevailing in the West, you say it would have been more convincing if I had given specific comparisons. I could give enough to fill a whole page of the paper without exhausting the subject, for the catalogue would include everything the railways carry. Permit me to supply a few items in support of my contention.

Rates on building materials, stone, cement blocks, etc., on hauls of 100 to 500 miles in Saskatchewan and Alberta, are $14 to $24 higher per car than for same distances in Dakota, Minnesota or Montana.

A car of farm implements and binder twine from St. Paul to Neche, N.D., 401 miles, costs $64. Same car, Winnipeg to Moose Jaw, 400 miles, costs $106.80, or 70 percent higher.

The coal rate from Williston, N.D., to Annandale, Minn., 396 miles, is $1.50 per ton. The rate on coal from Medicine Hat to Broadview, 395 miles, is $3.45 per ton. Wonderful to relate, the same company is the common carrier in both cases.

It costs $252 for a car of sugar (or goods of same class) from Montreal to Port Arthur, 991 miles. On a similar car from Vancouver to Ponoka, 776 miles, the rate is $492, a discrimination of $240 per car against the Alberta consumer, not counting the excess for 215 miles less haul.

The freight charges from St. Catherines to Winnipeg, over 1,000 miles, on apples is 63 cents. The rate from Winnipeg to Calgary, 800 miles, is $1.05. If the same rate prevailed both east and west of Winnipeg the Calgary consumer could buy apples at one dollar per barrel less than he pays now.

On canned goods (or other goods of same class) the rate per car from Winnipeg to Wolseley, Sask., is $140. From St. Paul to Crookston, Minn., same mileage, the rate is $72.72. From Winnipeg to Swift Current, Sask. the rate is $194.40. From St. Paul to Minot, N.D., same mileage, the rate is $144.40.

These are only a few of the many examples that might be quoted. Similar excesses apply to the whole schedules of all the western railways.

WESTERNER.

LAW-MAKERS AND LAW-BREAKERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The letter in the 'Witness' of April 27, with the caption, 'The Suffragettes,' signed G. F. Assiter, Grand Valley, Ont., requires a reply. Mr. Assiter says: 'Because the British Government refuses to introduce a measure that confessedly would wreck the administration, they (the Suffragettes) proceed to break the laws of God and man.'

The measure referred to was the Conciliation Bill, which passed its second reading in Parliament in 1910 by 157 majority, and was then shelved by 'The noble Mr. Asquith,' who would not allow it to come to its third reading necessary for it to become law. The Suffragettes then put their pestering tactics into motion, until members of the Liberal party hinted that if they would cease their militancy, Mr. Asquith would in the next Parliament give facilities for the three readings of the Bill. This Mr. Asquith finally pledged himself to do. The Suffragettes called a truce, and for a year there was peace.

But no one expected or asked that the Government would introduce the measure or become responsible for it. Indeed, it was not necessary. Equal Franchise Bills had always been introduced by private members, and there were plenty of 'noble' men ready to give their chance to the cause.

There was a large majority in the House in favor of the Bill, so all anybody asked of the Prime Minister was that he would cease using parliamentary tricks to thwart the will of this majority.

In 1870 a Bill for Woman's Enfranchisement was introduced by Jacob Bright, and carried by thirty-three majority. But this bill was not allowed to come to its third reading, and ever since, in spite of the preponderating sentiment in favor of the measure, the different governments, as they came into power, have succeeded in relegating all legislation in connection therewith to the dim and speculative future.

Since the Suffragettes began active operations eight years ago, five bills or resolutions in favor of Woman's Suffrage have been brought before Parliament. The first two were 'talked out.' The third, the Dickinson Bill, Parliament 1907, which was worked up with enthusiasm, and was expected to have a large majority, was not allowed to come to any vote. One of the M.P.'s moved the usual resolution for closing the debate and taking the vote, but the Speaker refused to put the resolution, and allowed the time to expire, and the Dickinson Bill was shelved. So indignant were those who intended to support it at this arbitrary treatment of Parliament that another bill was introduced that same year, the Stanger Bill it was called. Before the bill was brought forward Mr. Asquith told Mr. Stanger that he (Mr. Asquith) would not allow that bill to come to vote unless Mr. Stanger would agree, in the event of its carrying, to move that it be referred to a committee of the whole for its third reading. Mr. Stanger knew that this was to put the bill into Mr. Asquith's power, but he was so desirous to see the House divide on the bill that he agreed to the condition and the bill passed by 197 majority! Nevertheless, in spite of that magnificent pronouncement, Mr. Asquith never has arranged for its third reading. Four years have gone by and where O where is the Stanger Bill?

The Conciliation Bill we have seen laid away in cold storage, in hope of a resurrection. Mrs. Pankhurst came home from America hoping, expecting that Mr. Asquith would be true to his agreement. But on the opening of Parliament in 1912 he announced that as women had no votes they were not constituents; that the Government was only obliged to keep faith with constituents; that he should not give facilities for the three readings of the Conciliation Bill; that a bill would be introduced giving universal franchise to men, none to women, O noble Mr. Asquith!

But the Liberal members of Parliament, three-fourths of whom favor woman's enfranchisement, were not so easily brushed aside. The upshot was that the Conciliation Bill was again introduced. But the Conciliation Bill in 1910 was a very different proposition from the same bill in 1912. In 1910 it meant equal franchise with men, as both would have household suffrage and nothing more. But in 1912 it meant household suffrage for women, and (according to Mr. Asquith's announcement) universal franchise for men, which would give men twelve votes where women would have one. The Suffragettes were not satisfied with one-twelfth the franchise given to men, and worked against the bill. This, with the defection of the Nationalists, who wished all the time possible for Home Rule, together with any votes the window smashing may have lost to the bill resulted in its defeat.

Before leaving this subject of bills in Parliament let me say that it is a sad travesty on a 'government of the people, by the people, for the people,' that one man even if he is the leader of the Government, has the power to thwart the will of Parliament for five, ten, aye forty years. I do not say that the representative of the King should not have the veto power, but there should be a limit to it. The President of the United States has the veto power, but Congress by a two-thirds vote can pass a bill over the veto. But a three-fourths vote in the British Parliament seems powerless against the will of the Prime Minister. These facts show how hard it is for tyranny to die even in the homeland of the Union Jack. How is it in Canada?

Now about the window smashing: I have not a word to say in its defence. It was wrong, all wrong in principle, illogical in theory and impolitic in practice as regards the perpetrators themselves, and unpatriotic as regards country, for the country could not afford then to have trade paralyzed.

The great difficulty with me is to understand how Mrs. Pankhurst and her society ever saw their way clear to do it. Hitherto they have been very careful to keep within law. They have not been roaring lions seeking whom to devour as the men were in '32 when they wanted the franchise. They have been like swarms of mosquitoes buzzing and stinging the Government until Parliament should have fair play. But their militancy has been repugnant to them as they have admitted to their friends in this country, and Mrs. Pankhurst's last words to them as she left were, 'Be thankful that you do not have to do these things in your country.' Amen. So say we all of us, thankful that our men do not get reforms through riot and disorder, thankful that in this country the pen is mightier than the sword.

The Woman's Social and Political Union, that branch of Woman Suffragists called suffragettes, was organized a little over eight years ago. They planned three methods of work: Petitioning Parliament, petitioning the King in the person of his Prime Minister, questioning Government representatives during political speeches. The first of these methods had already been adopted by the other woman's suffrage societies of which there were at that time the Liberal Woman's Suffrage Society pledged to the Liberal Party, numbering over 200,000 members, and the National Union of Suffrage Societies, not pledged to party, which was equally numerous. The Scotch W. C. T. U. with 52,000 members, and the Woman's Co-operative Guild with 22,000 members had declared for equal franchise. All these societies united in the work connected with the introduction of petitions, resolutions or bills into Parliament.

The last two methods, petitioning the King in the person of his Prime Minister and questioning Government speakers were adopted only by the suffragettes and constituted their 'militancy.'

The right to petition the King is guaranteed by two statutes: Charles II. Statute XIII. and Bill of Rights. The first is awkwardly expressed and lengthy but clearly gives 'any person or persons the right to present any petition or private grievance or complaint or declaration or address to His Majesty or to any member or members of Parliament provided that not more than twelve persons form the deputation.' It furthermore says, 'They shall not be debarred or hindered' in thus petitioning the King.

The second statute is short and decisive. 'It is the right of the subject to petition the King, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal.'

Now whatever else women may not be they certainly are 'persons' and 'subjects of the King,' and these statutes clearly give them the right to make their protest to the Premier against the talking out of the women's bills in Parliament, or the refusal of the speaker to put the bills to vote, or the failure of the Prime Minister to provide for the third reading of the bills. It furthermore says they shall not be debarred or hindered in so doing, and that all commitments or prosecutions for the same are illegal.

It is also evident that in order for the women to take advantage of this right they also have the right to call on the Premier at his residence or at his rooms in the House of Commons, to walk the streets or go through Parliament square to reach the same, to ring his door bell, or stand on his doorstep, and the law provides that 'they shall not be debarred or hindered from doing the same.'

This is exacty what the suffragettes have done. They have gone in the most orderly manner possible, in small deputations, to make their protest to the Premier, they have kept it up, and this in the main has been the great crime for which they have suffered arrest, imprisonment, brutalities from policemen and in about ten cases, death. Mrs. Clark, sister of Mrs. Pankhurst, said as she knocked at the door of Mr. Asquith's residence, 'I am not afraid. It is not I, but woman's great need that is knocking at the conscience of the nation.' As they waited a porter appeared, and said that Mr. Asquith would not receive them, and a policeman arrested them. They were taken to a police court charged with causing 'obstruction,' and condemned to three or more weeks in Holloway jail in third class quarters reserved for criminals—Mrs. Clark died as the result. This is one instance of which there were scores.

The suffragettes expected to suffer. They were ready for martyrdom if necessary to improve the condition of women of the lower classes. But we who look critically at these events, inquire, why was it necessary? These women were punished as criminals. But they had broken no law, they had not even 'obstructed,' which was the only charge ever laid to them. Those who had 'deterred and hindered' them in the discharge of a clearly defined right, those who had 'committed' them to jail and 'prosecuted' them were the law breakers. Now here is the crux of the whole situation: The law makers were the law breakers. No one blames the policemen, brutal though they were. They only acted under the orders of the Government. It was very wrong of the suffragettes to smash the glass windows of private individuals, and I am glad they have been obliged to make restitution even to $30,000. But which is more criminal, to smash glass windows or human lives? When women are kept in cold rooms without fire, sleeping on stone floors in the month of March, it will be miraculous if more human lives are not smashed.

But under persecution the cause of woman's suffrage and the suffragette society went forward by leaps and bounds. Albert Hall with its 10,000 sittings was quickly filled at a suffragette meeting. Hyde Park saw 250,000 people listening to addresses on votes for women from 30 platforms, by-elections came off when the suffragettes asked questions and 'heckled' just as the men did, for it was the established custom. Then came the truce already referred to, and the window smashing raid, and we ask ourselves again, 'How did they ever do it'?

Did they hear Wm. Ewart Gladstone sadly say, 'I am sorry to say that if no instructions had ever been addressed in political crises to the people of this country except to remember to hate violence, to love order and to exercise patience, the liberties of this country, would never have been attained?'

Did they again hear Mr. Herbert Gladstone's argument against the Stanger Bill in which he said, 'Looking back over the past at its great crises we find that people did not go about in small crowds nor content themselves with enthusiastic meetings in large halls. They assembled in their tens of thousands all over the country. But it cannot be expected that women can go about in such crowds, but let them understand that power belongs to the masses and by this force majeure a Government can be influenced when it would not be under present conditions.' To understand these words we must remember that these crowds of 'tens of thousands' going through the country were armed with the incendiary's torch, and the assassin's knife, and that they were drilling preparatory to civil war.

Mrs. Pankhurst said from the dock when arrested for the window smashing raid, 'Only a week ago a member of the Government challenged me to do far worse things than we have just done if we wish to influence the Government.'

Query—Did the suffragettes walk into a trap?

ELLEN C. RUGG.

Sherbrooke, Que.

MORMONS IN ALBERTA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I see by this morning's issue of the 'Albertan' that the Mormons have asked for, and obtained, permission of the Mayor of Montreal to distribute their literature and hold street meetings in Montreal. In this connection it may be interesting to your readers to get the latest news from the Canadian Mecca of Mormons.

A few weeks ago quite a 'breeze' was created over the Province of Alberta owing to the news that the only Mormon member of our local legislature, John Woolf, had not been in his seat since Christmas. He has been spending his time promoting a colonization scheme in Nevada, and has been strenuously endeavoring to get Canadians to invest and migrate. This led to the report that the Mormons were leaving Alberta. Many leading Mormons, including one or two bishops of the Mormon Church, were interviewed in regard to the matter and here are some of their statements.

M. T. Croxall assured the reporter that 'the Mormons were here to stay. The Mormon people who have settled in the vicinity of Sterling, Raymond, Magrath and Cardston are contributing largely to the building up of this Dominion.'

C. H. Snow said: 'We are here to fill up the country. It is a fact that the Mormons are thrifty colonizers and that any country might be glad of them in the initial stages of its history. The Church feels that Canada is a good place for us, and that Canada is a good country. The Mormon people do not anticipate leaving Alberta.'

Bishop Anderson said: 'The Mormon people have settled in Canada with the intention of staying.'

J. W. Evans, Mayor of Raymond, said: 'We are satisfied with the town, the province and the Dominion in which we live, and we are not seeking for new homes. We like the treatment which we have received at the hands of the Canadian Government, and we regard Southern Alberta as one of the choicest lands of the world.'

G. W. Budd, clerk of Taylor stake, said: 'The advice of the general authorities of the Church to the church members in Canada, and all the other stakes of Zion, is and has been for years to stay where they are, unless they can materially better their circumstances by making a move. It would be folly for us to entertain such a proposition, and those who are so much concerned about this move need not think that we are going to leave this valuable district for them to come in and occupy and enjoy. The Mormons will be here long after many of those who are so much concerned have gone to other fields of action.'

E. J. Wood, of Cardston, said: 'We are more than ever centralizing in Alberta. On the old Cochrane ranch, south of Macleod, the Church has 67,500 acres of land which it is disposing of to the Mormon people. We are building a thirty-thousand-dollar tabernacle at Cardston, and have built a fifty-thousand-dollar academy at Raymond.'

A. E. Fawnes, Bishop of Sterling, said: 'The people of Sterling are satisfied with their district, and the counsel of the Church to them, and to all the Mormon people in this country is to stay on the land and not to move.'

The Mormons know a good thing when they see it. It was a lucky day for the Mormons when, twenty-five years ago, in obedience to orders from Mormon headquarters at Salt Lake City, Charles and Ora Card came north prospecting for new territory. The Mormons have become a mighty people in Sunny Alberta since then, and their success has encouraged them to hope for greater conquests throughout the Dominion.

It is a wise policy to thoroughly establish themselves in one district as they are doing, and make that the centre of operations for the rest of the country. Those 67,500 acres the Mormon Church bought for colonization purposes represent but a small fraction of Mormon holdings in Alberta. Were they desirable citizens it would be our duty to welcome and assist them. But they are not. The Mormon system is the greatest fraud ever perpetrated on the human race in the name of religion. But people are slow in finding this out, and not until it is too late is anything done towards counteracting the invasion.

The impression has gone abroad that Mormons are paragons of thrift and industry. I am 'sick and tired' of hearing Mormons held up to the public as model colonizers. It is true that some Mormons have become exceedingly wealthy since coming to Alberta, and that some Mormon farms are well cultivated. But the wealth of some Mormons has not come to them because of their industry, but because of the phenomenal growth in values which has taken place in the west. And as for thrift and industry, the average Mormon farm does not compare very favorably with the average farm of a non-Mormon. Had Southern Alberta been colonized by Ontario or Quebec farmers instead of Mormons it would be far ahead of what it is to-day.

WM. SHEARER.

Calgary, Alta., May 2, 1912.

AN ABOMINABLE SECT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. Preston, the late commissioner of immigration for Canada, said in reference to immigration, that there was a class of British immigrants which it would be nothing less than criminal to bring into this country. So far, I agree with him, but I would like to add the assertion that there are several classes which we cannot do with at any price. While we receive some British imports gladly, there are others which we should vigorously refuse to accept, one of which I would like to warn the authorities against, especially those of cities like Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In the middle of the nineteenth century, a false prophet arose in southern England, and gathered around him a small body of followers; he claimed, by inference, to be John the Baptist, and foretold the coming of the Messiah. He died; then another stepped into his place, who claimed to be the Messiah, and the sect increased greatly in numbers. He went farther than his predecessor along the lines of 'free love' under the guise of 'soul brides.' This was one of the tenets of this so-called Christian sect, rigidly adhered to and practiced by the members.

Promiscuity in its basest form, far worse than Mormonism in its worst days, which advocated marriage, even if plural. Men and women daily indulge freely in immoral practices, under the cloak of religion. Just recently the 'Messiah has been deposed from leadership and reduced to the ranks. His late secretary has been elected to fill his place, with the title of 'Jehovah.' He started his reign by forcibly outraging the chief 'soul bride' in the open view of many other women, some of the onlookers assisting him in the act of diabolical 'discipline.' This scene was enacted, according to report, in a chapel, where services are held. The authorities have hitherto seemed powerless to interfere, but now the new 'Jehovah' announces that the policy of secrecy which has hitherto sheltered them will be superseded by an active propaganda. He will send forth his disciples to preach the gospel and perhaps win the 'martyr's crown' while he stays with his bevy of soul-brides, who need . . . . attention and comforting, and discipline. Will Canada or the United States welcome the preachers of a gospel of libertinism, fanaticism, horrible blasphemy, and wholessale immorality clothed in the loathsome garments of unadulterated hypocrisy? The number of adherents and subscribers to this doctrine of devilish origin at the present moment is six thousand. This is under the old system of secrecy; surely the number will increase greatly under an active campaign, openly seeking to attract converts by appealing to the worst elements of human nature, unless suppressed by the government of any country into which they may seek to gain entrance. In the interests of all, they should be suppressed with a firm hand; the cloak of religion should be torn from them, and the white slavery of which they are guilty should be exposed in all its hideousness to the public, and the searchlight of public opinion directed upon the most insidious form of national corruption. It is in the big cities we may expect them to begin their nefarious designs, and there they will first endeavor to win converts to their damnable doctrines of seduction and lasciviy. It is the duty of all citizens to watch for them, and to point them out to the civic authorities before they have the opportunity of gaining a foothold, and see to it that the authorities immediately apply the laws of blasphemy, or vagrancy, or any other laws which will effectively control the exponents of the doctrines of Anti-Christ.

W. H. BRAMLEY.

Bath, N.B.

WHY HE WAS BOYCOTTED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your editorial note to a letter of 'Ulster Pat,' contained in the 'Witness' of April 9, you ask what is the other side to the boycotting of Mr. Farringdon? You mention that your correspondent did not give the name of the county where the atrocity occurred.

Mr. Farringdon lives within a few miles of Athenry, County Galway, and the only excuse those savages had for their boycotting of him is that he refused their demand to give up to them one of his two farms to be divided amongst them. He needed both farms, his own property, for his own upkeep.

Your correspondent, however, did not conclude the story. Farringdon had four policemen, armed, protecting his house, and weary of the persecution, sold his farms at a loss, one of them to a Roman Catholic, who will not be boycotted. Farringdon has now come to this County of Fermanagh to live, where boycotting cannot exist because of its Protestant population.

Sir, as I wrote you long since, Irish Protestants must understand this matter of Home Rule as no outsiders can, because they see its existence in certain districts, and they do not wish to be driven out like the Protestants of Quebec.

The pain to us is, that any Protestant can be found who would seek to impose the Home Rule tyranny upon us. Of course, we know they are not informed on the subject, and consequently err through ignorance; but the least they should do is to trust their own people on the spot. Moreover, we will not have Home Rule. A quarter of a million men will see to that.

W. COPELAND TRIMBLE.

Century House, Enniskillen, Ireland, April 22, 1912.

THE PRINCIPLES OF ULSTER'S OPPOSITION TO HOME RULE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Now that the Home Rule Bill is unveiled we shall be able to study its propositions and aspects from several standpoints. Without doubt we shall be able to trace the influence of many master hands upon it from the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin downwards to Messrs. Joseph Devlin & Co.

Meanwhile it is well for the electors of Great Britain to know in a few words the principles of Ulster's opposition to Home Rule in any shape or form. The great Unionist demonstration in Belfast of April 9 is sufficient evidence of Ulstermen's determination, and it is worse than folly for politicians of any caste or party to strive to ignore it. Ulster will not be coerced in a matter that is of grave and vital importance to her. Her attitude is not one that is unreasonable.

First. She objects to Home Rule on the ground that there is not and never was any national unity in Ireland. Mr. Balfour has appropriately pointed out that owing to the old clan or tribal system it was perfectly impossible either economically or any other way for Ireland in bygone times to have risen to any high grade of civilization. To-day there is a similarity of division—there is neither conciliation nor consent amongst her inhabitants regarding any change of government, and were it to come it would mean perpetual hostility and bitter social enmity. There is no unified desire for Home Rule. It is a sectional cry only.

Second objection Ulster has is on the principle of necessity. Same laws govern South and West of Ireland as do the North—there are no disadvantages for Roman Catholics as over against Protestants, and there is no proof why the South may not under present regime rise in industrial ways, right up alongside the North. Indeed in recent years there are indications that it shall. To send Home Rule is to turn back the tide of prosperity for the whole country and plunge it into a state of consternation, trouble, turmoil, and eventual bankruptcy. There is no need why this should be.

Third. Protestant Ulster objects to Home Rule because it means the political subjection of Protestantism to the United Irish League, of which Mr. John Redmond is the head and mouthpiece, and who in turn is dominated and controlled by such Irish-Americans as Patrick Ford. Ultimately it would be Patrick Ford's ideas would rule, and the record of his methods and machinations is of the deepest and foulest dye. Ulstermen could never think of making truce with such Anglophobes. She refuses to strike her colors and sue for peace with either the Irish or American organizations, whose programme has been one of criminality, terrorism, dishonesty and lawlessness. Mr. John Redmond is not at liberty to make any bargain he pleases with Protestants. He is fettered neck and heel by organizations and priestcraft.

Ulster's fourth reason for refusing Home Rule is that it would mean subjugation to Romanism. Safeguards of either a religious or educational character are of no value. Cardinal Logue less than a year ago could state that no matter what obstacles Nonconformists would put in the way of preventing the university being Catholic, they would make it Catholic in spite of them. Thus matters of English statute law are of no consequence to Irish hierarchy. By Motu Proprio decree the priesthood would be above it and not amenable. By the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which is a more powerful organization than the U. I. L., and which is controlled by the priests, they would secure a perpetual Roman Catholic ascendancy in religion, politics, education and everything.

Finally, Ulster objects to Home Rule because of the lack of honest business capacity, commercial and industrial training and enterprise which mark the leaders of Irish Nationalism. In the three leading Unionist northern towns of Belfast, Londonderry, Portadown, the local rates are 25 percent lower than in the Home Rule towns of the South, such as Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway. What is the explanation? Not that in the northern cities there is a want of cleanliness or less lighting or supplies, or worse sanitation and education. The very reverse is the case—but that the municipal government of the south is taken out of the hands of the best business men and placed at the disposal of mere political cliques, who owe their position on corporations and councils to the power of a sectarian and political organization, and who in turn work matters for self-aggrandizement. Home Rule, therefore, for Ireland, instead of doing good, would do irreparable harm.

For these and other reasons Ulster spurns the idea of any compact with Irish Nationalists.. All she wants is equality with her Roman Catholic countrymen. She asks no more. She will take no less. In a Dublin parliament it would be impossible to have it. Even at present, under the unfair distribution of parliamentary representation, she has not near it, but rather than capitulate to any further reduction of her citizen privileges she would take the law into her own hands and set up a provincial government of her own in the north.

(REV.) THOMAS E. H. JONES.

Knock, Belfast, April 12, 1912.

CHURCH OR CONGREGATION?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In certain denominations, and I speak for the Presbyterians, there is need of a radical change of feeling in the relationship which exists between the congregation and the church.

These, it will be admitted, are trying days for the Church, days when she is being criticised by multitudes outside her fold, and alas! too often criticised from a higher moral standpoint; days when she cannot get preachers enough to fill her pulpits, nor money enough to prosecute the appalling task that devolves upon her in this vast and rapidly filling land. Never had the Church more need to gird herself.

If the work is even to be attempted, the first requisite is a comprehensive view and some conception of method, and towards these a step has been taken recently in the framing of a budget. But if this is to receive the support of clear-sighted and patriotic men, the leaders of the Church will have to show that the money and men now at her disposal are being used and distributed with that parsimonious care with which a skilful general waging a desperate campaign would certainly employ his resources.

To such disposition of our scanty means there exists at present one serious obstacle, viz., the self-seeking of congregations. So long as congregations as congregations set their own interest and comfort and worldly glory before the good of the Church, so long as they continue to dwell in that petty and sectional atmosphere in which proselytizing zeal is accounted for godliness, so long will the great work of the Church, its missionary enterprise, remain limp and loose. While congregations as congregations show so little of the Christian marks, self-sacrifice, brotherly love, readiness to lose life that they may find, how can the larger unit be expected to reach in any measure a great Christian result?

A recent case in our own presbytery, where a congregation forced its will against the better judgment of the court, and to the serious loss of the Church at large, is only another example of what has so often occurred before that many are still blind to its significance in this great missionary age. The conversion we most need to-day is in the spirit which actuates congregational policy.

It would appear there are two views of the congregation closely paralleling in their difference the time-honored controversy between State rights and Federal rights. According to the first view, a congregation is its own chief end. It is entitled to consider its own advantage first, and anything it does for the church at large, or as I prefer to say the Kingdom, as something gratuitous and self-imposed. According to the other view, a congregation is not a self-sufficing entity at all, but a regiment in a much greater army, whose business it is to serve, and suffer, and if need be die or be dissolved in subservience to the purpose of the whole.

And even as to-day we see federal rights slowly but certainly overriding state rights, and the rights of the community, the rights of individuals or of class, so I believe we must see the claims of congregations yield to the claims of the denomination. Yes, and the claims of a denomination to the claims of the church at large. Meanwhile to those who have the wider cause at heart. Time seems to travel slowly.

JOHN LOCHHEAD.

'WE CONDEMN ABSOLUTELY.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The newspapers of the smaller towns throughout the country are frequently solicited to insert reading advertisements for the Philadelphia School for Nurses, located at 2218 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, and as it poses as a beneficent and charitable institution these advertisements are inserted free of charge.

The visitor of the Pennsylvania State Board of Charities in a report states: 'Nothing to be seen worth reporting. No indication of lessons or instruction. Your visitor cannot commend this institution,' and in a letter says: 'This last places this institution under the head of those we condemn absolutely in our printed report.'

It is advisable that the public should know that the young women who enter this school as pupils are sent out after having had the most meagre instruction from incompetent instructors, to nurse in private families for money, eighty percent of which is returned to the school treasury. They receive no bedside instruction nor are they under the direction of skilled and competent teachers.

The Chief of the Bureau of Health in his report to the Director of Health and Charities of the City of Philadelphia says: 'I feel that it is an imposition on the public to allow this class of nurses to practice their profession, as the following circumstances connected with these cases of typhoid fever prove conclusively to my mind that these nurses are not properly trained to be intrusted with the noble work of nursing the sick.'

The graduates of this school are not accepted by the American National Red Cross Society, nor the Nursing corps of the Army and Navy; they are not admitted to the Directory for Nurses connected with the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, nor are they recognized by the Pennsylvania State Board of Examiners for Registration of Nurses.

I have given you this information for the reason that poor and ambitious young women, attracted by the advantages set forth in the free advertisements inserted in the newspapers all over the country, with great effort travel long distances to attend this school, in the hope of becoming trained nurses, only to find after entering that they are giving their time and work to an institution which does not educate and equip them for the profession of nursing.

In the interest of these young women of your locality I would ask that you give this statement as much publicity as possible.

WILLIAM S. HIGBEE, M.D.,
President of the Pennsylvania State Board of Examiners for Registration of Nurses.
1703 South Broad St., Philadelphia.

CLIFTON COLLEGE JUBILEE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—May we ask the aid of your columns in order to remind Cliftonians scattered through the world that, in view of the approaching jubilee of Clifton College, representative gatherings of old Cliftonians have decided to present the school with an additional ground for games.

The land selected comprises forty-eight acres, stands high and gives an extensive view over Somerset. The proposed gift meets a real need, and will be of great value in the life of the school.

The jubilee is to be celebrated during the week ending July 13, and in order that the gift may be completely paid for, and provision made for erecting necessary buildings and properly laying out the ground, part of which is already being made use of by the school to the great benefit of the close, it is desired to raise an additional ten thousand pounds during the next three months. Many Cliftonians have already contributed to the scheme, many others are in distant parts and their addresses unknown. No doubt there are amongst them men who would be glad to show generosity to their old school by assisting this project.

May we invite all such, and any others who have not yet helped, to send subscriptions to Mr. Arthur Stone, 5 Finsbury Circus, London, E.C., and, as the date is now very near, may we invite them to do so without delay?

Thanking you for your courteous aid, we are, yours faithfully,

SYDNEY BUXTON,
FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND,
T. HERBERT WARREN,
ARTHUR QUILLER-COUCH,
JAMES HEATH.

April 25, 1912.

An I H C Manure Spreader a Necessity on Every Farm

IF you expect to continue farming and raise a paying crop every good year, you must arrange to return to the soil the plant food taken from it by growing crops. Neglect is bound to decrease the productivity of your farm, and, in the end, to ruin it. When a farm is once run down it takes years of slow, careful upbuilding to bring it back to its original fertility.

If you attempt to fertilize by spreading manure with a fork, you fertilize unevenly and waste fully half the manure. When you use an I H C manure spreader properly, the fertility of your soil remains at a constant standard, while its physical condition improves from year to year, assuring bumper crops in good years, and the best possible stand when weather conditions are unfavorable.

I H C Manure Spreaders Corn King and Cloverleaf

will spread manure as it should be spread; in an even coat all over the field, light or heavy as may be needed, and pulverized so that the plant food elements in it combine with the soil.

An I H C spreader has many mechanical advantages. The apron moves on steel rollers running on steel tracks. This construction reduces draft and prevents the apron from slipping under the load. The apron feed mechanism and beater gears are provided with shields which protect them from sleet, snow, and manure. A strong, durable feed moves the apron steadily toward the beater at any desired rate of speed. This steady movement insures even manure spreading whether the spreader is going up hill or down.

Compare the I H C apron feed mechanism with that of any other manure spreader and see how much stronger and more positive it is. I H C spreaders are so constructed in every detail that they do their work positively, with the least effort on the part of driver or horses.

I H C spreaders are made in different styles and sizes, for use in orchards, vineyards and gardens, on small and large farms. The I H C local agent will show you the machine best adapted to your needs. See him for catalogues and full information, or, write nearest branch house

CANADIAN BRANCHES

International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U. S. A.

SELLING ON SUNDAYS

Supreme Court Decision Renders Dominion Law Operative in this Province

The Rev. Geo. W. Mingie, B. C. L., Secretary of the Quebec Lord's Day Alliance, has just issued the following statement with regard to the decision of the Supreme Court on the validity of the Quebec Act:—

'Quebec has been the only Province which has not accepted, the Lord's Day Act, a Dominion Act, but instead has clung to the Quebec Sunday Act, a Provincial Act, passed a few days before the Lord's Day Act. The decision of the Supreme Court was to the effect that the Quebec Sunday Act was ultra vires, as the right to make laws in regard to criminal matters belongs to the Dominion Parliament, and laws effecting the Sabbath are criminal laws, as they do not effect the individual but the community at large.

'The question of the validity of the Quebec Sunday Act was contended by the Alliance before our courts in Montreal over a year ago when we sought to test the question as to whether the city of Montreal had the power to give permission to sell certain goods on Sunday in the city. Judge Leet maintained our contention, but the opposite view was held by Judge Bazin, Judge Archambeault and Judge Davidson, and it was thought in view of the conflicting opinion of our judges to proceed no further until the Supreme Court had decided on the question which was then pending before it. The Supreme Court has vindicated Judge Leet's view.

'While it is too early to say what action will be taken with regard to the decision as yet, the effect of it is simply to leave all the Quebec laws with regard to the prohibition of sales of goods passed before 1867 in full force, the Lord's Day Act unaffected and the permission given by a very few municipalities within the Province to certain individuals and corporations to carry on business on Sunday of no effect.'

GRAND TRUNK MOURNING.

The funeral of the late Mr. C. M. Hays on May 7th was very simple; the public demonstration of mourning was over, and the relatives and close friends of the late president mourned his loss as privately as might be.

The occasion was none the less one of mourning to hundreds. In the offices of the Grand Trunk Railway work was suspended, and the various departments closed from two to three o'clock.

Prior to the cortege leaving the house a short service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston, of the American Presbyterian Church, of which the late Mr. Hays was a member. This was attended by relatives and members of the family, including Mr. Justice Davidson, Mr. Peers Davidson, Mr. Hugh Davidson, Mr. Gregg, Mr. Kotoni and the three sons-in-law of the deceased, Mr. George Hall, Mr. Hope Scott and Mr. Harold Grier, and Mrs. Hays, widow of the deceased; Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Thornton Davidson, Mrs. Kotoni and Miss Hays. At half-past two the body of the late Mr. Hays was borne from the house on the last stage of the long journey from that point in the Atlantic, where the 'Titanic' foundered. Those present at the funeral were:

Captain Buller, representing His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught; Mr. Justice Davidson, Sir Wm. Van Horn, Mr. W. Wainwright, R. S. Logan, Mr. M. Reynolds, W. H. Ardley, Frank Scott, Hope Scott, W. G. Kelley, D. Crombie, H. R. Crawford, W. McMad, Dr. Hutchison, J. E. Dairymple, Mr. C. A. Hayes, W. P. Fitzsimmons, W. E. Davis, G. T. Dell, H. G. Elliott, W. F. Cookson, R. Tees, C. L. de Sola, Geo. Lighthall, W. D. Lighthall, W. G. Brownlee, S. P. Stearns, Robt. Harris, T. S. Darling, Guy Toombs, Col. Geo. Stark, Geo. E. Drummond, C. E. Gordon, W. L. Gear, Major G. W. Stephens, C. C. Ballantyne, W. J. Shaw, H. L. Ewing, J. C. Holden, W. B. Powell, Gordon Macdougall, John Platten, Principal Peterson.

GOT CORNS?

Foolish to keep them if you have. No fun in corns, is there? But plenty of pain. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor raises corns in twenty-four hours. Don't you want to get a quick crop? You can by using Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor; its name tells its story. Price 25c., all druggists.

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

MOTHER O' MINE.

Mothers' Day is Celebrated On the Second Sunday in May.

(By the Rev. William J. Hart, D.D.)

If I were hanged on the highest hill,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!
I know whose love would follow me still,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!

If I were drowned in the deepest sea,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!
I know whose tears would come down to me,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!

If I were damned of body and soul,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!
I know whose prayers would make me whole,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!

Kipling sings in these lines the greatness of a mother's love, which, like the love of God, never fails. Never does the love of a true mother for her children become cold. For them she can do and dare and die.

The world owes a debt to its mothers greater than it can conceive. Trained and encouraged by earnest and sacrificing mothers, boys have grown up with high ideals, and the training and the memory of their mothers have been the most potent factors in their lives.

Said Julia Ward Howe in an address when ninety-one years of age: 'We talk of forty horse-power. If we could have a forty mother-power, it would be the most wonderful force the world ever knew.'

Napoleon was a sage when he said, 'Let France have good mothers, and she will have good sons.'

'One good mother is worth a hundred schoolmasters,' says a time-honored proverb. A British magazine recently stated that there were at least three members of the British cabinet who confessed that they owed more to their mothers than to any other person, one of these being Mr. Lloyd George.

Men of influence and greatness in the United States have not been slow in according to their mothers the praise that they merited.

'All that I am my mother made me,' said John Quincy Adams. Lincoln speaks in a somewhat similar manner, 'All that I am, or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother.'

Garfield's first act after he was inaugurated president was to kiss his aged mother, who sat near him. No wonder that she said that was the proudest and happiest moment of her life. The solicitude of William McKinley for his mother, and her devotion to her son, will not quickly be forgotten.

Thomas A. Edison pays a splendid tribute to his mother when he says: 'I did not have my mother long, but she cast over me an influence which has lasted all my life. The good effects of her early training I can never lose. If it had not been for her appreciation and her faith in me at a critical time in my experience, I should never likely have become an inventor. I was always a careless boy, and with a mother of different mental calibre I should probably have turned out badly. But her firmness, her sweetness, her goodness, were potent powers to keep me in the right path. My mother was the making of me. The memory of her will always be a blessing to me.'

Andrew Carnegie acknowledges the influence of his mother over him in these words: 'I owe a great deal to my mother. She was a seamstress, cook, washlady, and never until late in life had a servant in the house. And yet she was a cultivated woman. She kept up with the literature of the day. When I was a little tot, she used to read good books to me.'

Much of the work of mothers is done in quietness and obscurity, but it is done with patience and faithfulness. Appreciation is not always forthcoming, but the mother finds her compensation in the assurance that duty has been well done.

The bravest battle that ever was fought,
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you'll find it not;
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen,
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought
From mouth of wonderful men.

But deep in the walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently bore her part—
Lo, there is the battle-field.

No marshalling troop, no bivouac song,
No banner to gleam and wave,
But, O, these battles, they lasted so long—
From babyhood to the grave.

—Selected.

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND CALLS.

(By Florence Howe Hall.)

It is sometimes said that an invitation for a large and formal wedding requires no answer. This is not strictly true, however. Where the 'at home' form is used it may be inferred that no reply is expected. Where the host 'requests the pleasure' an answer should be sent. Indeed, one is often asked for in the invitation, or a separate card with 'Please respond' is enclosed.

For a breakfast, where the guests are to be seated at table or for a small wedding, an answer should be sent promptly. One should be careful to follow the form of the invitation:

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Furniss
accept with pleasure
(or regret their inability to accept)
the kind invitation of
Mr. and Mrs. James Wentworth
for Thursday afternoon, June 20th,
at half-past four o'clock.

It is not thought polite to use the word 'decline.' The envelope is usually addressed to the hostess alone. Guests unable to attend a wedding reception send cards on the day of the affair to the bride's parents or to the persons in whose name the invitations are issued. Additional cards are sometimes sent to the bride and bridegroom, but this is unnecessary. An invitation to a church wedding requires no answer. Those who are unable to be present should certainly acknowledge in some way the courtesy shown them. If the persons inviting them belong to their circle of visiting acquaintances they should either send cards or call within two weeks after the wedding. If they were unacquainted with the former, as in the case of the friends of the bridegroom, they would not make a personal visit, but would send cards instead. All who are invited to the house, however, whether they are friends or strangers, should call soon after the wedding in acknowledgment of the hospitality offered them.

A wedding announcement should be answered by sending cards to the persons making it. One thus shows appreciation of the courtesy extended, and informs the senders that their communication has been received.

All who receive cards for the bride's 'at homes' should call. If several days are mentioned it is best to select an early one, since everybody should welcome the young couple to their new home as soon as possible. If the marriage takes place toward the end of June the cards sometimes say 'At home after October first.' In this case no one would make a formal call until that date.

IN THE WATCHES OF THE NIGHT.

(Florence Jones Hadley.)

In the long, awful watches of the night
I hear their trailing garments on the stair;
They come, unbidden guests, nor take their flight,
Though I cry out with tears—'Forbear, forbear.'
Turn where I will, I see on every side
Accusing eyes that mock me as I pray—
A little one offended, love denied,
A tender word I knew and did not say;

A beggar turned unalmsed, unblessed away,
A cross that bore a weaker brother down,
The while I sang above my flower-starred way
Seeing above his heavy cross my crown.

Dear God, and must they ever vex my peace?
Mine own hands rolled upon their grave a stone,
Yet still they mock me, as I pray release;
Ah, hapless dead, would that I could atone!
In the long, awful watches of the night
I hear their trailing garments on the stair;
They come, avenging hosts, nor take their flight
But with accusing voices drown my prayer.

THE STILL SMALL VOICE.

(By Ralph D. Lusk.)

It comes through the roar of the city street,
Where jostling crowd and hurrying throng
In maelstrom's tide of barter meet,
Chaotic, swept along.

It enters the fastnes of vaulted hall
In silent watches of the night,
Where brooding shadows start and crawl,
Moving in spectral light.

It pleads alike with king and slave.
Never ceasing. Life's short span
Hath shown no greater power to save
Than this—the God in man!

Staunton, Va.

RECIPES.

The following recipes come from a Scotch housewife who says they are favorites in the land of the thistle, her own family having used them for many years. Scotch housewives take special pride in the preparation of wholesome broths and soups, one of the famous ones being 'cockie leekie.' Any fowl, teuch (tender), youthful or middle-aged, may be used, but if one does not possess a fowl, beef hay take its place, though the dish may not be so delicate in flavor. For four quarts of soup use two or three pounds of meat, eight or nine large leeks and pepper and salt to taste. Wash the leeks thoroughly, and if they are old scald them for a few minutes in boiling water. Take off the roots and part of the heads and cut them into pieces of about an inch in length. Put the meat and half of the leeks into the pot, and allow these to simmer gently for about half an hour; add the remaining leeks and boil them for three or even four hours. Skim carefully and season to taste with salt and pepper

For stewed oxtail cut the tail at the joints, discarding one or two pieces at the extreme points. Put them into a stewpan with just enough water to cover them. When the water begins to boil, remove the scum on top and add a sliced onion and two carrots. After covering let the meat simmer gently for two and a half hours. Melt an ounce of butter in a little pan, stir in gently half an ounce of flour and some of the strained liquid from the meat. Allow this to boil for five or ten minutes. Add a tablespoonful of catsup and a little lemon juice. After browning it slightly pour the sauce over the tails, which should be arranged with the vegetables on a dish. Serve at once.

To broil, or in Scotch parlance, to 'brander,' a steak in Scotch style, have the 'brander,' or gridiron, very hot and the fire clear and bright. A little salt sprinkled over the fire will keep down the flame. When the brander is hot rub it all over with a piece of suet. This prevents the steak from sticking. Cut the skin that lies along the edge of the steak in several places and flatten slightly with a rolling pin. Lay it on the gridiron and turn it every half minute with steak tongs. With a double gridiron it is of course unnecessary to use the tongs, but in shifting the meat about while on the gridiron steak tongs are useful. A fork should never be put into the meat while it is cooking. Have ready a very hot dish and when the steak has been turned for ten minutes lift it up and slip it on the hot dish. Put on a cover and set it into a Dutch oven. Let it stand for ten minutes. Lacking a Dutch oven, the housewife will have to content herself with her up-to-date gas range. The steak is then lifted on to the hot gridiron and turned for five minutes more. Serve on a hot platter after spreading lightly with butter.

'Howtowdie' is a unique Scotch dish. Truss and stuff a young fowl. Put it into a saucepan with three ounces of fresh butter and two gills of good mutton stock. If this stock is not at hand the same amount of water may be used. Add two or three little onions, a few sprigs of parsley, half a teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of pepper. Simmer the fowl till tender. When half cooked add a little more gravy. As soon as it is done, place the bird in the middle of a big hot platter and surround it with poached eggs. Just before serving pour over it the gravy in the pot, after thickening with a little moistened flour in the usual way. This dish should be served as hot as possible.

To use up cold beef or mutton cut the meat in thin slices, spread them on both sides with a little chutney and heat them in a pan. Serve piping hot.

'Hotpot' calls for a pound of stewing beef, one pound and a half of potatoes, half a pound of onions, half a pint of water and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Cut the meat after trimming, into square pieces. Clean, peel and slice the potatoes and onions. Place a layer of the meat in an earthen pudding dish. Cover with a layer of vegetables after seasoning and alternate in this way until the dish is filled. A layer of potatoes should grace the top. Pour the water over all and bake for two hours. A moderately hot oven is the best. Should the water evaporate add a little more. Fifteen minutes before serving remove the paper and let the potatoes brown. Serve immediately, while very hot.

Carrots and turnips mashed and served together are used as an accompaniment of beef and mutton. Peel a large turnip (the peelings should be thick), cut it into squares and drop them into cold water. Scrape three large carrots, cut into chunks and drop them also into cold water. Boil them moderately in an enamelled saucepan for two hours and a half, using slightly salted water. Lift them on to a colander and let them drain till free from superfluous moisture. Then mash them well, adding as you do so a small piece of butter rubbed in flour and a little white pepper. After beating well, serve with mutton or beef.

THE PROXY DELEGATE.

(By HELENA H. THOMAS.)

The shadows had fallen and the dinner had been so long in readiness that Mrs. Luton summoned her family, saying in a disappointed tone:

'Our delegate has been hindered from coming, I fear, so we will not wait any longer.'

'Oh, I'se so sorry!' cried little Daisy, as her eyes brimmed, 'for I likes del'gates!'

They had scarcely seated themselves, however, before the bell rang faintly, as if touched by a timid hand, which led Mrs. Luton to spring to her feet, saying:

'I will answer it, for if it should chance to be our belated guest, I want to give her a cordial greeting.'

Then, throwing the door wide open, she scarcely waited for the low: 'I am a delegate—Mrs. Carlton,' before she extended her hand and cordially greeted the little stranger whose manner accorded with the ringing of the bell.

Mrs. Carlton seemed ill at ease as she stammered some apology for the lateness of the hour, but just then Daisy came to the rescue by bounding into the room and crying, in joyous tone, as she clasped the stranger's hand:

'I'm so glad our del'gate's here! Now come out to dinner. You're going to sit right by me!'

And the next moment Mrs. Carlton found herself seated at a well-spread board, and surrounded by strangers; but so warmly was she welcomed by all that before the meal ended she appeared quite at her ease.

After dinner Mrs. Luton made ready to accompany her guest to the opening meeting of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, saying:

'I shall avail myself of this rare privilege whenever possible, but the demands upon my time and strength are so great that I fear I can only accompany you evenings; but through you I shall keep in touch with every session, and that will mean much to me.'

Just here, as they came in sight of a well-lighted edifice, Mrs. Luton added: 'Your denomination has the finest church building in town, by far.'

'Why, isn't that your church-home as well?' queried the delegate, in a surprised tone.

'Oh, no, I belong to a sister denomination,' Mrs. Luton replied, 'but I am equally interested in all mission workers.'

'Not your church! and yet you give me as warm a welcome as if I had been an honored guest!' exclaimed Mrs. Carlton, in a puzzled tone.

'Why, what difference does that make,' rejoined Mrs. Luton as she clasped the arm of her guest, 'when we are one in Christ Jesus?'

A happy sigh escaped the delegate as her hostess ceased speaking, but without further words they mounted the church steps and joined the audience assembled to hear the opening address.

During the ensuing days Mrs. Carlton had ample evidence that her hostess, with six growing children and no maid, had little leisure, yet had it been the reverse she could not have been made to feel more welcome by every member of the family.

Indeed, all seemed to have the same spirit as little Daisy, who, on the eve of her arrival, said 'I likes del'gates!' though an observant person would not have been long in coming to the conclusion that all had caught the spirit of the wife and mother who plainly counted it a privilege to have the delegate under her roof.

The days were crowded so full, however, both for hostess and guest, that there was little time for more than commonplace talk, aside from reports of the meetings, but when the last day arrived and Mrs. Carlton said, in a reluctant tone: 'I shall be leaving you this evening,' she was met by the positive exclamation:

'I shall not consent to your going this evening! You need a good night's rest before you start for home. Besides, we want one real visit with you, for you have been such a faithful delegate that we have only caught glimpses of you.'

And so insistent was she that Mrs. Carlton most gladly accepted the invitation.

'And now for a little chat!' exclaimed Mrs. Luton, after the evening had been enlivened by music and general conversation, and the family had scattered for the night, leaving her alone with her guest.

'But first I have a confession to make,' observed Mrs. Carlton nervously, 'for I do not like to leave without telling you that I am only a proxy delegate, and not the one who was first assigned to you.'

'Why, is that so!' was the surprised comment. 'Well, I never would have known the difference if you hadn't told me, for the card announcing the date of my guest's arrival was mislaid almost as soon as received, and I had given so little heed to the writer's name that I did not know the difference when you introduced yourself; but, be that as it may, please congratulate your society for me on their choice of a 'proxy,' for we have enjoyed her exceedingly!'

'Oh, thank you!' smiled the little woman, 'but when I confess that Mrs. Carlton as "proxy" had been a standing joke in our missionary society for some time, you may hesitate to send your message. For, really, no one took it seriously at the time of my nomination.'

'Why not, pray tell, when you are an ideal delegate, to my way of thinking?'

'That leads to another confession, I see,' rejoined Mrs. Carlton, with a nervous laugh, 'and so I may as well admit that my first experience as a delegate left such unpleasant memories that I vowed I never would again act in that capacity, and my determination is so well known among our ladies that when a delegate is appointed some one is sure to suggest me as a 'proxy,' in a laughing way.'

'And yet you came!' joined in Mrs. Luton, with a questioning air.

'Yes, but under protest, I assure you, and I am ashamed to tell you with what fear and trembling,' sighed Mrs. Carlton, 'but the way of it was this—Mrs. Wade, who was to have been your guest, was taken ill the evening before she was to leave, and as there was no one our president could prevail upon to take her place she came to me, urging me to act as proxy, and would not take 'No' for an answer. I tried to beg off, telling her anew of that unpleasant experience, when I was treated like a veritable intruder, instead of with Christian courtesy, and then our tactful president told what leads to another confession, which was how, as a delegate, she was most royally entertained by you, several years ago!'

'By me!' here interrupted Mrs. Luton, in an amazed tone, 'do tell me her name?'

'Mrs. Webster,' was the answer.

'Oh, I am so glad to come in touch with her again!' cried Mrs. Luton after hearing the name, 'for I have never forgotten Mrs. Webster's stay with us, and would be so glad to see her again.'

'And she has such pleasant memories of you, Mrs. Luton, as well, that she freely told me she had a double reason in wanting me to come, for, as she expressed it, she felt confident that a few days under your hospitable roof would make me forget how shabbily I was treated when first I "delegated." And she was so insistent that I finally consented, but you will have good reason to laugh at my cowardice when I confess that my tardiness to dinner, that first evening, was wholly owing to having loitered around your streets trying to summon up courage to follow directions as to your location.'

'Why, you poor dear!' cried Mrs. Luton, 'when we were all eagerly anticipating your coming!'

'I readily believe you,' was the hearty reply, 'and thank my good angel for hindering me from going to a hotel, as I was on the point of doing. And now that I have spoken so freely, will you be equally frank and tell me why you give your hospitality with so bountiful a hand as to make a stranger feel that you take genuine pleasure in having one more to do for?'

Mrs. Luton was silent a moment, and then, with rising color, rejoined:

'It seems contrary to the injunction not to let the right hand know what the left hand does, but I, too, will make a confession.

'After I was married my household cares increased so rapidly that I felt myself shut out of much that I was interested in previously, especially the missionary society in which I had been active. And as year after year found me more and more shut in, a bitter feeling crept into my heart, and I wailed "I am only a drudge, with scarcely time to think or read!" One day when I was in a most rebellious mood, over what I termed my growing narrowness, one of the few of my old friends who hunted me up occasionally looked in upon me, and chanced to remark that she must hasten, as she was one of a committee to find places of entertainment for a missionary convention which was soon to convene, at which I impulsively cried:

'"Oh, send me a delegate! It would get me out of this rut to have one under my roof!"

'"You!" cried my caller, "why, no one ever thinks of asking you to entertain, when your hands are full to overflowing!"

'"Yes, but, on the contrary, my inability to attend missionary meetings and the like, would make the advent of a delegate who could tell me of what the different societies are doing, doubly welcome."

'"Why, if that is the way you feel," cried my caller, "I will be delighted to assign a delegate to you, but it does seem a shame to add to your care."

'Well, for a fact,' continued Mrs. Luton, 'I anticipated the coming of that delegate with the most pleasurable sensation, and I recall how I paused in the midst of my wonderment as to what she would be like, as I was arranging my rarely used guest chamber, and dropped upon my knees and asked the Lord to send the one who could best meet the need of my hungry heart.'

'And did he?' was the eager query.

'Yes, oh, yes! He sent a dear, motherly soul, who understood so well my craving that she met the need, and left me so strengthened to go forward that I never lost heart again. And ever since I have availed myself of every opportunity to entertain delegates, and have invariably felt myself doubly repaid for the extra effort it cost me.'

'And have you continued to ask the Lord to choose your delegates?' was the low query.

'Yes,' was the reply, 'but my prayers became less selfish as I began to grasp the meaning of "I was a stranger and ye took me in," and so I grew to feel more desirous to give hospitality, as unto him, than to look for personal profit, though I always have my reward.'

The delegate seemed lost in thought for a moment, and then sighed:

'How much I have missed by failing to be hospitable, Mrs. Luton, but hereafter I, too, will strive to bear the Master's words in mind—"I was a stranger and ye took me in."'

THE GARDEN

THE HANDLING OF SEEDLINGS.

In former articles we said something about the making of hotbeds and the kind of seed to be sown in them. Upon the handling of the seedlings the success of the grower now depends. The problem to which he must address himself is to get these plants from the hotbed to the field without injury to the plant or without check to its growth in any way. He must remember that conditions in the open field are vastly different from hothouse or hotbed conditions. Here the grower has anticipated every want of the plant; the temperature has been kept about right for its best development; the amount of water has been carefully regulated, and the plants guarded against excess of sun and wind. In the field all is different. Cold nights, driving wind and rain cannot be avoided. The shock is so great that in many cases the plant never recovers. The whole handling of seedlings is for the one purpose—the lessening of that shock. The grower is able to fit the plant for the field by handling the moisture; handling the temperature and by handling the plant itself.

The plant has been growing normally, and receiving just what water it requires for its normal development; but as we approach the time when the plants must go in the field, we withhold water. If the plants suffer for a drink during the last days no harm is done. They become more woody and stalwart. About three or four hours before going out, soak the boxes, until the soil is entirely saturated and with water freely running from the bottom. If disturbed at once after this soaking the soil will run from the roots, and you will defeat your purpose. The surplus water will run off in a few hours, so that the soil may be cut and lifted without disturbing the roots. The plants which have been suffering for water take very kindly to this extra supply, freshen up, and often go to the field without 'flagging' or suffering at all.

II. HANDLING THE TEMPERATURE.

For the first week or ten days from sowing the seed, a temperature above normal is maintained. Gradually the temperature is lowered. As the plant advances we try to accustom it to field temperature, first by transferring from the hotbed or the hothouse to a coldframe, then the boxes containing plans remain in the open air for a few nights, and finally the plants are set in the field. The change in temperature is thus so gradual that the final step is easy.

III. HANDLING THE PLANTS.

As soon as the seedlings take on their first pair of true leaves they are 'pricked out,' and reset in other flats, where there is more room. If allowed to grow thickly without transplanting the plants become 'drawn' or 'leggy.' This is because every plant is struggling up, trying to reach above its fellows where it may receive more air and light. This first transplanting gives the plant these conditions without lengthening the stem.

A greater need for transplanting is that of increasing the root area. The root area is far more important to the seedling than the part above ground. The grower may increase the root at will. Everytime you break a root fibre you get a great number of other fibres arising from the broken surface. This is nature's way of guarding against any danger which might arise from loss of roots. The gardener by repeated transplanting, constantly breaks fibres, and thereby constantly adds to the feeding power of the plant. The grower never fears that the thing may be overdone. He may hold the top in check by this means, and at the same time add much to the root system.

When the plants are ready for the field, a knife is used, and the soil in seed boxes is cut both ways between plants and these squares of soil, containing plants are lifted and carried to the field, where they are set at once in freshly worked soil. Many men transplant immediately after a rain.

This should never be done, the best time is directly before a rain, but never in wet soil. This wet soil hardens around the plant and dries out in a very short time. For this reason the watering of plants after going in the field often does more harm than good.

If watering is indulged in, the watered surface must be covered with dry soil to prevent baking, and the rapid evaporation of the moisture.

This is all that is necessary for the transplanting of most plants but for Cucurbits-melon, cucumber, squash, etc., the methods outlined are not sufficient. For these sods are cut about 4 inches square and 1 1-2 inches thick. These are turned upside down, and the plants are grown on the sods. These decay quickly, but hold together for some time, so that the plants may be transferred from glass to field without any disturbance to root at all.

Another device which works well is that of planting in berry boxes—one or more plants to the box. The box is torn off and the soil remains intact while the plant is being set. These berry boxes need no bottom. In fact they are better without them. Either berry boxes or 4 inch flower pots are always used in transplanting the famous Montreal melon.

Mrs. J. D. B.—If your chrysanthemums are in a greenhouse, the best thing you can do for the 'green bugs' is to fumigate with tobacco. Tobacco stems or other waste from the tobacco factories is burned slowly. This is effective if the fumigation is carried on persistently. If the plants are in the window garden such fumigation is almost impossible. Whale-oil soap is one of the best materials to use in such cases. Dissolve 3 ozs. of the soap in 1 gal. of water. Dip the stems, one after another, in the vessel containing the soap solution. The 'green bugs' are plant lice. They have not biting mouth parts, never eat the plant, and, consequently, cannot be poisoned. The soap solution kills them, however, by coming in contact with their bodies. Plant lice are very destructive to many forms of vegetation—both in-doors and out. They do their work by sucking juices from the plants, and to such an extent that the plants fail to perform their normal function and eventually die.

A. B. C.—No plant gives better satisfaction under some conditions than the Cyclamen. It is well worth trying in the window garden. Its flowers last a long time in good condition, and it has a wealth of color. The flowers are very curiously shaped, reminding one of its relative, the shooting star. The colors are white or varying in different shades of pink to very dark rose color, with a purple blotch at the mouth. There is a form the petals of which have fringed edges.

The plant is best grown from seed, and so constant are some of the strains that one may buy named varieties which come true. The largest flowered form is called Giganteums, but the large flowers are produced at the expense of quantity, so the amateur had better content himself with a good strain of a smaller flowered form. It takes from fifteen to eighteen months to grow the Cyclamen from seed to flower, and they must never receive a check. When through flowering throw the bulbs away, as they do not do well when held over.

The seeds are sown in the autumn. These are slow to appear above ground, because a little bulb is formed before the first leaf shows. As soon as two leaves appear, transplant the seedlings to four or five-inch pots, placing several in a pot, and putting them near the outside. These young seedlings are very apt to suffer from too much water and over-potting. When the plants have about half a dozen leaves shift them to three-inch pots. They will not need another shift until the middle of summer. In September shift them to five or six-inch pots, in which they will flower. The best soil is a good fibrous loam and leaf-mould, well-decayed horse manure, and sand in about equal parts.

O. B. A.—The most popular fern, and deservedly, is that variety of sword fern known as Nephrolepsis Exaltata, Var. Bostoniensis, commonly called Boston fern. Even when young the plants are attractive, but as they make a fairly rapid growth one does not have to wait long to obtain a large plant. The fronds of the Boston fern are two to three feet long and two to three inches across, and of a rich green color.

In the coldest weather the temperature in which ferns are growing ought never to go below 55 degrees at night, and never above 70 during the day. Plenty of light and little direct sun suit ferns. Ferns do not like a heavy soil. One composed of four parts of a sandy loam, one part sand, and one part manure, will give good results. The soil in which ferns are growing must never become dry, neither must it become water-logged. It is a common assumption that, because ferns grow naturally in damp places, they cannot be over-watered, but while the soil in which ferns thrive outdoors may be very damp, it is always well drained and aereated.

Keep the roots cool. This can be easily done by placing the pots in jardinieres or vases, and packing damp sphagnum moss about them. Keep the leaves of the ferns clean. This is best done by syringing them with clear water on all bright days. If done on dull days, there is some danger of the fronds turning black.

Thrips, red spider and mealy bug are very troublesome, especially in a dry atmosphere. The first two may be kept in check by frequent syringings with water. Spraying once a week with weak tobacco water will probably keep all three of these pests under control. It is not often that you will have these difficulties to contend with, however.

Mrs. M. asks: Is castor oil good for plants? No. My friend argued that if castor oil was good, Epsom salts would be good also. There are large numbers of freak remedies, popular with the masses, whose virtues exist only in fertile imaginations. There is something entrancing in the philosopher's stone, the magic wand and the like, by means of much the baser things will be turned in pure gold. If beefsteak, castor oil and iron filings would turn a sickly plant into a fine specimen the problem of plant growth would be much simplified and plant lovers greatly pleased. These things are of no more value to the plant, however, than carrying a charm in your pocket, or seeing a new moon over your right shoulder. A plant is a living organism, requiring food, sunlight, correct temperature and cleanliness. If the plant is given these in correct amounts, is guarded against insect pests and fungoid diseases, the success of the grower is almost assured.

E. M. S.

MOTHERS PLEASED WITH BABY'S OWN TABLETS

A mother who has once used Baby's Own Tablets for her little one never fails to show her pleasure at the result. She at once realizes that they are the ideal medicine for baby—being absolutely safe and free from injurious drugs and at the same time a sure cure for all the little ills from which babies suffer. Mrs. P. Therlault, Pacquetville, N. B., writes:—"Please send me another box of Baby's Own Tablets. I was extremely pleased with the last. My baby was greatly troubled with constipation and vomiting but the Tablets quickly cured her." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A NOVEL CATARRH REMEDY CURES WITHOUT DRUGS

THE HEALING VAPOR OF CATARRHOZONE LOOSENS THE COUGH, STOPS ALL DISCHARGES, PREVENTS SNEEZING.

The real danger of Catarrh lies in putting off treatment. You may have Catarrh yourself, but you may not know it. Before the disease spreads from your nose to the stomach, lungs, or bronchial tubes, root it out—cure it with "Catarrhozone." Look over the following symptoms—then examine yourself:

Bad Breath	Stuffy Nostrils
Frequent Sneezing	Ears Buzzing
Watery Eyes	Hacking Cough
Bad Taste	Droppings
Raising Phlegm	Difficult Breathing

Don't continue to burden your system for another day when the germs of such a filthy, loathsome disease as Catarrh. Get Catarrhozone to-day—inhale its soothing vapor, fill your breathing organs with its balsamic essences, and all trace of Catarrh will forever depart. Read what Elwood S. Lee, of Sydenham, Ont., says of his cure with Catarrhozone:

"I was a chronic sufferer from continuous colds in the throat and nose, and for many years have constantly had Catarrh. I was recommended to try Catarrhozone, and find that by using the inhaler on the first touch of a cold or la grippe I am able to stay it in a few hours. I have been able to breathe through my nose freely since using Catarrhozone; in fact, I am completely cured. Signed ELWOOD S. LEE."

Once you try Catarrhozone you'll realize how indispensable it is—the large dollar size contains an indestructible hard rubber inhaler and sufficient medication to last two months. Beware of the substitutor and imitators of Catarrhozone—use the genuine and you'll get cured. By mail from the Catarrhozone Company, Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

WORLD'S WELFARE

A JOURNEY AMONG THE TRIBES IN KWEICHOW.

The province of Kweichow is in the western part of China, and our station, Anping, is midway between Kweiyang, the capital, and Anshun, where Mr. Adam of our mission, has a very flourishing work.

The people of this province are divided into various tribes; besides the Chinese there are Miao, the Ipien or barbarians, the Chongkia and the Tunpu, each having customs, dress and language peculiar to their tribe.

The work in Anping was begun some years ago by Mr. Adam of Anshun, and when we went there four and a half years ago, there were between ten and twenty Christians in the city, but not many in the surrounding country. We visited the district, preaching and book-selling, and now we have one hundred and nineteen church members, and several hundred enquirers.

Since our return home a lady has asked me if the people were becoming converted? 'Yes,' I answered.

'But,' she said, 'do they know they are born again?'

The lives of these people after they have come under the influence of the Gospel are a sufficient answer to this, as no power but that of the Spirit of God could effect such a change.

I would like to give you an idea of our work among the Miao tribes, and can best do so by giving an account of my last journey through our district.

We started for Kumang, a place which is fifteen miles west of Anping. This village is situated on a hill and to get there we descend a hill, cross a valley and ascend a hill on the other side. When going down the hill we could see the people waiting for us, while sounds of music floated our way as a band of Miao musicians came to welcome us to their homes.

When we arrived we were immediately surrounded by the people, and one man named Philip besought me to stay at his home. U pto the present,' he said, 'each time you have visited here you have stayed at Jacob's home and now you must come and stay in my home.' 'What about the meeting,' I asked, 'your house is small, we shall not be able to arrange for all the people,' but he assured me that we could manage it somehow, so I agreed and our baggage and bedding were carried inside.

It was a very small hovel — two rooms, eight by twelve. My room was full of farming implements, but these were soon removed and a place made for my bed. We were comfortable, although a little cramped, as all the men in the village came and kept me company.

Philip was an opium smoker —an unusual thing among these tribes people—but when he became interested in the Gospel he soon gave up the use of the drug.

Thomas, another enquirer, in a very tactful and original way, was the means of helping Philip to overcome this habit.

One night these two were studying the hymn-book together, when the craving for opium came upon Philip and he said he would go to rest. But his friend realizing that if he did so he would yield to his desire for the drug, suggested that they start to learn another hymn. Rock of Ages was begun, and as the characters were difficult to master the craving had vanished by the time they had learned the hymn. This was repeated a good many nights and finally the victory was won.

Now we praise God Philip is a bright earnest Christian full of the joy of the Lord and is greatly used in his village as a teacher of the Gospel and an organizer of little evening gatherings for the study of the Word of God. As they had neither oil nor candles light was procured by plucking pieces of bamboo from the sides of the house. These being very dry they burned quite brightly.

During my last journey, to their great joy and ours, Philip and his wife were received into the church. We had a splendid meeting in Philip's home that night. All the village was there, and some stayed until long after midnight, studying and talking. This is the ordinary occurrence when we visit the Miao villages.

Once I was at a place where the Gospel had but recently been preached for the first time and after a hard day had retired to rest, but I was awakened by one of the enquirers holding a torch close to my face and shaking me by the arm. They wanted me to get up and teach them, but I had to tell them that I was tired and could not do any more until I had had a rest. Truly, 'the harvest is great and the laborers are few.'

The next place visited was Umaotsai. Here the house of a man named Isaac was our stopping place. After our evening service he and his wife came to me and said, Pastor, there is one thing we wish to confess. I enquired what it was, and was told that previous to her conversion Rachel (Isaac's wife), had been a sorceress and that the various things she had used in divining were still in existence, and they wished me to destroy them. This I refused to do, but told them to bring them and destroy them themselves as a testimony.

After prayer had been offered they did so and none of the evil results which outsiders prophesied, followed. The next village visited was Matong. The people here assembled in force to meet us as I had not been there for a time this was a peculiarly happy meeting. They greeted me with music and escorted me about ten English miles to the largest Miao centre in the Anping district, Iaoai. Several days were spent in teaching the Christians at this centre, and we had the great joy of baptizing a band of twenty-five believers. The Sunday services were most encouraging. One feature of the Miao work is the good prayer meetings which we have. Each one comes prepared to pray and all do pray.

It is a great means of spiritual upbuilding to them, and you can imagine our joy as we hear one and another young Christian pour out his or her heart before the Lord.

Another encouraging feature in this Miao work is the literal way in which they take the Word of God. They do not ask what is the Greek, or what is the original in order to evade a plain command, but simply take the Word as it stands ,and there is no doubt that 'The Gospel is the power of God unto salvation' in their lives, giving them victory over sin.

Before the Gospel reached them they were very degraded, but now they are clean in heart and mind, and the change is truly wonderful.

This change is seen whn those who believe in Him are called to be with Himself. In a book just issued—'Among the Tribes of South-west China'—we find the sentence, 'The Miao die well,' which is emphasized by the story told me of the death of a young girl-wife who was about fifteen years of age. Some days after her death I visited her parents, and when I asked if the daughter feared death they replied, 'No, she died singing two hymns, the first was "We give immortal praise," and the other, "I'm a pilgrim bound for glory."' When I heard it I could only join with them in praise to God for 'dying grace' given to His youn gservant.

Would that some who read these words would give themselves to the work among these tribes people.

A WEDDING IN UGANDA.

Archdeacon Walker, in the 'Church Missionary Gleaner.'

A wedding in Uganda reminds us of some very interesting events in the past history of this people. The bride, Victoria, is the daughter of the Rev. Henry Wright Duta—more often called Kitakuda—and his wife Sala. As Henry was one of the first converts to be baptized it will interest you to know something of his past life. At any rate it will remind you how young the church in Uganda really is when you are told that these are amongst the first to be married of those who were born in Christian families.

Henry Wright Duta, the father of the bride, was born in 1862 at a place called Galatia, about fifteen miles from Mengo. He has given this estate to the C. M. S. as a thankoffering. His father, Kibina Ndugwa, was a heathen priest holding the office of high priest at the shrine of Wamala, a heathen god. The first king of Uganda was Kintu and when he died there was a Regent called Sebwana who for thirty-seven years ruled the country. Then a prince called Kimera was brought from the neighboring country of Bunyoro and was made king of Uganda. Henry, the father of the bride, is the direct descendnt of Mrs. Regent called Sebwana.

When Henry was a lad of seventeen he became the servant of Mr. Pearson, one of the C. M. S. Uganda missionaries. After serving him for two years in Uganda he went with him to Zanzibar where he entered the Universities' Mission, and on Easter Day, 1882, he was bapized there. Mr. (afterwards Bishops) Hannington brought him up-country with him, and on Mr .Ashe's coming to Uganda, Henry came with him and lived again at the mission station at Natete. In 1884 he was married to Sala, the widow of one of the Christians. When the mission boys were seized by order of King Mwanga, Henry managed to escape, but Sala his wife caught and taken to the place of execution with the three mission boys Yusufu, Nua and Mako. She was told she was to be put to death if she did no' give up her religion. This she refused to do, and not till she had seen the boys put to death did she hear that Mwanga had decided not to kill her. This was not done because King Mwanga had any pity for her on account of her being a woman. Nua, who was put to death, was actually the son of Wambuzi, the executioner, and he at Mwanga's order tortured his own son in a most horrible manner and then burnt him alive.

Henry was chosen by Mackay as one of the seven elders of the church to take care of the Christian flock in the event of the missionaries being expelled from the country. At the time of the Mohammedan outbreak in 1888, Henry and his wife Sala took refuge in a country called Kabule to the west of Uganda. After Mwanga came back to his throne in 1889 Henry acted as chief adviser in giving out the chieftainships, but took nothing for himself. In 1891 he was confirmed, and in 1893 he was ordained a deacon by Bishop Tucker, and later on a priest, and has always been a leading man in the church of Uganda. He was of great help to Pilkington in translating the Bible into the native language because he had been in the habit of reading the lessons in church every Sunday for some years. He took the Swahili translation and put it into the language of Uganda as he went along, so that when Pilkington came to the country, he found an oral translation of the Scriptures already well known to the natives, and this was chiefly owing to the efforts of Henry and a few others. The bride Victoria was born in 1895, and is therefore sixteen years old now.

Samwili Muganzi Mukasa, the father of the bridegroom Ashe, was born about 1867. When he was about sixteen years of age he was a boy in the court of King Mtesa. His work was to take care of the clothes of the king, and to prepare those he would want when he met his chiefs for state business. Also he had to make the king's bed for him. Mtesa became very fond of Samwili and used to send him with messages and even invited him to eat with him. He gave him the name of which he is so fond 'Muganzi,' which means 'special favorite.' One day when Samwili was leaving the court he met one of the missionaries. Mr. Ashe, who asked him if he could read. When he replied that he could not, Mr. Ashe said, 'If you come to Natete and teach me your language, I will teach you to read.' After spending some time with Mr. Ashe, on December 25, 1883, Samwili was baptized. This was the first Christmas Day that had ever been kept in Uganda. It was marked by about thirty of the natives being baptized. Three of these very boys were amongst those who were first put to death by Mwanga. They were burnt alive on January 31, 1885. Samwili spent much of his time reading and in teaching others. Secretly the boys in the king's court used to meet together for prayer in the evening. Sir Apolo Kagwa, now the Katikiro, was one of that small congregation of faithfu people.

Samwili very narrowly escaped being put to death by Mwanga in 1886. It happened, however, that he had been sent on an errand to the country south of Uganda. He took a present of fifty head of cattle and expected to bring back a much larger one. When he returned he found the boys he had taught had been put to death. He wanted to go and see the king and take him the present he had obtained for him. Mackay and Ashe, however, persuaded him not to go, as the king would be certain to put him to death. So having sent the present by a friend, Samwili went into hiding and only came out at nights, and then he wore a European pith helmet to make him look as unlike himself as possible. When peace was established in the country Samwili took a chieftainship, but afterwards gave it up in order to be ordained. Then he thought he could do better work as a chief and became Kangao. Now he is the chief of one of the provinces of Uganda and has a large number of people under him.

The bridegroom, whose name is Ashe, called after Mr. Ashe the missionary, was educated at Mengo High School, and then at King's School at Budo. His mother, Rebeka, is the daughter of a man called Semu, one of the seven elders whom Mackay chose to look after the church in the absence of the missionaries. He was killed in 1889 in a fight with the Mohammedan natives.

I might have told you that 'Kitakule' is a name Henry gave to himself when he threw in his lot with the Christians in the time of persecution. It means a little insect that chooses a piece of firewood in which to make its nest, and which will certainly be its death-place when the wood is burnt.

A NEW YEAR'S WALK IN CANTON.

(Miss A. M. Jones, of Canton, in 'The Church Missionary Gleaner.')

After breakfast and prayers and Bible study with M ku we crossed the Pearl River and walked up the new bund on the city side. What a gay scene! Brilliant sunshine, and floating from the houses and boats on the river were flags of many colors and many designs; the greater number, of course, the Reformers' new flag, with its large white star on a blue ground. Our Bible women connect it with the Halley comet and with the 'Star of Bethlehem!' They say that for China, too, has the star risen!

The bund is crowded with men, many having a slip of white calico, with a few 'characters' pinned on their breasts. They are the recruits for new China's army. I stop when I meet one and politely offer him a Gospel tract, telling him it teaches good doctrine and that they are rejoicing in South China because Dr. Sun Yat-Sen has been proclaimed President of the Chinese 'Man-Kwok' (People's Kingdom), and I add: 'Dr. Sun Yat-Sen believes in this doctrine; he is a Christian.' Then again I stand still as we pass the soldier guards at a military depot, and offer my tracts; and not only soldiers but pedestrians stretch out their hand, asking for one.

On our way back to the boat we walk, although the sun is intensely hot and the way long, so as not to lose the golden opportunity of giving away tracts. Not very far from the pastor's house a band of 'Dare to die' in their pale blue jerseys have been exercising; they break up with a rush just as we approach, and we stand aside to let them pass. I do not think that they have any bombs with them today. To the foremost I offer my tracts, and to the laggers behind, and they are willingly received, and soon my store is exhausted, and I have to promise more another day. We pass a detachment of soldiers marching and carrying their colors. They are in khaki, and have already their new uniforms. I noticed in going a young man, evidently of the student class (there is a student corps), who had just enlisted, coming out from the office with his friends, with his ticket on his breast. The men looked so gay, so happy! Great is the enthusiasm just now of young and old, rich and poor. 'China for the Chinese' is the cry; 'A glory to die for China.' The 'Dare to die' corps are ready to throw bombs and go into positions of the greatest danger to rid China of those whom they suspect of hindering her advance, her liberty. There is also a corps of K'uet-'Sz ('Determined to die') for their country.

As we pray for New China, let them teach us a lesson of enthusiasm—enthusiasm for our glorious King and Redeemer. May we dare to die to advance His Kingdom! May we determine to die to self and all that opposes our King and His rule!

'WITNESS' BIBLE QUESTION CLUB

Coupons and answers have been coming in right up to date of making up this column. These will be forwarded to headquarters for examination, and in due course results will be announced in these columns, but of course, it will take some weeks before these can be declared.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

May 26.

TRUTHFULNESS.

Matthew v., 33-37; James iii., 1-12; v., 12. Memory verses, 34-36.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Putting away falsehood, speak ye truth each one with his neighbor; for we are members one of another. (Eph. iv., 25.)

LESSON TEXT.

Again, ye have heard that it was said to them of old time, Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths; but I say unto you, Swear not at all; neither by the heaven, for it is the throne of God; nor by the earth, for it is the footstool of his feet; nor by Jerusalem, for it is the city of the great King. Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, for thou canst not make one hair white or black. But let your speech be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay; and whatsoever is more than these is of the evil one.

Be not many of you teachers, my brethren, knowing that we shall receive heavier judgment. For in many things we all stumble. If any stumbleth not in word, the same is a perfect man, able to bridle the whole body also. Now if we put the horses' bridles into their mouths that they may obey us, we turn about their whole body also. Behold, the ships also, though they are so great and are driven by rough winds, are yet turned about by a very small rudder, whither the impulse of the steersman willeth. So the tongue also is a little member, and boasteth great things. Behold, how much wood is kindled by how small a fire! And the tongue is a fire; the world of inquity among our members is the tongue, which defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the wheel of nature, and is set on fire by hell. For every kind of beasts and birds, of creeping things and things in the sea, is tamed, and hath been tamed by mankind; but the tongue can no man tame; it is a restless evil, it is full of deadly poison. Therewith bless we the Lord and Father; and therewith curse we men, who are made after the likeness of God: out of the same mouth cometh forth blessing and cursing. My brethren, these things ought not so to be. Doth the fountain send forth from the same opening sweet water and bitter? Can a fig tree, my brethren, yield olives, or a vine figs? Neither can salt water yield sweet.

But above all things, my brethren, swear not, neither by the heaven, nor by the earth, nor by any other oath: but let your yea be yea, and your nay nay; that ye fall not under judgment.

In the Sermon on the Mount as given in Matthew's Gospel, Jesus followed his interpretation of the sixth commandment with an interpretation and illustration of the seventh commandment, and then spoke about the old law in regard to the keeping of oaths, which is 'fulfilled—filled full' by the new law. Swear not at all. Jesus is here speaking only about taking oaths as making statements more solemn or promises more binding, and saying that they should not be necessary, for one's simple word should be sufficient. To his one lesson the committee has added two kindred topics, James's word about the control of the tongue from the third chapter of his Epistle, and his word about swearing, from the fifth chapter.

The Epistle of James is the most intensely practical book in the Bible. It contains a series of most rigorous warnings against vices and errors to which the Christians of his day were especially liable, couched at times in somewhat extravagant language. Extravagant seem the words of the second verse: If any stumbleth not in word, the same is a perfect man. But must he not be perfect who never utters an angry, unkind, or thoughtless word? Out of the heart the mouth speaketh.

Jesus swept aside the oath entirely on the ground that one should always speak the truth. With the oath there were two standards of speech, for a promise attested by an oath was regarded as more binding than one without the oath. Members of the kingdom of heaven, Jesus taught, should always speak the truth, there should be no need of their ever using an oath, for 'their word should be as good as their bond' as we say, their simple 'Yes' and 'No' as binding as if God's name were used in connection with it, thereby calling God to witness that they were speaking the truth.

The Jews regarded oaths in which the name of God was not used as not binding; Jesus teaches that God is to be seen in everything, and calling heaven, or earth, or Jerusalem, or thy head to witness is virtually calling God. For thou canst not make one hair white or black. Even swearing by your head calls God to witness, for every hair is his handiwork, not yours.

James iii., 1-4. Be not many of you teachers. Compare Mt. xxiii., 7-, 8; Rom. ii., 21; I. Tim. i., 7.—Knowing that we shall receive heavier judgment. The more thou knowest, and the better thou understandest, the more strictly shalt thou be judged, unless thy life be also the more holy.—Thomas à Kempis.

Stumble. Err. Actions are steps in life's way; wrong actions are missteps that lead to stumbling.—If any stumbleth not in word. The commonest way in which we all stumble.—Able to bridle the body also. This is the doctrine that self-control in one respect carries with it complete self-control — probably a half-truth' (Cone).

'I think the first virtue is to restrain the tongue' (Cato). The statement is illustrated in verses 3 and 4.

Boasteth great things. See Ps. xii., 3, 4.—How much wood. Or, how great a forest, RVm.—By how small a fire! By a tiny spark.—The tongue is a fire. As coals are to hot embers, and wood to fire, so is a contentious man to inflame strife, Prov. xxvi., 21.—The world of iniquity.—The sum total of evil.—The word...tongue. Or, that world of iniquity, the tongue, is among our members that which, etc., RVm.—Which defileth the whole body. See Mt. xv., 18. 'It is so easy for a word-sin to end in a sin of action; because a sin to which we yield so far as to permit it to obtain control over the tongue, easily gains the mastery' (Weiss).—Which defileth the whole body. Guard thy speech before all things, for a man's ruin lies in his tongue, says an Egyptian papyrus of about four thousand B.C.—The wheel of nature. Or, of birth, RVm. 'The present life of man is compared to a wheel which is put in motion at birth, and runs swiftly until death stops it. The tongue often sets the wheel on flame, which sometimes sets on fire the whole machine' (Benson).—Is set on fire by hell. Greek, Gehenna, RVm. It is interesting to note that our word devil comes from the Greek word diabolos, which means the slanderer.

Full of deadly poison. See Ps. cxl., 3; Rom. iii., 13.—Therewith bless we the Lord and Father. 'And thereby profess that we are striving to be like him.'—Made after the likeness of God. Gen. i., 26.—These things ought not so to be. There is no such inconsistency in Nature, as the next two verses declare.—Neither can salt water yield sweet. Nor should the tongue yield both bitter and sweet words.

Unspoken Words.—We may hear false-witness by our silence, as well as by our speech, we may hurt others by withholding the just word of praise as well as by uttering the unjust word of criticism, we may sin in not speaking the kind word of encouragement as well as in voicing the unkind word of discouragement. Verily he that stumbleth not in word, the same is a perfect man.

A truthful man generally has all virtues.—Tennyson.

A gentleman never swears.—Lord Chesterfield.

We should be as careful of our words as of our actions.—Cicero.

To many men, well-fitting doors are not set on their tongues.—Theognis.

Set a watch, O Jehovah, before my mouth;
Keep the door of my lips. Ps. cxli., 3.

Remove far from me falsehood and lies.—Prov. xxx., 8.

HOME READING.

Monday.—Matt. v., 33-37; Jas. iii., 1-12; v., 12. Truthfulness.

Tuesday.—Ps. xii. True and false speech.

Wednesday.—Col. iii., 8-15. Putting on the true.

Thursday.—Lev. xix., 9-18. Right Dealing.

Friday.—Luke vi., 39-45. Need of a good heart.

Saturday.—Ps. xv. The Upright described.

Sunday.—Ps. xix., 7-14. Truth a mighty force.

Spring Tonics Real and Unreal

Some people use stimulating medicines in the spring. This is a mistake. The action of the heart is increased. You feel better for a time, but the reaction soon sets in. You are discounting the future by using up more rapidly the little strength you have left.

Get a real tonic—a true tonic, one which will increase the amount of pure, rich blood in the body, revitalize the feeble, wasted nerve cells, and so prove of lasting benefit to you.

A good example of a true tonic is Dr Chase's Nerve Food. This food cure does not give you false hope, but gradually and naturally builds up the tired, worn-out system. You may not feel the benefits so quickly, but have the satisfaction of knowing that the gain you make is natural and lasting. There is no spring tonic half so satisfactory as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

THE SERMON.

JESUS CHRIST AND SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION

(Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Martin before the united congregation of Calvary and Bethlehem Congregational Churches, Montreal, while the great strike was on in England.)

'Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.'—Ps. cxxvii., 1.

'Not by might nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.'—Zech. iv., 6.

'For apart from me, ye can do nothing.'—John xv., 5.

'And I saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down out of heaven from God.'—Rev. xxi., 2.

I bring these texts together because they carry the same truth, a truth in whose light our modern life and conditions must be examined.

Signs of social ferment multiply, and the necessity and demand for social reconstruction increase daily. Social changes are imminent. It is well for Canada to train her eye on these things in these hopeful days of her national formation. To-day is the day of her salvation from many social woes.

What are some of the rubrics of this change? Observe in the first instance the absolute dependence of one man upon another man, of one city upon another city, of one nation upon another nation. The transition from individual independence to social interdependence is well nigh complete. And no man can say to his neighbor, 'I have no need of thee.'

'Twill employ
Seven men, they say, to make a perfect pin;
Who makes the head, content to miss the point;
Who makes the point, agrees to leave the joint.
And if a man should say "I want a pin,'
And I must make it straightway, head and point;
His wisdom is not worth the pin he wants.
Seven men to a pin and not a man too much.'

This almost complete social interdependence carries with it an increased strain on the moral fibres of society, and requires a higher type of manhood than any previous condition of society. It means that if society is to move forward it must do so as a whole, for no part can advance very far without the rest.

Observe in the second place the frequency of our social irruptions and note how increasingly foreboding they become. At this moment Great Britain, the home of fair play and order, is dazed by the sullen moods of discontented masses, who, within the ranges of law, are threatening to paralyze the whole kingdom. It is too near midday to say that this is caused by the ignorance of the populace, and argue that if they only knew it they are far better off than their forefathers. To talk thus is to talk idly, and to earn the scorn of those who face life with unequal chances, whose children must go forth both underendowed and poorly equipped, and who themselves bear undue burdens. That there is some radical, acute, vulgarising trouble with our existing social system it is folly to deny. The glaring, and, in some instances, iniquitous inequalities which it inevitably produces, and its heavy toll upon human values, certify that it is no more final or permanent than feudalism or slavery. Take the United States as an example. A young country, wonderfully free from the survivals of mediaevalism, a republic, boasting the spirit of democracy! A great people without a peer in desire for equality! And yet in every large city in the States you have the unmanageable problem of the socially submerged while one-eighth of the families of the land possess seven-eighths of the wealth. In older countries conditions are worse. An economist of Great Britain who thinks that things are about as wholesome as they can be, allows that 1,750,000 persons in England live on about fifty cents a week per head, and that about an equal number have to manage on something less than $1.25 a week per head. Other statistics are more foreboding. A social survey of the east and north of London showed that 32.2 percent of the people live on less than $5 per family per week, while fully a quarter of the people in other large cities in the kingdom are 'living on poverty,' that is to say, are unable to keep up the physical balance between waste and repair, and are therefore degenerating. The continuance of such conditions is incompatible with the Christian conscience, with Christian feeling, with the Christian ideal. The Christian conscience cannot rest in their presence. There is no place in the reign of God for hunger. No section of the Holy City is a slum. The peaked, pinched faces that I see in my pastoral walks in this city will not be seen in the new Jerusalem that cometh down out of heaven from God. As Christians we must demand that everything which cramps, or which tends to destroy, our brother for whom Christ died shall be abolished. But if we, if the Christian Church, should become insensate to social wrongs and social woes, let us remember that our criminal insensibility will not be able to keep things just as they are. Changes will come. It is largely for us to say how they shall come. Shall they come peaceably or with violence?

A third manifestation of the imminence of social change and the call for reconstruction is seen in the merging of national feeling into international sympathy. A social ferment is operating, and who can restrain it, or who would? Manifold are the ingredients that enter into it. The first I enumerate is emigration. The nations are swarming. There is hardly a family in Europe or the British Isles but what has some one near of kin in the Americas, while China and Japan have graduated from the schools of the West. Evolving largely from the intermingling of the races has come the vogue of international congresses of almost every description, such as The Hague Tribunal, the Parliament of Religions, the First Universal Races Congress, held last June at the London University, the proposed international inquiry into the causes of high prices, and the international congresses of labor. This last has leaped the limits of nationalism from the first, and as far back as 1872 resolved, in case of war, to declare a general international strike. And that this resolution is not a dead letter to-day is witnessed by the international mood of laboring men during these anxious days in Great Britain. Within the Christian Church itself there has been a new discovery of the universal note and power of the Gospel. The universality of the Gospel implicates, forbids provincialism. They teach that in Jesus there is neither Jew nor Greek, neither bond, nor free, neither male nor female, but a new creation, and they make it imperative upon those that have received the riches of grace to share them fully with all men. All these things aided and abetted by the multiplied facilities for the dissemination of knowledge, have wrought swift changes in national consciousness and for weal or woe are calling for a reconstruction of the social fabric, a reconstruction inclusive of every human interest.

Enough has been said to freshen the mind on the signs of the times. The old order changeth. Social changes are imminent, social reconstruction is inevitable. Happy is Canada if she perceives these things at this supreme moment of her formation, and thrice happy is she if she humbly sits at Jesus' feet and lays to heart the lessons he would impart! And what are they? Among them are the following:

First, the whole argument of Christ's life and Gospel would instruct us to take God wholly into account. It is quite the vogue both in the circles of labor and of capital, and also in the circles of those who take merely an academic interest in social rebuilding to leave God out of consideration, to treat religion as the most negligible factor. To do this is to imagine a vain thing and to be broken in pieces under the ultimate powers on which society is built and held together. 'Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it.' This is true to the whole current of history. We must give our ear to what he has to say. And when we do this we shall be led to reverse much of our life. Then much that we put first will be subordinated, and the primacy will be given to the spirit and the entities of life will become rich and full of meaning.

In the next place, when we sit at the feet of Jesus we shall learn to refrain from violence as a means for the reconstruction and progress of society. It has taken the world a long time to believe the truth of the text from Zechariah: 'Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit,' saith the Lord of hosts.' Among the imperative needs for the reconstruction of our social order is the mutual surrender of interests and the disposition by which a man thinks not only of his own things, but also of the things of others. The mind of Christ is to-day's imperative need. This does not come by violence. History is one increasing commentary on this fact. How far, for instance, did the Thirty Years' War, with all its suicidal cost, bring Europe? Was ever violence more justified than in the French Revolution, used as it was to free twenty millions of people from existing merely to keep a favored few in iniquitous luxury? And yet how far did it bring the French people toward their desired goal? Addressing the Positivist Society in London in 1889 at the centennial of the French Revolution, Mr. Frederick Harrison said:

'It is now a hundred years since the new system had been inaugurated, and during that hundred years what failures, wars, and revolutions, what endless unrest and what noble strivings were recorded! And without some new element why should not another hundred years or a thousand years pass in the same cross-purposes and failures and blind, useless striving? The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were marked as the only epochs in the history of mankind in which the most persistent strivings toward social and moral improvement in a systematic way had been manifested. Genius, devotion and loftiness of aim had not been wanting. Yet how wasted the effort and how increasing the discord! In France noble efforts have been made to close the work of the Revolution; but why was France this day in terror, anger, and unrest, torn by faction, without statesmen or a stable system, ringing with recrimination, and the seat of a peculiarly foul form of moral corruption? Why was this the result of one hundred years of revolution, of the heroic hopes and undying aspirations of a most generous people? France had undertaken the most arduous of all tasks, a task which was impossible without religion—the task of recasting society, and refounding the nation. With genius, energy, and the desire for good things, there was an absence of moral force. No one was content; no one was hopeful. There was neither confidence nor happiness.'

And take a further instance in which violence seemed to be justified If pressed to declare my sympathies with the issues involved in the late civil war in the United States, conviction would compel me to side with the North. But who to-day would say that that war, costing as it did a million lives and ten millions of dollars, solved the social disorders around which it was waged and out of which it grew? It did decide that national disruption was not to be, and it did show how impossible it is in modern times to build up openly a state on slave labor. But the inherent troubles are still to be dealt with, and are still a menace to the body politic, and sheer human, animal force lies paralyzed in their presence. It is not by might nor by power that human redemption, human freedom, and the realization of human progress are secured. These things are enhanced only as brute force is reduced and human reason and conscience and feeling are given an unfettered opportunity of expression. When Jesus Christ invaded our habitable world, Babylon, embodiment of animal power, imaged in prophetic vision as a lion, had spent her force; the Medo-Persian power, another expression of animal power and seen in prophetic vision as the bear, was likewise exhausted; the Macedonian rule, still another incarnation of unreasoned power, and likened by the prophet to a leopard, had run its course, and in the significant words of Luke, 'It came to pass in those days that a decree went forth from Caesar Augustus that the whole world should be taxed,' that is to say, the world was under the control of the imperial armies. Jesus brought with him no increase of brute force or material power, nor did he levy upon Roman forces or Greek genius. He released spiritual power. He wrought in the silences of thought, he made his way straight into the coronation chamber of the conscience, he walked quietly along the tracts of sympathy and became immanent in the currents of feeling; he filled the imagination with a vision of a holy city and a kingdom of righteousness, and he touched the wills of men with mystic powers such as they had not hitherto known. He caused a new creation. And for the way society has so far come, we are indebted to him, and we cast about in vain to-day for any other name to take us safely into the future. 'Apart from me ye can do nothing.' Soon or late this is a lesson men must learn and apply.

The exaction of modern times is for an augmented manhood, the superman. Ouh interdependence carries this exaction with it, and every decade the increased strain on moral fibre is felt and will be increasingly felt. Our supreme necessity for the surrender of interests on the one hand and the exercise of faith on the other, can only be met as the mind of Christ becomes the ruling disposition of individual men. The heightening call to the recognition of the solidarity of our humanity and the singleness of its destiny can only be effectual as men's thoughts and feelings are bathed in the spirit of Jesus Christ. The holy city tarries for holy citizens, and the kingdom of righteousness is straitened till men submit themselves to the reign of God. The sullen obstinacy of our working classes—a mood which I often feel to excuse—must give place to a receptivity by which the spirit of Christ shall enter. And the moral indifference and spiritual lassitude of many of our opulent must give way to a determined 'set' of the soul, which shall carry them to the fontal sources of holy enthusiams out of which come great self-denials and redemptive sacrifice. Christ is our only hope.

DOCTOR ADVISED HER TO TAKE THEM

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mrs. Belliveau's Bright's Disease.

Now she can do any kind of work—why Dodd's Kidney Pills are so popular.

Pre Den Haut, Westmoreland Co., N. B., May 10.—(Special).—It is becoming a proverb in New Brunswick that no place is too small to furnish at least one person who owes his or her good health to Dodd's Kidney Pills. And this place is no exception to the rule. Mrs. Dominique J. Belliveau, a well known and highly respected resident says in an interview:

"I took Dodd's Kidney Pills on the advice of my doctor for Bright's Disease, and I am glad to say three boxes cured me completely. I can do all kinds of work now. I always keep Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house in case we might need them."

Sometimes you wonder why people cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills are so enthusiastic in their praises of them. The reason is that they strike right at the root of ill-health. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys. That means that all impurities are strained out of the blood. It means pure blood, and pure blood means good health all over the body. Good health means good spirits; hence the enthusiasm.

NOT ONE WOMAN IN TWENTY HAS A STRONG BACK.

THE KIDNEYS ARE TO BLAME NINE TIMES OUT OF TEN.

Women are coming to understand that weak, lame and aching backs from which they suffer are due to wrong action of the kidneys.

The poisons that ought to be carried off are sent back into the blood, taking with them a multitude of aches and pains. There is no use of expecting relief until the kidneys are restored to health.

Doan's Kidney Pills are the quickest and most reliable remedy. Mrs. Ed. Baxter, Upham, N.B., writes:—"I take a good deal of pleasure in telling you what Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me. I was troubled with my kidneys for a number of years, and my back was so lame I could not sweep the floor. A friend of mine advised me to try a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, and after using three boxes I am as well as ever. I highly recommend them to anyone suffering from lame back or kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, or three boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

AN INVITATION TO SICKNESS

Thin, Watery Blood Leads to a Breakdown in Health.

Thin, impure blood is an invitation to sickness. The blood is at work day and night to maintain the health and any lack of strength or purity in the blood is a weakness in the defense against disease. Anaemia is the doctor's name for lack of blood—watery blood. There may be an actual loss in the quantity of the blood, or one or more of its constituents may be lacking. The surest symptoms of anaemia is pallor. The trouble is particularly common among young girls between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, but is also found in women of all ages, and quite frequently attacks men. It is nearly always present and prevents recovery after grippe, fevers, malaria, and operations and for this reason a tonic medicine is required in all these cases to enrich the blood, build up the nerves and restore health and strength. And there is no other tonic as good as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as has been proved in thousands and thousands of cases, among them that of Miss Annie Turner, Marie Joseph Post Office, N.S., who says:—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been of inestimable benefit to me. I was so badly run down that I could hardly go about, was not able to help in the work about the house. As my health grew worse the trouble brought on some species of fit, and when these attacks would come on I would sometimes remain unconscious for half an hour. After many other medicines had failed to help me, my brother got me a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began taking these. In the course of a few weeks I felt much better and after taking the Pills for a time longer I was again in the full enjoyment of good health. I feel that I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly and I recommend them to all weak girls."

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHEN THE KING BLUSHED.

The Royal procession at Delhi (says the club window gossip of the Liverpool 'Post') was a stately one, only marred by the fact that the Viceroy's band in the next room was again half-inaudible. When the King 'had taken his state'—to quote the old Tudor phrase—the Queen at once rose, and, led by Lord Hardinge, left the chamber, to re-enter it immediately for her own Investiture. This was the prettiest moment of the evening, and the King blushed scarlet as he kissed her.

Doctors Condemn Oily Liniment

Public Are Warned Against Strong-Smelling, Oily Liniments Containing Harmful Acids and Ammonia.

Many people have clung to the old-fashioned idea that a thick, greasy liniment is the best kind. Doctors say not—and they know.

Recently a number of these white, oily liniments were analyzed, and they were found to contain an enormously high percentage of harmful acids, and such irritating chemicals as ammonia, etc. For the moment they may cause a warm sensation when first applied, but their continued use never cures rheumatism, and only deteriorates the skin, sets up inflammation, and causes endless trouble.

When a doctor warns you to quit using a white, oily liniment—do so. He knows that a thick liniment can't penetrate, can't sink through the pores and reach the seat of the pain.

When asked his opinion a few days ago, an important physician stated that he considered a strong, penetrating, pain-subduing liniment, such as "Nerviline," to be superior to any of the white ammonia liniments. In his twenty-five years of practice he had witnessed cases of rheumatism, sciatica, and lumbago that simply would not respond to ordinary treatment—but Nerviline cured them. The same physician also spoke of the great advantages of keeping a preparation like Nerviline in the house, because of cramps, diarrhoea, stomach disorders, earache, toothache, headache, and such minor ailments. Nerviline is a first-class cure. There is scarcely an ache or a pain, internal or external, that Nerviline won't cure. In thousands of homes no other pain-relieving medicine is used. Fifty years' continued success and the endorsement of the profession are proof that Nerviline is the liniment for the home.

Alise of Astra

By H. B. Marriott Watson.

(All rights reserved.)

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Philip Temple, an Englishman, while travelling from Paris to Dormunde, met with a railway accident. He escaped injury, and while assisting in rescue work, found a beautiful young lady in the wreckage, whom he decides to have moved to save her life, and as the Castle of Waldthal is nearby, he takes her there ,and finally, after much difficulty, persuades the officers of the castle to take the lady in. Temple fails to learn the young lady's name, as she was still unconscious when carried into the castle. He learns from an officer that the Grand Duke, to whose castle he had the victim of the accident removed, has been dead three months, and an heir to his throne was expected to arrive that very night. Count Cavari, Chancellor of Eisenburg, sends for Temple, and after quite a number of mysterious questions, informs Temple that the young lady he brought to the castle has died from her injuries. Some hours later the ringing of bells announced the birth of the new heir to the throne, and the people were wild with joy, as the non-arrival of an heir would have placed Prince Albrecht of Suabia, a German, on the throne, and he was despised and hatred by the people. The Grand Duchess had not survived her ordeal, and passed away during the night, and the grand duchy thus was divided between joy and gloom. Temple seeks further information regarding the young lady whom he rescued from the wreck, and is informed that the police and officers at the Castle had been unable to establish the identity of the dead woman. Temple decides to spend some days in the Grand Duchy of Eisenburg, when he receives an urgent telegram from his mother calling him to Somersetshire. Temple finds that he was summoned home owing to rumors that he had been injured in the train wreck, and after reassuring his mother on that point he returns to Eisenburg, and while on the way from his hotel to keep an appointment he lost his way and wandered into the Grand Duke's park. Princess Alise, whom he meets, warns him that he is on private property, and he is offering an apology when he is placed under arrest by three men and taken to the village prison. Temple was forced to spend two days in prison and allowed to confer with no one, but was then bailed out by the British consul, Mr. Wakeling, who was informed of Temple's plight. Temple was charged with attempting to abduct the infant Grand Duke. Temple decides to go fishing, and is fired upon by some unknown person. The bullet struck a bone in his head and glanced off, stunning him. He is found by Baron Favrinck, who has Temple returned to his hotel little the worse for his accident. A carriage containing the Grand Duke and the Princess was attacked on the day the infant ruler was proclaimed. Temple happened to be nearby, and offered assistance, and finally the Princess had to seek shelter in a warehouse after a wild drive, with a mob in close pursuit. The mob attacked the warehouse, and the Princess and Temple escape in a boat and reach the palace in safety. The Princess is profuse in her thanks, but Count Cavari gets the Englishman away from the palace in quick order. Temple decides to remain at Eisenburg, and learns that Herr Kartolen, who befriended him, is really Count Von Hauser, one of the conspirators against the young Grand Duke. Temple is bidden by a note from the Princess to take at the palace. Here, he meets Count Cavari, who begs him to leave Eisenburg for his own good. Temple refuses, but tells the Chancellor of the two attempts that have already been made upon his life in Eisenburg.

CHAPTER XI.

Some Intrigues.

It was no business of his, Temple reflected, whether the Chancellor knew of the secret conclave in Herr Kartolen's rooms or not; and by similar reckoning he saw no reason for communicating to the conspirators the Chancellor's knowledge of them. On thinking it over he drew the inevitable inference that the Count had only let him into his knowledge because he thought it was known to him. But he was perplexed altogether by dates. If the Chancellor had only just discovered him (as he imagined) to be dangerous, why had the persecution begun before, almost immediately after his arrival at Waldthal? He could only assume, as he had already assumed, that suspicion had attached to him from the outset. Did the Chancellor imagine he had gained entrance to the Castle at Waldthal as an emissary of the conspirators? Surely it was impossible that he should be served so badly by his spies, and moreover the railway accident furnished the Englishman's bona fides. But stay! Was it not conceivable that a partisan of the German Albrecht should take advantage of the disaster in order to gain admission to the Castle on such a fateful night? If that were the Chancellor's suspicion, it would account for everything. Yet it seemed to him, looking at it in the white light of reason, that a suspicion of so grotesque a character argued a certain lack of balance, which he assuredly would never have attributed to the Chancellor, an obviously able, cool, and diligent statesman.

It did not cost Temple much to leave the puzzle without solution; he was always master of his own mind, and never worried about things that would keep. The problem, which had begun to fascinate him, would keep, as also would that other problem as to the identity of the unfortunate woman who had died in Waldthal Castle. But it was some time since he had moved in the latter question, and so he made another attempt. He drew up an advertisement in somewhat different terms inviting information as to any lady of an estimated age of five and twenty who had been travelling on the Continent during certain days in May, 'probably from France to Germany,' and was missing. He copied this out several times and sent it with the necessary remittances to sundry newspapers in London and New York. Then he looked about him for means of diversion.

In this connection he suddenly remembered Baron Favrinck, and his bluff invitation. He smiled as he recalled their last meeting, and he wondered if the Baron had eliminated his distrust. Anyway, he was not dependent on invitations or on any hospitality but his own. The Odenstock was open to him for the most part, and there were also the southerly and northerly districts of the grand-duchy to explore. Temple did not ignore the possibility that the Chancellor might take action against him. The latter believed him to be concerned in the political conspiracy against the dynasty, and had frankly revealed his suspicion. Temple wondered if Count Cavari was wise in doing so. He struck him as a diplomat of an unusual kind; in fact, he puzzled him. But Temple was not going to yield and tamely leave the country at the bidding of an autocrat. For a long time the slow tide of his feeling had been rising, and he was now an obstinate and determined man, with a rather easy and good-natured countenance.

A day or two later he had just lunched in his pleasant room overlooking the lower portion of the Platz when he espied the huge form of Baron Favrinck as it was boring its way to the hotel. Not any regnant prince walked the street with such remoteness and assurance. He entered the hotel, and after a delay of a few minutes a waiter knocked on Temple's door.

'Yes, I will see Baron Favrinck. Show him up. And you may clear.'

He had known in his heart that the Boar had come to see him, and he was prepared for a blunt and characteristic opening. But the Baron surprised him. His heavy face wore even an aspect of good cheer, and he was obligingly civil.

'I was intending to ask you to lunch with me,' he said, 'but I see you are early, or I am belated. Never mind. Another time will do.'

Temple avowed his obligations.

'You have not taken advantage of my sporting invitation in the Odenstock, Sir Philip, he went on with a broad and clumsy smile.

'It has been and is my hope to do so,' said the young man.

'There is some good sport to be had,' remarked the Baron. 'The fishing is excellent in some of the streams; and there is shooting'—his face took on a grim expression—'boars among other things.'

He laughed. 'I never had the chance of hunting boars,' said Philip, in his level voice.

Favrinck turned his sombre eyes upon him. 'Humph!' he grunted. 'The sport is dying out in these parts. But there are opportunities. I dare say we could find one for you.'

'I shall be delighted,' murmured Temple, wondering if any inner significance attached to these ominous remarks.

'You have probably seen all you want of Eisenburg,' suggested the Baron.

'Yes—no,' amended Temple, remembering the hint of a return to the Palace thrown out by the Princess. 'I may be here for a few days still.'

The Baron scowled at the window. 'Herr Kartolen has told me the story of your experiences at the Castle of Waldthal,' he said.

'Herr Kartolen'—Temple lingered a little over the name—'was good to me, good at need.'

He was, it seemed, a singularly uncommunicative young man, and the Baron's gracious expression had long since faded from his face. When he departed his scowl was fixed. Yet he had found out what he wanted, or thought he had. He went from the hotel direct to Herr Kartolen's rooms, and was for some time closeted with his associate.

'I had my doubts, Von Hauser,' he said, shaking a big hand in emphasis. 'Now I am sure. This Englishman of yours is not what he pretends to be.'

'What does he pretend to me?' asked Von Hauser suavely.

'Bah! You know what I mean. Why equivocate and jest on a serious matter? I tell you there is danger from him. His entrance into the grand-duchy was dramatically contrived, and care was taken to throw every suspicion upon him as inimical to the government. It was cleverly managed, I grant you. But what happens? He sloughs the skin of the fox at the first touch of necessity. There was the affair of the Princess and Bleiber, that stupid business. But he takes a hand in it. And he was silent over his visit to the Palace the other day.'

'Why not?' inquired Von Hauser. 'One does not invariably communicate all one's movements to chance acquaintances.'

'I gave him every opportunity,' growled Favrinck.

'You forget he is English,' said Von Hauser, who, as has been said, knew England very well.

'Recollect,' said the Baron vehemently, 'that he blundered, as he called it, on our meeting, and from there goes straight to the Palace.'

'Probably to be thanked,' put in the Count.

'To report!' thundered the Boar. 'He probably knows the identity of those who sat here.'

'He certainly knows mine, for I told him,' said Von Hauser.

The Baron gasped in amazement. 'You told him!' he echoed, 'and—and—'

Von Hauser shook his head. 'No,' he said softly. 'I believe in only admitting as much as any one may possibly know. To acknowledge a certain portion of the truth frankly, and apparently without necessity, convinces that there is nothing else in reserve. Besides, I have, as I have told you, a notion that this young man may be useful. Let us wait.'

'If he has reported our proceedings to Cavaria—' began the Baron moodily.

'We should have been arrested. So it is plain he hasn't,' interposed Von Hauser briskly. He pushed the paper which had lain before him across to his companion. 'Tell me what you make of that,' he invited.

Baron Favrinck looked, but his face gave no sign of intelligence.

'The London "Times"!' he said. 'What is it? Ah, Sir Philip—' He read, and handed the paper back to Von Hauser. 'I don't understand,' he said heavily.

'Sir Philip Temple advertises for information concerning a woman who died as a result of the railway accident,' said Von Hauser.

'I don't understand,' said the Baron, frowning deeply. 'There is too much mystery here, I suspect.'

'I agree that there is a mystery,' said Von Hauser, 'but, as far as Sir Philip is concerned, the explanation is easy. His advertisement proves his good faith. It was the woman who died in Waldthal.'

'Yes,' assented the Baron. 'But who was she?'

'Precisely what Sir Philip Temple is anxious to discover,' replied his companion with a smile. 'And I think it probable he will; he is a very obdurate young man.'

'I don't trust him,' said Favrinck shortly. 'How do we know what this woman has to do with it all?'

'My dear Baron, we know nothing. I wish we did. Still, it will be interesting finding out.'

'I prefer shorter and rougher ways,' growled the Boar.

'If you had your way, Baron,' said Von Hauser with amusement, 'we should have the Middle Ages reincarnate again.'

'I believe in short ways,' growled the Baron. 'If a man seems dangerous I mark him; if he proves dangerous I—'

Von Hauser leaned suddenly over to him. 'Why did you visit Temple today?' he asked.

'I wanted to invite him to the Odenstock,' said Favrinck, a grim smile lighting his face. 'He has my permission to go fishing and shooting there.'

The Count regarded his companion musingly, and then an expression of some contempt passed over his face. 'What is there to shoot?' he asked.

'There used to be wolves,' said the Baron, with a sly look of humor.

'But now there is nothing but—,' Von Hauser hesitated.

'Boars!' roared Favrinck, bellowing his laughter. 'Don't falter, don't mince words. He shall have a boar hunt if he will.'

Von Hauser did not respond to the laugh. 'This man,' he said with a certain gravity, 'is obnoxious to Cavari and the Regency party. He is worth watching.'

'He shall be watched,' said the Baron.

Von Hauser threw up his hands; the man was pig-headed. Had he not sufficiently endangered the success of their plots already? His influence was being purchased at a huge price. Yet in the southern cantons his name was almighty. Von Hauser had no particular mission to protect a wandering Englishman, but he had what was almost a superstition that this one might be serviceable. Besides, he liked him. There was about Von Hauser, astute intriguer as he was, a certain primitive faith in instinct. He had an instinct about the Englishman, his conduct in regard to whom had throughout been based largely on that instinct. The inexplicable hostility of the Court party to Temple might make him useful to the conspirators. It was a shrewd idea, and that it was not wholly in the air was demonstrated at their next meeting. Von Hauser gave himself the pleasure of inviting Sir Philip to lunch at his quiet rooms.

'Much better lunch with me at my hotel,' suggested the younger man.

Von Hauser's smile deprecated the alternative.

'A mere commercial traveler—' he protested; and suddenly Temple realized. He felt that he owed Von Hause something, and moreover, he liked the man.

'I wonder if you know,' he said, 'that that meeting of yours was known to the Chancellor, and that he is aware of your actions?'

'You mean,' said the Count after a pause, 'that to him there is no commercial traveler? It seems he has an excellent Secret Service. But it matters not. Things go on all the same. Yes, it matters this much, that I shall have the pleasure of accepting your hospitality'—he paused again—'if you will repeat it.'

'I urge it,' said the Englishman good-naturedly.

'But if I am known—'

'My dear Count,' said Temple lightly, 'I am already supposed to be hand in glove with you. I dare say we are watched now. As you say, His Excellency has a good service of eyes. Come, let us give them some work for their money.'

'But, my dear sir,' resumed Von Hauser at the luncheon table, 'this is not wise, not at all wise. If you were a marked man before, you are doubly marked now—you are visibly scored all over.'

'There is yourself,' suggested Temple.

Von Hauser caressed his pointed beard. 'I wonder how long his Excellency has known. Yet it would be foolish to arrest an unimportant commercial traveller, would it not? His papers would not be very interesting documents, concerned as they are with sales and accounts. Besides,' he added with a twinkle, 'there is a German Consul as well as a British Consul.'

'I know my course of action in case of emergency,' said the younger man with a smile.

'No, my dear Sir Philip,' pursued Von Hauser, 'I think on reflection we may eat our lunch without alarms—at present.' He proceeded to do so, and presently his train of thought took him elsewhere. 'You are fond of sport, like all your countrymen? You are to shoot in the Odenstock?'

'Baron Favrinck has been good enough to invite me.'

'You cannot have very agreeable memories of the hospitality of the Odenstock,' said Von Hauser softly.

Temple's face seemed to offer an inquiry.

'Was it not there you met with an accident?'

'It was there that Baron Favrinck saw, or thought he saw, a man shoot at me,' agreed the other.

'No, saw,' said Von Hauser. 'There was no doubt about it.'

Again the Englishman's face expressed interrogation.

'I was witness,' said the Count.

'You!'

'Yes, but it was not convenient to reveal myself then. I was a commercial traveller only.'

'Count, will you tell me why you have revealed yourself at all?' asked Temple suddenly.

Von Hauser smiled frankly. 'Would it have availed me to conceal myself any longer?' he asked. 'It appears the Palace knows all about us.'

'I am not the Palace,' said Temple bluntly.

'But you visit it—you have the entree. You have the confidence of the Chancellor.'

'Yes,' mused Temple, 'by a chain of accidents. His Excellency has mistaken me for—one interested in Eisenburger politics!'

'I wonder!' murmured Von Hauser.

'I am not,' said Temple, paying no heed to this.

'I wonder!' again Von Hauser murmured, softer than ever.

It was the contention of Count Cavari, in his audience of the Princess Regent that afternoon, that Sir Philip was dangerously interested in the domestic politics of Eisenburg. The Princess was openly incredulous, but she had to deal with a masterful man, and one of strong if narrow views.

'There is proof of his friendship with Baron Favrinck, your Highness,' he declared.

'Why not? He knows nothing of us and our divisions,' retorted the Princess. 'Besides, it is contrary to his action the other day. Your Excellency must have more serious grounds than mere suspicion on which to base so grave a charge.'

He had not conceived that so strong a will could rule in so feminine a nature when he had urged on the Council the appointment of the Grand Duchess's sister and the Grand Duke's aunt as Regent. He had already begun to see checks threatening his arbitrary authority. He was accustomed to decisive action, and the fact that Temple had befriended the Princess and had come to tea at the Palace in consequence did not interfere with his determination to get rid of him. The defect of his Excellency was a neglect of human sentiment. He had at his disposal means for abolishing embarrassing strangers. An order for deportation was always available, and it had the advantages of being simple and bloodless. He moved against Sir Philip Temple with a deportation order.

Unfortunately for his scheme, the Regent in an access of zeal was striving to do her duty. She had wasted the long hour of one fine afternoon in the gardens with a canvas and paint-box, and she was repentant. In a flurry she summoned secretaries and officials, and scrutinized documents which were to pass under her name on behalf of the Grand Duke, lying in his elaborate cradle, 'drugged with slumber and milk.' This led to the discovery of the order, and to an uncomfortable little scene later. In the latter the Chancellor endeavored to explain his position, but he found himself helpless before a mere woman's obstinacy.

'I will not allow anyone who has rendered a great service to the State to be treated so inhospitably and unjustly,' was the most formal repudiation of the order to which she was able to attain. Then she was wholly human and personal. 'Do you forget what he did on Proclamation Day?'

The Chancellor, whose authoritativeness had bent before the storm, saw his opportunity.

'I do not forget, your Highness,' he said coolly. 'But I am afraid I do not place upon that action the interpretation which your Highness does.'

'How is that?' inquired Alise curiously.

'My information,' said the Chancellor, glad to have arrested her, 'is that this Sir Philip Temple is involved with Baron Favrinck and Count von Hauser and others in their treasonable schemes against the dynasty. He is a wandering Englishman, and Englishmen are fond of adventure. They look upon it as a kind of sport, like their cricket or their football.'

Princess Alise tapped her foot on the floor impatiently. This was not explaining what interpretation the Chancellor put upon a gallant rescue.

His Excellency noted the action, and put an interpretation upon that. He was not, as has been explained, tender of human sentiment, but he knew its symptoms.

'On the assumption,' he went on equably, 'that this is true (and my information is hardly to be doubted), the presence of the Englishman in the crowd and his subsequent acts are explicable.'

'How?' demanded the Princess plumply.

It might be desired to open up avenues of communication with the Palace. You will see, your Highness, how valuable an ally would be with a foot in both camps.'

For a moment the Princess was silent and still. Then she rose. 'I regret that I cannot authorize the order,' she said curtly.

She had thought the suggestion over; the ingenuity stayed her, daunted her; and then she had swept it aside like a true woman in favor of her instinct. Her rising was a signal for the Chancellor's withdrawal. He had only bowed submissively to her words, and he crossed to the door. As he went out there was an odd set expression in his steel eyes. After all, as has been stated, a deportation order is only one way, if it is the most expeditious and least violent.

(To be Continued.)

INTELLIGENCE OF SAVAGES

The Customs of the Queensland Aborgines.

(Dr. Walter E. Roth, in the London 'Times,' Abridged.)

It has always seemed to me that the degree of intelligence of very primitive races must be gauged by their conception of abstract ideas, coupled with the adaptability of their mental powers when confronted with civilizing influences. It was somewhat on these lines that a comprehensive study was made of the structure of the language of an undoubtedly primitive people, that of the aborigines living around the mouth of the Endeavour River, North Queensland. In this inquiry, the results of which were published by the State Government (1901), I had the hearty co-operation and assistance of the Lutheran missionaries stationed at Hope Valley, Cape Bedford, both of them scholars, who had spent some twenty years among these children of nature, in a state of comparative isolation, communicating with them, not in German or English, but in the native dialect. This is known as the Koko-yimidir, i.e., speech similar, and contains some nine hundred distinct words. Peculiar interest was attached to the investigation in that the subject-matter was the first Australian language of which Europe ever received a record, the list of some fifty words given by Captain Cook being all more or less recognizable at the present day. Confirmation was also obtained of the interepid old navigator's correctness of the word 'kangaroo,' the name still applied ('ganguru') to the largest species of local marsupial, as distinguished from three smaller varieties—the wodol, gadar, and bebal. In this early vocabulary there are evidences, however, that the sailor and the savage did not thoroughly understand one another. For example, while Cook records the thumb as eboorbalga, the dialect in question is deficient in any term for this particular digit. What was very probably intended was 'Yerba balka,' i. e., 'Thus make,' 'Do like this,' etc., the action of the questioner in pointing the thumb to arrive at its name, being thus misunderstood by the person questioned.

Among these Endeavor River blacks the ear is believed to be the seat of sense or intelligence. 'He that hath ears to hear,' etc., used as a prefix to any important statement in the Scriptures, conveys a similar meaning. Thus it comes to pass that the man without ears is stupid, while one in the enjoyment of their full possession is intelligent, obedient. To close one's ears is to be obstinate, to see with them indicates remembrance, while a refusal to put them to use means forgetfulness. Just as we English folk speak of drumming something into one's ears, so do these blacks express persuasion by a digging into one's auditory organs. The individual whose ears are broken open indicates that whereas these were hitherto closed they are now opened, i. e., formerly obstinate, now intelligent, he has turned over a new leaf—and so arises the term signifying amendment. By purposely closing our eyes we become careless, and so carelessness comes to be indicated by eyes closed; in similar fashion eyes-wandering conveys the idea of mania, drunkenness, etc. Walu is the word for the temple, side of the face, and so the general contour; when two sides, appearances, etc., are matched, make a pair, we have equality in shape or form; in contrary cases, difference. The throat, whence speech is believed to proceed, is called manu; coupling this word with a suffix indicative of added emphasis, etc., there is derived the idea of the throat with its voice alone, speech without any additions or embellishments, and so the truth, and hence also a translation for our terms, 'Certainly,' 'Of course.' To play with the voice is to make a joke. The individual with a short hand is mean, 'close-fisted,' while the possessor of a hand covered with loose skin is generous, 'open-handed.' If his fingers weigh heavy, he is clumsy, 'all thumbs,' but if they prove light he is reckoned deft or handy; cf. our 'light-fingered gentry.' Gala is applied to the fork of the legs, fingers, or of a tree; by spreading out this fork the savage arrives at his conception of a long stretch and so the idea of far off. With the Germans, but unlike the English, he applies a special term to the hollow space at the back of his knee; when this space is long—i.e., on full extension of the limb—the straightened leg presents him with his mental picture of a bee-line. In addition to these examples, culled at random there are several other abstract ideas to which these sama aborigines give expression, but of which so far we have not been able to trace a rational origin. Thus they certainly possess their own special terms indicative of cowardice, fear or fright, rest and quiet, willingness, hunger, jealousy, seriousness or sadness (both expressed by the one word), happiness, laughter, dreaming, health and sickness (terms equally applied to fresh and salt water respectively), friendship, news, and cleverness. Literally the local name for a dingo is 'that which has fright for its mother,' while cleverness—to make—translates our verb 'to teach.'

The various names applied to articles introduced with civilization constitute a very interesting series still further illustrative of the degree of intelligence met with among this interesting people. Wire-nails are known as fish-spines, beads as button-orchids (Dischidia nummularia), tobacco as smoke, sugar as honey, tea as dried-grass, scissors as a pair of teeth, a knife as a ground-down piece of shell, and a ship (owing to its manufacture out of planks) as a flat bit of wood. Any basin, saucer, or cup (and also a jar, and 'billy-can') is called a clunggalu, the more or less circular depression made by the sting-ray when resting on the surface of a mud-flat. In view of a pig always digging its snout into the slush and slime when searching for food, this creature is named the food-washer, while the introduced cockroach, owing to its malodorous qualities, is described as the urine-maker. A horse is spoken of as shoulder-child, the idea of pickaback, a mother carrying an infant on her shoulders. In travelling from one camp to another any little knick-knacks—e. g., pigments, personal ornaments—are rolled up in a small bark-sheet of tea-tree (Melaleuca sp.), the ends of which, folded over, are tied with twine at the centre to form a package or bundle known as dangara; it is to be feared that none of my lady readers will feel complimented on learning that this term is employed by these primitive people to indicate a bodice or skirt. When the good missionaries first taught these folk to write and read, in their own native dialect of course, and showed them that certain signs represented such-and-such sounds, and how when properly combined these signs expressed various ideas, etc., they found their sable pupils speaking of the alphabet, words, and letter-writing generally as kapan, the local term applied to any cut, mark, carving, or rock, painting, as well as to the respective figures of their intricate cratch-cradle game. In this connection it is of interest to note that, under date of June 28, 1770, Captain Cook, when on the Endeavor River, states 'and the upper lip and breast of one of them was painted with streaks of white which he called carbanda'—evidently the present-day kapanda, i. e., marks-with.

On the other hand, the intelligence of the savage has its limits, and the Christianizing portion of the work so ably carried out by the Lutherans above mentioned was originally hampered to a very great extent by the difficulty of finding a common mental plane to which the aims and aspirations of the aboriginal could be profitably raised and the ideals of the missionary correspondingly lowered. For when all is said and done, the nobler conceptions of human life, introduced with higher civilizing influences, are necessarily totally incomprehensible to primitive man. But once such conceptions are based upon ideas with which he is already conversant and familiar, a step is gained in the march of mental progress; it is only through the gradual yet sure succesion of thousands of such steps that he will finally arrive at a true appreciation of the higher life. Thousands do I say? Are not these same steps, these little stepping-stones, dotted here, there, and everywhere in the mental landscape of the savage? The only difficulty is to find them, and this requires at least time, patience, sympathy, and special knowledge. A couple of examples may make my meaning clearer. Wau-wu, in the language under consideration, signifies the inside of anything, from a bag to a thatched hut, the inside of the body, and so the breath. A person breath-with is hopeful, while breath-without indicates the one who has lost 'heart,' and so comes to signify despair. It was this idea of the breath, as the inside of the body, coupled with its connection to hope, 'heart' and despair, which served as the mental plane whereby these Endeavor River blacks originally came to appreciate the meaning of the soul. To explain what is meant by temptation also proved a stumbling-block for many a long day, until by a happy inspiration there was struck the suitable mental plane which had for its basis the idea conveyed in the word badal, a verb signifying to taste, try, or sample.

Even with a knowledge of the native language equal to that of his mother-tongue—his thinking processes are carried on in both—coupled with the experiences of their ways and thoughts gained during a continuous residence of over half a working lifetime among these primitive people, I have often heard their beloved pastor, Pfarrer Schwarz, make admission of the impossibility of rendering a reliable translation of the Christian Bible. To paraphrase it would be another and an easier story. All of which, in conjunction with other experiences gleaned from mission work in many lands among non-Christian people, has taught me at least three things. Put shortly, these are—that the success of a mission does not depend upon the number of baptisms within a given period, that the quality of the work done is not to be gauged by the repetition of the Lord's or any other prayer in a language not one word of which is understood, and that no permanent good can possibly result until the missionary himself realizes that the savage he is so anxious to divert to his own ways of thought and belief is an intelligent, rational human being—and not a fool.

FOREST WASTE IN CHINA.

One of the Causes of Famine—Lack of Transportation Facilities.

(Chicago 'Tribune.')

'China's life sapping famine, in which millions are suffering, is largely traceable to the wasting of the forests. One of the most horrible tragedies of the world might have been prevented by the careful use of these resources,' said President John T. Proctor, of the Baptist College at Shanghai, in explaining the causes for the great famine in China.

'China's hills and mountains are deforested. This is particularly true in the hilly country drained by the Yangste River, whose valley comprises the stricken district. The river brings the soil down with it. That is the reason why we have the Yellow Sea. For 300 miles out from land the ocean is discolored by the silt brought down by the Yangste. The hills are washed bare of soil. There is some hunting in these hills, but the animals live among the brush. For want of better fuel the natives burn the brush.

'Last August the Yangste overflowed and flooded about 40,000 acres of densely populated territory. This flood placed a population of 3,000,000 in want. In fifty years there has not been such another flood. Some of the victims have been drowned out for two consecutive years, some three years, some four years. They not only have lost food, they have lost hope.

'Much of the land that was inundated is at sea level. It is drained by the most intricate system of canals in the world. I know of one city of 30,000 which is surrounded by canals. There are no roads to it, because a road could not go half a mile without touching a canal. There are not even footpaths. The people make their way to and from the city in boats. This is their only means of communication.

'Lack of transportation facilities is another cause of the famine. It costs too much to carry food on men's shoulders. I know a province where rice costs twice as much in the west of it as in the east. But the cost of transportation between the two points made up the difference.

'Chicago can ship food to the famine district quicker and cheaper than the food can be transported from Western China. Chicago is actually nearer the district than a great many places in the empire.'

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

NATURAL ENO'S HEALTH-GIVING FRUIT REFRESHING SALT INVIGORATING

BLESSED SPIRIT.

Breath of the Living God,
Thy life we glad receive.
We take out of thy fullness, Lord,
And these dry bones do live.
Breath of the living God,
Thy power these bones can dress,
Clothe them with purity and grace
And thine own righteousness.
Breath of the living God,
Thy life to us doth flow—
Those living streams, through Jesus given—
'Tis but begun below.
Breath of the living God,
We praise and we adore,
We praise thee for this blessed life,
In heaven we'll praise thee more.

Breath of the living God,
When thou thy work hast wrought,
We'll stand before the great white throne
And praise thee as we ought.
Breath of the living God
Out of thy boundless store,
The unction of the Holy Ghost,
What can we ask for more?
Breath of the living God,
God with us here below,
O'ershadow with thy presence now,
Thy life within us glow.

MRS. G. A. STONE.

Duxbury, Alta.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

GREAT BECAUSE FIRST GOOD.

A story told of Gerhardt, a German shepherd boy, illustrates the fact that he who is faithful over a few things will become ruler over many.

One day he was watching his flock, which was feeding in a valley on the border of a forest, when a hunter came out of the woods, and asked: 'How far is it to the nearest village?'

'Six miles,' answered the boy. 'But the road is only a sheep track and very easily missed.'

The hunter looked at the crooked track, and said: 'My lad, I am very hungry and thirsty. I have lost my companion and missed my way. Leave your sheep and show me the road. I will pay you well.'

'I cannot leave my sheep, sir,' rejoined Gerhardt. 'They will stray into the woods and may be eaten by the wolves or stolen by the robbers.'

'Well, what of that?' queried the hunter. 'They are not your sheep. The loss of one or two wouldn't be much to your master, and I'll give you more than you have earned in a whole year.'

'I cannot leave my sheep, sir,' rejoined the boy firmly. 'My master pays me for my time and he trusts me with his sheep. If I were to sell my time, which does not belong to me, and the sheep would get lost, it would be the same as if I had stolen them.'

'Well,' said the hunter, 'will you trust your sheep with me while you go to the village and get me some food, drink, and a guide? I will take care of them for you.'

The boy shook his head. 'The sheep,' said he, 'do not know your voice, and—'

'And what? Can't you trust me? Do I look like a dishonest man?' asked the hunter angrily.

'Sir,' said the boy, 'you tried to make me false to my trust, to make me break my word to my master. How do I know that you would keep your word?'

The hunter laughed, for he felt that the lad had fairly cornered him. He said: 'I see, my lad, that you are a good, faithful boy. I will not forget you. Show me the road, and I will try to make it out myself.'

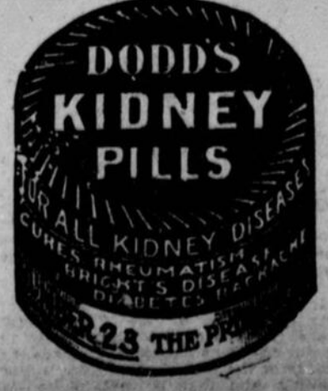
Gerhardt then offered the contents of his scrip to the hungry man, who, coarse as it was, ate it gladly. Presently his attendant came up; and then Gerhardt, to his surprise, found that the hunter was the grand duke, who owned all the country around.

The duke was so pleased with the boy's honesty that he sent for him shortly after that and had him educated. In after years Gerhardt became a great and powerful man, but he remained honest and true to his dying day.—The 'S. S. Messenger.'

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

owe their singular effectiveness in curing Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica to their power of stimulating and strengthening the kidneys. They enable these organs to thoroughly filter from the blood the uric acid (the product of waste matter) which gets into the joints and muscles and causes these painful diseases. Over half a century of constant use has proved conclusively that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills strengthen weak kidneys and

Cure Rheumatism



The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

TOO DEEP.

Joseph E. Widener was showing a group of visitors ihs father's picture gallery at Lynnewood Hall, the Widener residence of white marble near Philadelphia.

The talk turned to forged Raphaels, and Mr. Widener said:

'There is an American who bought a "Raphael" in Rome some years ago. The Italian law prohibits the exportation of masterpieces, and the American had the happy idea of getting the Raphael painted over. This was accordingly done. The rare old painting reached New York in the guise of a modern snow scene.

'Then a restorer, under the watchful owner's eye, set to work on it. With a sponge dipped in turpentine he proceeded to sponge the snow scene off. He sponged it off readily, but he sponged a bit of the "Raphael" off, too—and, behold, underneath the Raphael a portrait of Marconi was revealed.'—New York 'Tribune.'

A Purely Vegetable Pill.—The chief ingredients of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are mandrake and dandelion, sedative and purgative, but perfectly harmless in their action. They cleanse and purify, and have a most healthful effect upon the secretions of the digestive organs. The dyspeptic and all who suffer from liver and kidney ailments will find in these pills the most effective medicine in concentrated form that has yet been offered to the suffering.

A young man and his wife were seated in the dining room of an hotel while on a vacation when two young men entered and took seats at the same table. After a survey of the strangers, one of the youths took up his fork and, tapping it in an apparently careless way against the edge of his plate,spelled out in the Morse code., 'Do you think they are bride and groom?' 'Yes, surely,' his companion tapped back. 'Just watch how soft they are!' Immediately, to the dismay of the young men, the fork of the supposed bridegroom joined in the conversation. With great rapidity it tapped out: 'Gentlemen, you are mistaken. We have been married five years and have three children!'

Sudden transition from a hot to a cold temperature, exposure to rain, sitting in a draught, unseasonable substitution of light for heavy clothing, are fruitful causes of colds and the resultant cough so perilous to persons of weak lungs. Among the many medicines for bronchial disorders so arising, there is none better than Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Try it and become convinced. Price 25 cents.

A PEACE PACT.

(From the Chicago 'Tribune.')

The plumber had married the barber's daughter.

'No tips when you shave me hereafter, remember,' he said.

'All right,' quoth the barber, 'and no charging it in th ebill when you walk between my house and your shop any more.'

On this basis they all lived happily ever after.

It Will Prevent Ulcerated Throat. — At the first symptoms of sore throat, which presages ulceration and inflammation, take a spoonful of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Add a little sugar to it to make it palatable. It will allay the irritation and prevent the ulceration and swelling that are so painful. Those who were periodically subject to quinsy have thus made themselves immune to attack.

'Before proceeding further with this sire that the right arm of my opponent and myself be measured.' This was done, and it was found that the other mn's arm was two inches longer. 'Then,' said the objector, decisively, 'you will see how manifestly unfair it is for us to fight with swords, unless I stand two inches nearer to him than he stands to me!'

For years Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured, and it always maintains its reputation.

A man tells of a dinner he once had at a farmhouse, on which occasion the 'piece de resistance' was literally a very tough chicken. Among those at table were the farmer's two young sons. These,as well as the guests, were struggling unsuccessfully to make some impression on their respective helpings, when the younger boy turned to his companion—'Tom,' he said, softly, 'somehow I wish old Dick hadn't a died. Don't you?'—'Cassell's Saturday Journal.'

The ease with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

CONTINUALLY GOING!

At a reading lesson on 'Cleanliness' in a certain school a short time since a child read: 'You may notice how careful engine drivers are to keep their engines clean, and, as our bodies are engines far more beautifully made, it is our duty to keep these wonderful machines in perfect order.' The teacher asked how might our bodies be likened to an engine. None of the children could see the similarity, so the teacher, at great length, drew a comparison between them, and finished by saying:—'You know that in an engine there are a great many wheels which are constantly turning. Now, what part of me is continually going? A courteous lad at the end of the class held up his hand, and, being asked, answered: 'Your tongue, Miss!' Collapse of the teacher.

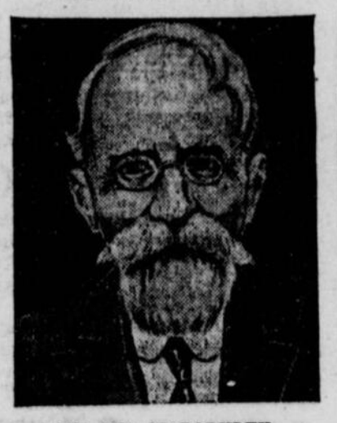
A Foe to Asthma. Give Athma half a chance and it gains ground rapidly. But give it repeated treatments of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and it will fall back even faster. There is no half way measure about this remedy. It goes right to work and drives asthma out. It reaches the inmost breathing passages and leaves no place for the trouble to lurk. Have it by you for ready use.

TOMMY AND HIS STUDENTS.

Professor Duncan, of St, Andrew's University, was affectionately called 'Tammy.' On one occasion a student on the back bench had made himself obnoxious to the professor by interruptions and talk. 'Come down to the front bench, Mr.——,' said Tammy, 'for three reasons: First, you'll be nearer the board; secondly, you'll be nearer the fire, and, thirdly, you'll be nearer the door.' On another occasion a student called out in regard to the problem being worked on the blackboard: 'There's a cipher wanting, sir,' on which the professor rejoined 'There'll not be a ceephir wanting as long as you're here.'—Westminster Gazette.'

DOCTORS COULD NOT HELP MY KIDNEYS

"Fruit-a-tives" Cured Me



MR. GEO. W. BARKLEY.

Chesterville, Ont., Jan. 25th, 1911.

"For over twenty years, I have been troubled with Kidney Disease and the doctors told me they could do me no good. They said my case was incurable and I would suffer all my life. I doctored with different medical men and tried many advertised remedies, but there was none that suited my case. Nearly a year ago, I tried "Fruit-a-tives." I have been using them nearly all the time since, and am glad to say that I am cured. I have no trouble now with my Kidneys and I give "Fruit-a-tives" the credit of doing what the doctors said was impossible. I am seventy-six years old and am in first class health."

GEO. W. BARKLEY.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

ENGLISH NEWS.

Cut Throat lane, East Dulwich, has been renamed Copleston passage.

The London 'Evening Times' has ceased publication. In twelve months the paper lost £60,000.

In a Huthwaite (Mansfield) schoolhouse garden a font 250 years old has been found. It was originally installed in Tibshelf Parish Church.

A valuable gold brooch was placed in the offertory plate at Burgess Hill (Sussex) Parish Church, after a sermon by the Bishop of Colchester.

Two eggs of the great auk (alca impennis), an extinct British bird, were purchased by Mr. Rowland Ward, of Piccadilly, at an auction in London, for £305.

David Waller, a Crimean veteran, 91 years of age, was married recently at Great Brington Church, Northants, to Miss Sewell, his housekeeper, who is thirty years his junior.

Before Ernest Marsh was remanded at Windsor on the charge of uttering counterfeit shillings, it was stated that two complete moulds and six other moulds were found at his house.

Tar painting of the main roads in Kent to prevent the dust nuisance has proved so successful that during the coming summer the majority of the by-roads are to be similarly treated.

The Islington Board of Guardians are offering 100 guineas, in one guinea rewards, for information as to the whereabouts of husbands and fathers who have deserted wives and families.

Complaint was made at a Norfolk vestry meeting of the annoyance caused by children coughing during the church service, and a speaker suggested that the sidesmen should administer cough drops to the afflicted ones.

A new python from the East Indies has been presented to the London Zoo by Mr. Rowland Ward. It is estimated to be twenty-two feet long, almost as large as the great python—the largest in captivity—which died recently.

Mr. R. T. Richardson, speaking at a meeting of the Cheshire Education Committee at Crewe, said the county had been threatened with a scarcity of teachers, and it had been suggested that if they paid them higher wages they would get more teachers.

A milkseller was fined £10, including costs, at Dudley, for selling milk not of the nature demanded. The chairman said an intimation had been received from the Home Office that in such cases a penalty should be inflicted that would make it unprofitable to sell adulterated food.

Mr. Winston Churchill went out with a flotilla of submarines from Portsmouth harbor, and witnessed some interesting evolutions. He made the trip in a submarine of the C class. It is understood the evolutions carried out were similar to those in progress when the A3 was wrecked.

The Birkenhead Watch Committee concluded their investigation into the allegations against the police relating to charge of perjury, arrest of innocent persons, ill-using prisoners in Bridewell, and incitement to crime. The committee, by a large majority, found that the charges were unfounded, and that there was no blame to be attached to the police.

SCOTTISH BRIEFS.

Mr. John Stirton, solicitor, registrar and secretary of the General Council of the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed secretary of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

After being on strike for more than a year, during which time they have drawn hundreds of pounds from the union funds, the miners of Braidhurst Colliery, Motherwell, have resumed work at the old rate of wages against which they struck on April 14, 1911.

For selling an egg and an orange to a child on Sunday, Jane Ormston was, at Berwick, fined 1s. and 9s. costs, or seven days in prison. The Chief Constable said that Sunday trading was being put down in the town, and there had been complaints about the accused.

Mattie Johnstone, a well-known Scottish music hall artist, died suddenly at Fraserburg. She was a native of Paisley and a popular sketch artist. Along with Harry Kennedy, her husband, she was creator of the novel musical sketch entitled, 'The Maid and the Millionnaire.'

Mr. A. Bonar Law, M.P., will visit Glasgow on Tuesday, May 21, and will address a demonstration in St. Andrew's Halls, under the joint auspices of the Western Divisional Council of the National Union of Conservative Associations for Scotland and the West of Scotland Liberal Unionist Association.

A handsome gift in the erection of a wing to Nairn Town and County Hospital by the family of the late Earl Cawdor as a memorial to him has been intimated to the directors of that institution. The wing, it is understood, will primarily be used as a recreation room for convalescent patients.

A huge and yet sensitive weighbridge has just been laid down at the Parkhead Forge of Messrs. Wm. Beardmore & Co. This is the most powerful weighbridge in Scotland and it has been installed to cope with the great increase in the weight of armor plates, naval guns, and general ordnance. The machine can register and load from 7 lbs. up to 181 tons. When fully loaded with 181 tons it plainly indicated the addition of 30 oz.

There was a renewal of the earthquake shocks in some districts of Perthshire and Stirlingshire recently, and in number, intensity, and area affected they were greater than any yet experienced there. From eight at night to four in the morning in the Dunblane district no fewer than seven distinct shocks were recorded, and, while some of these were slight, two were of a very alarming nature. In several properties walls and ceilings have been cracked. There was a decided swaying movement, which lasted quite an appreciable time.

It is understood that about half the models submitted by the six Scottish architects in connection with the memorial to King Edward VII., to be erected near Holyrood Palace, follow the lines of the suggested gateway restoration at Holyrood; the one is of the nature of a portion which would be built against the doorway of Holyrood Palace; and that others are designed to be placed respectively to the north and south on the main approaches to the Palace from the King's Park. No decision as to the comparative merits of the various plans has yet been arrived at.

Mr. Patrick Marshall, M.A., headmaster of King's Park School, Dalkeith, has intimated his resignation, and the Dalkeith School Board have agreed to make him an allowance of £200 per annum under the superannuation scheme of the Scotch Education Department. Mr. Marshall has been a headmaster for forty years, thirty-seven of which have been spent at Dalkeith, first in the Dalkeith Academy, then in the Burgh School, and for the last nine years at King's Park School. For the last seventeen years he has also been the head of the secondary department under the Dalkeith Board. Mr. Marshall is a native of Perth, and graduated at the University of Edinburgh.

IRISH NEWS.

A notable Australian visitor to Dublin is the Very Rev. J. J. Byrne, administrator of St. Benedict's Church, Sydney. Father Byrne is a Dublin man, and was educated for the priesthood at Clonliffe and at Rome. He has been twenty-six years in Australia.

The Irish mackerel fishing season has opened under favorable circumstances, and Dublin is already benefitting in the transit direction. On one day the London and North-Western steamer to Holyhead had over two hundred crates of mackerel on board, these being forwarded from Valentia, Fenit and Cahirciveen.

A liner twenty feet longer than the 'Titanic,' with a tonnage of over fifty thousand, is at present under construction for the White Star line at Messs. Harland & Wolff's, Belfast. She will join the 'Olympic' in the transatlantic service. Owing to the loss of the 'Titanic' the work has been accelerated, but the new ocean monster will not be ready for over a year.

A special general synod of the Church of Ireland was held in Dublin to take counsel as to the present home rule crisis in its relation to the Church. Aftef an address from the Lord Primate, a resolution was moved by the Archbishop of Dublin reaffirming their unswerving attachment to the legislative union now subsisting between Great Britain and Ireland. Subsequent speakers, with two exceptions, strongly supported the resolution which was carried with only three dissentients.

Great improvements have been effected at Kilcrea Abbey. Under the supervision of the Board of Works the rubbish which disfigured the beauty of the building has been removed; the walls have been repaired in a manner which has effectively secured them against further dilapidation; while a little judicious restoration at various points, without detracting from the venerable character of the ruin, serves to show what it must have been in the days of its splendor. A fund has just been opened to provide a suitable entrance.

In a review recording the satisfactory expansion of the Cork butter trade, it is stated that there seems to be but one thing needed to increase the profits of the Irish farmer from butter making, and that is that he should continue to exercise care in the packing. Cheesemaking on the Continent is making serious inroads on the shipments of butter, and should the Irish dairy farmer shake off his lethargy there is every prospect that in a few short years the fame of Irish butter will again be in the ascendant, and the Cork market in particular will have regained its prestige as an emporium for the collection and exportation of high class butters.

During the hearing of a case at Mullingar Quarter Sessions in which William L. McCullough sought compensation for injuries alleged to have been caused to his cattle during a 'drive,' counsel for the applicant called attention to a threatening letter received some time ago by his client. 'On the back of the letter' said counsel, 'there is a rude drawing of a gun. Under the gun was written, 'We have lots of lead in this for you.' (Laughter.) His Honor allowed compensation to the extent of £57 10s. and costs. The local sergeant of the police said cattle-driving was on the decrease in Westmeath. In fact, public opinion has risen against it.

WELSH ITEMS.

The Rhyl Welsh Wesleyan quarterly meeting has sent a strong protest to the War Office, and to the M.P. for the division, against the official encouragement of Sunday rifle practice among Territorials.

The death is announced of Mr. David Owen, solicitor, of Bangor, a former mayor of the city, and for many years a member of the City Council, from which he resigned two years ago on account of ill-health. Mr. Owen had several times acted as under-sheriff for Anglesey, and was one of the leading solicitors in the town.

News has been received at Swansea that Captain Frank Barron, who was in command of the Johnson liner 'Heathmore,' a regular trader between Swansea and the Danube, and which left Swansea about a fortnight ago, has been drowned at a port in the Danube. He was sitting on the ship's rail, when he overbalanced and fell overboard.

An interesting function took place recently at Caerwent, when the supposed remains of St. Tathan were reinterred in the renovated south aisle of the parish church. The stone cist containing the remains was discovered last year near the east gate of Caerwent, the traditional site of the monastery erected by St. Tathan in the sixth century on land given for the purpose by Caradoc ap Ynyr.

Three cases came before the Merthyr magistrates, in which the Board of Guardians prosecuted men for obtaining relief during the strike by false pretences. In the case of Henry Graham, collier, Penydarren, the defendant, a married man with five children, on the representation that he was not receiving strike pay, was granted relief to the extent of 25s. Subsequent inquiries showed that he was getting strike pay, and that whilst in receipt of relief he earned £1 8s. 2d. by working for the Electric Traction Company. The Bench sentenced Graham to a month's imprisonment.

Well, Well!

CLEAN and SIMPLE to Use.

NO chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods one has to color. All colors from your Druggist or Dealer. FREE Color Card and STORY Booklet 16. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

100 PERSONS CURED OF ECZEMA

Within the past few months over 100 persons have written to the Zam-Buk Co. reporting their cure of eczema, rashes and skin diseases by Zam-Buk! Does this not prove that Zam-Buk is something different? Don't you need it in your household?

Miss Mary McCuaig, 913 St. Catherine Street W., Montreal, says: "I do not know words powerful enough to express my gratitude to Zam-Buk. Eczema broke out on my scalp and hands. The irritation of the scalp was so bad that I could not sleep or rest, and I feared I should have to have my hair cut off. On my hands the disease appeared in sore patches, the burning and itching of which drove me many times to spells of weeping. I went to the dispensary, but they referred me to a skin specialist, who said that mine was as bad a case of eczema as he had seen. He gave me some ointment, and then a second lot, but neither gave me any relief.

"I was in a very bad condition when Zam-Buk was introduced, but I soon found out that it was different from all the other remedies. I persevered with the Zam-Buk treatment, and each box did me more and more good. The irritation and smarting soon disappeared, then the sores began to heal, fresh healthy skin grew over the parts which had been sore, and I am now quite free from all traces of eczema, both on head and hands. My hair has also been saved."

Zam-Buk is also a sure cure for piles, eruptions, blood poison, cuts, burns and all skin injuries. 50c. all druggists and stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse substitutes.

ZAM-BUK

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig st. West.

Montreal 'Weekly Witness,' May 14, 1912.

MR. SMITHERS WRITES APPRECIATION OF MR. HAYS

The following appreciation of the late Mr. Hays was contributed to the 'Canadian Gazette' by Mr. A.W. Smithers, chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Company:

You ask me to give expression to some of my feelings regarding the tragic death of my friend Mr. Hays. As you may imagine, I have a great deal to attend to at the present moment, and I could not possibly do justice to the great work which he has accomplished on the old Grand Trunk, and the still greater work which he was in such a fair way to accomplish on the Grand Trunk Pacific.

I was with Sir Rivers Wilson at the Windsor Hotel, New York, in 1895, when Mr. Hays was first introduced to us, and after some negotiation it was arranged that he would leave the Wabash Railway, where he had been acting as general manager, to assume a similar position on the Grand Trunk on Jan. 1, 1896.

It was at a period of extreme depression for both United States and Canadian railways, and from that time to the present he was engaged in bringing up the old system of the Grand Trunk, dating from 1852, to the standard of modern requirements. During his term of office every bridge has been rebuilt, heavier rails have been laid, the big bridge over the St. Lawrence was rebuilt to more than double the capacity of the old bridge, the bridge at Niagara was rebuilt, the St. Clair Tunnel was electrified, gradings were cut down, the line from Montreal to Chicago was doubled, and the old twelve to fifteen ton cars have been nearly all superseded by modern thirty to fifty ton cars. To have carried on this work in a comparatively poor company like the Grand Trunk, especially considering the position it was in prior to the present board's taking office, and his appointment, shows that he was a railway expert of no mean ability.

In addition to all this, Mr. Hays instituted the enterprise of the Grand Trunk Pacific in 1903, which, with the assistance of the Canadian Government, is to establish a new transcontinental line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mr. Hays, of course, was only responsible for the big portion undertaken by the Grand Trunk. That this is all graded and mostly with the rails down attests to the energy with which Mr. Hays, Mr. Chamberlain and his assistants pushed on the work. It is indeed a terrible blow that all the energy and skill and devotion he has displayed should not have been rewarded by his seeing his ambition realized and the line opened throughout for traffic.

Turning from his business to his private capacity, our friendship drew more close as years went on. He and his wife, daughter and son-in-law were with me at my home in Kent for the two weeks before he sailed on the 'Titanic.' When he arrived in England he looked very fagged and tired, and he delighted in the quiet and rest of an English home in the beautiful countryside of Kent and the adjacent parts of Surrey and Sussex. It was so rare for him to get rest that the effect on him when he left us was remarked by all. He wrote me a letter from Queenstown, saying what a lot of good his visit to England had done him, and that he was looking forward to seeing me in July for our annual inspection of the railway. Do not let anyone think, however, that while he was thus resting at my place the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific were ever for long out of his mind. During the time he was here we were continually discussing the many subjects of interest connected with the system, and one was always impressed with his complete mastery of the principles upon which he was acting for the successful carrying out of the work.

The board, the officials of the company, and myself all deeply deplore his loss. He has left behind him able lieutenants, and we shall all do our best to carry to a successful issue the great work of which he has been the chief organizer for so long.

It seems as if fate determined that nothing should be left to add to the terrible nature of the catastrophe as it affects the Grand Trunk and Mr. Hays' family. His wife, to whom he was devoted beyond any ordinary measure, and his daughter, Mrs. Davidson, were on board. These two were the only members of the party saved. Mr. Thornton Davidson, a fine, bright young fellow, a favorite with everyone who knew him, and Mr. Payne, Mr. Hays' secretary, went down with Mr. Hays. I have had a cable from Mr. Davidson's father, Mr Justice Davidson, thanking me for my sympathy, and saying our friends all died like brave men.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE

FOR MAKING SOAP, SOFTENING WATER, REMOVING PAINT, DISINFECTING SINKS, CLOSETS, DRAINS, ETC.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

KILLED AT ST. HILAIRE.

Pile of Planks Fell From Barn on Wealthy Farmer.

St. Hilaire, May 7.—This morning early Mr. Theophile Lesperance, aged 52, a wealthy farmer on the south bank of river Richelieu two miles above the G. T. R. bridge was accidentally killed this morning by a pile of planks falling on him, in which position he was found lifeless by his sons, less than ten minutes after the accident. They had just followed him out of his home with the intention of assisting him to remove the pile of planks off the rafters in this barn which had become dangerous by its having shifted at the time of the powder mill explosion at Beloeil some two weeks ago. He leaves a wife three sons and daughter to mourn his

WAS ALL RUN DOWN.

Doctors and Medicine Failed To Cure Him.

Many people become run down, but don't know just exactly what their trouble is. As a rule it is improper circulation of the blood, owing to not just taking proper care of themselves. All they want is a good tonic to build up the system and put their blood in proper shape, and for this purpose there is nothing to equal Burdock Blood Bitters. It regulates the stomach, liver and bowels, purifies the blood and tones up the entire system. Mr. Murdock A. Morrison, Tarbot, N.S., writes:—"I am now writing to tell you what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. Last Summer I was all run down, and doctors and medicine failed to cure me. At last I decided to try a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and after taking one bottle I began feeling better, and after I had taken the remedy for two months I was completely cured. I can safely recommend your remedy to anyone."

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week ragin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

9,229-9,179—A STYLISH COAT SUIT.

Composed of Ladies' Jacket 9,229, and Ladies' Skirt 9,179.

Serge in the new shade of blue was used for this suit, with facing on revers and collar, of white. There are plaited inserts on the skirt. The coat is semi-fitted and has a two-piece sleeve. The skirt is a six gore model. It t cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. The jacket is cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It will require 8 yards of 40 inch material for a medium size.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. for each pattern.

9,211.—A NEAT AND SIMPLE GOWN FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN.

White corduroy embroidered in white is here shown. Tiny gilt buttons serve as decoration. The waist has a neat closing, and the collar and cuff form a pleasing finish. The skirt has the popular panel back. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 4 1-8 yards of 44-inch material for the 15-year size.

9,185-9,183—A TASTEFULLY DESIGNED DRESS.

Composed of Ladies' Waist Pattern 9,185, and Ladies' Skirt Pattern 9,183, Brown and white plaid gingham, with facings of brown chambray, and tucker of net, was used for this model. The skirt is finished with shaped side gores, and front and back panels. The waist is tucked over front, back and sleeve portions, and is closed at the centre back. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The skirt is cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It will require 8 1-2 yards of 27 inch material for the entire dress, for a medium size.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. for each pattern.

9208.—LITTLE GIRL'S FRENCH DRESS.

Lawn, nainsook, dimity and other lingerie fabrics, with trimming of lace, embroidery or edging, will develop this model prettily. The design has many desirable features. It may be finished with high neck and long sleeves, or cut low and with puff sleeves. The bretelles may be omitted, likewise the upper skirt section. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 3, 4, 6 and 8 years.

9,247—BOY'S RUSSIAN SUIT WITH KNICKERBOCKERS.

Serge, whip cord, flannel, linen, galatea, and other seasonable materials may be used for this design. The blouse is double breasted, and the sleeve may be tucked at the waist, or finished with a cuff. The popular ever desired 'knickers' are comfortable, and just the thing for the boy not yet in his 'teens.' The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 3, 4, 6 and 7 years. It requires 3 3-8 yards of 36 inch material for the 6 year size.

Weekly Witness Patter Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

Street and No.....

P.O. .....

Prov.....

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

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents. Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' Witness Block, Montreal.

CLAIMS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Sir Lomer Gouin Addresses His Electors in St. Johns, Que.

St. Johns, May 13.—Sir Lomer Gouin came to St. Johns on Saturday to meet his new electors. He spoke at the market hall, which was filled with a crowd of about a thousand persons, who gave him a magnificent reception. Mayor Alp. Gervais acted as chairman.

The Premier said he was happy to present himself as a candidate in St. Johns, and hoped all the Liberals would rally to his support.

The Government had gone to the people, he added, to justify the important measures which it had introduced in the last four years. He explained at length the good roads policy, and showed the great benefit good roads would be to the towns as well as to the country. He replied also to Mr. Tellier's criticism of the Government policy.

In the matter of colonization, the Government had more than done its duty. Hundreds of new parishes had been opened up, and the population had been considerably increased in those colonization districts.

The Government had sought to conserve our natural resources in prohibiting the export of pulp wood. As a result, many new pulp mills had been established in the province, which undoubtedly become the centre of the pulp production for the whole world.

Sir Lomer then went over the list of acts of the Government in favor of the working classes. They had revived the night schools, established by Mercier and abolished by the Conservatives. They had limited the hours of work of women and children in factories. They had passed a Workmen's Compensation Act. They had abolished fees in legal actions involving less than $25. They had established equality of all citizens before the ballot box.

In the matter of the provincial finances the Opposition were compelled to admit that they never had been in such good condition. They pretended that the debt had not been reduced because the Government had obtained the money which was due from the Federal Government and the C.P.R.

'Perfectly so,' said Sir Lomer.

'We don't make money, we don't invent it, we are not counterfeiters, we handle the money which is due to us, and why would the Conservatives not do the same? But not only have we reduced the debt, we have also made many improvements. We have even built a prison which has given our opponents a nightmare.

'The prison at Bordeaux, they say, has cost nearly $3,000,000. That is not so. This prison has cost dear, but it is a necessary expenditure. And when one compares the cost of the Montreal prison with that of other large prisons he finds that this one is less costly than most of the others. The old prison was unfit for habitation. Strange to say, the opponents of the prison are people like Mr. Fournier, who has tasted of the cellular regime, and who is pouring out imprecations against the unhealthy condition of the prisons of the province.

'One must not forget, too, that the site of the old jail will be sold and will cover more than half the cost of the new prison.'

Sir Lomer concluded by an appeal to the electors and asking them to think over the questions regarding which he had spoken. He particularly requested the Liberals of St. Johns to unite and go together to the polls on the 15th to ensure a glorious victory for the Liberal party.

The Premier was given a great ovation on taking his seat.

The other speakers were Messrs. Marcellin Robert, J. Demers, J. Penverne, Dr. De Grandpre and S. Poulin.

G. T. R. PRESIDENT.

London, May 11.—Mr. Alfred W. Smithers, chairman of the board of directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, left here to-day to sail on board the Cunard liner 'Mauretania' from Liverpool. It is his intention to select a successor to Mr. C. M. Hays, as president of the company before he returns to England. He said this morning:

'I selected Charles M. Hays, and if my next choice is equally successful, I shall be abundantly satisfied.'

IN QUEBEC.

It is a busy time
In the country.
There is ploughing and
seeding
To be done
On Wednesday,
Election day.

'Every one else
Will vote.
My man is
A sure winner.
I will just stay
And get this seed in.
And go up in the evening
And acclaim
Our standard bearer
With the crowd.'

Wednesday Night.

'Terrible!
All the
Other fellows
Must have been
As over-confident
And as mean
As myself.'

If, as a result of over-confidence as to the issue in Quebec Province on Wednesday many people stay away from the polls, and a light vote should be polled, it would not be surprising if 'the other fellow' should win out.

THE NOMINATIONS

The full list of nominations for the elections on Wednesday, May 15th, is as follows:

	Liberal.	Conservative.
Argenteuil	John Hay	M. Slater.
Arthabaska	R. Tourigny.	A. Gilbert.
Bagot	Dr. H. H. Daigneault	T. Marsil.
Beauce	Dr. J. A. Godbout J. Talbot (Ind).	
Beauharnois	A. E. Robert	A. Plante.
Bellechasse	A. Galipeault	E. Gelly.
Berthier	Jos. Lafontaine	Dr. J. O. Gaboury.
Bonaventure	G. H. Kelly	A. Beauchesne.
Brome	W. F. Vidas	Fred. Olmstead.
Chambly	Dr. Desaulniers	L. T. Marechal.
Champlain	C. P. Neault	Jos. Labissonniere.
Charlevoix-Saguenay	C. Belanger	P. D'Auteuil.
Chateauguay	H. Mercier	H. Desrosiers.
Chicoutimi	H. Petit	P. H. Bergeron.
Compton	J. W. Scott	A. W. Giard.
Dorchester	Dr. A. Morisset	G. F. Hamel.
Drummond	Hon. Jules Allard	A. Mercure.
Frontenac	Dr. G. S. Gregoire	E. Roberge.
Gaspe	Dr. G. Lemieux	J. G. Roy.
Huntingdon	W. William Walker	Arche. Muir.
Iberville	J. A. Benoit	E. Thuot.
Magdalens	Nomination later	
Jacques Cartier	A. Geoffrion	P. Cousineau.
Joliette	J. O. Gadoury	J. M. Tellier.
Kamouraska	A. Stein	Jules Langlais.
Labelle	J. A. Fortier	J. C. Langlois.
Lake St. John	J. B. Charbonneau	J. Verreault.
Laprairie	G. A. Simard	E. Patenaude.
L'Assomption	W. Reid	Hon. J. Prevost.
Laval	J. W. Levesque	J. Renaud.
Levis	Laetare Voy E. Guay, Ind. Lib.	J. Bernier.
L'Islet	Hon. J. E. Caron	O. Morin.
Lothiniere	J. N. Francoeur	Capt. Baker.
Maisonneuve	Hon. J. Decarie	J. H. Garceau.
Maskinonge	R. Tourville	G. Lafontaine.
Matane	Donat Caron	J. E. Gagnon.
Megantic	J. Demers	D. H. Pennington.
Missisquoi	J. B. Gosselin	F. X. A. Giroux.
Montcalm	O. Lapierre	J. Sylvestre.
Montmagny	Dr. Masson	A. Lavergne.
Montmorency	Hon. Taschereau	A. Lavergne.
Montreal:		
Dorion	N. Arcand (Lab.) G. Mayrand J. B. E. Poirier (Ind.)	C. A. Pariseault.
Hochelaga	S. Letourneau	
Laurier	G. R. Brunet N. Turcot (Ind.)	F. Fauteux. Alban Germain.
St. Anne	M. J. Walsh	Denis Tansey.
St. Mary	N. Seguin	J. A. Beaulieu.
St. George	A. F. Leggatt	C. E. Gault.
St. James	Clement Robillard	L. R. Montbriant.
St. Lawrence	J. T. Finnie	Ald. Leslie Boyd.
St. Louis	G. Langlois M. Langlois	M. Sperber (Ind.) C. Bruchesi.
Napierville	A. Bouchard Cyp. Doris	
Nicolet	Hon. C. R. Devlin	J. A. Labelle.
Ottawa	F. A. Gendron	J. Gravel.
Pontiac	M. Gaboury	G. Campbell.
Portneuf	Sir Lomer Gouin	Ed. Chasse.
Quebec:	Han. Delage	Alleyn Taschereau.
East	L. E. Letourneau	H. Huard.
West	Hon. J. Kaine	C. Smith.
Centre	E. Leclerc	R. Langlois.
Richelieu	M. Peloquin	Dr. Desjardins.
Richmond	Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie	N. E. MacIver.
Rimouski	J. A. Tessier	E. Sasseville.
Rouville	J. E. Robert	A. Ares.
Shefford	W. S. Bullock	L. P. Bernard.
Sherbrooke	C. E. Therrien	F. H. Hebert.
Soulanges	J. O. Mousseau	C. E. Deguire.
Stanstead	P. A. Bissonnette	L. A. Gerin.
St. Hyacinthe	D. T. Bouchard	E. Guimont.
St. Johns	Sir Lomer Gouin	Dr. Sabourin.
St. Maurice	G. I. Delisle	J. A. Dufresne.
St. Sauveur	J. A. Langlois (Lab.) O. Brunet (Lab.)	LL. Savard.
Temiscamingue	Hon. C. R. Devlin	Dr. Aubin.
Temiscouata	H. Rousseau	Leo. Berube.
Terrebonne		C. de Martigny. Hon. J. Prevost, (Ind.)
Three Rivers	J. A. Tessier	P. N. Martel.
Two Mountains	Dr. P. E. Page	A. Sauve.
Vaudreuil	H. Pilon	C. A. Harwood.
Vercheres	A. Geoffrion	V. Chycoine.
Westmount	W. Rutherford	C. A. Smart.
Wolfe	N. P. Tanguay	Dr. Thibault.
Yamaska	E. Ouellette	A. Fortin.

LOCOMOTIVE REGULATIONS

Engines Must be Fitted With Meshes to Prevent Sparks Flying

Ottawa, May 13—The Railway Board at its first sitting since the death of Judge Mabee this afternoon, had under consideration the draft regulations prepared by the commission of conservation in respect to fire protection The commissions asks that existing regulations be abolished, and a new set drafted by the commissioners, adopted. These regulations, which are somewhat lengthy, provide that all engines must be fitted with netting mesh to prevent the escape of sparks, and that every railway company must provide inspectors at terminal points whose duty it shall be to examine from April 1 to November 1 each year, all locomotives in use.

The proposed regulations give the chief fire inspector or any authorized officer of the Board the power to inspect locomotives at all times, and to reject those found to be defective in regard to the fire arrangements.

It is provided in the draft arrangements that railways shall not permit fire, live coal or ashes to be deposited outside of yard limits, unless they be immediately extinguished. No railway company will be allowed to burn lignite coal on its engines. Every railway company must provide fire breaks along the route of the line, in accordance with regulations presented by the chief fire inspector of the Board. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the fire break must consist of a ploughed strip not less than 16 feet in width along each side of the right of way.

One of the most important provisions calls upon all the railway companies to maintain a staff of fire rangers for patrol, and fire fighting duty, exclusive from April 1 to November 1. The size of this specially organized force is to be fixed by the chief inspector of the Board.

An exceedingly important provision is one calling upon railways in British Columbia on and after April 1, 1914, to operate only such locomotives as burn oil and hard coal. This is being opposed by the railways on the ground that it would result in serious injury to the coal mining industry of the West.

SALVATION ARMY IS DEFIANT

Adjt. McCrea, of Quebec, Held Another Outdoor Parade

Quebec, May 13. — Notwithstanding the ruling of the Recorder's Court against the Salvation Army, the latter had another outdoor parade yesterday, and held a meeting on the Montcalm Market Square, which attracted a large audience. On the other hand, Adjutant McCrea, commanding officer of the Salvation Army in Quebec, has not yet paid the fine of $10 to which Recorder Dery condemned him recently, and he formally declares that he will not pay it, whatever may happen.

DR. NESBITT IN POLICE COURT

Toronto, May 13.—Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, former president of the defunct Farmers' Bank, appeared in the Police Court for a few minutes this morning, and was allowed his liberty on $15,000 bail. His bondsmen are Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., and Dr. Walter McKeown, each going his surety to the amount of $7,500.

Dr. Nesbitt, little changed in appearance since he was last seen in Toronto, with the exception that his hair is slightly more sprinkled with white, and minus the goatee and mustache, which he affected in exile, came into the court room from the detective department at fifteen minutes to twelve o'clock, and was ushered into the prisoners' dock. He was arraigned on four charges of fraud, making false returns of the condition of the finances of the Farmers' Bank to the government. H. H. Dewart, K.C., Dr. Nesbitt's counsel, asked for a remand until next Monday without electing or pleading, stating that the case had been brought on so hurriedly that he had not been afforded an opportunity to consult with his client. He asked for bail, and the Crown named $15,000 as the figure. Mr. Dewart named the bondsmen, and Dr. Nesbitt stepped out of the prisoners' dock and again went toward the detective office, shaking hands with a number of his friends on the way.

So brief was the stay of the doctor in the court room that the small army of newspaper men and artists who were in attendance to get either a sketch or a word picture of him, caught little more than fleeting glimpse of the man who had eluded the authorities for sixteen months.

The investigation in the affairs of the Farmers' Bank by Sir William Ralph Meredith was resumed this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Osgoode Hall. Before it concludes, Dr. Nesbitt will be asked to give the commission his version of the history of the defunct institution.

TURKEY BLOCKADED.

Rome, May 13.—It is announced in the newspapers today that the occupation by Italy of Islands of Karpathos, Kaso, Piscopi (Tilos) and Nisyro, in the Grecian archipelago, and belonging to Turkey, together with the capture of the Turkish Islands of Stampalia and Rhodes completely closes the Aegean Sea. Turkey is thus blockaded and isolated from the Mediterranean, and she is consequently unable to despatch warships or troops to Tripoli.

DRAGGED OUT TO BE BEATEN

Scranton, Pa., May 10.—Cayuga formed the background of an ugly riotous demonstration to-day. Foreign workmen were leaders among the crowd of 2,000 men and boys that assembled near the coal breakers to keep away men who were going to the necessary work. They were wild in their outcries and defied the squad of local police, who had an hour before been hurried from every city station on notice from the mine officials that trouble was threatened. The idle workers broke through the police lines, rushed the fire rooms, and dragged out men, turning them over to others, who beat them and threw them aside.

State police on duty all night at the Leggett's Creek mine, a mile away, hurried over, and their coming rallied the local police, and together the officers charged the mob. There were shots from the rioters. Bricks, stones and clubs were thrown, and the officers, dropping their clubs, drew their guns and began to force the crowd back.

Some shots were fired by the police, as Policemen Parker and Davis fell, both with battered heads from cobble stones. The state troopers then rode into the crowd, firing their revolvers. Mike Flacka and another foreigner dropped to the ground, the former shot through the body, the latter in the leg. The crowd then broke up and the police combined to drive them on toward their houses. Two men and a half a dozen women were arrested.

MR. MORINE'S SUCCESSOR.

Ottawa, May 13.—Mr. W. R. White, K.C., of Pembroke, is being mentioned as the most probable successor of the Hon. A. B. Morine, the chairman of the Public Service commission. Mr. White is an uncle of Mr. Gerald White, M.P. for North Renfrew.

M'GILL HAD GOOD YEAR

'That the session just closing had been one of great inspiration to both students and professors, was emphasized by Professor J. A. Dale in the Convocation address, and also by Principal Peterson, and all the other speakers at the Annual Convocation of McGill University held Friday evening in the Royal Victoria College.

The meeting was presided over by Principal Peterson, Vice-Chancellor of the University, who was supported on the platform by Deans Moyse, Adams, Walton, Shepherd; Governors W. W. Birks, and Judge Archibald, Dr. Alex. Johnston, Miss Hurlbatt, Sir Melbourne Tait, Professor John McNaughton, Professor J. A. Dale, Professor James Harkness, Dr. D. A. Murray, Professor C. M. McKergow, Dr. C. E. Fryer, Judge Guerin, the Rev. Canon Roy, the Rev. Dr. Symonds, Mr. W. D. Lighthall, Mr. C. H. Gould, Miss S. E. Cameron, Mrs. Irwin, Miss C. Derick, Mr. Walker, Principal Scrimger, Professor U. A. Evans, Dr. Harold Wilson, Dr. A. Stanshead, and Mr. J. A. Nicholson, M.A., registrar.

The following was read from the H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, by Principal Peterson, and was received with cheers:—

'I should be very glad if, on the occasion of the graduation ceremony on Friday next, you would express to those present my very great regret that, owing to the number of engagements I had previously made, I am prevented from being present.

I have been long enough now in Canada to be able to appreciate the intense value which the University of McGill is to the Dominion, for wherever I have been I have found graduates of the University in prominent positions of all kinds.

'I beg that you will convey to the new graduates my congratulations and my heartiest wishes for their success in whatever career they may decide to follow.'

Believe me,
Yours very truly,
'ARTHUR.'

Dean Moyse, in presenting his report of the Faculty of Arts, said that the tone of McGill students was never higher than in the past season. The Faculty of Arts showed a slight increase this year in students, and seventy graduates were going out from his department. It had been a remarkable year. The remarkable results of the McGill campaign, and the great reunion of 1913, which they were looking forward to, was also mentioned by the speaker, who said that since McGill was founded 6500 persons had taken degrees from it.

He also referred feelingly to the loss they had sustained in the death of Professor Gregor.

The honors were then awarded to the graduating class of the Faculty of Arts, Judge Archibald presenting the medals, and the Principal the certificates and other prizes.

Professor Frank Adams, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, in his report, said it had been a quiet and successful session.

A prize for surveying had also been offered by Messrs. Byers and Anglin. He had 554 students in the faculty, and of these ninety-nine had graduated, being the same as last year, and as the standard had been raised ten percent this year, this was very satisfactory. In the department there were thirty-one English students, two Scotch and two Irish, so that the university teaching was not confined to Canada.

Dean Walton, of the Faculty of Law, in presenting the law graduates, said the Law Faculty had a very successful session, considering its means. Some critic had made a comparison between the Harvard Law School and McGill, but they forgot that at Harvard they had a revenue from student fees alone of $120,000; that their endowments were very considerable, and that they had in Harvard eleven professors of high eminence who devoted their entire time to instruction. At McGill the income from fees was only about $3,000. During the next session they would have the services of Mr. P. B. Mignault, Eugene Lafleur and Gordon MacDougal. Sir William Macdonald, their special benefactor, had promised a travelling scholarship. This year it would go to the gold medallist, Mr. H. S. Pedley.

Professor J. A. Dale, in his address, said the students and professors had gained a lot by the achievement of the past year. The splendid spirit shown in all the work had made it a year of great inspiration. The stimulus behind the year that had just passed would be something to be remembered. They must remember that they belonged to McGill and should keep their record clean.

Professor Harkuess presented the candidates for the degree of M.A., and the degree of Master of Science, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on Reginald S. Boshner, B.Sc., for valuable service.

Sir Melbourne Tait was then presented by Dean Walton for the degree of LL.D., and the same degree was conferred (in absentia) on Judge Davidson. Sir Melbourne acknowledged in a few words the honor conferred on him and a letter of thanks was read from Judge Davidson by Principal Peterson.

Principal Peterson said they had heard from the speeches of the deans and others, that it had been the banner year, and he congratulated them on being identified with it. They could congratulate themselves also on having stirred the city pride by their campaign, which they might make an annual one. Their library was very far behind, and he had received a letter from a prominent man in the late McGill campaign, suggesting that some liberal contributors, of whom he was willing to be one, should establish a fund of $1,000,000 for the University Library.

THE MONTREAL HORSE SHOW

Most Successful Ever Held by the Association—Events all Keenly Contested

The thirteenth annual Montreal Horse Show opened on Tuesday, May 8, and the attendance was the largest on record. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia were present, and displayed great interest in the various events. The show was the best yet held by the association, nearly all of the classes bringing out keen contests. Judging started without delay on the opening day.

A summary of some of the results of interest follow:—

UNDOCKED.

Class 61—Horses over 15 hands high, up to carrying over 200 lbs.

Won by Miss Canada, ch.m., 16.1, 6 years. Exhibited by Major Jos. Kilgour, Toronto.

2. Lady Like, b.m., 16.1, 5 years. Exhibited by Crow Murray, — Toronto.

3. Greystone, gr.g., 16.1 aged. Exhibited by Mortimer B. Davis, Montreal.

H.C. Coquette, br.m., 16.1, 4 years. Exhibited by John Neville, Montreal.

PAIRS.

Class 47—Pair of horses, 15 hands 2 inches and under. To be shown to a four-wheeled vehicle.

Won by Earl Grey, b.g., 15 3-1-2, 5 years; Sir Wilfrid, b.g., 15.3 1-2, 5 years, exhibited by A. Yeager, Simcoe.

2. My Pride, ch.g., 15.2, 6 years; Premier, ch.g., 15.3, 6 years. Exhibited by Crow & Murray, Toronto.

3. Princess, b.m., 15.3, 5 years; The Prince, b.g., 15.2, 6 years. Exhibited by E. A. Robert, Montreal.

HUNTERS AND JUMPERS.

Class 71—Qualified hunters, up to carrying over 175 lbs. to hounds. Conformation and quality to count 40 percent; performance over fences, 60 percent.

Won by Dorchester, b.g., 16.1, 7 years. Exhibited by Lieut. Clifford Sifton, jr., Ottawa.

2. St. Olaf, b.g., 16.3, aged. Exhibited by Lieut. W. B. Sifton, Ottawa.

3. Touraine, b.g., 16, 7 years. Exhibited by Major Jos. Kilgour, Toronto.

HEAVY DRAUGHT.

Class 17—Mares (any breed), weighing 1,400 lbs. or over, in foal or have dropped a foal this year.

Won by Bett, br.m., 16, 6 years Exhibited by Canaan Farm, St. Lambert.

2. Jeanie (imp.), br.m., 15.3, aged. Exhibited by John Brodie, Verdun.

3. Nell Bowie, blk.m., 16.3, 4 years. Exhibited by Ness and Son, Howick.

CLYDESDALES AND SHIRES.

Class 11 — Stallions, four-year-olds and upwards, standing in the province of Quebec.

Won by Brind d'Argent de Givry, b.s., 16, 7 years. Sire, Milton; dam, Bertha Claire. Exhibited by Alderic Beaulieu, St. Laurent.

Won by Sir Spencer, b.s., 17.2, aged. Exhibited by Ness and Son, Howick.

HACKNEYS.

Class 7—Mares in foal or have dropped a foal this year.

Won by Ophelias Heiress (imp.), ch.m., 15.1, 6 years. Sire, Polonius; dam, Towthorpe Girl. Exhibited by Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights.

2. Cymbal (imp.), ch.m., 15.1, aged. Exhibited by Mount Victoria Stud Farm, Hudson Heights.

3. Ophelia's Fashion, ch.m., 15, aged. Sire, Polonius; dam, Chance. Exhibited by N. G. Valiquette, Montreal.

PERCHERONS.

Class 14—Stallions, under four years old.

No first award.

2. Powerful, gr.s., 16, 3 years. Sire, Roscoe; dam, Calla. Exhibited by J. E. Arnold, Grenville.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Class 31.—Mares in foal or have dropped a foal this year.

Won by Nanine, ch.m., 15.2, aged. Sire, Imp. Meddler, dam. Petraea. Exhibited by Major A. Haig Sims, Montreal.

2. Gun Shot, b.m., 16, aged. Exhibited by S. H. Monteith, Verdun.

3. La Paz, ch.m., 16.1, aged. Sire, Imp. St. Blaise; dam, Bellona. Exhibited by David Brown, Montreal.

DRAUGHT HORSES AND GENERAL DELIVERIES.

Class 33.—Single light draught horse, best suited for general delivery. To be shown in harness to express or farm waggon. Weight not to exceed 1,400 lbs. Horses to be owned and in use by exhibitors at time of entry.

Won by Elm Point, br.g., 15.1, 4 years. Exhibited by J. A. Monteith, Verdun.

2. Jerry, b.g., 15.2 1-2, 7 years. Exhibited by J. A. Monteith, Verdun.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PRIZE.

Class 28. — Best mare or gelding, three years old and not exceeding seven years, bred in the Province of Quebec, suitable for saddle or cavalry purposes, to be sired by a thoroughbred stallion, such sire to be approved by the judges. All competitors shown in hand and examined by the committee's veterinarian before entering the ring. The cup not awarded unless there are at least six entries. First prize winners in previous years barred.

Won by Star, b.m. 15.2, 3 years. Sire, Our Boy; dam, The Speckled Pup. Exhibited by Lieut.-Col. Jas. J. Riley, Montreal.

2. Coquette, br.m., 16.1, 4 years. Sire, Chateau; dam, unknown. Exhibited by John Neville, Montreal.

3. Tory Colton, b.g., 15.3 1-2, five years. Sire, Kilogram; dam, Ariosa. Exhibited by F. H. Penniston, Verdun.

H.C. Mascot, dk.ch.m., 15.3, 5 years. Exhibited by Capt. T. A. Reeb, Montreal.

PERCHERONS.

Class 13—Stallions, four years old and upwards, standing in the province of Quebec.

Won by Insecto, blk.s., 1, 4 years. Sire, Criquet; dam, Senntille. Exhibited by Ness and Son, Howick.

2. Marquis, gr.s., 16.2, aged. Sire, Hercules; dam, Bell. Exhibited by J. E. Arnold, Grenville.

MARES AND GELDINGS.

Class 25—For the best province bred two-year old mare or gelding sired by a thoroughbred horse and out of a mare other than thoroughbred and likely to make a saddle horse or hunter. To be shown in hand.

Won by Glenora, ch.f., 16.3, 2 years. Exhibited by Monteith Brothers, Verdun. Only one prize awarded. Winner takes the cup offered by J. T. R. Laurendeau, M.E.H.

TANDEMS.

Class 92.—Mares or geldings, not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. To be shown to a two-wheeled vehicle by boys or girls, 18 years or under, ponies to be practically sound and have good manners. The ponies to count 70 percent; driving, 30 percent.

Won by Master, br.g., 13.2, aged; Masterkey, br.g., 13.3, 7 years. Exhibited by C. W. McLean, Brockville.

2. Blue Bell, ch.m., 14.1, 4 years; Heather Bell, ch.m., 14.1, 5 years. Exhibited by J. D. Stewart, Strathmore.

3. Tissington Fashion, br.g., 14.1, 4 years; Tissington Sparkle, br.g., 1, 5 years. Exhibited by Mrs. Norma Wilson, Rockland.

MONTANA FOR TAFT.

Missoula, Mont., May 12.—The Taft forces carried seven of the eight precincts in the Republican primaries here yesterday, and split it in the remaining precinct with the Roosevelt forces. This insures a county convention controlled for Taft, in Senator Dixon's home county.

Taft forces also assert that yesterday's victory gives them control of the state convention at Livingston, May 16, and precludes the possibility of Colonel Roosevelt's campaign manager having a seat in the Chicago convention.

Yesterday's primary was considered the first definite move in a fight to prevent the renomination of Senator Dixon next fall.

St. Paul, Minn., May 12.—Preferential presidential primary elections or caucuses have been held by the Republicans in all counties in Minnesota. Late returns received to-day give the following instructed delegates for the entire state: For Roosevelt, 725; for Taft, 100; for Lafollette, 58.

R. & O. NAV. CO. LOW RATES WEST.

The Fine Steamer "BELLEVILLE" sails from Montreal EVERY FRIDAY AT 7 P.M., for Thousand Islands, Bay of Quinte, Toronto and Hamilton and intermediate ports. First class Passenger Accommodation. Meals and Berth included in fare. Steam Heat. Electric Light.

For freight rates and cartage service, phone Main 4710.

For Time-Tables and all information, apply to

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 9-11 VICTORIA SQUARE.

MAY SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked MAY are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing is ever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. A word to the wise, elsewhere in this issue, or write for particulars.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Block, Montreal.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BRYAN — At 37A Great Cumberland Place, London, England, on May 4, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Claude G. Bryan, a son.

FRASER—At Leeds Village, Ont., on May 9, 1912, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Fraser.

FRITH — At 59 Lees avenue, Ottawa, on May 8, 1912, to the Rev. and Mrs. Alexander N. Frith, a son.

GRAHAM — At their home in Blackfalds, Alberta, to the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Graham (Missionary), a daughter, on April 16, 1912, (baby well).

HOBBS — On May 4, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hobbs, of 22 Roxborough street west, Toronto, a daughter.

OMAN — On May 7, 1912, at 1582 Esplanade avenue, to Mr. and Mrs. John Oman, a son.

SUTHERLAND — On May 5, 1912, at 112 Pricefield road, Toronto, to Mr. and Mrs. John G. Sutherland, a daughter.

SWAN — At The Cottage Hospital, Toronto, on May 5, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. James H. Swan, 94 Farnham avenue, a daughter.

ULLEY — On Monday, April 29, 1912, at 98 Colonial avenue, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Ulley, a daughter.

MARRIED.

COCKBURN — TAYLOR — At Thurso, Que., on May 4, 1912, by the Rev. E. P. H. King, B.A., Arthur A. Cockburn, youngest son of the late E. J. Cockburn and Mrs. Cockburn, Ottawa, to Charlotte A. Taylor, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Taylor, of Thurso, Que.

PECK — BEAULIEU—On May, 9, 1912, in Montreal, by Principal Brandt, of Pointe-aux-Trembles, Georges Peck, of France, missionary at Pointe St. Charles, to Blanche Beaulieu, of Cacouna, Directress of Pointe-aux-Trembles School.

PELLETIER — BOIVIN— On April 24, 1912, at the Catholic Church, Leicester Place, London, S.W., by the Rev. Father Robin, Joseph Pantaleon Pelletier, Agent-General for the Province of Quebec, and late Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, to Antonia Cecile Belleau Boivin, widow of the late Joseph Boivin, Assistant Secretary of the Province of Quebec, Canada.

French and Canadian papers please copy.

THOMSON — BOWDEN — At Ottawa, on April 30, 1912, by the Rev. Doctor Moore, Fleda, daughter of Chas. Bowden, Esq., of London, England, to F. Vere Thomson, son of the late J. Thomson, Esq., I.C.S.

WELCHMAN — SHELTON — On April 9, 1912, at Chesterton Church, Cambridge, England, by the Ven. Archdeacon of Ely, assisted by the Rev. R. Lockhart and the Rev. Ralph Shelton, brother of the bride, Claude Singleton Welchman, of Kits Coty, Canada, youngest son of Dr. Welchman, of De Freville avenue, Cambridge, to Muriel Agnes Mary, only daughter of the Rev. Norman Shelton, vicar of Chesterton.

DIED.

AULT — On May 3, 1912, at his late residence, Barrie, Ont., Wellington Ault, of Osgoode Hall, in his 73rd year.

BAKER—On Wednesday, May 8, 1912, Lieut.-Col. David Baker, at his late residence, Dundee, Que., in his 94th year, after a brief illness.

CAISSE — At Montreal, on May 10th, 1912, at the age of 36 years and four months, John Caisse, husband of Blanche Gladu, at 321 St. Timothée street.

CLARKE — At 1404A Des Erables St., on May 10, 1912, Duncan Percival, twin son of A. P. Clarke and Lilian Wren, aged 13 days.

COCHRANE — Suddenly, on Tuesday, May 7, 1912, at 114 St. Matthew street, Montreal, Miriam Eastman Cushing, beloved wife of M. P. Cochrane, Denver, Col., papers please copy.

COCKER — In this city, on May 6, 1912, Thomas Cocker, aged 76 years.

CURRIE — At Ottawa, on May 6, 1912, Violet May Moutford, dearly beloved wife of John A. Currie, jr., in her 31st year.

DENNIS — At Brockville, suddenly, on May 9, 1912, Richard John Dennis. Yorkshire, England, papers please copy.

DEWAR — At Nenette Sanitarium, Manitoba, on April 18, 1912, Douglas Plummer, eldest son of the late Wm. Dewar, of Paris, Ont., aged 31 years.

DICKSON — On April 17, 1912, at 151 Oakwood Court, Kensington, England, Margaret, daughter of the late James Panton, of Garthamlock, near Glasgow, and wife of the late John Dickson, formerly of Toronto, Canada West, aged 78.

DOUGLAS — At Waterville, New York, on May 5, 1912, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. William Lefferts Terhune, Mina Squire, wife of James Douglas, formerly of Montreal, and daughter of the late Rev. William Squire.

Interment at Waterville.

FOSTER — At Abernethy, Sask., on April 25, 1912, Amelia Evalina (Eva), aged 38 years, 1 month and 19 days, beloved wife of William Foster, formerly of New Glasgow, Que., and youngest daughter of the late James Fraser.

FRASER — At Hanley, Saskatchewan on May 5, 1912, Norman F. Fraser, manager of the Northern Crown Bank, son of the late John Fraser, Local Registrar, H. C. J., Kingston, Ont.

GALBRAITH — On May 7, 1912, at his late residence, 56 Boteller street, Ottawa, John Galbraith (late Captain of SS. 'Duchess of York), in his 68th year.

GORDON — On May 1, 1912, at Protectionville, N.B., Martha O. Gordon, beloved daughter of Donald S. and Barbara J. Gordon, aged 13.

GRAHAM — At their home, the loving wife of the Rev. John J. Graham (Presbyterian missionary), in Blackfalds, on April 29, 1912, of acute pneumonia.

HENDERSON — On May 4, 1912, at his late residence, 869 Palmerston ave., Toronto, Andrew Henderson, late of Brampton, aged 66 years.

HILLE — At Quebec, on May 10, 1912, August Hille, in his 88th year.

JULIAN — On April 15, 1912, amongst the saloon passengers on the 'Titanic,' who perished to save the women and children, Henry Forbes Julian, of Redholme, Torquay, England, the beloved husband of Hester Julian. Deeply regretted.

LEITCH — On May 5, 1912, at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, Alice Maude Gale, wife of Charles H. Leitch, aged 25 years.

MABEE — At St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, on May 6, 1912, at 3.15 p.m., James Pitt Mabee, Chief Commissioner Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

MacLENNAN — In this city, on May 8, 1912, Nancy Munroe, widow of the late John MacLennan, aged 92 years and 11 months.

Cornwall and Alexandria 'News' please copy.

McKEAN — At Victoria Memorial Hospital, Toronto, on the morning of May 8, 1912, as the result of an accident, Margaret Isabella McKean, widow of Andrew McKean, Esq., late of Southampton, England, and eldest of the family of the late F. C. T. Arnoldi, Esq., M.D., of Toronto and Montreal, in her 83rd year.

McNAUGHTON — At Toronto, on May 5, 1912, Maria Ann Innes McNaughton, eldest surviving daughter of the late Rev. Peter McNaughton, A.M.

MILLER — At Haldimand, Gaspe, on May 4, 1912, Emily Alice Maude, daughter of the late James Suddard, Esq., of Sandy Beach, and beloved wife of Arthur E. Miller, aged 41 years.

PELLETT — At her residence, No. 7 Oak Place, Toronto, on May 4, 1912, Elizabeth, widow of the late William Pellett, in her 66th year.

PEMBERTON — On May 5, 1912, aged 82 years, at 80 Cadogan Place, London, England, Sophie Pemberton, daughter of the late Henry George Pemberton, wood merchant, formerly of Quebec.

REGALI — On May 8, 1912, at his residence, No. 134 St. John street, Quebec, after a long and painful illness, Frank Regali, aged 45, third son of the late Michael Regali.

ROSS — On Friday, May 10, 1912, at his residence, 261 Elgin avenue, Westmount, James Lamont Ross, in his 74th year.

SCHWITZER — At Winnipeg, on May 7, 1912, Nora, aged 6 years, the youngest daughter of the late J. E. Schwitzer, chief engineer of the C.P.R.

SNYDER — At Montreal, on May 7th 1912 George F. Snyder (formerly G. T. Railway agent at Wales, Ont.), aged 83 years.

TAYLOR — In this city, on May 8th, 1912, Annie B. Mills, beloved wife of Shelby Taylor, aged 36.

Ontario and Mass. papers please copy.

THOMPSON — At London, England, on Tuesday, May 7th, 1912, F. W. Thompson, Vice-President, Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.

WEATHERILL — On May 8, 1912, at Grace Hospital, Toronto, William Weatherill, in his 83rd year, late of Untonville, Ont.

WITHYCOMB — On May 7, 1912, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Peter Johnston, 26 St. Denis avenue, Quebec, Jane Withycomb.

IN MEMORIAM.

Of my daughter, Kate Atkinson.

One year has passed, and still I miss her,
Friends may think the wound has healed;
But they little know the sorrow,
That in my heart can feel.

I loved her, yes, no tongue can tell,
How deep, how dearly, and how well;
God loved her, too, and thought it best,
To take her home, with Him to rest.

HER LOVING MOTHER.

BETHUNE — In loving memory of darling Mary Winnifred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D.