Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTY-SIXTH YEAR. Vol. 66, No. 44.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1911.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 2c a copy.

CHINESE REVOLUTION

An Account of the Successive Steps is a War that Seems Destined to Stir to a New Life a Fifth of the Inhabitants of the World.

Shanghai, Oct. 24.—Kiu Kiang, in the Province of Kiang Si, has fallen into the hands of the rebels.

The government house was burned, but there were no other disturbances.

The rebels also captured Hukowa, a fortified town fifteen miles east of Kiu Kwang.

When the rebels took Kiu Kiang and burned the government house, it is reported that a number of officials were killed, notwithstanding the presence in the river of a number of Admiral Ping's gunboats. The British, French, German and Japanese warships are sheltering the foreigners. Kiu Kiang has several missionary stations.

It appears to be a question how long the revolutionary government will be able to control the mobs in the towns along the river, but foreigners appear to regard themselves as fairly safe. Foreigners at Soo Chow, in the Province of Kiang Si, and at Foo Chow, in Fo Kien Province, have asked that warships be sent there.

The provinces south of Shanghai, Che Kiang, and Fo Kien are showing great unrest, and in fact the entire southeast corner of the Chinese Empire below Hankow and furthest removed from Manchu influences, is rapidly becoming inflamed owing to the spread of news of revolutionary successes in Hupeh Province and of the inability of the government to strike a decisive blow.

An unconfirmed report has it that the revolutionists have demanded that the Taotai of Shanghai surrender the native city and port to them on condition that order will be maintained.

Shanghai, October 24.—News from the scene of operations on the Yangtse Kiang is to the effect that the rebels have captured and occupied Kiu Kiang, 130 miles south-east of Hankow. They burned the yamen of the governor and cut the telegraph lines.

Hu Kow, at the entrance of Po Yang Lake, is also in the hands of the rebels.

The revolutionists occupied Chang Sha, the capital of the province of Hunan, on October 22. The governor of the province fled. Some of the Manchu officers were killed, but all the foreigners in the place were protected by the rebel commanders. The Japanese consul is holding a Japanese steamboat for the transfer of women and children.

Many Chinese women have enlisted as Red Cross nurses. They will start for Hankow to-night.

One of the latest messages from Sian says that the rebels are making overtures to the Mohammedans in the province of Kansu, which lies to the north of Sze-Chuen. The Mohammedans have been in open rebellion since August, and the sender of the message believes that the two revolutionary parties will join forces.

Kai-Feng, in the province of Ho-Nan, is in a serious position because the local officials have practically abandoned the whole place to the soldiers. There have been several clashes between soldiers and police, and there is much danger of rioting. Pessimistic reports are at hand from Soochow, Tsi-Nan-Fu and other centres. Numerous sailors have deserted the Chinese gunboats and joined the rebels.

It is officialy reported that no news has been received from the tenth division, which left Chinwangtao, Chi-Li, by steamer on October 17 for Hankow. Fears are entertained for the loyalty of the garrison of Kiang-Yin, a strong fort on the lower Yang-Tse. There is no information here as to the whereabouts of Admiral Sah's gunboats.

IMPERIALIST SUCCESSES.

Shanghai, Oct. 24.—A Chinese official despatch from Yin Tchang, the war minister, reports imperialist successes over the rebels on October 20 and 21 at Sin-Yan-Chow. The despatch states that the rebels had more than six hundred killed, while the losses of the imperialists amounted to a few score.

A long letter from Gen. Li Yuan Heng to Admiral Sah, whom the rebel leader addresses as 'My Dear Master,' is published. General Li justifies his action in joining the rebels on the ground that when the revolt broke out his own troops were absent. He attempted to escape, but was captured and forced to take command. Since then, he says, he has found all the men, from the highest to the lowest, of one mind, and thinks it better to belong to a united than a disunited party.

IMPERIAL TROOPS CUT OFF.

Shanghai, Oct 25.—The capture by the revolutionists of Chang Chou, an important railway centre in the province of Honan, was announced in despatches which reached this city shortly after noon to-day. From a strategic point of view this city should prove of great value to the rebels. It is the junction of the Kai Fung and Pekin-Hankow Railways, and is located about 250 miles north of Hankow. Its capture apparently cuts off from Pekin all the Imperial troops now gathered around Hankow and Wu Chang.

The probable attitude of Yuan Shi Kai, whose 'lame foot' prevented acceptance of the government's commission to put down the rebellion, is a subject of lively interest here. Yuan is everywhere regarded as the man of the hour in China. It is hinted here that he may be induced soon to give the rebel cause his active support against the Manchu dynasty.

Although the Manchu officials here continue to give out false news of the state of affairs in Chang Sha, Kiu Kiang and other cities in order to create an impression that the Imperialists are still in control, the native press in Shanghai and in cities throughout South China has bolted all censorship and is printing the most exaggerated reports of insurgent successes in all parts of the country. Apparently the government officials are making no effort to enforce the censorship.

It is unquestionably a fact that the entire Yangtse region and most of Southern China as well, is completely revolutionary in sentiment. All the cities which have been taken over by the rebels in the past few days have been captured almost without resistance. The local government has surrendered quietly, and the rebel appointees have taken their places with little stir. A few Manchu officials have been killed, but most of them have joined the rebel cause.

Details of the transfer of Chang Sha, capital of Hunan province, to the revolutionists, were reported to the telegraph headquarters here by the operator in that city. 'Please take notice', he said, 'that the insurgents have duly occupied this office.' He said that he himself had joined the revolutionaries. The declared intention of the leaders, he added, was to gradually take over city after city, linking the various centres already in their possession, and thus push on to Shanghai. They planned, he said, to re-establish the telegraph lines as soon as possible and permit business to continue under a provisional government, which they declared, would have the sympathy and support of the entire country south of the Yangtse.

Trade conditions in Shanghai have already improved somewhat. Commercial interests express complete confidence that no serious disturbances to business enterprises will occur. They point out that if the revolution is successful, the rebel leaders will encourage legitimate commerce, while if the Imperial forces win, helpful reforms in government are certain to be put in force. It is not believed that any massacres will be permitted in Shanghai if the native city is surrendered to the rebels. The Manchu officials will be alowed to return to the north unmolested. Foreigners are safe so long as they remain neutral. Any interference in behalf of the Manchus would undoubtedly arouse tremendous indignation.

The German warships are getting a few wireless messages through from the neighborhood of Hankow.

CHINA.

YUAN SHI KAI.

Pekin, Oct 27.—It was authoritatively announced this evening that at the instigation of Yuan Shi Kai negotiations between the Imperialist forces and the revolutionaries in the Yangtse Kiang region are about to open. It was also officially stated that Yuan Shi Kai will proceed to Sin Yang Chow to-morrow to take up the supreme command of the Imperial army and navy at the front.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Pekin, Oct. 27.—Sheng Hsuan Huai, who was removed from the office of Minister of Posts and Communications as a concession to the National Assembly yesterday, had a narrow escape from assassination here to-day. He fled to the American legation, from whence he was later escorted by a squad of ten soldiers to Tientsin.

LI YUEN HENG PROCLAIMED PRESIDENT.

Pekin, Oct. 27.—General Li Yuen Heng, leader of the rebel forces, has informed the foreign consuls at Hankow that he has been proclamied 'President of the Republic of China.

The foreign ministers here have exchanged communications with Li upon several subjects. They objected to his announcement that vessels carrying contraband of war would be subject to confiscation by the rebels, and also to his proposal to administer the custom revenues at the ports of the Yangtse Kiang and others, when controlled by the revolutionists. The latter objection was based on the fact that the revenues are pledged as security for foreign loans and should be turned over to the British Inspector-General of Customs in Chnia.

Reports that General Yin Tchang, the Minister of War, is dead, continue in circulation and are believed by many Chinese.

Shanghai, Oct. 27.— An interesting report, which has been confirmed in parts, is that the Imperialists have approached the leaders of the revolutionists looking to a compromise. The rebel chiefs are willing to negotiate, but demand as basic conditions the appointment of Yuan Shi Kaie as premier, the immediate assembling of the promised representative parliament, and the complete reformation of the provincial governments throughout the Empire.

There is reason to believe that if Yuan Shi Kaie, who is practically in the position of a dictator now, should decide to accept the premiership, he would to all intents and purposes be the ruler of China.

Friends of Yuan doubt that he will accept the responsibility suggested unless he is granted extraordinary guarantees.

Ngan-King, the capital of the province of Ngan-Hwei, and situated 160 miles south-west of Nanking, was taken over by the rebels to-day. Beyond this achievement the day passed uneventfully south of the Yangtse river. The native press continued to report revolutionary successes, but these are not confirmed. Nanking, Soochow and Hangchow remain quiet.

The explosives are being removed from the arsenal here. Local business is practically at a standstill. The China Navigation Company has abandoned Hankow as a terminus because the rebels seized one of the company's steamers. They are using the vessel as a transport to carry recruits across the river.

Tokio, October 27.—It was officially denied to-day that Japan had sent troops to Mukden, Manchuria, as had been reported.

Pekin, Oct. 26.—Further defections to the rebels, including Nan-Chang, the capital of the Province of Kiang-Si, and Wwei-Lin, the capital of Kwang-Si, have served to increase the tension here over the revolution. To add to the seriousness of the situation, the Tzu-Cheng-Yuan, China's first national assembly, yesterday gave to the Manchus what the legations consider an ultimatum. The assembly impeached Sheng Hsuan-Huai, president of the ministry of posts and communications, and demanded his dismissal with severe punishment.

A reply is required from the government by to-day, failing which the assembly will dissolve and the members return to their respective provinces.

From the temper shown, it is believed that the assembly will carry out the threat. The only course open to the government is either to sacrifice a man who is considered by the foreigners the strongest member of the cabinet, or, retaining him, declare war on the assembly, as well as on the vast majority of Chinee.s

The charges against Sheng Hsuan-Huai are those formulated by the people of Sze-Chuen, Hu-Peh and Hunan. Sheng negotiated the loans for the nationalization of the railways and has been a leading advocate of the anti-provincial policy, which is regarded as largely responsible for the revolution. The inhabitants of these provinces have shown strong opposition to the proposed railway construction. At the meeting of the assembly yesterday the members urged that they were not against foreign loans, but against the methods employed and the results, which were tantamount to robbing the pockets of the Chinese, who had already begun the railways, and selling them out to foreigners.

An opposite view is taken by the legations of the four interested powers, who consider that the loans and the Hu-Kwang Railway and currency reform projects would have served the highest interests of China.

CRIED FOR HIS HEAD.

Shengs secretary produced a written statement from his chief, who, like the other members of the cabinet, was absent from the meeting of the assembly, but he was shouted down. Cries of 'Decapitate Sheng,' sounded above the high-pitched indictments. None of the members attempted to defend the minister When the assembly rose to vote, even the front row Manchu princes, evidently intimidated by the radicals, stood up, demanding the noted mandarin's degradation.

General Yin-Tchang's silence has given rise to innumerable speculations. The war minister in the field seems to consider it unnecessary to communicate anything but his needs to the presidents of the other governinment boards. Only the Palace seems to know his intentions.

Yuan Shi Kai's solicitude for his health recalls a similar concern on the part of the central Government three years ago when the then Grand Councillor was degraded and disgraced. At that time the court physicians found that the 'strong man of China' was suffering from a slight attack of paralysis, which interfered with his walking. In his own estimation, seemingly, he has not improved sufficiently since to permit him to assume at once the recently imposed duty of restoring the imperial authority in the southern provinces.

The contention of the Government is that the various revolutionary centres are acting independently, and that one imperialistic victory would crush the rebellion.

Advices from the revolutionary headquarters at different points show that the rebels everywhere are taking extreme precautions against excesses. Apparently their leaders desire a revolution as nearly bloodless as possible, and are not anxious to take over sympathising cities until they are prepared to administer the local government efficiently.

INNISKILLING'S WILL REMAIN.

Peking, October 26.—About 5,000 imperial troops started yesterday for Sin Yang Chow, and the British Inniskilling Dragoons, who had started for India, have been ordered to return to Pekin to-morrow. They are now at Tien Tsin.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

Washington, Oct. 25. — The Chinese Government has withdrawn its request to the United States for permission to postpone payment of the current instalment of the Boxer indemnity. This action is interpreted as indicating China's success in obtaining a large loan from some secret source or the affecting of an arrangement with the revolutionists for the re-establishment of order. The views of officials here is that the security of a loan from a secret source would be a matter of deep concern to all the powers interested in China, unless it should be clearly developed that the nation which has advanced the money is not to receive as a recognition of such action some part of Chinese territory or some special privilege which will work to the detriment of other nations.

REBELS CAPTURE WAR CHEST.

Pekin, Oct. 25. — It is reported that the rebels have outflanked the imperialists about 180 miles north of Hankow and have captured a war chest containing 1,500,000 taels ($750,000), leaving the Government Armory without money.

OFFER OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Pekin, October 27.—The Throne yesterday surrendered to the Tzu-Cheng-Yuan, China's National Assembly, and, in compliance with the demands of the assembly, dismissed Sheng Hsuan-Huai, minister of posts and communications; ordered Prince Ching, the president of the Cabinet, before a board of inquiry, where he doubtless will be severely dealt with, released from custody the president of the Sze-Chuen provincial assembly and other leaders in the riots at Cheng-Tu, and, in fact, agreed to all that the assembly asked, with lack of dignity inconceivable to Western observers. The edict, in which these orders were promulgated, has been read with regret by the foreigners, and especially those who were associated with Sheng Hsuan Huai in the negotiations for the loans and for reforms which brought about his downfall.

A year ago the Throne treated the National Assembly at times almost with contumacy. The ministers refused to appear before the assembly and the budget and other bills submitted to the assembly for consideration were later put aside for others more suitable to the Palace and the Grand Councillors. Until even a month ago the Throne, defiant of the people, issued edicts embodying drastic measures, one in September against the anti-foreign railway agitators in Sze-Chuen.

Now, the first resolution of the newly convened assembly, carrying consequences of irremediable character, has been granted without a single day's consideration. Sheng Hsuan Huai has been stripped of his rank; Prince Ching, the prime minister, and Na-Tung and Hsua Shih-Chang, vice-prime ministers, as well as several viceroys, who only obeyed the Throne's commands, have been handed over to an inferior board for consideration as to their guilt in causing the present rebellion, while the members of the provincial assembly, who provoked the uprisings in Sze-Chuen, have been released from prison.

The edict repeats over the Throne's seal the allegations and charges made against the minister of posts and communications and the others made by a heated, radical, uncontrolled assembly, but Chinese affairs cannot be judged by Western standards. It will be considered here, however, that the Throne acted wisely, that it recognized its defeat and submitted to force. Even the degraded ministers are not likely to bear serious ill will.

SHENG NOT UNHAPPY.

Friends who saw Sheng yesterday, when the Throne's intention was known to him, say that he was not unhappy. It is said that Prince Ching will be glad to escape the thankless premiership at any cost. Indeed, it is believed that the Throne acted on the advice of Prince Ching and probably the others. Ching was not dismissed from the premiership, but it is not doubted that the assembly, now having control of the Government, will cause him to retire at an early date.

The appointment of Tang Shao Yi to succeed Sheng Huai is believed to forecast the appointment of Yuan Shi Kai to the second office in the cabinet, if not to the premiership. With the prospect of Yuan Shi Kai, who is a Chinaman, leading the country, now ruled by the National Assembly, it is evident that the Manchus mean to offer to the people complete and immediate constitutional government in return for cessation of hostilities. It is reported that Yuan is already negotiating with the rebels. Members of the legations, who are old in experience in Chinese affairs, would not be surprised if the revolution terminated on these lines, practically without further fighting.

SCATTERED SKIRMISHING.

Pekin, October 27.—The 'Official Gazette' announces that Gen. Yin Tchang, commander of the imperial troops, has telegraphed that two rebel regiments on October 22 attacked Santackiao, 15 miles distant from Wu-Chang. The Government troops repelled the rebels. On Monday the rebels, using four guns, forced the third brigade of imperialists to retire, and occupied Tsaochichong. On Tuesday there was some scattered skirmishing, during which some rebels were captured and others defeated.

WAR MINISTER KILLED.

Shanghai, October 27.—A Chinese newspaper in an extra edition to-day announces that the minister of war, General Yin Tchang, commanding the imperial forces, has been assassinated by his own troops.

The paper also states that Canton has been seized by revolutionists. Great bloodshed there is reported.

FALL OF FOO CHOW.

Shanghai, October 27.—Chinese official telegrams report that Foo Chow has fallen, and that the customs has been seized by the rebels.

A despatch from Hankow says that in an engagement Tuesday, chiefly with artillery, the rebels were driven back, but the imperialists failed to follow up their success.

Foo Chow is one of the treaty ports, and capital of the province of Fo-Kien, inclusive of Nan-Tai, the European quarter. The population is estimated at 700,000.

Pekin, Oct. 28.—Faced by the ever-spreading and ever-strengthening rebellion, the imperial party has abandoned itself to the hands of Yuan Shih Kai's strong personality, hoping to be rescued thereby from the slough wherein its own incapacity has plunged it. An adict has been issued which confers almost dictatorial powers upon Yuan Shih Kai and bestows the rank of imperial minister upon him. It gives him supreme command of the navy and army and orders the viceroys of the Empire to co-operate with him.

It is officially announced that Yuan Shih Kai will start for Sin Yang Chan to-day to take over the control of the army. Concurrently Yin Chang, whose inactivity has disgusted and alarmed the throne, will be deprived of command and recalled to Pekin.

Rumors of the death of Yin Chang, or of his being wounded, still persist, though they are not being confirmed. Yuan Shih Kai has already begun to take control, and has appointed Gen. Feng Kuo Chang as acting commander of the first army, now at the front, and Gen. Suan Chi Jui to the command of the second army, which is now mobilizing. Both Feng and Suan are political adherents and friends of Yuan Shih Kai.

The new generalissimo will urge the formation of a third army and also the establishment of a bodyguard of twelve thousand. He will claim the freedom to nominate officers of all ranks, from regimental commanders upwards.

Yuan's preliminary measures are regarded as not excluding a compromise, with the rebels. There are indeed rumors that he fully intends to negotiate with them, while in some quarters it is declared that he is likely to prove more friendly to the rebels than to the government. His endowment to power is not describable to love of the imperialists, but to the desperate need of a saviour, and nobody realizes the fact more clearly than does Yuan Shih Kai.

He numbers his friends strongly among the anti-Manchus, and many believe that secretly he sympathizes with the revolutionists.

The Dowager Empress has contributed a billion taels to the war chest. The unfortunate Sheng Tsuan Huai would probably now be in imminent danger of execution, but for the intervention of the foreign ministers. A guard of legation troops, under command of an American officer, will leave this city for Tien Tsin.

The government announces that the Imperial troops have recaptured Cheng Ye Fu. An unofficial report asserts that there has been severe fighting around Hankow and that seven hundred rebels were killed.

The assembly yesterday renewed its attack upon the government and demanded the immediate opening of a free parliament, with a cabinet, which is to be responsible thereto. They also demand that the political offenders be pardoned and that the viceroys of Sze Chuan and Hu Peh be punished.

WAR MINISTER DEPOSED.

The Minister of War, General Yin Tchang, who is at the head of the imperial forces, has been ordered to turn over his command to Yuan-Shi-Kai, and to return to Pekin. It is generally believed that Yin Tchang has been wounded.

The new commander-in-chief ranks with the Imperial Minister of War. Yuan-Shi-Kai has recommended twenty of his former proteges for important positions in the government.

At the session yesterday the National Assembly adopted a resolution to memorialize the throne requesting the immediate institution of a popular parliament, the construction of the cabinet, with the nobles excluded and the participation of parliament offenders, including the present rebels as the best means of quelling the rebellion. The members lamented that Sheng Hsuah had not been sentenced to death.

The Dowager Empress has contributed several millions of taels to the army campaign funds. The government confirms the recapture of Cheng-Fu by Government troops, but does not give details of the fighting.

LONDON 'TIMES' IMPRESSED.

London, Oct. 28.—The 'Times' Pekin despatches say that the orderly extension of the revolution is impressing the Chinese immensely. Should the revolutionists win the approaching fight at Hankow, the extension of the revolt cannot be stayed.

In addition to the growing disaffection of the troops and the insufficiency of ammunition and supplies, there is now congestion of the Hankow railway, owing to the absence of foreign engineers and skilled mechanics. The service to the southward was well managed at first, but there is now confusion.

Yin Chang reports that the army has advanced to Sho Kon, but that there will be no fight unti the army's force has been concentrated.

GOVERNMENT CLAIM VICTORIES.

Shanghai, October 28.—Wireless despatches from Hankow, reporting a sweeping victory for the Imperial troops there yesterday, caused a flutter in Shanghai to-day. The reports were received even in official circles with incredulity. Rebel sympathizers declared that the despatches were undoubtedly sent from a government source to bolster up a faltering cause.

MANY CITIES THREATENED.

West of Shanghai, the wealthy city of Su Chow is threatened, while above Ching Kiang, three important cities, Nanking, Yang Chow and Wu Hu, are believed to be in danger. All four of these cities reported to-day that while the situation was still quiet, there is open sympathy for the rebel cause, and probably little effective resistance will be offered to attack.

It is believed here that Sheng Hsuan Huai, the dismissed Minister of Posts and Communications, is coming to Shanghai, where he has a magnificent home. More than two hundred pieces of his baggage have arrived here from Pekin, addressed in the care of a foreigner.

The business situation is still precarious. The money market is in an alarming state on account of the vast amounts of specie withdrawn from the banks here by Pekin and other centres.

CITY PANIC STRICKEN.

Ching Kiang, Province of Kiangsu, China, October 28 (1 p.m.)—Reports of impending attack by the revolutionists caused great alarm here today. There was no evidence of an uprising within the city, however, and it was hoped that trouble might be avoided if the revolutionists could be prevailed upon to await the outcome of the parleys at Pekin.

There are many high Manchu officials stationed here, and a massacre is feared if the city falls.

CHINA'S WAR MINISTER

GENERAL YIN-CHANG, CHINESE MINISTER OF WAR AND COMMANDER OF THE IMPERIAL FORCES IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

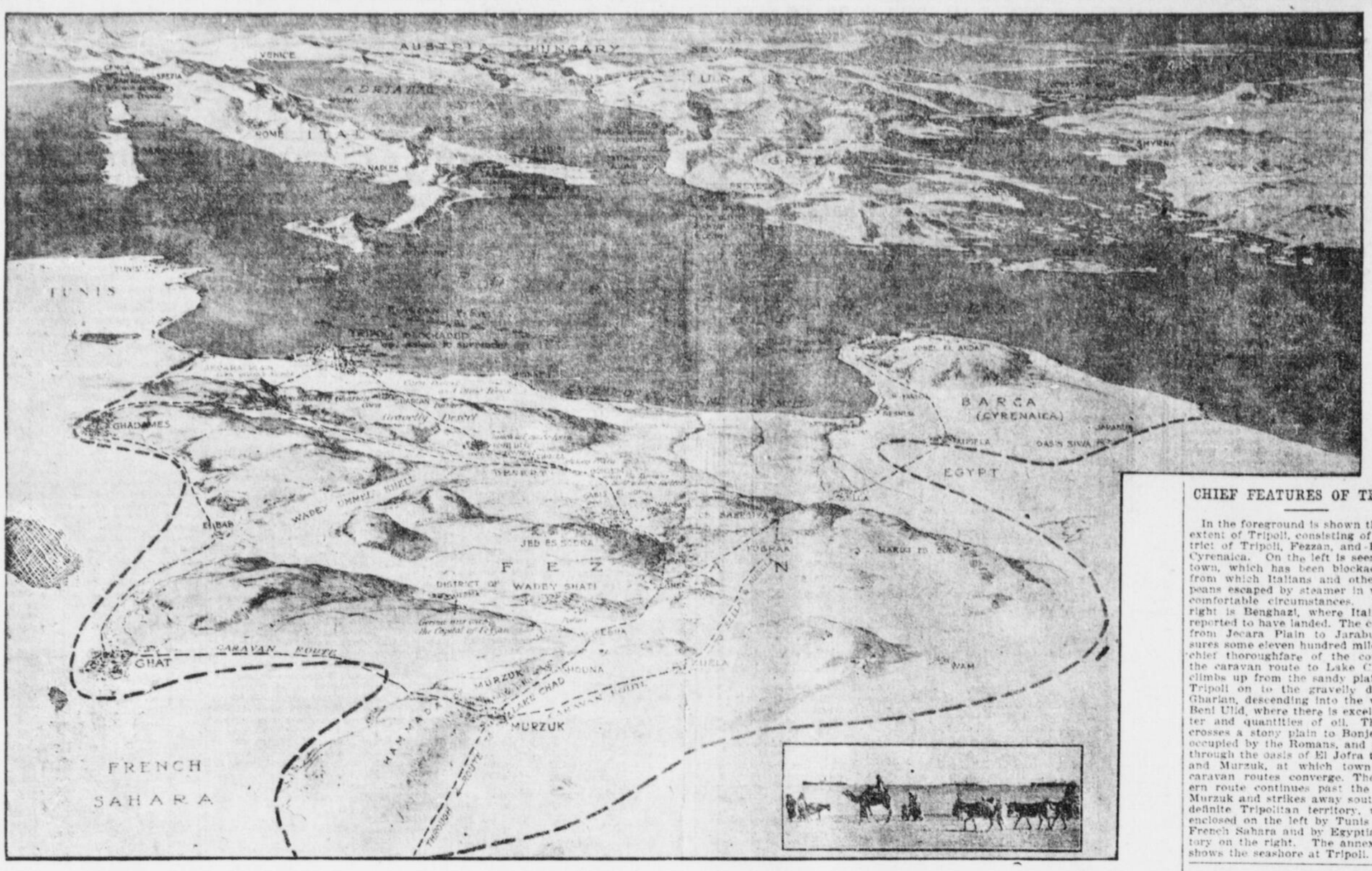
SHADED PORTION SHOWS CHINESE PROVINCES HELD BY REBELS

Shaded portion shows Chinese provinces whose chief cities are reported as held by the rebels, including the whole of the Yangtse Valley except the lowest reach in Kiang-su, in which are Nankin and Shanghai. The capital of Honan has also been spoken of as revolted.

EUROPEANS LEAVING HANKOW ON THE PEKIN-HANKOW RAILROAD, NOW UNDER CONTROL OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.

As a result of the battle on October 21st, when the main Imperial army was defeated and their supply trains captured by the revolutionists under General Li, the mountain passes at Kwang Shui, of great strategic value, are now held by the revolutionists, thus giving them complete control of the Pekin-Hankow Railroad, over which the Imperiol troops were being moved. This photograph shows the Pekin Express about to leave for the capital.

—Photograph, Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.



THE WHOLE FIELD CONCERNED IN THE SITUATION BETWEEN ITALY AND TURKEY.

The bird's-eye view given here shows at a glance the whole of the area concerned in the 'struggle' between Italy and Turkey. In the background of the view appear the main features of Italy and Turkey. On the left is shown Spezia, from which the 'San Marco' left with destroyers for Tripoli; Naples, where the expeditionary force for the occupation of Tripoli has been centred; Taranto, from which the Italian fleet sailed on its various missions; Syracuse, where Italian troops have been engaged in embarking; Malta, where the British fleet of some six vessels has assembled. Towards the east appear Durazzo, where the Turkish torpedo-boats were captured, and Prevesa, where two Turkish torpedo-boats were sunk (all lighthouses are extinguished along this part of the coast), Salonika, where the authorities and local Italians were in conflict, and the Dardanelles, to which the Turkish fleet retreated, are also shown.—'The Sphere.'

CHIEF FEATURES OF TRIPOLI.

In the foreground is shown the whole extent of Tripoli, consisting of the district of Tripoli, Fezzan, and Barca or Cyrenaica. On the left is seen Tripoli town, which has been blockaded, and from which Italians and other Europeans escaped by steamer in very uncomfortable circumstances. To the right is Benghazi, where Italians are reported to have landed. The coast line from Jecara Plain to Jarabub measures some eleven hundred miles. The chief thoroughfare of the country is the caravan route to Lake Chad. It climbs up from the sandy plain round Tripoli on to the gravelly desert of Gharian, descending into the valley of Beni Ulid, where there is excellent water and quantities of oil. The route crosses a stony plain to Bonjem, once occupied by the Romans, and proceeds through the oasis of El Jofra to Sokna and Murzuk, at which town several caravan routes converge. The southern route continues past the hills of Murzuk and strikes away south out of definite Tripolitan territory, which is enclosed on the left by Tunis and the French Sahara and by Egyptian territory on the right. The annexed view shows the seashore at Tripoli.

ITALY AND TRIPOLI

The Arabs and Turks are Showing Old-time Valor and Reports of Italian Disasters Come From Both Tripoli and Benghazi.

Tripoli, Oct. 24.—A force of Turks and Arabs made a determined attack on the Italian lines of defence yesterday, and for several hours there was continuous fighting. The ships in the harbor threw shells at the attacking force, which was finally repulsed.

Captains Meizo and Piozze, in Bleriot and Nieuport monoplanes respectively, on Sunday performed the first reconnoitering work of the airmen since their arrival here. They flew beyond the Italian outposts at the Bumelinana Springs without being discovered by the Turkish troops.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Malta, Oct. 24.—In letters received from Benghazi, Tripoli, the writers estimate the casualties among the inhabitants resulting from the bombardment by the Italian fleet at 4,000.

The British consulate was badly damaged and Consul John Francis Jones was wounded.

Several Jews who are British subjects and had taken refuge in the British consulate were killed or wounded.

Numerous buildings, including a Maltese church, were destroyed.

Eight Maltese were killed and ten wounded, it is said.

The correspondents add that wild panic prevailed in the city.

The Italian fleet, under Rear-Admiral Aubrey, bombarded Benghazi on Oct. 19. The Turks had refused to surrender and with the aid of Arabs made a stubborn resistance. According to a despatch direct from Benghazi, which came through on the day following, the Italians landed 4,000 men, but at the close of the first day on shore they had not been able to occupy the town. A later despatch from Tripoli said that the Turks renewed the battle at night and were defeated, the Italians occupying the city in the morning.

It was officially stated that the casualties were numerous, but no details on this point escaped the censorship of the Italians.

HEARD IN ROME.

Rome, Oct. 24.—It is stated here that there is strong diplomatic opposition to the threatened action of Italy to place no limit on the extent of her action against Turkey. Word comes from Tripoli that there have been some insignificant outpost skirmishes there, and that orders have been issued by the military commanders to disarm the Arabs in the suburbs of the town, as they are suspected of sympathizing with the Turks. The landing of troops continues. There is no official confirmation of the report that there has been a massacre of Christians at Benghazi.

BUSINESS BEING HURT.

Constantinople, Oct. 24.—The political crisis is reacting on the financial situation and endangering a number of firms of proved credit. The Banque de Metelin has suspended payment for a fortnight because of the scarcity of gold. The Banque de Salonique yesterday had to cope with a run of depositors.

Enver Bey is said to be in command of the Turks at Benghazi.

Rome, via Frontier, October 24.—Messages from the interior of Tripoli say that the reports of 'flying Italians with destructive machines' are everywhere causing consternation and terror. Some of the native tribes have decided to migrate to points further into the interior, while others are burying their valuables in the ground. Bolder tribesmen are devising means to attract the aeroplanes into positions where they can be fired upon.

In military circles it is thought that the aeroplanes are helping to influence the natives to surrender.

SAYS BLOCKADE IS RAISED.

Washington, D.C., October 24.—The American consul at Tripoli has been informed by the Italian governor-general of that city that the blockade of the port of Tripoli has been raised.

NOTICES TO SHIPPERS.

London, October 24.—The Board of Trade, acting upon information received by the Foreign Office, has sent out notices to shippers that after November 1 certificates of origin attested to by local authorities must accompany all goods shipped to Turkey and to all European countries with Mediterranean ports, to Morocco and to Egypt. Otherwise such shipments shall be regarded as Italian by Turkey until disproved. Turkey will impose one hundred percent ad valorem tax on all Italian goods.

PLANS TO TAKE INTERIOR.

Rome, (Via Frontier), October 26.—Once masters of the coast of Tripoli and Cyrene, and being in control of the caravan routes to the interior of the country, the Italian Government will consider the Turkish garrisons as rebels and will officially notify the powers of the cessation of Ottoman rule in Northern Africa.

Italy also will announce as her possession the territory bordering on the Mediterranean, extending east to the Egyptian frontier and west to Tunis and running south down to the British and French zones of influence.

The report that Turkish soldiers had crossed the Tunis frontier, as telegraphed by Deputy di Felice-Giusfrida at Tripoli, is officially denied. It is also pointed out that such a thing would have been quite impossible, as it is more than two weeks' march from the Jeoel Hills, to which the Turkish garrison retreated, to the nearest point in Tunis.

The French authorities have doubled the watch on the frontier and are in a position to prevent the passage of arms, ammunition and provisions, though thy cannot stop single unarmed individuals whose presence in Tuns would not affect the situation in Tripoli.

ITALY SAYS NO ARMISTICE.

Rome (via frontier), Oct. 26.—All reports concerning the possibility of an armistice between Italy and Turkey are discredited in official circles which affirm, on the contrary, that Italy is determined not to cease her military operations until Tripoli is wholly conquered. A partial armistice limited to the naval forces might be possible if such a step would help Turkey along the road to peace based on the loss of her African province.

Premier Giolitti in accord with the Minister of War, General Springardi, is firm in his purpose to persevere in the policy of an extensive occupation of Tripoli, and is preparing another expedition to reinforce the troops already landed on the African shore, and to fill the gaps caused by casualties and illness.

The new expedition will comprise a thousand Gendarmies, the men of the greatest height in the service, and the only body which was not represented in the former expedition.

TURKEY PREPARED TO CONTINUE.

Berlin, October 26.—Advices from Constantinople state that the reports of recent battles with Italian losses at Tripoli, have ended any chance for mediation. The Turkish Government adopting the standpoint of the people has swung over to the idea of continuing the war. Germany accordingly sees no opening for intervention.

A despatch to the 'Frankfurter Zeitung' from Tripoli says that 300 men were killed in the battle at Tripoli on Monday. These included a large proportion of officers and Italian reinforcements are needed.

The spectres of revolution in Constantinople and complications in the Balkans are again alarming official circles here, but it is believed that the danger which would result from an Italian occupation of islands in the Archipelago or the bombardment of Smyrna has been removed, as there are indications that Italy has abandoned the plan after sounding the powers.

ITALIANS PRACTICALLY ROUTED.

Malta, Oct. 27.—The Italian reverse at Tripoli on Oct. 23, according to steamship passengers who have just arrived here, amounted almost to a rout. An Italian outpost during a reconnaissance encountered a Turkish outpost, which retreated. The Italians followed, and found themselves suddenly attacked on all sides.

Three companies of Bersaglieri (light infantry) were totally annihilated. Several officers were made prisoners and mutilated and hanged by irregulars.

The return of the remainder of the Italian force, carrying a great number of wounded—said by some of the passengers to be seven hundred—caused intense excitement among the Arab population of Tripoli. The Arabs attempted to revolt, firing several shots and wounding many Italians. The attempt was soon quelled, and hundreds of Mussulmans were arrested and shot. The passengers say that when they left Tripoli the town was still seething with excitement.

HEAVY LOSSES.

London, Oct. 27.—Four hundred Italians were killed or wounded in the fighting around Tripoli on Monday and Tuesday, but all newspaper correspondents were forbidden to communicate the extent of the casualties, according to a news agency despatch received here to-day from Tripoli, which escaped Italian censorship by being filed at Valetta.

TRIPOLI SITUATION SERIOUS.

The situation at Tripoli, the despatch adds, is serious. European residents fear a massacre, as a holy war has been proclaimed by the natives of Tripoli and Benghazi.

At Sharashett, the left line of the Italian defence is reported as being hard pressed by the Arabs.

Tripoli, October 27.—The Arabs today made a violent attack against the Italian positions between El Mesri and Boameliana. They were repulsed with heavy losses. The Italian casualties were only a few wounded.

THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Rome, via Frontier, October 27.—All efforts on the part of the Press Association of Rome, supported by several senators and deputies, and a protest from the newspapers generally, have failed to move Premier Giolotti from his firm determination to maintain a strict censorship over all war news and prevent Italian and foreign correspondents from following the campaign.

The Government has defended its course by citing the experiences of other countries. They insist that the United States would have had an easier time in subduing the Filipino insurgents if the news had not been despatched promptly by war correspondents to America, where it could be re-transmitted to the insurgents. England, it is asserted, would have had less difficulty in overcoming the Boers if the excessive liberty of the press had been curtailed. Russia, in 1904, had her forces been better organized, would have found valuable assistance in the indiscretion of the correspondents with the Japanese armies, notwithstanding the proverbial secrecy of the Japanese.

When threatened with a hostile attitude by the press at home, the Government has replied that it would prefer such a misfortune to risking its army of occupation in Tripoli.

ITALIAN NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Augustia, Sicily, October 27.—The principal warships which participated in the bombardments of Tripoli and Benghazi reassembled here to-day and are coaling and taking on supplies. Admiral Aubrey will soon take these ships to the Aegean Sea, and another squadron will operate simultaneously from Beirut to Alexandria, and occupy a number of islands, demonstrating that opposition by the Turks is useless.

The powers have been notified, it is understood, and have no objection to the movement.

EUROPEAN PAPERS SCORE ITALIANS.

Berlin, October 27.—Italy is not getting much encouragement in the newspapers of her allies, whose correspondents in North Africa point out that the situation is extremely black. An instance is the Lokal Anzeiger's Tripoli despatch sent by way of Tunis, which says that the Italian advance to the hinterland is out of the question; that cholera is raging among the troops; provisions are scarce, and wheeled transportation is impracticable owing to the sand which is there. The Turks have carried off most of the camels, and the imported horses and mules are less than useless in the desert. It is said that 20,000 irregular Arab cavalry have assembled in the Hinterland.

One of the Malta versions is that the Turks feigned retreat and were pursued by the Italians, who were then surrounded suddenly by Arabs, who poured into their ranks a deadly rifle fire. A furious fight followed, both sides losing heavily. Three companies of Bersaglieri were annihilated and several officers who were captured were mutilated and hanged. The remnant of the force is said to have brought to Tripoli 700 wounded and that the jubilant Arabs of the town then revolted, as has been reported.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Tripoli, October 28.—After three nights of furious attacks on the Italian outposts, the Arabs, who have been doing most of the fighting, appear to have retired with heavy losses. The casualties in the attacks at Bumeliana Springs and Sharasett alone are estimated at 1,000 Arabs and Turks killed and 500 wounded. The Italian losses are placed at 100.

It is estimated that the attacking force numbered 6,000 men. They extended along the whole Italian front, and, with reckless dashes, often charged right up to the Italian trenches, where they were decimated by a withering fire from the 82nd and 40th regiments, which remained silent until the Arabs and Turks were at close range. Afterward the 84th Regiment leaped out of the trenches, and, by a magnificent bayonet charge, scattered the enemy. They captured the green banner of the Arabs.

The three days' desperate attacks of the Turks and Arabs were made because the Italian garrison at Tripoli has been depleted by an expedition to the interior. The fate of this force is unknown.

ATTACK A SURPRISE.

Tripoli, October 28.—The Turco-Arabia attack yesterday was made before daybreak and took the Italians by complete surprise. It was not until dawn that it was learned through the pilots of the military aeroplanes that the attacking force numbered apparently more than six thousand. The Arabian and Turkish cavalry threw themselves against the entire Italian line, which was formed in a semi-circle behind the city, the ends extending to the seashore.

The Italians, upon the first alarm, sprang quickly into action, and by repeated volleys, forced the enemy temporarily back.

Later, however, the attacking forces returned, supported by heavy infantry, and tried to cut the Italian left, while simulating an attack on the right. It was then that the combined attack developed into a sanguinary encounter at close quarters. The Turks fought furiously. One contingent advanced to the trenches occupied by the Italin sharp shooters, slaying as they came.

BROKE ITALIAN CENTRE.

For a time the fighting was desperate and then suddenly the enemy was again reinforced by two large bodies of infantry that had been held in reserve, and massed their whole strength to break the Italian centre, which they succeeded in smashing. Eventually, however, the Italians rallied and drove back the enemy, inflicting heavy losses.

There was much hand-to-hand fighting with bayonets. A band of Arabs, whih had seretly turned the Italian left, was discovered and annihilated. A ompany of the 84th Italian Infantry, in a brilliant sortie, captured a green flag from the Arabs after a desperate encounter.

The Turkish horsemen and foot soldiers displayed remarkable bravery.

An exhibition of their spirit was afforded when a company of Turks and Arabs, which had fallen back, returned to the field in the face of almost certain death to recover the body of a fallen officer. In the dash one-half of the number were cut down by Italian bullets.

HEAVY LOSSES.

Tripoli, Oct. 28.—A report from an Italian source recounting the battle of Wednesday, places the Turkish and Arabian losses at more than 1,000 killed and a large number wounded, and the Italian loss at 100 dead and wounded.

A presumably censored despatch from Tripoli yesterday said that the Arabs had made an attack against the Italian positions between El Mesri and Boudeliana, and that the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses, the Italian casualties being only a few wounded.

PANIC REPORTED IN MALTA.

Malta, Oct. 28.—Uncensored information from Tripoli is to the effect that something in the nature of a panic has seized the city since it became known that a Mussulman force of 60,000 Turks and Arabs are threatening Tripoli. They are well armed and provisioned.

HORRORS OF WAR.

Paris, Oct. 28.—A despatch to a news agency from Tripoli, under date of yesterday, says that the hundreds of unburied corpses there are rapidly decomposing in the streets and giving forth an offensive odor. Owing to the contamination of wells, it has been necessary to draw back the Italian front for some distance, but this disposition of the troops has an advantage, inasmuch as large numbers of the men of the defence line can be withdrawn and added to the reserves.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Turin, Oct. 28.—The 'Messagre' prints a story to the effect that two Turkish warships attacked the Italian battleship 'Napoli' near the entrance to the Dardanelles. The 'Napoli' sank one and disabled the other.

THE COST TO ITALY.

London, Oct. 28.—From uncensored despatches from Tripoli, reaching England by way of Malta, it is apparent that Italy's campaign in Tripoli already has cost more lives than Italy anticipated it would, while the financial outlay will greatly exceed the estimates.

The Turks, with their Arab allies, who at best, it was believed, would only carry on a desultory campaign, which would make a kind of holiday for the invaders, have upset the calculations of the Italians by a series of concerted attacks, in which, according to accounts sent by correspondents without submission to the censor, the Italians have come off second best.

The Turkish embassy issued a statement yesterday claiming that in Monday's fighting the allies secured a victory, the Italians losing 300 men killed and 200 wounded. This is confirmed in part by an independent report that the Italians brought 700 wounded into Tripoli, and further by an announcement from Rome that the government had decided to send forward 15,000 reinforcements.

A later despatch from the same source says that there was an engagement on Wednesday, and while the capture of 12,000 Arabs and Turks is mentioned in it, the assertion also is made that the Italian losses were heavy, some companies of the Persaglieri being wiped out.

'Trouble similar to that of Monday' the despatch continues, 'occurred in the town of Tripoli, the Europeans betaking themselves in terror to the consulates and the seashore. This attack was preceded by an ultimatum from the Turkish commander to General Caneva to evacuate Tripoli in twenty-four hours. A contemptuous refusal was followed by an attack by the Arab cavalry upon the trenches at Ghirgarish, which were held by two battalions, and the assault was only repulsed when a regiment of infantry reinforced the defenders and caught the Arabs on

CITIZENS SHOT.

'Gen. Caneva had scores of Arabs shot yesterday, their possession of arms being made a crime punishable with death. The town is now more secure.'

MOROCCO QUESTION

German and French Governments Have Made Communication to Powers

Berlin, Oct. 25—The German and French governments have communicated to the powers the first part of the Moroccan agreement having to do with the position of France in Morocco; and an optimistic statement regarding the negotiations over the second part concerning the compensation to be given Germany in French Congo.

CAUSE OF DISASTER.

The 'Liberte' Was Blown Up Due to the Ignition of a Cannon Cartridge.

Paris, October 24.—The commission appointed to enquire into the cause of the explosion which wrecked the French battleship 'Liberte' at Toulon on September 25 last, has completed its report. The commission finds that the explosion was not the result of the outbreak of fire, but was due to the ignition of a cannon cartridge, although exactly what caused the ignition has not been established. The commission further finds that all the regulations were observed and that no one was to blame for the disaster. There was nothing, according to the commission's report, to show that the disaster was caused by sabotage.

WAS STOPPED IN TIME.

Toulon, October 24.—A repetition of the Liberte disaster was probably averted to-day by the presence of mind of the commander of the battleship 'Suffren.' As the vessel was preparing to leave here, escaping steam overheated the partitions between the coal bunkers and the magazines, causing an outbreak of fire. The commander without delay flooded the magazines and extinguished the flames.

FRENCH NAVAL ACCIDENTS.

Sister Ship to the 'Liberte' Almost Suffers Same Dreadful Fate.

Toulon, October 27.—An alarming outbreak of fire occurred yesterday on board the French battleship 'Justice,' a sister ship of the 'Liberte,' which was blown up September 25. The fire is believed to have been due to a short circuit. A shower of sparks fell in dangerous proximity to the magazines and the commander of the battleship immediately ordered the forward magazines flooded. The fire was got under control and no great damage resulted.

Only a few days ago a repetition of the 'Liberte' disaster was probably averted by the flooding of the magazines of the French battleship 'Suffren.' Escaping steam had overheated the partitions between the coal bunkers and the magazines, causing an outbreak of fire.

PRIESTS PUT OUT

Over Two Thousand Priests Excommunicated in Portugal.

Lisbon, October 25.—The Patriarch of Lisbon has sent to the Vatican a list of 2,150 priests who are accepting a pension from the government, and the names of 5,800 who have refused this aid. Of the latter 2,400 are destitute.

The Vatican has decided to give the penniless a small monthly allowance pending the possible conclusion of a better arrangement with the state. Those who accepted the pension contrary to the commands of their bishops will be excommunicated, and their names erased from the registers of the Catholic clergy.

TARTAR GENERAL KILLED

Assassinated by Bomb Thrown From Roof of a Building

Canton, October 25.—The newly appointed Tartar general, Fung Sen, was assassinated upon his arrival to assume his duties to-day.

The General, accompanied by his wife and a large escort of soldiers, was coming ashore when a bomb thrown from the roof of a building dropped into the party. The explosion that followed killed Fung Sen and a number of soldiers and caused a fire that burned several houses. According to one account the General's wife was killed. They came here from Shanghai, having stopped a few days at Hongkong.

Except for the excitement caused by the assassination, the life of the city is normal.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Chili and Peru are Estranged and Government of Chili are Taking Precautions

Valparaiso, Chili, October 24.—Replying to what is described here as the bellicose attitude of Peru, Chili has repurchased the British battleships 'Triumph' and 'Swift Sure,' and the papers suggest that another vessel of the Dreadnought type is being built.

The warships mentioned were originally intended for the Chilean Navy, but were acquired by the British Government in December, 1903, while they were still in the yards of their English builders.

Large contingents of troops are embarking for the northern frontier. The situation has resulted from the long standing boundary dispute.

REVOLUTION BREWING

Venezuela Appears to be Ripe for Change of Government in Near Future.

Panama, Oct. 26.—Rivas Vasques, the leader of a party which is expected to start a revolution in Venezuela in a short time, arrived here yesterday. He was received by the Venezuelan colony here with demonstrations of sympathy and offers of support. The present government in that country is very distasteful to the Venezuelans here. Vasques sailed for Trinidad yesterday.

LOVE GREATER THAN RANK.

Austrian Archduke Gives Up Title to Wed the Girl of His Choice.

Vienna, Oct. 25.—Archduke Ferdinand Charles of Austria, nephew of the Emperor, has given up his rank and all privileges as a member of the imperial family, and has married in Switzerland the daughter of Hofrat Czuber, a professor of engineering. The Archduke wished to renounce his rank in 1903 to marry this young woman, but the Emperor refused his permission. The marriage is now consummated with His Majesty's consent, and he has granted his nephew an annuity of 40,000 crowns. The Archduke has assumed the surname of Burg, and will reside in Switzerland.

STOLEN GOLD.

Bars of Lead Are Substituted For Precious Metal.

Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 24.—There has been a mysterious theft of bars of gold of a value of $26,000, which had been consigned to the Swiss National Bank by London houses. Eight cases of bars of gold having a total value of more than $200,000 were shipped from the British capital. When they reached here it was found that one of the cases had been empties of its gold, for which bars of lead had been substituted.

JEWS EXPELLED.

Yuzovka, Russia, October 26.—By an order of the Governor all Jews in the Province of Yekaterinoslav are subject to expulsion, with the following exceptions: First, those living in the Province since May 16, 1882; second, artizans and others having permits of residence from the governor's chancery; third, those resident since Aug. 14, 1906, if an order of expulsion against them has already been set aside by the governor's chancery; and, fourth, those who have changed to a rural residence between May 16, 1882, and January 11, 1888.

Many of those thus subject to expulsion are in a critical position, as the sudden expulsion prevents a liquidation of their affairs, and to avoid financial ruin some are adopting the Russian faith. Special officials will be sent through the Province to control the registration, and all laxity in this matter will be punished by the dismissal of the guilty ones.

TROUBLE IN HAYTI.

Kingston, Jamaica, October 27.—According to advices received here, another revolution is brewing in Hayti. President Leconte believes that he can successfully cope with the situation if his army remains faithful, and to assure this is placing only his most trusted followers in responsible commands. The revolutionary party is said to be made up chiefly of Haytians, who went into exile when Leconte overthrew President Simon.

WOULD FURTHER REVOLUTION

Panama, Oct. 24.—Dr. Rivas Vasquez, who was a member of the deposed Castro Government, says that he has obtained two million dollars in the United States for the purpose of furthering a revolution against President Gomez in Venezuela. He leaves to-day for Trinidad, en route for Venezuela.

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M'RAE SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

The Jury at Cornwall Found Him Guilty of Manslaughter.

Cornwall, Ont., Oct. 26.—The first witness called in the McRae murder case, which occupied all day yesterday, and will probably last until some time on Saturday, in the assizes before Justice Sutherland, was Dr. Magee, of Carp, who made two expeditions to Glengarry to recover possession of, or, as the defence claims, kidnap Mrs. Magee's child, with which she had fled to her father's home at Bridge End, Glengarry, after several disagreements with her husband. Dr. Magee was over three hours on the stand, during which he told of the two attempts to recover his child, his quarrels with his wife, and, finally, under cross-examination, admitted having used her in a manner unbecoming a gentleman. He had seized her by the hair on one occasion; on another he had shoved her and she fell down. Letters were produced to show that he had written to her in uncomplimentary terms, and, altogether, their married life had not been a happy one.

Dr. Magee was cross-examined by Mr. Pringle, one of the counsel for the defence, who was quick to pick up the fact that Mr. Blackstock had introduced the fact of religious troubles in his address. From the evidence of Dr. Magee himself it was evident that he and his wife did not live in harmony, and that she had been rather roughly used at times.

D. C. McRae was called by the Crown, and, after identifying the rifles, told briefly of the visit of Dr. Magee and his friends on July 2, and their search of the house. When it came to cross-examination there was a squabble between Messrs. Pringle and Blackstock as to the admission of certain evidence in contradiction of Dr. Magee. Part of this was ruled out, but Mr. McRae was permitted to contradict Dr. Magee emphatically in the point of interfering between the doctor and his wife; he had never said that unless she had liberty of conscience he would have to take her home. Mrs. Magee could no longer stand the treatment meted out to her by her husband, and took advantage of her husband's absence to leave home with her child for the last time. Because he was nearing the hiding place of Mrs. Magee and her child, D. C. McRae threatened to shoot Dr. Magee. The doctor turned and made a detour to the roadway, joining the others, who had been compelled to move up 100 yards or so to save their automobile tires from being punctured. After a brief 'confab,' and seeing another woman with a child at Farquhar McRae's door, the party started back afoot, when they were confronted by the hired man, an Englishman, named Rosser, who had picked up the shotgun, and, dropping on one knee, threatened to blow their heads off.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Blackstock, Mr. McRae said that he was not willing that Dr. Magee should get possession of the child unless the doctor produced authority. He knew that his daughter and her child were hiding. He wished Dr. Magee to believe that the old, useless gun was a good one and would be used unless the doctor left the premises. He had his hand on the axe, which was on the road, and had told Farquhar to cut the tires of the auto unless the party moved away. He did not know who got the rifle for Farquhar, nor where Rosser got his gun. He heard the report of a rifle shot, but could not swear that it was fired by Farquhar. He did not suspect anyone was injured by the shot. Next morning he heard for the first time, while at church, that a man had been shot and killed. He knew that Farquhar was a good shot, but he could not say he was a crack shot.

In reply to His Lordship, Mr. McRae said that he was between where the shot was fired and the automobile.

John Uren, the Bainsville constable, started his story on the same lines as he had done previously. He denied having a revolver, and said that what had been mistaken for a revolver was a pair of handcuffs. Up to the time the party left the house to search the orchard witness had not seen anything of F. D. McRae. The point from where the shot was fired to where the auto was at the time was slightly down grade, the road afterwards gradually rising. When the party got into the auto, Dr. Magee, James Magee, Shaw and the witness were looking backwards. F. D. McRae came down the road to the rest of the McRae party, where, after speaking to them, he cried out, 'You Protestant hound.' He then dropped on his knee and seemed to be aiming at Dr. Magee. When arrested by the witness next morning, witness had warned the accused with the usual warning given to prisoner, and McRae had said that if anyone had been shot they had shot themselves.

Under cross-examination, Uren admitted he had held people up before as a preventive officer. He admitted having carried handcuffs, which he sometimes took to church. He drew the handcuffs with the intention of handcuffing D. C. McRae if he interfered with Dr. Magee in his search of the McRae premises, expecting to find D. C. McRae the only man on the premises. He did not know if he had any right to be on the premises, but he had no papers; he had arranged by letter with Dr. Magee to join in the attack. The arrangement was that he was to stand between Dr. Magee and anyone who interfered with him. Witness admitted getting D. C. McRae in a corner and holding him up with handcuffs. Along with Dr. Magee, he had prowled around the McRae homestead. He knew about the attempt to kidnap the child, and he was engaged to prevent anybody interfering with Dr. Magee's expedition. He knew he had no legal authority to enter D. C. McRae's house. He admitted the hold-up of McRae.

F. D. McRae was on his knee three or four seconds before the auto started. He said that Dr. Magee was mistaken in saying that the auto had moved 100 yards or so before the firing.

The Assizes re-opened sharp at nine a.m. this morning. H. Tompkins, who drove the car in which the Magee party made their visit to Bridge End, was the first witness. He said that after arriving on the premises he remained with his car while the party he carried went to the house. He moved his car up the road because D. C. McRea had said that otherwise the wheels would be cut. He saw Rosser, the hired man, bring a gun to Farquhar McRea. Rosser had wanted to fight Magee, who evidently declined the challenge. When the party started away the car had moved 20 or 30 feet, when Shaw was shot, just at the time he was throwing the car on to the second gear.

Under Mr. Pringle's cross-examination, Tompkins said that Uren had told him not to move his car when ordered, as he was on a public road, and did not have to move. Mr. Pringle claimed that the witness's evidence contradicted that given at the previous examination, and the witness admitted since telling Dr. Magee that he thought they were going down hill, when the shooting occurred. Several points of his evidence differed more or less from that given before. He did not see Farquhar McRea go for a gun, but before the car started he saw him standing in the gateway with a gun. The car did not bump a stone till it had reached the bottom of the hill. The road was a good, smooth, hard, macadamized road.

Mr. Blackstock's re-examination brought up the topographical aspect of the case, and a plan of ground being produced by Mr. Pringle, the witness said that he did not remember going uphill, but was continuously going down hill when the shot was fired.

HIRED MAN'S EVIDENCE.

Rosser, the hired man, was the next man called, and admitted going to Farquhar McRae and securing a shot gun with which he threatened to kill the intruders unless they got off the premises. Farquhar McRae was on the lawn at D. C. McRae's when the witness told him that he was going for the gun. Afterwards he saw Farquhar coming up the road with a gun. He examined it and found it loaded. When Dr. Magee and Uren came up the road from the motor car, witness had dropped on his knees, and threatened to shoot them if they came back and meddled further with McRae. Magee and Uren then returned to the car and stood there some little time before they started. Farquhar was coming up the road behind the witness at this time, with a rifle, and fired a shot, dropping on his knee. It was done instantly. Farquhar McRae had threatened to cut the tires in order to prevent the Magee party escaping arrest. He believed that Farquhar's object in getting on his knee was to take aim, and towards the east, where the automobile was. Farquhar McRae had told him where to get the gun.

Under cross-examination the witness said that the automobile was just over the brow of the hill when the shot was fired. The whole party were excited. Before that day he did not know the difference between a rifle and a double barrelled gun, as he had never handled either. He did not see Farquar taking aim and as he was in front of Farquhar, he could not say that he knelt down. When Magee and Uren came down the road one of them had a revolver in his hand and this was the reason that he had dropped on his knee, and pointed his gun at Magee and Uren.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Blackstock, witness said that his evidence was somewhat amended as the result of thinking that matter over more carefully. He did not hear Farquhar McaRe say anything about a Protestant hound, but he was much excited. He did not know until Sunday morning that anybody had been shot. He thought that the automobile had moved about a quarter of a mile from where it had been stopped when the shot was fired.

Dr. D. O. Alquire, M.P., who attended the late Wm. Shaw at the Cornwall Hospital on the night of July 1 and afterwards saw him constantly till his death, also conducting the post-mortem examination. He told of the nature of Shaw's wound which caused his death.

Dr. W. A. Munro, who assisted at the post-mortema corroborated Dr. Alguire's evidence on this point.

ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT.

Dr. C. J. Hamilton, the coroner, who conducted the inquest, testified that as Dr. Alguire had notified Shaw on the night of July 1, that he might have only a short time to live, he had suggested to Mr. Pringle that he take Shaw's ante-mortem statement, which Dr. Hamilton had witnessed. Shaw had said that a man he believed to be F. D. McRae came out of a house with a gun, took aim and fired a shot which struck him. He had suggested that Mr. Pringle take the ante-mortem statement.

James Dingwall, County Crown Attorney, testified that the various guns were in the same condition as the time of the inquest, and Captain G. W. Runions, of Cornwall, who had been for years a celebrated rifleman, and had been several times on the Canadian Bisley team, gave expert evidence as to the work of various rifles. One of the weapons produced was the Marlin rifle, from which the fatal shot is said to have been fired. This he said was sighted for about 150 yards. If fired at an object 300 yards away the bullet would strike much lower. The Marlin should carry 500 yards. He admitted that there was sometimes a difficulty in inserting a new shell on account of a fragment of a previous shell. This ended the evidence for the Crown.

DEFENCE OPENS.

The defence called as their first witness John White, of Bridge End, who testified that on Sunday, July 2, he had noticed on the road about 20 feet from the top of the much-talked of hill, a small boulder about six inches in diameter, which had the appearance of having lead on it. She court then adjourned till the afternoon.

AN ELOQUENT PLEA.

Cornwall, October 27.—When court opened this morning R. A. Pringle, K.C., counsel for Farquhar McRae, the aged prisoner, who is on trial for his life, addressed the jury and put up a very strong plea for the old man.

'I have no apology to offer,' he said, 'but esteeme it the highest privilege to strive for the life of my old friend, Farquhar D. McRae.'

'God has given us life, and has surrounded that life with many beautiful things, and when we sit down to discuss taking away that life which we did not give, and which once taken we cannot restore, it is the most important and sublime thing which we can be called upon to discuss. It was better that twenty guilty men should escape than that an innocent man should be punished.'

Mr. Pringle distinguished for the jury between homicide by misadventure and culpable homicide. Then, breaking into a phase of argument that might appeal more to the human sympathies, he said: 'Let me take you down to this old Glengarry home. Farquhar McRae does not stand in the box as ninety-nine out of a hundred men, facing a criminal charge stand. He stands there as reeve of his native township of Lancaster, an honored man, and I ask you to lend all credence to his evidence.

'From the old home, a young girl had gone forth to earn her living, and in the Protestant Hospital where she was a nurse, she met Dr. Magee and fell in love with him. They went to Chicago and were married, returning to Carp. All went happily till unhappy difficulties arose. Were they altogether due to religious differences? Is that the evidence? Is that the written evidence of Dr. Magee's letters.

Mrs. Magee had sworn she thought her marriage legal, and all this little woman wanted when she asked for the second marriage was liberty of conscience. My learned friend says that he is a Methodist. What did John Wesley walk out of the Methodist church for but liberty of conscience! What was Martin Luther's attitude? What did John Knox stand for except civil and religious liberty for which stands every Scotchman of the county of Glengarry? I would rather my arm should fall powerless than it should be raised in the name of religion as Dr. Magee's was, against one whom I had sworn to protect.

'Let me tell my learned friend that whatever he may do in Toronto he can't come into the old counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, and in the name of religion hope for sympathy or to excite prejudice against the prisoner in the box.'

Cornwall, Ont., Oct. 27.—The first witness at the afternoon session yesterday was Miss Davidson, who for eight months was a companion of Mrs. Dr. Magee. She testified to the ill-treatment of Mrs. Magee by her husband. Mrs Magee had been threatened, and she claimed that several of the charges of this kind which Dr. Magee had denied were absolutely true. On one occasion she escaped downstairs with her clothes nearly torn off. Miss Davidson on this occasion begged the doctor to leave his wife alone. She had heard the doctor say that he would trim his wife. She had seen the doctor knock his wife down and had also seen her nose bleeding after attacks. The doctor had threatened to smash his wife's face. She had never seen a woman so badly used. Under cross-examination the witness proved a splendid one, and Mr. Blackstock did not make much out of her. She admitted continuing in the employ of Dr. Magee after Magee's departure and until Dr. Magee sold out his furniture.

Miss Davidson said that the doctor had complained that she had talked about him and his affairs. She had written once to Mrs. Magee, but had not given notice of Dr. Magee's visit. She denied having kept any record of the troubles except by memory, and had not met Mr. Chisholm in connection with this case.

Mrs. James McRae, daughter-in-law of D. C. McRae, came into the box shortly before 2 p.m., and corroborated the evidence of D. C. McRae as to the attack and the drawing of a gun by Uren. She was alongside of Farquhar when the shot was fired and was positive that he had not used the 'Protestant hound' language nor had aimed the rifle. The Magee party was already over the hill and their shoulders and the back of the auto only were visible when the shot was fired. Farquhar seemed to have trouble with the cartridge, and had the gun at his side when it went off. She believed that he discharged the gun to get rid of the jammed cartridge. Mrs. McRae had heard D. C. McRae ask Magee and Uren for their authority to invade his premises. After the automobile party arrived she sent her little boy after Farquhar McRae. Uren had glanced about the yard and had said they had come for the child, and would come again. She had told Magee to go away and avoid trouble. She was positive that Uren had a revolver when he held up D. C. McRae in the house. At the time of the shooting F. D. McRae was slightly ahead of the witness and behind Rosser. The auto was just going over the hill and a couple of its occupants at least were standing up, cheering and waving their hats. Farquhar seemed to have some trouble with his gun and was jerking the lever to clear it.

The court then adjourned till 9 a.m. Friday, when the addresses of counsel and the judge's charge will be given.

Cornwall, Ont., Oct. 28. — The jury in the F. D. McRae case yesterday afternoon brought in a verdict of gulity of manslaughter. R. A. Pringle, counsel for the defence, opened yesterday morning's proceedings by an address which lasted one and three-quarter hours, as reported in these columns yesterday.

Mr. Pringle wound up with a strong appeal for the acquittal of the prisoner.

George T. Blackstock, Crown prosecutor, in closing, deprecated the bringing of religious matters into the case, on which they had no bearing, and threw the onus on the defence for so doing. Nor was there any necessity to go into Dr. Magee's conduct toward his wife, for which there was no excuse. These were merely introduced to prejudice the jury. He then went into the story of the shooting, remarking that he never knew a case on which there was so little real difference of opinion among the witnesses. On McRae's own evidence that he had fired the shot that killed Shaw, he was a murderer, unless he could prove that the circumstances were such as to excuse him. 'This he did not do,' said Mr. Blackstock. 'It was not manslaughter, but murder,' and he asked the jury to find to that effect.

The court then adjourned till 1.30 p.m., at which hour Mr. Justice Sutherland addressed the jury in a very impartial manner. His Lordship made a calm and dispassionate review of the evidence. He said there were three courses open to the jury: To find a verdict either of murder, manslaughter or not guilty.

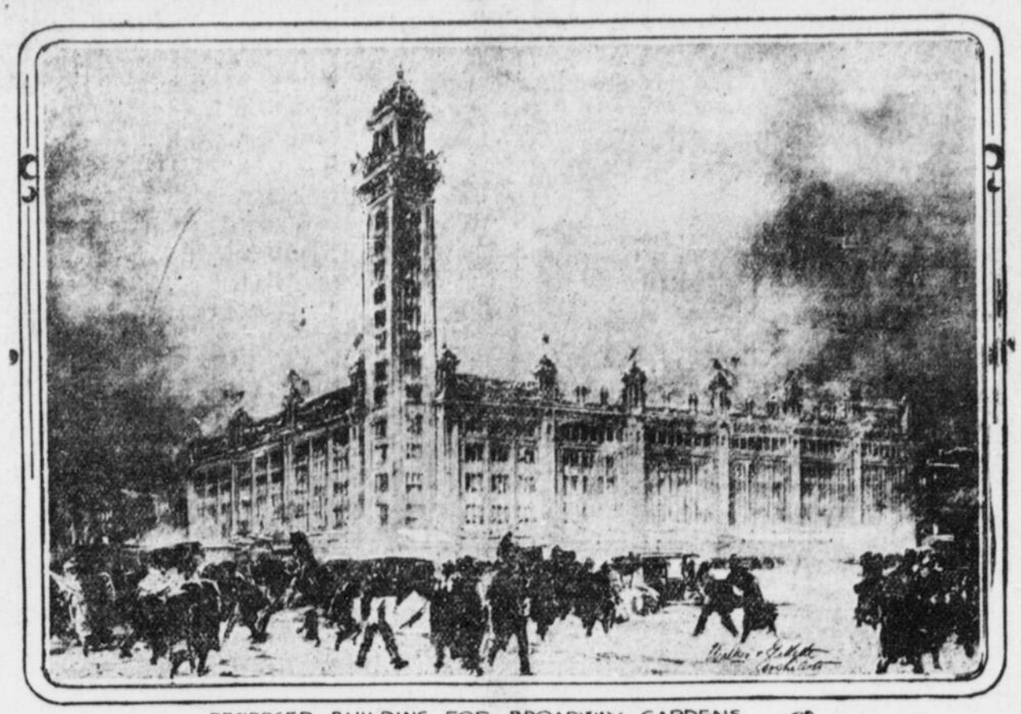
The jury chose the middle course.

The verdict of the jury was accepted in silence. The prisoner seemed to be unmoved. He will probably be sentenced to-day.

McRae was convicted of the killing of William Shaw, a druggist, of Carp, Ont., by shooting, while the victim and a party of friends were driving off in an automobile after having come to secure the victim's child, who with its mother, was staying at McRae's place.

Cornwall, Ont., Oct. 28.—Mr. McRae was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Kingston Penitentiary.

GRAND STRUCTURE IN NEW YORK TO SUCCEED MADISON SQ. ARENA



PROPOSED BUILDING FOR BROADWAY GARDENS
WALKER AND GILLETTE, ARCHITECTS

A magnificent six story structure will soon be built in New York to take the place of Madison Square Garden as the home of the horse show, the circus, the automobile show and other popular annual exhibitions requiring vast space. The building is to be erected on Broadway, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, and will be known as the Broadway Garden.

The seating capacity of the arena when used as a meeting auditorium will exceed twenty thousand, that of the street level theatre eleven hundred and of the roof theatre two thousand. The time set by the architects for the completion of the entire structure is September, 1912. The estimated cost is about $1,500,000.

THE BOSTON TRAGEDY

Boston Grand Jury Hears Evidence Against Rev. C. V. Richeson.

Boston, October 24.—In preparation for the special sessions of the Suffolk Grand Jury next Thursday, when evidence in the Linnell murder case will be presented, the police and private detectives worked assiduously to-day, the former to secure additional material and substantiate the testimony of several witnesses, and the detectives to secure evidence to build up the defence of the Rev. Clarence M. T. Richeson, pastor of Immanuel Baptist church of Cambridge, who is under arrest on the charge of murdering the nineteen-year-old Hyannis music student in this city, on the night of October 14.

District Attorney Pelletier, who will take charge of the case before the Grand Jury, went over the evidence in the hands of the police officials, and Mr. Richeson's attorneys continued their work in establishing their client's case, the trial of which is expected in January.

The activity of the police in the case is matched by the alacrity of private detectives, and nothing which can be done in the interest of the accused minister is left undone. Much financial aid will be furnished to Richeson and his trial will be fiercely contested upon every ground known to medico-legal jurisprudence.

Activity of the police in an effort to locate the time and place of the delivery of the poison to Miss Linnell was continued to-day. Police officials also endeavored to find out if the pastor and Avis dined together in a restaurant on Saturday, October 14.

The report of the analysis of the stomach of Avis Linnell by Professor Whitney, of the Harvard Medical School, is being eagerly awaited, and it is believed that this will throw some light on the reason she lived twenty-five minutes after taking the dose of poison which ordinarily causes death almost instantly. The quality and quantity of cyanide compared with that purchased at Hann's drug store is expected to have great bearing.

Upon order of District Attorney Pelletier it was arranged to exhume the body of Avis to-day, and have it brought from Hyannis to Boston. It is said by the police that an extended examination may produce additional important evidence for the government. Incidentally, it will be definitely known whether the receptacle which contained the cyanide of potassium was left in the pocket of the bathrobe which was interred with the body.

Boston Oct. 26.—The consideration by the grand jury of the evidence accumulated by the prosecution against the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, pastor of Immanuel Baptist Church, Cambridge, who is charged with the murder of Miss Avis Linnell, a music student, of Hyannis, began at the Court House in Pemberton square to-day. Chief Joseph Dugan, of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation of the Boston police department, and District Attorney Pelletier were in charge of the government's case against the accused minister. Both officials expressed confidence that they had evidence sufficient, not only to indict, but also to convict Mr. Richeson of the crime with which he is charged.

Among the witnesses who came to the court house prepared to appear before the grand jury, were Mrs. Edgar Linnell, of Hyannis, mother of the tragedy victim; Mrs. W. H. McLean, of Brockton, sister of the dead girl, and Mr. McLean; William Hahn, the Newton Centre druggist, who says that he sold cyanide of potassium to Mr. Richeson on Oct. 10; Miss Patterson, superintendent of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association Home on Warrenton street, where the Linnell girl died, and several young women who lived at the Y. W. C. A., and were friends of Miss Linnell's.

It is expected that it will take two, and perhaps three days for the grand jury to hear all the witnesses who have been summoned by the district attorney.

Colonel Thomas Harland Richeson, of Amherst, Va., visited the Charles street jail yesterday to see his son, the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson. Since the young man left his Virginia home, seven years ago, to enter the Baptist ministry his father had not seen him until yesterday, and the meeting between the two men was dramatic. In the first words of greeting, even before he clasped hands with his father through the bars of his cell door, the clergyman exclaimed: 'Father, I am innocent.'

The veteran Confederate soldier, who has all along expressed his belief in his son's innocence, was visibly affected. He grasped the bars for support, while he answered only: 'My boy, my boy.'

The vial or container in which Miss Avis Linnell received the cyanide of potassium which caused her death was not buried with her body. This possibility, which led to the exhumation of the body from its grave in Hyannis, was disproved at the examination made early yesterday by Medical Examiner Timothy Leary. The body was again interred.

Boston, Oct. 27.—Important developments were expected at to-day's sessions of the Grand Jury which is hearing evidence against the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, charged with murdering Miss Avis Linnell, the young Hyannis music student in this city, Oct. 14. It was believed that the inquiry would be finished in sufficient time to make a report to-morrow.

It was reported to-day that books removed by the police from Richeson's rooms at the Carter home in Cambridge yesterday will be subject to examination, in which expert chemists will figure.

This action is said to be connected with a report that the minister two days after the death of Avis Linnell, procured a bowl of flour from Mrs. Carter and mixed it with some substance. He is reported to have told her that he wished to make paste for mending books, had upon returning the bowl is alleged to have told her that poison had been contained in it.

Before the Grand Jury met it was expected that several of the witnesses examined yesterday would be recalled to-day and also new witnesses, including friends of Avis Linnell, who are said to have information concerning her reported engagement with the clergyman, would be summoned.

To-day it was reported that Robert Burns, a detective, had declined to surrender the suit case which he secured in Mr. Richeson's rooms last Saturday. The legal technicality developed by the incident was expected to result in a conference between District Attorney Pelletier and counsel for the defence later in the day.

When the grand juurors adjourned at 6 o'clock last evening, after nearly eight hours' deliberation, they had heard the testimony of more than a dozen persons, including three who are directly connected with the case for the defence. These three were Mr. and Mrs. Moses Grant Edmands, father and mother of Miss Violet Edmands, the accused clergyman's fiancee, and Robert Burns, head of a local detective agency, who had directed the investigation in behalf of Mr. Richeson. It was understood last night that several of these have been summoned to appear again before the grand jury to-day, and that a number of fresh witnesses also will be called, including some from Hyannis, possibly Edgar Linnell, father of the murdered girl, and neighbors who have said they knew that Mr. Richeson and Miss Linnell were engaged at one time. It is not probable that Miss Violet Edmands, the minister's fiancee, will be called, as the Edmands's family physician said yesterday that the young woman was confined to her home by illness. She did not accompany her father and mother to the court house yesterday.

Mrs. Linnell, mother of the victim, seemed literally bowed under the weight of her sorrow, and in actual need of the assistance which Captain A. C. Armstrong tendered her on one side and her daughter, Mrs. McLean, on the other. She came from Hyannis despite her enfeebled condition with a resolution to do her utmost to aid in clarifying the mystery of her daughter's death, but it is said that she fainted while on the way.

A report which came from New Bedford was to the effect that Mr. Richeson, two days before the death of Miss Linnell, secured some flour and water from Mrs. Carter, his landlady, explaining that he wanted it to mix paste with which to bind books. The report had it that upon returning the bowl which he had used to mix the paste, he said to Mrs. Carter: 'You had better was it out thoroughly; there has been poison in it.'

When Mrs. Carter was asked about this story, as she and her husband were leaving the grand jury, she would not answer. Her husband said he could neither affirm or deny it, intimating that the injunction placed upon him as a witness before the grand jury had sealed his lips.

There was a wholesale removal by the police yesterday of the contents of Mr. Richeson's apartments at the Carter home.

Boston, October 28.—Counsel for the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, the Baptist clergyman, accused of the murder of Avis Linnell, succeeded yesterday in defeating the plan of the prosecution to compel the defence to produce before the Suffolk County Grand Jury a list of letters, photographs, and other papers taken from the rooms of Mr. Richeson, after his arrest. Robert Burns, a private detective in the employ of the defence, who secured various articles from Mr. Richeson's apartments, was surprised by a summons to appear before the Grand Jury, and it was understood that the District Attorney intended to question this detective further yesterday, but after a conference with Judge George A. Sanderson, of the Superior Criminal Court, at which both sides were represented, the intention was apparently abandoned.

It is understood that the articles upon which the Government places so much importance include a number of letters written to Mr. Richeson by women friends, including Miss Linnell. Photographs are said to be in the collection.

The special session of the grand jury which has been sitting on the case for the past two days failed to complete the list of witnesses summoned when adjournment was taken yesterday afternoon until Monday morning. It is probable, however, according to District Attorney Pelletier, that all the witnesses will have been heard by Monday evening. This would indicate that a report as to whether an indictment has been found may be expected some time Monday night at the latest.

JURORS STILL SCARCE

In McNamara Trial Which Has Now Called on 165 in Effort to Fill Box

Los Angeles, Oct. 27.—Veniremen summoned in the new panel of forty to try the case of James B. McNamara, indicted for murder as a result of the 'Times' building explosion, came to Judge Bordwell an hour before the opening of court to-day, to present excuses for relief from possible jury duty.

Out of the first panel of 125 only two score were not excused, and the days of the trial since it began on Oct. 11, have been consumed in examining these talesmen. With the exhaustion yesterday of the panel, additional veniremen were obtained for the succeeding days of jury examination, and it is expected that before the final dozen is selected to try the case, the process will have been repeated several times.

In the box at present are A. C. Winter, under challenge by the defence for cause, the disposal of which case was expected to be the first action of court to-day, and the four talesmen who have been passed by both sides for cause.

The principles upon which each side has been interpreting section 1076 of the Penal Code covering provisions on the qualifications of jurors are at present fairly well defined, and it is believed that future examinations therefore, will go forward much more smoothly and rapidly.

The questions which outsiders consider vital, have resolved themselves into the facts as to whether talesmen believe in capital punishment; whether he has an opinion of the guilt or innocence of the defendant which he could not remove; whether he has also a fixed option as to the cause of the explosion which he could not remove; whether he has made a personal examination of the wreckage of the 'Times' building and taken a special interest in the case.

Fixed prejudice against labor unions of itself thus far has not been effective in barring talesmen, but usually the defence has been able to show the linking of such an opinion with a prejudice against the defendant, who is a member of a union, and challenges manipulated that way have been allowed.

Any man who has not ideas on unionism, has neither said much nor thought much of the McNamara case, and who has not any scruples against capital punishment is pretty sure to get on the jury, and thus far the combination has proved itself a rare one.

'HEAP BAD INDIAN'

Returning to Reservation from Fair One Red Man Stabbed Another.

London, Ont., October 28.—While Samuel Delearey lies in a serious condition at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Charles Timothy, of the Muncey Indian Reservation, with two stab wounds in the side of the head, the county police are scouring the country side in search of Peter Seneca, who is accused of the crime.

Seneca, who is an Indian with a reputation, is charged in the warrant with aggravated assault, but this will be changed to murder in the event of Delearey's death which was reported yesterday. This, however, was found to be untrue.

Delearey, who is a half breed, was returning from the Muncey Fair Wednesday night along the road leading to the reservation when he quarrelled with Seneca, he claims. A tussle ensued in which Delearey was stabbed twice, one wound being from the left ear under the chin and the other crossing it.

Delearey made his way, a quarter of a mile, to Mrs. Timothy's where his wounds were dressed. The matter was not reported to the county constabulary for twenty-four hours and in the meantime Seneca made his escape. He has been around the country quite a little, and it is thought that he is now many miles away.

Delearey is nineteen years of age, and Seneca is a married man of thirty years.

LOSING LITTLE TOES.

Prof. Bergman Says Women Must Wear Longer Shoes.

Los Angeles, Oct. 25.— The American women are growing cold-blooded, like lizards, and they are becoming deformed, and all because of their slavery to fashion, to-day asserted Prof. Franz. Bergman, late of the University of Breslau, Germany.

'For instance,' added the Professor, 'the American woman is doomed to lose the little toe on each foot unless she takes to wearing larger shoes. Tight shoes, by deforming the great and little toes, retard the circulation. Slower circulation means colder blood. Colder blood is a progress toward the reptilian characteristics.

DEATH OF MGR. T. J. CAPEL.

The Ecclesiastic Known as the Original Character of 'Catesby' in Lord Beaconsfield's 'Lothair.'

Monsignor T. J. Capel, who has been a resident of Sacramento, Cal., for some years, died at that place yesterday at the age of 75 years. During his Priesthood he occupied some very important positions, such as, Private Chaplain to Pope Pius IX in 1868, and Domestic Prelate in 1873. He was Rector of the Roman Catholic University, Kensington, London, from 1874 until 1878.

WHEAT TRADE IS VERY DULL

Lots of Unused Storage Space in Elevators on Wharves.

Montreal wheat dealers would like to know what is wrong with the trade in that grain at this port this fall, and especially during the last two weeks. Down along the wharves it is freely admited that the business done falls far short of that of last year. Shippers have been hoping that things would be better 'next week' for so long that their hearts have grown sick through the hope deferred. There is abundance of unused storage space in the Commissioners' elevator, and the Grand Trunk has received no large consignment at its elevator by water for over a week, it is said—most of what comes to it now arriving by rail. Certain it is that the heavily laden wheat carriers are not in the port this season.

The slackness in trade is blamed upon the low state of the water in the river, which prevents most of the grain vessels coming to Montreal with full cargoes. To unload 10,000 or 15,000 bushels at Kingston and bring it down by barges increases the cost of transportation so much that the profit on the grain nears the vanishing point. The half cargo for the ship and the barge additional makes the cost too high for most of the dealers. The Montreal Transportation Company withdrew its vessels from the Montreal route, keeping them at the head of the lakes, alleging that the navigation companies had sustained a loss of $100,000 this season through the low water of the river. Be that as it may, it is very evident that the grain carriers are not here in their usual number.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Rush to Register for New Phase of Men's Missionary Movement.

Tuesday was a record day for registration in the office of the Men's Missionary Congress, although it will probably often be surpassed in the future. Seventy-four men were registered as commissioners during the day. Many of the application cards came by mail and many applicants came on foot. A dozen or more at a time, they came in from some of the theological colleges. Visitors dropped in at all hours and brought some cards and two-dollar bills with them. The pastor of one church brought three cards from his parishioners, who he had happened to meet in the street car. Three new cards came in from a little church out in the Townships, which already had three commissioners registered.

Three cards came in together from the only one of the Congregational churches in Montreal which had not yet registered its pastor and one or more laymen. Another of the Congregational churches so far leads all the churches in the province in the number of commissioners registered, although it is expected that another denomination will soon break that record. As you would suspect, it was a life insurance man who had 'gotten after' these men, doubtless on the principle that to register for the great Congress would be one of the best ways of 'insuring' their Christian life.

The vice-president of a large department store sat down with the fellow-members of the official board of a large Methodist church last Sunday and said, 'Now we'll all register and pay our fees right here.' And the merger was put through without further delay.

Calgary, Alta., October 24.—The Alberta Convention of the Laymen's Missionary Convention opened yesterday with 300 delegates from almost every part of the province in attendance.

An address was delivered by the Rev. Canon Sydney Gould, D.D., Toronto, the general secretary of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada on the subject: 'The central place of missions on the life of the church.'

The evening session was held in the Central Methodist Church, at which the delegates were welcomed by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea. His Honor referred to the large number of foreigners coming to the province, and the great necessity that they be assimilated into good loyal Canadian citizens. Four hundred new school districts had been organized in Alberta in the past year, and foreign children were rapidly learning the language and customs of the country.

Sir Andrew Fraser, K.C., of Edinburgh, replied to the address of welcome, and also delivered an address in 'The unfinished task in non-Christian lands.' Mr. Justice J. T. Brown, of Regina, spoke on 'The Canada of to-day and to-morrow.

New York, Oct. 26.—'We are succeeding in getting Christianity out of cold storage; the Men and Religion Forward Movement is sweeping the country. Results so far have been highly satisfactory.' This is the gist of a statement made here to-day by Mr. Henry Rood, publicity secretary of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, which was recently launched in Minneapolis, and which will be carried through seventy-six cities in Canada and the United States between now and next May. According to Mr. Rood, who has just returned from the west, there are interested in the movement, as nearly as can be estimated, between five and six million men and boys, a larger number than have taken part in any other one effort of the kind since the crusades of the Middle Ages, with the single exception of the Reformation.

Preparations for this continent-wide campaign have been under way since May, 1910, when there was created a national committee of ninety-seven, consisting of representative business men of all the Protestant communions from every section of the land. Under their encouragement, a local committee of one hundred men are looking out for nearly seventeen hundred auxiliary towns and villages. The object of the movement is two-fold: To arouse the religious spirit among men and boys in the hope that they will bring it into their practical daily life, and, as Mr. Rood expresses it, 'to get Christianity out of cold storage, putting it to work in the community for the betterment of conditions surrounding men and women and children.'

WHOLE TOWN THREATENED.

Buffalo, October 28.—Fort Erie, Ont., opposite Buffalo, was threatened with destruction by fire early yesterday morning. Volunteer firemen from Bridgeburg and Amigari saved the village. Fire broke out in Charles Gilbert's bakery and spread to J. A. Walkenshaw's general store and other buildings. The loss is $15,000.

DOMINION W. C. T. U.

A Good Year's Work Reported and Extensive Plans Made for the Future.

Sherbrooke, Oct. 23. — That 1,500 girls in Canada are lost every year through the white slave traffic, that the cigarette heart, and moving picture eye were still to be found amongst the young men, that the age was a mercenary one, and that the liquor traffic was robbing the nation of its children, its manhood and womanhood, were some of the leading points emphasized by Mrs. Asa Gordon, of Ottawa, the Dominion Superintendent of Evangelistic work of the W. C. T. U., who gave the Convention address last night in Sherbrooke Congregational Church.

In introducing the speaker, the Rev. G. Ellery Read, the pastor, said Mrs. Gordon was one of the host of noble minded women who are working to remove gigantic evils from our land. He gave these ladies a warm welcome to the church and to the city, and hoped that their visit would be the means of accomplishing much good.

Mrs. Gordon, in her opening remarks, said she had once promised God that if he would answer her prayer she would enter every open door to try and save men and women. She had entered dives and [illegible] because of that vow made, and God had burned into her heart a message for her to deliver. 'The past century had been a century of progress on material lines, and they were praying that this would be a century of progress in spiritual matters. Women of all colors, all climes, and all creeds were in this great W. C. T. U. movement with the same cry in their hearts, they were standing up for God, for home and for their children.' 'This Canada of ours' said the speaker, 'is now taking its place among the nations of the world. Its material wealth is the envy of all. Some are wondering if we are laying a foundation that will stand, or if we are building on sand. It is not the gold that makes the nation, but the men and women who build it pure and good. The ministers are buried in their studies, the professors are deep in their books, the business men are deeply immersed in their business, but some of the women have realized the responsibilities placed upon them, and are determined to do all in their power, by God's help, to save men and women and boys and girls from the snares around them by removing the evils from their midst.' In referring to some things touching us as a nation, the speaker referred to the spread of Mormonism and cigarette habit. She had made a visit to a prison where 60 boys were confined in prison garb, boys all under fifteen years of age, and on asking them how many smoked cigarettes every hand with its yellow stain went up. It was cigarettes brought them there, they all admitted it, and she pleaded with her hearers to do all in their power to put down this evil.

The white slave traffic was another gigantic evil in their midst; 1,500 girls in Canada were lost every year in this nefarious traffic. They were deceived and wronged and drawn into this traffic through ignorance of matters they should have been acquainted with.

The licensed liquor traffic was another, and though the others were bad, it was the greatest evil of all. It robbed us of our children, our manhood and our womanhood, and yet we professed to be Christians and allowed our men and women to be tempted by the saloon. 'Let us arise and combine together,' exclaimed the speaker, 'and with God's help remove these evils from our land, and Canada will not only be a prosperous country, but it will be a pure and righteous one.'

Several of the delegates also gave addresses in other churches during the day, Mrs. John Currie, of Montreal, speaking at the morning service in the Baptist Church, and Mrs. McKee, honorary president for Ontario W. C. T. U., in the evening. Mrs. Waycott, of Montreal, conducted the morning service in Lennoxville Methodist Church, and also gave an address in the afternoon to the children of the Sherbrooke Anglican Sunday-school, and Mrs. L. C. McKinney, of Claresholm, Alberta, vice-president of the Dominion W. C. T. U., conducted the evening service in Lennoxville Methodist Church.

The ministers of the city also preached temperance sermons, and in the afternoon a Sunday-school rally of the Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist and Methdist children was held in the Presbyterian Church. The service was under the direction of Mrs. Jeannette Bullock, of New Brunswick, Dominion Sunday-school superintendent. Among those present were the Rev. G. Ellery Read, of the Congregational Church; the Rev. J. C. Nicholson, B.A., of the Presbyterian Church; the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, of the Methodist Church; Mayor C. W. Cate, Dr. G. E. Hyndman, Mr. John McCaw, the Rev. Mr. Howard, Mr. J. T. Reid and many of the lady delegates.

This morning, in the Congregational Church Hall, the regular business session of the seventeenth Dominion convention will begin at nine o'clock, and will continue until Thursday evening next.

CONVENTION OPENS.

Sherbrooke, Oct. 24.—The seventeenth biennial conference of the Dominion W. C. T. U. opened yesterday morning in the large hall of the Congregational Church, seven of the general officers, five provincial presidents, fifteen superintendents, one auditor, two standing conveners and a large number of delegates from all parts of the Dominion being present.

The session opened with a consecration meeting, conducted by Mrs. Asa Gordon, of Ottawa, the Dominion evangelistic superintendent.

On the conference being called to order by the president, Mrs. Wright, of London, Ont., the evangelistic report was submitted, and considerable discussion took place as to whether or not the Bible was read in the day schools of the different provinces.

Mrs. John Currie, of Montreal, in submitting a verbal report on moral education, referred to the bravery of a union in Nova Scotia in expelling a member who had embraced Mormonism. Mrs. Rugg, of Sherbrooke, gave a Bible reading, taking the life of Deborah as the subject, and drawing lessons from it for the women who were standing up against the evils of today.

The afternoon session was principally occupied with the reports of the various officers and superintendents.

Mrs. Jeannette Bullock, of St. John, the Dominion treasurer, reported that the income for the year had amounted to $4,966.90, and the expenditure to $3,424.55, leaving a balance on hand of $1,542.35.

It was decided to send greetings by telegram to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the convention rising and singing the National Anthem.

The report of the Dominion W. C. T. U. Literary Depository, given by the manager, Mrs. Annie M. Bascom, of Toronto, was very satisfactory.

The report of the Loyal Temperance League secretary, Mrs. Adah McLachlan, of Hamilton, showed that the roll of membership now stood at 11,889. Miss Sproule, known among the lumbermen as 'our Saint Agnes,' told of her visits to the camps and schools in the north-western part of Ontario.

THE DELEGATES WELCOMED.

The evening or 'Welcome night' session was held in the Art Hall, Sherbrooke, when addresses of welcome to the delegates were given. The chair was occupied by the Dominion president, Mrs. Gordon Wright, and after devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. G. Ellery Read, and selections by the Dudley orchestra, Mr. Scott Gilbert contributed the solo 'Greeting.'

Mrs. S. A. Jones, president of Sherbrooke W. C. T. U., on behalf of the three unions in Sherbrooke, conveyed to the delegates a very hearty welcome.

Mrs. F. H. Waycott, on behalf of the 'Y's' of Quebec, also conveyed greetings to the visitors.

Mayor C. W. Cate bade the delegates welcome and was followed by the Rev. G. Ellery Read.

Mrs. Abbott gave a brief address of welcome from the missionary societies.

Mrs. Hattie A. Stevens, of Toronto, the Dominion corresponding secretary, replied to the greetings from the Ministerial association and the city.

Mrs. Whitman, the honorary president of Nova Scotia, replied to the addresses from the women's societies.

Mrs. E. E. Smith, of Windsor, the Dominion 'Y' secretary, also responded on behalf of the 'Y's.'

After the solo, 'Haymaking,' contributed by Miss Kathleen Robins, five-minute addresses were given by Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, provincial president for Quebec; Mrs. S. G. E. McKee, of Ontario, on behalf of Mrs. May R. Thornley, who was unable to attend through illness; Mrs. Woodbury, of Halifax, for Nova Scotia; Mrs. Emma Sprague, for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and Mrs. L. C. McKinney, Dominion vice-president for Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The latter speaker, in her address, stated that ten years ago the population of these provinces was only 154,280, but now it was 835,118. They had doubled their population in six years, but they had also 591 places licensed to sell liquor. They were fighting hard against this evil, and the splendid men they had received from the east were also helping them in the fight. They had 91 temperance unions and a membership of fourteen thousand in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The new life members were then called to the platform and introduced.

Refreshments were served by the Sherbrooke ladies.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

Sherbrooke, October 25.—The Dominion W. C. T. U. Conference was resumed yesterday morning in the Congregational Church, Mrs. Craig, of Kingston, giving an address at the consecration service on 'The parable of the vine.' Mrs. S. R. Wright, the Dominion president, was in the chair.

The report of Sunday School work was submitted by Mrs. Jeannette Bullock, of New Brunswick, who stated that the Sunday Schools of the province were being grounded in temperance work. The quarterly temperance lessons were being faithfully taught, and pledges were circulated, and temperance sermons given by the ministers.

Mrs. Scott, of Montreal, strongly advocated temperance posters being put up on the hoardings and walls. Wherever a liquor poster was put up a temperance one should be put up alongside of it. In France the government issued posters condemning

MISS ELEANOR E. SMITH,
Dominion 'Y' Secretary.

drunkenness and the use of strong drink, and she thought that if posters showing the evil effects of liquor, given from a medical point of view, were pasted up they would have a beneficial effect.

PRISON REFORM.

Mrs. S. A. Jones, of Sherbrooke, in submitting the prison reform and police station report, stated that the work done had been fuller and more satisfactory than in former years. They had distributed much literature, made many visits, and looked after many prisoners when they were released from prison. Sunday services were also conducted in the prisons by the ministers of the churches, the Salvation Army and W. C. T. U. members, and a home for delinquent girls had also been opened in Montreal with Mrs. Waycott as president. A woman inspector for the prisons and jails was still badly needed.

Mrs. McKee, the honorary president for Ontario, in giving the Curfew Bell report, said that where the law existed it was carried into effect, but she thought the Children's Aid Society could best look after this work. Mrs. McKinney, Dominion vice-president, said that legislation had been adopted in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, giving municipalities power to enact curfew bell laws.

A solemn memorial service was conducted by Mrs. Bascom, to the memory of the members who had died since the last convention. A Bible reading was also given by Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, who selected the third chapter of Revelations for her discourse.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

At the afternoon meeting the franchise convention, led by Mrs. H. M. S. Detlor, had an enthusiastic and interesting discussion, culminating in the following resolution, moved by Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, seconded by Mrs. Sparkes, of Kingston, being adopted:—'We heartily recommend that each provincial union begin an active campaign for woman's franchise asking for the ballot because we are citizens.'

Miss E. E. Smith, of Windsor, N.S., the Dominion 'Y' secretary, said that she was able to report an increase in membership in all the provinces, and that the members were taking a deeper interest in the work. They could get the members, but they had a difficulty in getting leaders to carry out the work. This was especially true in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and as a result the number of 'Y' unions was not as great as it might be.

The report of the Dominion corresponding secretary, Mrs. Hattie A. Stevens, of Toronto, showed a gain in membership. They had now a membership of 14,260 in their W. C. T. U's. In the province of Quebec they had 94 unions, with 2,251 members, 369 honorary members, 17 'Y's' with a membership of 308, and 136 honorary members, and they had 18 loyal temperance legions, with a membership of 923. Ontario had 230 unions, 7,102 members, 780 honorary members, 21 'Y's' with 411 members, 1,081 honorary members, 91 loyal temperance legions, with a membership of 8,800. Manitoba had 30 unions, 784 members, 157 honorary members, two 'Y's' with 39 of a membership, 24 loyal temperance legions, with a membership of 1,062. Alberta and Saskatchewan had 91 unions, 1,404 members, 149 honorary members, one 'Y' and six members. British Columbia had 14 unions, with 1,398 members, 204 honorary members. Nova Scotia had 27 unions, 783 members, 59 hon. members, and four 'Y's' with a membership of 111. New Brunswick had 22 unions, 564 members, 59 honorary members, and four 'Y's' with a membership of 72.

The Rev. G. Ellery Read gave an address to the delegates and extended to them a cordial welcome.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. S. R. Wright, the Dominion president, gave her address, and for nearly an hour and a half the convention listened to an earnest appeal as the speaker referred to the spread of temperance over all the land. The report of the World's W. C. T. U. held in Glasgow, Scotland, on June 11th 1910,

MRS. GORDON WRIGHT,
Elected President of the Dominion W.C.T.U.

and the lessons to be learned from it, the opium question, the Mormon menace, the efforts for peace and arbitration, the department of moral education, prison reform, departmental work, and the need for greater expansion were all dealt with by the president who went on to speak of the possibilities wrapped up in an effort to uplift the children of our foreigners. 'It seems,' said Mrs. Wright, 'that no other work can take first place before this in Empire Building. The children of to-day will be the voters of to-morrow, and the increasing number of foreigners coming to our shores should be the call for us to halt and think what is to be the outcome of this movement? 300,000 came to us last year alone. During the last ten years, Canada has received nearly two million immigrants, what are we to do with them, and how shall we discharge our responsibility, these are questions we cannot, dare not, avoid. Shall the low standard of the alley and slum of the Continent prevail, or the high ideals of the Anglo-Saxon and Christian citizenship? It is through the children that the opportunity comes. We would that our Dominion Union could place a loyal temperance legion organizer in each of our Western Provinces, who would gather the children of the foreigner into 'legions,' through which they would receive not alone temperance instruction, but where they would be taught personal purity and home sanitation, and domestic science as well. Were this possible for us to achieve, we would, indeed, be laying bread and deep foundation stones for most creditable Empire Building.'

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

Sherbrooke, Oct. 25.—Last evening's session of the Dominion W.C.T.U. convention was held in the Methodist Church, when an address on 'The Recent Conflict in Maine' was given by Mrs. Deborah Knox, president of Rhode Island W.C.T.U.

The lecturer, in an earnest address, told of the difficulties encountered in their fight in Maine to retain the prohibition law. They had opposed to them all the wealth and literature of the liquor traffic, and according to figures given by the governor within the last two weeks, prohibition had been retained by a majority of 700. Their opponents had been preaching that prohibition did not prohibit; that the liquor licenses reduced taxation, and that it increased all other kinds of businesses, but these were not new arguments, and they had been able to reply effectively to them. Ninety per cent of the inmates of the state institutions, said the speaker, were there through strong drink, and who paid for their keep? Was it not the taxpayer? Was this reducing taxation? Ask the grocer and the butcher if the saloons helped their business, and they would tell you that the money which should be coming to them for meat and groceries went to the saloons. Ask the business men, and they would tell you that no business was increased by this nefarious traffic except that of the police force, the judges, coroners and prison keepers. They must, concluded Mrs. Livingstone, as temperance workers, define clearly and plainly the fallacies put forward by the liquor men; they must let the people see the reason for the hope that is in them, and press forward courageously with their work in trying to overcome this gigantic evil. One reason, she explained, why the vote in favor of the retention of the prohibitory law was not much larger was the large foreign population now in their state.

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

Owing to it being necessary to have more than one ballot for some of the officers, only three of the new officers were elected at this morning's session. Mrs. S. R. Wright, of London, Ont., was re-elected Dominion President; Mrs. L. C. McKinney, of Claresholm, Alberta, re-elected Dominion vice-President, and Mrs. Hattie A. Stevens, of Toronto, re-elected corresponding secretary. Eighty-nine delegates took part in the voting.

OTHER OFFICERS ELECTED.

Sherbrooke, Oct. 26. — The morning and afternoon sessions of the Dominion W.C.T.U. conference yesterday were principally taken up with the election of officers. This was caused by the fact that in almost every case it was necessary for a second ballot to be taken.

For the office of Dominion president, on the first ballot Mrs. S. R. Wright, of London, Ont., and Mrs. F. H. Waycott, of Montreal, had the largest number of votes, and on the second ballot Mrs. S. R. Wright was declared again re-elected by fifty-six votes against thirty-one. The other officers elected were:—

Vice-president—Mrs. L. C. McKinney, of Claresholm, Alta.

Corresponding secretary—Mrs. Hattie A. Stevens, of Toronto.

Recording secretary—Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal.

Treasurer—Mrs. Jeannette Bullock.

'Y' secretary—Miss E. E. Smith, of Windsor, N.S.

Loyal Temperance Legion secretary—Mrs. Adah McLachlan, of Hamilton, Ont.

The office of editor of the 'White Ribbon Bulletin' caused considerable discussion. Mrs. Asa Gordon, of Ottawa, received over three-fourths of the votes cast, but stated that she could not again take the editorship. A motion to leave the appointment of the editor to the board of public education met with opposition from the delegates of the Province of Quebec, who submitted that if Mrs. Gordon could not accept the position a new ballot should be taken. The motion was carried, with the delegates from Quebec dissenting, and at a later stage Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, president of the Province of Quebec, gave notice of motion that she would move to-morrow that a ballot be taken for this office.

During the time the ballots were being counted by the scrutineers the reports of several of the delegates were submitted and discussed. Mrs. Asa Gordon, in her report of 'Canada's White Ribbon Bulletin,' said the subscribers had increased from 1,651 to 4,001. A good paper was an absolute necessity if they would build well. Plans were in operation to get 10,000 subscribers before the next convention, and with the contemplated increase in the size of the paper and other improvements, it would be necessary to increase the staff. The paper was free from debt, and they looked forward to a prosperous future.

A brief report of the W.C.T.U. missionary work was given by Mrs. Sanderson of Quebec.

'Y'S' HAVE CHARGE.

Sherbrooke, October 26.—An interesting little ceremony took place during yesterday afternoon's session of the Dominion W. C. T. U. Convention. Mrs. S. A. Jones, of Sherbrooke, brought in a baby girl and a little boy whose ancestors for four generations back had been temperance workers. It was decided to make them members of the W. C. T. U., the delegates standing while the president decorated the children with the white ribbon badge.

The Honorary Dominion President, Mrs. Annie O. Rutherford, of Toronto, was welcomed on entering, and gave a brief address.

Mrs. Merotan gave a report of work done in connection with Young People's Societies by the members of the 'Y.'s' and Loyal Temperance Legions.

A discussion was introduced by the report of Mrs. J. Geggie, of Quebec, on 'Legislation and Petitions.' In reply to questions, Mrs. Geggie stated that cohabitation without marriage was not considered illegal in the Province of Quebec, and that there was nothing in the laws to prevent it criminal offence, and that laws should be passed to that effect. The necessity of educating the children on these lines was emphasized by several of the speakers.

Mr. John H. Roberts, of Montreal, addressed the meeting, and conveyed to them the fraternal greetings of the Dominion Alliance. In the Province of Quebec they had won 850 municipalities dry out of a total of about 1,160. They were determined to carry on the fight, and he might inform them that in the city of Montreal they had no less than 1,061 legalized liquor licenses and 500 liquor groceries. The early closing law was working splendidly. 'If proof of the success of the new

MRS. T. A. BULLOCK, of St. John.
Elected Treasurer Dominion W.C.T.U.

early closing law is needed,' said the speaker, 'it will be found in the fact that the liquor dealers of this province have sworn vengeance upon the Provincial Government, which gave us that measure.'

At the evening session the 'Y's' and Loyal Temperance Legion members supplied an interesting programme. Miss E. E. Smith, the Dominion 'Y' secretary, presided.

Mrs. Burbeck, of Alberta, was called to the platform and presented with a beautiful banner for having, in that province, the largest increase in membership in the L.T.L.

Mrs. McLachlan, in her remarks, stated that the membership of the Loyal Temperance Legion is now 11,889. The work carried on is that of trying to form the character and minds of the young boys and girls of the country by instructing them in the evils of tobacco and alcohol.

An entertaining programme was given by members of Loyal Temperance Legions, who contributed solos and recitations, Miss Annie McKay, Miss Florence Murray, Miss Goldie Parnell, Miss Marion Fenwick, Miss Hazel Harrison, Miss Gertrude Thornton, and Masters Fenwick, Galt and Parker taking part.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Sherbrooke October 27.—Important resolutions, dealing with the growth of immorality among children and youths; a petition to be sent the Federal Government asking them to establish prison farms for women; the encroachment of Mormonism in Western Canada; homes to be established for feeble minded girls, and a petition to raise the age of protection for girls; were adopted at the closing session of the Dominion W.C.T.U. Conference.

Mrs. E. R. Wright, the Dominion president, was presented with a handsome Coronation gold spoon and a Sherbrooke souvenir gold spoon as a mark of appreciation from a number of her friends. Invitations to hold the next Dominion biennial conference in London, Ontario, and also an invitation to hold it in Regina, Sask., were extended by delegates from these cities, and the matter was referred to the executive to deal with.

Mrs. Mary Sanderson, superintendent of Quebec Province, submitted the 'Plan of Work Report,' the principal items of which were: That the various Provincial Unions make a special appeal to the legislature to prohibit the use of cocaine and other opiates save for purely medicinal purposes; that another legislature campaign be undertaken for the prohibition of cigarettes; that each Provincial Union begin an active campaign for the woman's franchise; that the Dominion Union petition the Dominion Parliament to raise the age of protection of girls from 16 to 18 years, without conditions; and that they memorialize the Minister of Militia to see that the canteen law in regard to liquor which has been violated be enforced. The necessity of women being elected on the school boards was also mentioned in the plan of work, and it was resolved that the Government of the Provinces be approached asking them to make a law similar to that in New Brunswick, regarding the appointment of one lady on the school board to represent the Government, and one appointed by the municipality to represent the municipality.

A recommendation was also made that temperance posters be prepared by the Dominion Union for schools and colleges.

It was also recommended that the policy of the Loyal Temperance Legion be extended whereby children of our foreigners could be reached and taught, not alone temperance hygiene, but personal purity, home sanitation, and domestic science as well; that an organizer be appointed and paid a salary for the furtherance of such work. Mrs. Wright, in an earnest address, appealed for this work to be undertaken. Several delegates spoke in approval of the scheme and promised on behalf of their 'legions' to support it financially.

Mrs. S. G. E. McKee, of Ontario, submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

That we reaffirm our allegiance to one standard of morals for both men and women.

That in view of the growth of immorality among children and youths we arrange for a series of meetings with mothers, at which instruction may be given as to the best means of imparting knowledge along the lines of purity.

That we petition the Federal Government to establish a prison farm for women.

That a home or homes be established for feeble-minded women, whose presence in any community is ever a decided menace to its highest moral interest.

That we protest against the encroachments of Mormonism in Western Canada, and that the attention of the Dominion be called to it.

That we call on the British Government to do all in their power to put a stop to the opium traffic.

That we regret the increase of immorality said to exist among school children, and that we strive by every means to arouse the fathers and mothers to a realization of the responsibility resting upon them to properly guard their children.

That whereas, as an organization we stand for peace and not for war, be it resolved that we plan for the propagation of a sentiment which shall make for peace and urge that all international disputes be settled by arbitration.

That much greater attention be paid to every branch of the work in the Sailors' and Fishermen's departments.

A resolution was brought forward referring to the W. C. T. U. affiliating with the National Council of Women, but after considerable discussion it was ruled by the president that as so many of the delegates had left for home it was unwise to vote on such an important question. It was therefore decided that the matter be left on the table until the next convention.

CONVENTION OF BAPTISTS

Work in India and Bolivia—A Superintendent of Social Work to be Appointed

Three provinces of Baptist missionary work were presented when the convention reassembled in Olivet Baptist Church Monday evening, after the day's visit to Grande Ligne. The Rev. Dr. Therrien, president-elect, spoke on the work in Quebec, the Rev. Ralph Smith on India, and the Rev. C. N. Mitchell on Bolivia. On the platform with these gentlemen were Miss Hinman and Mr. and Mrs. H. Dixon Smith, the outgoing missionary recruits, and Dr. Smith, M.D., who is returning for a third term of service. These were introduced to the convention by the secretary for foreign missions, the Rev. Dr. Brown.

The Rev. Dr. Therrien, speaking on behalf of French evangelization, recalled that a local newspaper had asserted that only Protestants of an inferior class had any sympathy with the work of Grande Ligne. To him, however, the whose history of the mission was full of a Divine hand. That hand had led Madame Feller to Canada and had given her the helpers needed for the early tasks, and he recalled the names of Mr. Roussy, Mr. Cyr and the Rev. Dr. Lafleur, associated with that period. And from his own long personal experience with the mission he illustrated that Divine leadership and protection.

'India is breaking off her fetters, and coming to a new day. For centuries her look had been backward to a hoary past—her golden age. Now she has learned that the future may be even more radiant than the past. The ideas of progress, reform and advancement have gripped the race.' So declared the Rev. Ralph Smith, in discussing the problem of that land. The war between Japan and Russia, the partition of Bengal and Russia, the appointed office-seekers had produced political unrest and a demand for greater political privileges. The danger had passed away, but the new progressive ideas remained and were increasing in strength daily. In both social and religious spheres marvellous changes were occurring. India was no longer sleeping, but wide awake. Among the things which had contributed to the change were the British rule, modern telegraph, railways, factories, newspapers, the coming of one automobile to Coconada broke down more prejudice than fifty of my sermons did.' The Christian faith had changed the whole face of India. He pleaded for a more Christian example to be lived by the so-called Christian nations.

CHANGES IN BOLIVIA.

The Rev. C. N. Mitchell, M.A., of Bolivia, South America, said that they were confronted in that country by a faith which had always hindered morality and education. But liberty was developing rapidly and he thought it was more open to mission work now than was Quebec. Much of their success was because they had begun their mission just as the Liberal Government had been placed in power, and because they had made many friends among the officials of the country. The government had declared for liberty of worship, and civil marriage, and was closing the convents as fast as it could. Much of the credit for this change of spirit was due the mission teachings. The door of opportunity was wide open in Bolivia, so he pleaded for five more missionaries, a training school at Oruru and fifteen thousand dollars to purchase property in the three cities where they were established.

The four missionaries who sail from New York to-morrow were introduced and spoke briefly.

A BREEZY DISCUSSION.

The breeziest discussion of the whole Baptist convention which resumed its session yesterday at Feller Institute, was occasioned by the report of the Grande Ligne Mission Board. A large number of delegates objected to what was termed the loose relationship existing between the mission and the convention, urging that the Ontario and Quebec churches were entitled to more control of it since they contributed most of the income of the mission. The Rev. T. T. Shields said that Grande Ligne must readjust its work and have its board elected by the convention if it would appeal to the churches. Dr. Gordon thought such a scheme unwise, as the mission drew its income from a much wider territory than the Ontario and Quebec convention. The Rev. Dr. Bates declared that the churches did not regard the French mission as they did the other departments of their activities. The representatives of Grand Ligne thought it would be unwise to alter their plans at present, and admitted they were working for ultimate closer union with the general convention. On this understanding the discussion ended.

NEW BUILDINGS NEEDED.

Principal Masse appealed for two new buildings to complete the equip-

THE REV. H. H. BINGHAM, B.A.,
Vice-president Young People's Union, Baptist Convention

ment of Feller Institute, one for the use of the manual training department, which was to be added; the other for gymnasium purposes. The plans for the two called for an expenditure of $35,000. The approval of the proposal was voted.

The students of the schools—180 in number—were massed on the verandah and balcony, singing patriotic songs in the two languages, when the special train arrived with the delegates yesterday. Dinner and tea were served in the college, and between the sessions every part of the big institution and the 250 acre farm attached to it were visited. The sacred spots for the convention, however, were the little log house, now nearly one hundred years old, in which Madame Feller began her work, the little church on the hill and the little cemetery wherein rests Madame Feller and her associates of the pioneer days.

A NEW OFFICER.

The Baptist Convention entered upon its last day's work on Monday with the vice-president, the Rev. Dr. Stobo, presiding, and the Rev. J. R. Benner conducting the devotions for the day. The attendance of delegates was much smaller than usual, because many have taken their departure to their homes in Ontario and Quebec.

That the convention should appoint a superintendent of social service at once was the recommendation of the Social and Moral Reform Committee, presented through the Rev. S. E. Gregg, B.A., and supported by the Rev. W. A. Gunton, inspector of neglected children for the Ontario Government. Life was becoming more and more strenuous and the forces of evil increasingly alert, more inventive and better organized. The difficult and delicate problems of social service and the development of the work demanded the appointment of a paid superintendent, who should lead in the moral activities of the churches, also, an educational campaign.

Inspector Gunton related some of his experiences in dealing with the white slave traffic, and declared that each of the unfortunate women were delighted whenever an opportunity for deliverance was afforded them.

'Some courts,' he said, 'reminded more of a slaughter house than a court of justice. Imagine a man tried for his honor in a minute and a half! That happens every morning in the city of Toronto. The average time occupied in trying a child of tender years there is a minute and a half. I have timed them on three different occasions.' Then, too, there were the questions of temperance, labor and capital, gambling, tobacco, cigarettes and the weak-minded woman, which should receive more consideration from the Church.

Mr. D. E. Thomson, K.C., thought it would be wiser to defer the appointment for another year, and in the meanwhile perfect their organization for such a mission.

Dr. Graham said something more ought to be done by the Baptists than they were attempting.

The Rev. G. R. Welsh feared the churches would not welcome the addition of another official.

The report was adopted so that the convention is now committed to the appointment of a superintendent of social service.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION.

To the work of the Baptist Young People's Union was devoted the closing session of the convention in Olivet church last night. The Rev. Joseph Sullivan, M.A., presided, with the Rev. Gordon H. Baker conducting the devotional service. On the platform were the Rev. Dr. Bustard Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. Stobo, the Rev. H. H. Bingham, B.A.; the Rev. C. W. Rose, and the Rev. Andrey L. Brown, B.A.

The new president of the convention, the Rev. Dr. Therrien, was introduced by the retiring vice-president, Dr. Stobo. He regarded his appointment not as a personal honor, but as a tribute to Grande Ligne mission.

The Rev. Andrey L. Brown, B.A., secretary of the B. Y. P. U., said that the result of the B. Y. P. U. training was shown by the fact that 36 unions in Ontario and Quebec reported that the first step in Christian service of the following was obtained in the B. Y. P. U.: 53 pastors, 31 missionaries in foreign fields; 28 S. S. Supts., 38 deacons, 5 church clerks, 4 college teachers, 8 Y. M. C. A. secretaries, 3 social settlement workers, 200 S. S. teachers.

188 Unions had reported a membership of 7,531, 6,029 active and 1,512 associate, an increase from last year of 605; 310 conversions; $5,190.75 had been raised by all the Unions, $2,921.44 for local work, $2,072.08 for missions; 62 societies repoted a Bible Reader's course with 2,633 readers, an increase of 1,171; 12 societies reported a Sacred Literature course of 454 members, an increase of 115; 25 Unions reported mission study classes with an enrolment of 702, an increase of 329; 22 Unions report other courses with a membership of 4,118, an increase of 1,694. In addition there were about 31 junior unions with a membership of between 1,300 and 1,400.

CHURCH UNION.

Every delegate was in attendance when D. E. Thomson, K.C., LL.D., rose to introduce the question of 'Church Union.' 'The movement,' he said, 'demanded, not declaration, but dispassionate consideration. Nothing can be more fatal to a denomination than an uncertain policy. Union must be considered. Appeals to denominational loyalty and enthusiasm are all right, but you must face the dull, grey morning afterwards.' During the last thirty years, there had been a very great drawing together of the denominations culminating in the proposed organic union of three large communions. Part of the cause of this tendency was the union philanthropic work of the churches, Y. M. C. A.'s, Student Volunteer and Laymen's Missionary movements. The unseemly overlapping on mission fields, resulting often in inability to meet their financial claims, was said to hamper the progress of the work in foreign lands. 'But deeper than that is the conviction that there should be union among all Christian peoples, and the prayer of Christ is used as a proof of this fact. 'No denomination is entitled to stand apart from union from pride of achievement. The distinctive principles of the Baptist faith must justify our continued independent existence if there is any justification.' Dr. Thomson defined those principles as individualism, regeneration, supreme authority with the derivatives of baptism by immersion, congregational church polity, liberty of conscience, and the separation of church and state. These views were not in harmony with either Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, or Congregational teaching. None of these principles could be sacrificed. 'We must be loyal to our mission, come what may, if that mission is of God.'

Dr. A. A. Cameron, Ottawa, said there was not a single distinctive doctrine that he could sacrifice. 'Why should we even debate union? We are the second largest evangelical church in the world, and the drift is toward the Baptist position and platform. The McMaster Evangelistic Band came in for some sharp criticism from the Rev. Mr. Black, Chesley, for its interdenominational work.

A touch of humor was added to the discussion by the Rev. Mr. St. James declaring that his parents were Catholics, his wife a Methodist, his education received in a Presbyterian college, but he was a straight Baptist.

The Rev. S. Sheldon was anxious to know how to keep the peace with his ministerial brethren of other churches when he baptized some of their flock. The Rev. Joseph Sullivan said it was more necessary to do right than to retain the good will of men. The Rev. A. Carr thought there was a ministerial etiquette to be observed, a remark which drew from Dr. Graham the retort that there was a grave danger of carrying that too far. 'You can enter Baptist churches and never hear any distinctive truth. 'We can't go into this organic union; the time has come for a distinct forward movement along Baptist lines.'

NE TEMERE DECREE.

The committee on resolutions, through its chairman, Dr. Graham, presented resolutions expressing appreciation of the work of the Feller Institute, of Chancellor McKay, late of McMaster University, the Dominion Temperance Alliance, condemning the white slave traffic and the attempt to dispossess the Six Nation Indians from their lands in Brant County. The famous Ne Temere decree was discussed by Mr. Allan Denovan, K.C., supporting a resolution to appoint a committee to confer with the other denominations on all the problems arising from the decree. Mr. Denovan, did not believe that the canon law of Rome was in effect in Quebec and cited in proof words used by the Archbishop of Montreal in 1901, which admitted the supremacy of the civil law. He would like to see the issue tested in the highest court of the realm. The committee named consisted of Mr. C. J. Holman, K.C., Mr. Thomas Urquhart, K.C., Allan Denovan, K.C., Mr. H. S. Ross, K.C., the Rev. Mr. Bosworth and Dr. Graham.

To consider the best methods of church and denominational finance and the best means to make it effective, Dr. Bates, Rev. S. Sheldon, Rev. H. McDiarmid and the Rev. M. C. McLean,

PREACHING DENOMINATIONALISM.

The Rev. John Galt, of Picton, in speaking upon the 'Place that Baptist Teaching should have in our Church Life', said that many churches did not regard the propagation of their distinctive truths as of great importance. Such was not true. For the plastic condition of the present made much to be gained or lost by the attitude of the church. 'We live in a new type of day when denominations must show a reason for their existence.' There were many, he said, who thought there was little need for denominational teaching, and there was a tendency towards a lessening of emphasis upon its importance. But the dense ignorance of the principles of the Baptist church revealed so frequently among the educated and ignorant alike outside the Baptist communion, and even within it, very often was ample justification for greater stress being placed on distinctive principles. The high education of the masses and the freedom of the state from the baneful influences of an established church and creed, prejudices combined with a full use of sermon, literature, and the use of the press presented a splendid opportunity 'to take up the fiery cross of truth, and carry it from ocean to ocean.'

The Rev. Dr. Gordon, who followed in the discussion, would eliminate from what was usually considered Baptistic, that liberty which was but another form of anarchy and the traditions of the fathers, to which a place almost divine was often given. 'We need a house cleaning in the Baptist church to eliminate some things often called Baptistic, and to return to the basal principles. Those, he said, were the Lordship of Christ and the evangelization and education of the disciple. And this message should be offered not in any controversial spirit but in love.

The Rev. Jos. Sullivan, said there was a great quantity of truth held in common by all denominations, illustrated by the Apostles' Creed. He believed in teaching their distinctive principles in proper places, but begged them to use common sense and not drag baptism into every sermon. Don't ride the thing to death.'

Then the Rev. Mr. St. James would preach a complete gospel, while the Rev. Walter Daniel, B.A., said that grace came first and truth next.

TO BREAK STEEL TRUST

United States Government Sues Great Corporation on Many Counts.

Trenton, N.J., Oct. 27.—The government's long planned suit to break up the so-called 'steel trust' was begun here yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. It is the most sweeping anti-trust action ever brought by the Department of Justice. The government asks not only for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, but for the dissolution of all constituent or subsidiary companies, which are alleged to have combined in violation of the Sherman law to 'maintain, or attempt to maintain, a monopoly of the steel business.' There are thirty-six subsidiary corporations named as defendants.

J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab, George W. Perkins, E. H. Gary, John D. Rockefeller, jr., Henry C. Frick, Charles Steele, James Gayley, William H. Moore, J. H. Moore, Edmund C. Converse, Percival Roberts, jr., Daniel G. Reid, Norman B. Ream, P. A. B. Widener and William J. Palmer are named individually as defendants.

The United States Steel Corporation, Carnegie Steel Company, Carnegie Company of New Jersey, Federal Steel Company, National Steel Company, American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey, National Tube Company, Shelby Tube Company, American Tin Plate Company, American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, American Sheet Steel Company, American Steel Hoop Company, American Bridge Company, Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, al lof which were organized under the New Jersey laws, and the H. C. Frick Coke Company, Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and the Great Western Mining Company are named as corporation defendants.

THE 1908 PANIC.

The Steel Corporation's acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company during the panic of 1908 is declared illegal and scathingly criticised. The petition declares that E. H. Gary and Henry C. Frick misled former president Roosevelt when they told him 'that but little benefit will come to the Steel Corporation from the purchase.'

'The President,' is says, 'was not made fully acquainted with the state of affairs in New York relevant to the transactions as they existed. If he had been fully advised, he would have known that a desire to stop panic was not the sole moving cause, but that there was also a desire and purpose to acquire the control of a company that had recently assumed a position of potential competition of great significance.

THE CASE FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The government reviews in great detail the conditions in the steel trade before the consolidation of 1898-1900, and the formation of the Federal Steel Company, the Carnegie Company of New Jersey, and other corporations prior to the formation of the United States Steel Corporation itself in 1901, and describes the corporation's acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, pointing out that on account of accidents to steel rails made generally out of Bessemer ores, a demand arose for an open hearth rail, and that for such process the ores of the Tennessee Company were available.

A sensation was created about that time, the bill relates, by E. H. Harriman's order for 157,500 tons of open hearth steel rails from the Tennessee Company at one dolar more per ton than the price of Bessemer rails. This placed the Tennessee Company in the position of a serious competitor of great potentiality, which could not be ignored.

It was under these circumstances that James Gayley, first vice-president of the Steel Corporation, recommended to Henry C. Frick, the acquisition of the Tennessee Company.

FALSE STATEMENTS.

It is pointed out that in a letter written by President Roosevelt to Attorney-General Bonaparte, in the presence of Messrs. Gary and Frick, recording their representations, the false statement is made that among the assets of Moore and Schley were a majority of the Tennessee securities. The President further stated in his letter:

'Judge Gary and Mr. Frick informed me that but little benefit will come to the Steel Corporation from the purchase.'

'This statement is described as misleading, and the corporation is quoted as saying in its report to its stockholders of this purchase, that the terms of purchase were satisfactory, both as to price and manner of payment, that the purchase of the property promised benefit to the corporation, and that the Tennessee property was very valuable.

It was upon these false and misleading representations, it is alleged, that the President was induced not to prevent the transaction.

After describing the closing of the transaction, the bill continues:

'The corporation, thus greatly strengthened by the control of the iron ore supply of the country, its predominating position in the iron and steel trade of the South, eliminated a competitor and unlawfully acquired a power which is a menace to the welfare of the country, and should be destroyed.'

The Bill then goes on to allege that combinations, other than written pools and agreements, the Government charges, were entered into at various meetings.

Then follows an enumeration of the agreements reached at some of the famous 'Gary dinners.'

Of these three gatherings the bill filed says among other things:

'The main purpose of the meeting of January 11, 1911, was the question of maintaining or changing the prices of the commodities in which they dealt. A majority came to the consensus, which was accepted and followed by all.

'At these meetings they not only exchanged information, but advocated control of prices, and reached a common understanding, which was followed, under solemn admonition, that they were bound by an obligation more estimable than life.

TRUST'S GREAT ENTERPRISE.

'Since its organization, the corporation, by means of its great earnings, made possible largely through the power and control over the trade in iron and steel derived from and exercised by the combination described, has further increased its power, influence and dominancy by enlarging its old plants and constructing new ones, paid for largely from its earnings. The investment of earnings has been from $400,000,000 to $450,000,000.

'Its net earnings, as shown by its annual reports for the nine months of the year 1901 and for the years 1902 to 1910 inclusive, aggregated $980,045,838. This was an average of about 7 per-cent per annum upon the total capitalization of the company. The real earnings amounted to an average approximating 12 percent per annum upon the actual average investment in the properties, but in estimating such actual investment, there are included values which arose from additions made out of earnings, which earnings were largely and wrongfully enhanced by the unlawful combination and the power and control exerted by it.'

STEEL MAGNATE ASTONISHED.

New York, October 27.—The United States Steel Corporation is prepared to fight for its existence. The men at the helm of the great corporation were silent when the news came to them that the blow which has been awaited so long had fallen. Although it was expected that sooner or later the 'billion dollar combine' would be put to the test under the Sherman law, even the highest officials of the corporation had no inkling that the suit would be filed at this time, until the news of that action was flashed over the wires from Trenton.

The announcement took the steel men completely by surprise, and they declined to make any comment for the time being. The attitude of the corporation is set forth clearly, however, in a statement which it issued one month ago to-day. In that statement it proclaimed its belief that it was within the law. It declared over the signature of J. P. Morgan that it would not dissolve voluntarily.

Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors, and the active head of the corporation, said this evening that he could not discuss the matter in the absence of more definite details. Francis Lynde Stetson, general counsel to the Steel Corporation, said that it was perhaps better that dissolution proceedings had been instituted.

'It is better to know where we stand,' he added, 'than to have all this uncertainty—all these rumors and reports moving through the air.'

Washington, D.C., Oct. 28. — The United States Steel Corporation's first step in the titanic legal battle with the Government for its existence will be taken on Monday, Dec. 4.

On that day an array of counsel, which promises to include some of the most brilliant legal minds in America, will formally appear before the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, N.J., in which the Government's dissolution suit has been brought.

On Jan. 2, 1912, the Steel Corporation is expected to file its answer to the Government's sensational charges, which have hardly been paralleled in al the anti-trust suits brought by the Department of Justice.

Several legal manoeuvres, of which the Steel Corporation's lawyers could avail themselves, may postpone the date of their answer, for they have the right to ask the court to give thirty days more grace, thus extending their time to Feb. 2.

In the meantime they may demur to some of the government's allegations, or they may file a bill of exceptions. Either action may delay automatically the actual beginning of the trial. The government expects that none of the formalities of law will be overlooked by the opponents. It is said, however, that no legal technicalities may be thrown in the way, and in that case the earliest date upon which the trial can begin is Jan. 2. The procedure will be for Judges Gray, Lanning and Buffington to appoint a master to hear testimony. The master so appointed will take evidence in various parts of the country. It required a year and a half to take the testimony in the Standard Oil case. That was considered fairly quick time. The government hopes to do as well with the Steel Corporation.

After a day of intense excitement in the stock market, with especially severe declines in the securities of the United States Steel Corporation, Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board, issued a statement in which he said in part:—

'I think it would be improper for me at this time to make any comments concerning the suit which has been brought by the Government against the United States Steel Corporation, except to say I regret exceedingly that the Department of Justice felt called upon to institute proceedings. If any harm results, it will fall upon the stockholders and employees, aggregating a very large number, and any loss to them must be deplored. It is a time for everyone to keep cool, with a disposition patiently to await results, knowing that in the end justice will be done to all interests'.

KAFFIRS SMOKING OPIUM THROUGH AN UNDERGROUND TUBE. FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Kaffirs who have a craving for the curse of the East adopt a curious method of smoking their opium. Having made a hole in the ground, they insert in it a bottle with its neck and its bottom knocked off. The neck part of the bottle is left above ground, the lower part is buried. In the space between the end of the bottle and the bottom of the hole are placed, first live coals and then opium. A tube connects the bowl of the pipe and the "mouthpiece," passing underground to emerge two yards from the bowl. The men take a draw at this curious pipe in turn.

EARL GREY BANQUETED

In a Speech in England He Praised Sir Wilfrid and His Work.

London, Oct. 24.—The Royal Colonial Institute banqueted Lord Grey to-night, Sir L. Harcourt, Colonial Secretary, presiding; Lord Minto, Sir J. Bevan Earl of Carrington, the Hon. Alfred Edward, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Carrington, the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, the Earl of Dundonald, and Earl Brassey being among those at the top table. The general body of guests included practically all the leading men in London and Canadian circles. The crush was so great that many of the guests were forced to dine in an ante-room. The total company nearly numbered three hundred. The Colonial Secretary, in proposing Earl Grey's health, said his departure from Canada coincided with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's resignation. Sir L. Harcourt was quite sure there could be no assembly of Englishmen who would not wish at this moment to pay a tribute to that distinguished prime minister, and express its grateful sense of the great services rendered for so many years to the progress and prosperity of the Dominion, to which he had devoted his intellect and energy. No divergences upon his latest policy could detract from the warmth and gratitude felt for the achievements of his past career. (Cheers.) Turning to Lord Grey's return, Sir L. Harcourt said it was no reflection upon his able and distinguished successsor to say that Canada would gladly have seen Earl Grey's governorship indefinitely prolonged. Sir L. Harcourt quoted the many administrative acts for strengthening and solidifying, and even extending the Dominion during Earl Grey's office. During the last five years the Canadian Government had been in close touch with the Washington ambassador, and through him had negotiated a series of treaties and arrangements of the highest possible value to the amicable relations between Canada and the United States. 'I am not referring at this moment,' added the Colonial Secretary, amidst laughter, 'to the recent reciprocity proposals. I don't think in my official position any advantage would be gained by discussing those circumstances. I had in mind other agreements which in the public estimation have been overshadowed by those proposals. Practicaly every outstanding question between Canada and the United States has either been settled or placed in the way of settlement.' He then proceeded to say that Earl Grey had witnessed and assisted in the advanced naval and military protective forces of Canada. His governorship had witnessed perhaps the greatest and most rapid extensions of commercial and agricultural prosperity ever recorded in Canada's history. The Colonial Secretary finally referred to the charm and ability displayed by Lady Grey, and said he welcomed Earl Grey back as a great governor, a good fellow, and a true friend.

EARL GREY'S SPEECH.

Earl Grey had a rousing reception on rising to respond. Alluding to his welcome, he said: 'It is a great reward for seven years of constant effort to serve Canada and the Crown. I hardly think such a reward is deserved when the conditions of my governorship are considered. I have said more than once that I believe I have been privileged to occupy the most pleasant billet in the whole Empire. It is no ordinary privilege to be in an atmosphere of undiluted optimism and continued new development.'

Alluding to the humorous opening remark of the Colonial Secretary, Earl Grey said: 'It is quite true that he and I have differed only in opinion. I never recollect during the twenty-five years I have been conencted with him a speech with which I so heartily agree as that which he has just concluded.' (Laughter.)

Earl Grey proceeded to acknowledge the references to Lady Grey and his daughters, and referred to the willing and ungrudging co-operation of his cheerful and sympathetic staff. 'I feel, with the shadow of governorship still upon me, that it would be out of place to give expression to any individual views upon subjects in controversy. I can say, however, with the greatest confidence, that, with the exceptional of an occasional crank here or there, it is impossible to find an annexationist throughout the whole of Canada. (Cheers). I say with equal confidence that notwithstanding some desire to the contrary, there is no expectation in Canada that the recent Canadian elections should be used for introducing any change into the tariffs of the United Kingdom. It cannot be too clearly understood that Canadians are as adverse to the idea of interference in your local affairs as they are to any interference on your part in theirs. The method in which the self-governing dominions may collect revenue, requiring them to fulfil not only national but imperial obligations, is regarded by Canadians as a local matter, within the sole jurisdiction of the dominions concerned. They do not wish to interfere with the desire of the people of the United Kingdom to raise their revenue in such a way as may seem best to them.'

Earl Grey, proceeding, said the relation of Canada to the Empire was contained in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's words that the twentieth century belonged to Canada, and in the greeting hung across an Ottawa street on the arrival of the Duke of Connaught, 'The Empire is our country; Canada is our home.' Continuing, Earl Grey said: 'In justice to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, my affection and admiration for that distinguished statesman requires me to say that he and his government were actuated by no annexationist sentiment in the policy they adopted at the polls. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was fully persuaded that his policy, if adopted ,would strengthen both Canada and the Crown. To secure free entry for the products of the farm and fisheries into a protected market of nearly a hundred millions by the purchase of reciprocal admission to products from the United States and by a trifling reduction in duties which had been energetically demanded by the agricultural interests, appeared to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to be an economic advantage which he was bound to accept for his country when an unexpected opportunity placed it within his reach. It was certainly in no sense a policy of dislike to closer connection with the Mother Country. The people of Canada, however, sniffed a great danger in these proposals. (Cheers). Rightly or wrongly, it is not for me to say. Thousands of Liberals feared their adoption might lead them into the United States. Recollections of the past harsh treatment suffered from the hands of the United States and the present great and abounding prosperity of the Dominion, all combined to strengthen the national resolve to vote down a policy which, however advantageous to their material interests, was one in which they scented a possible danger to fiscal independence and national autonomy. Canadians have shown that love of their country is superior to every consideration, thereby justifying their belief in the Empire and their coming greatness. To those who don't know the Canadian people as I know them the revelation afforded by the recent elections of the strength and vigor of the national sentiment in Canada must have been most welcome. It did not however, require this new revelation of the traditional spirit of Canada to convince those already acquainted with the history and character of her people that attachment to national institutions and connection with the Empire were far too deeply rooted ever to be overthrown.'

CANADA AND IMPERIALISM.

Earl Grey then made eloquent reference to the United Empire Loyalists and their sacrifices, and said: 'Let it be clearly understood the Canadian people are not in sympathy with any form of imperialism which involves the idea of the subjection of self-governing people to authority outside or any form involving the idea of jingo aggressiveness or arrogance towards the rights of others, but now that it is recognized in Canada that true imperialism is the best authority for local nationalism, Canadians are all imperialists and all nationalists. It may be possibly objected by some people that Quebec, and perhaps other provinces, are opposed to participation in the naval defence of the empire for the moment. That is true, but I honestly believe it is for the moment only. It is my conviction that the reluctance of the French-descended citizens of Quebec is due not to any lack of appreciation of what the British Empire means to them, but solely to the lack of appreciation of what are the requirements of the Empire, to an exaggerated idea of its omnipotence. To tell them that the Empire requires the assistance of the habitants of Quebec seems to them absurd, but once let them grasp the true facts of the situation and I am confident that they will prove themselves as ready to do their duty to the flag as they were in the days of Montcalm or on the field of Chateauguay. From the point of self-interest there are none than the inhabitants of Quebec who stand to gain more from our naval supremacy. There is no part of the world where the Roman Catholic Church enjoys an equally great privilege as is guaranteed to Quebec by the British North America Act. All these great, free and exceptional privileges are secured to the Roman Catholics of Quebec by the British navy.'

Lord Grey concluded by an earnest appeal to his distinguished audience to make it a point of honor to visit Canada. 'Believe me,' he said, 'it is absolutely impossible, however vivid your imagination, to understand Canada by remaining on this side of the Atlantic. I am satisfied that just as in the case of Canadians visiting the United Kingdom, so in the case of Englishmen visiting the Dominion, all will go back prouder than ever of their British citizenship and more confident in its bright and glorious future.'

COMMONWEALTH CONCERNED.

Assertion That All Overseas Vessels Are Convertible Into Commerce Destroyers.

Melbourne, October 25.—Grave concern is felt throughout the United States comprising the Commonwealth over the assertion to the effect that all overseas vessels subsidized by foreign countries are easily convertible into commerce destroyers upon the outbreak of war. Private advices received in this country state that the liners flying the German flag are especially equipped for this contingency. As the result a feeling of apprehension is prevailing throughout the country, a resolution was moved to-day in the Federal Parliament by a member of the opposition to the effect that action be taken forthwith to discourage such shipping from trading in Australian waters.

Mr. Andrew Fisher, the Premier, in the discussion that followed, said: 'We say most emphatically that ships of other nations which come to trade in our waters must not presume too much on our good nature and equip themselves so that they may act as ships of war upon declaration of hostilities.'

'OLYMPIC' TO BLAME.

New York, Oct. 28. — The British naval court of inquiry on the collision between the White Star liner 'Olympic' and the British cruiser 'Hawke,' on Sept. 20, has completely exonerated the 'Hawke' and placed the blame on the liner, according to despatches received by shipping men here. The British naval court of inquiry is entirely private, and its results are not usually made public. The advices which reach this city were obtained, it is said, through Board of Trade officials.

The report as received here, says that under the navigation laws, the cruiser was passing up the Solent, and had the right of way. The liner thus became the overlanding ship, and is found to have forced the cruiser over toward the shoals at the edge of the narrow fair way. Then the suction drew the stem of the warship under the 'Olympic.'

The loss caused by the collision will be a heavy one to the White Star line, as, in addition to the repairing of the 'Olympic,' which is expected to cost close to $500,000, the liner has missed three round trips in the busy season, which would mean a loss of at least $750,000.

CROSS FOR MERIT.

Berlin, October 24.—The Prussian silver Cross for Merit, for women and maidens, has been bestowed upon Mrs. Anna Woreishoffer, of New York, in recognition of her distinguished services in the field of social betterment.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Being Held in Brockville to Mark the Centenary of First Sunday-School on This Continent.

Brockville, October 25.—Exactly one hundred years ago this month the first Sunday school on the continent was organized at Elizabethtown by the Rev. William Smart, a Scotch church minister, sent out by the London Missionary Society. Adiel Sherwood, the first teacher, superintended the school for upwards of fifty years. The name of the town was changed by General Brock in 1812 to Brockville. Here, therefore, fittingly the Ontario Sunday School Association is holding its annual convention this year, the forty-sixth of its existence. Five hundred and thirty credentials have been issued, and at the first session yesterday afternoon 327 had registered, more than ever before at the outset of a convention. Mr . T. F. Harrison, Kingston, is president. The convention church is the First Presbyterian. Major Albert Patterson, mayor, and the Rev. Dr. William Sparling, pastor of the Wall street Methodist church and president of the Ministerial Association, welcomed the delegates, Mr. William Hamilton, chairman of the general executive, replying.

Mr. John M. Gill, Brockville, outlined the early days of Sunday school work by Mr. Smart.

The general executive committee attended in unusually large numbers for the opening day, and decided after full consideration of the proposal to alter the convention date to November, not to make the change. The secretary's report showed a marked advance along almost all lines.

Regarding a summer training school, a committee was appointed with power to co-operate with the denominational boards. Ottawa and Owen Sound are eager for the 1913 convention, next year's going to Hamilton as fixed last year. Mr. Theron Gibson, Toronto, schowed a gold cup sent him by Count T. Daiku, president of the Imperial Bureau of Decoration, Japan, in gratitude for $2,510 contributed by Sunday schools all over the Dominion to save the famine-stricken Japanese children.

The evening meeting closed uniquely, the audience standing while the organist played the 'Hallelujah Chorus.'

The usefulness of the 'Pocket Testament League' was sketched by Mr. W. S. Dinnick, Toronto, honorary secretary of the league.

That the Sunday school is not for children only, or for small segments of the church membership, but is the Bible school of the church as a whole, was emphasized by the Rev. W. F. Price, pastor of North Bay Baptist church.

A pleasant incident was the reception of a message of greeting from the Dominion W. C. T. U., and a suitable reply was sent.

Brockville, Oct. 25. — This morning's proceedings of the Ontario Sunday School Convention opened with a home department led by Mrs. J. Archdekin, Toronto. This was followed by Mrs. Bryner, of Chicago, an officer of the International Association, who entered in a helpful manner upon seven points in a graded school. 'The warp and woof of Bible teaching' was ably handled by Alfred Day, of Syracuse, former general secretary of the Ontario Association. The annual financial report presented by the Field Secretary, the Rev. R. J. Glassford, of Guelph, gave total receipts of $10,895.47, and a balance on hand of $400. There was an increase in the number of superintendents' departments of work in the counties from 103 to 238, and in the townships from 171 to 358. In the province there are now 595 teachers who held teachers' training certificates. The association embraces 5,092 schools, 50,407 officers and teachers, 495,764 scholars, in all departments sixty-two of the one hundred counties are fully organized, and 660 conventions were held. There are 872 cradle rolls representing a membership of 24,230. The organized Sunday School classes show an increase of 906 to 1,110. Membership of the training classes is 1754, with 379 in the first course grades. Home departments number 543, representing a membership of 18,824. During the year 37,271 scholars joined the church. This year the association will co-operate again with the interprovincial Y. M. C. A. Boys' Conference to be held this year at Orillia.

Mr. Halpenny, the general secretary, in addition to superintending work in office and field, addressed 31 county and 36 township conventions and 11 meetings. He travelled 10,000 miles in the province and 6,000 miles oueside of his jurisdiction. He also conducted a summer training school for Snuday School workers at Winona, Ont., at which fifteen state and provinces were represented.

Brockville, Oct. 26.— At this morning's session of the Ontario Sunday School Association, officers for the year were elected as follows: President, the Rev. B. W. Merrill, Toronto; treasurer, H. E. Irwin, Toronto; minute secretary, the Rev. George Stafford, Cardinal; superintendent of temperance department, Miss Ada Jackes, Toronto; superintendent of home department, Mrs. J. Arcadekin Toronto; superintendent of I. B. R. A. department, F. D. Price, Toronto; central executive, Mrs. A. L. McDonald, Miss M. S. Russell, the Rev. J. A. Miller, the Rev. C. H. Schutt, the Rev. C. W. Pitcher, the Rev. W. E. Hassard, the Rev. H. L. Merner, Principal Omeara, Prof. Ballantyne, H. H. H. Hills, J. R. Hipwell, W. J. Cunningham, J. A. Scott, John Gilchrist, C J. Quarryton, E. J. Hardy, F. D. Mills, W. S. Kirkland, S. H. Moore, W. S. Dinnick, A. G. Browning, Theron Gibson.

A denominational conference held in the various churches occupied the greater portion of the morning. Those taking part were: The Rev. P. K. Dayfoot, the Rev. C. V. Pitcher, the Rev. Alex. MacGillivray, and the Rev. F. L. Farewell, of Toronto. Dr. Kinney, of New York, again addressed the convention proper on the subject of our senior pupils.

ROYAL EDWARD'S FAST TRIP.

From land to land, the 'Royal Edward' made the trip in three days and twenty-one hours, and from Nash Point to Father Point in five days and twenty-one hours. A heavy fog and strong northerly gales encountered on Saturday off Belle Isle, caused considerable time to be lost, or a record run would have been made. A ship which left Bristol at the same hour as the Royal Edward' was 450 miles in the rear when she reached her dock.

DEPLORED NATIONALISM

Tends to Formation of Jealous Hostile Camps, Says Recorder Weir.

Recorder Weir, speaking before the Christ Church Cathedral Men's Club, deplored nationalism—the nationalism of Englishmen, of Germans, of Americans: it tended to the formation of a lot of jealous, watchful, hostile camps throughout the world. More of internationalism was required. He repeatedly asked, what was to become of this twentieth century civilization, and in answer intimated that it would become what it was made; that this world had no predestined end. He believed peace to be a tendency in the upward direction and remarked that five hundred years of it would produce wonderful developments on this planet.

The lecturer commenced by defining the word civilization, and then to get

MR. RECORDER WEIR.

the imagination of his hearers at work he went back thousands of years in history and reviewed the civilizations of former days, thus giving an impression of the shortness of the present civilization when compared with the vastness of time. The process leading to the present conditions he said had been a most painful climb.

After the fall of the Roman Empire there fell a black night on Europe. Then came the renaissance, America was discovered and new worlds opened up: the French Revolution followed, and then the Napoleonic wars, the unification of Italy, and so on up to the present day, when there is a deadlock of armaments and inventions that make men amazed at this omnipotence. The whole of it was but a handbreadth; and what was to become of it, he asked. They would observe that a difference existed between the civilization of the past and that of the present. They had been localized, occupying a circumscribed area, while that of to-day was a world civilization. It had been for a long time a theory advanced by literary men that just as other civilizations had passed away, so would this. But everything depended on the moral foundations on which this civilization was built. It was also one of interchange and a powerful influence towards peace. War was a thing to be dreaded, and prophets had never ceased to dream of an era of peace. Being a world civilization there was little doubt from a materialistic point of view that there would be progression. There would soon be no vacant corners left, and the young men present would see wonderful developments take place in this country.

But what about the undesirable features of modern life, asked the lecturer. They might extend industry, navigate the air as they had done the seas, improve their comforts, and yet were they sure of their destined end? Suppose that war should interrupt the whole fabric, or that the masses should rise and smash everything, or that the west became conscious of its power and used it. Those were questions that required study. The lecturer did not believe in a predestined millennium which this world must reach. But if the wildness was to be replaced by a cultivated field, if the slums and wretchedness were to disappear and their civilization to become a success, it could only be done by mankind.

A tendency upward was showing itself. The stress of living was being felt keenly by some, and he was proud that in the Old Country there was an attempt being made at humanitarian legislation. Great responsibility rested on every one, he said, and everything depended on what was done today, for as far as could be seen there was no predestined end.

The efforts of humanity, he went on, should run on the lines of moral order and on lines that operated among friends, in clubs, and in the family. In a word, what was required was peace. Five hundred years of peace would bring wonderful developments on this planet. There was an excess of nationalism, he said, in the world. He did not refer to that species in Quebec or to that in Ontario, and the latter was as marked as the former; but to the nationalism of Englishmen, of Americans, Germans, Russians, to the separation of the world into jealous, watchful camps. It was internationalism that was wanted. Nationalism had brought self-development to nations who had now high opinions of themselves, resulting in a feeling of hostility.

It would be a great thing, he said, when the languages of the world were reduced to two or three media. The Englishman who learned French, and the Frenchman who learned English, were both bringing concord as well as learning to themselves.

The Christian religion taught a great lesson in regarding every man a member, all equally children of one father in Heaven. The doctrine of the brotherhood of man was derived from the Fatherhood of God. By means of Hague tribunals and arbitration treaties the ends of peace could be furthered, and then this civilization might be handed on with the confidence that it would endure. He asked those present to adopt these lofty ideas and to regard this civilization as a trust to be extended to others; then would be realized the visions of the prophets of which Burns wrote when he said it was coming 'for a' that'; of which Tennyson wrote when he spoke of the 'federation of man' and which the prophet Isaiah had in mind when he wrote, 'Thy walls shall be called salvation, and thy gates peace.'

FRANCE'S RELIGION

Only Four to Seven Millions of Roman Catholics, Says Pastor Hocart.

That out of a population of 40 million people in France, the number of Roman Catholics only reached from four to seven millions was the surprising statement of Pastor Hocart, of the Methodist Church in Paris, in an address delivered in Dominion Square Methodist Church. Even if the higher figure of seven millions were taken, he said, all but a fifth had broken away from the mother church. The Protestant church in France was out for the unchurched masses, who had lapsed into free thought or atheism. The number of Protestants in France, said Pastor Hocart, numbered 500 000.

The reason for this weakness was that Protestanism was bled to death in France two centuries ago.

The result was that a whole nation had to be evangelized. Two millions of Protestants had been killed or driven from the country in the past, and the result was that the people had been inspired with a dread of Protestantism, which existed to-day. However, so great had been the revival work of Methodists that now, when a joint meeting of the churches was held, Methodist ministers were always asked to preside.

GERMAN ELECTIONS

Jan. 12th 1912 Fixed as Date for Electing New Reichstag.

Berlin, October 26.—It was officially announced to-day that the elections for members of the Reichstag would be held on January 12. The present session will probably close at the end of November or early in December. Meantime the Reichstag hopes to dispose of the labor exchange measure, the new workmen's insurance bill, and reform the criminal code. Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg will probably reply to the interpellation concerning the Moroccan negotiations with France.

$180,000 WANTED

This is Sum Toronto Methodist Layman Will Seek to Raise this Year

Toronto, Oct. 26. —One hundred and eighty thousand dollars is the sum to be aimed at this year by the Laymens' Missionary Committee of the Toronto Methodist Churches. This sum is to include $50,000, the city's proportion under the scheme of the Canadian Methodist Church to raise $1,500,000 in five years, over and above the ordinary givings in the churches for mission extension work.

Last year the Toronto committee's objective was $130,000 for Home and Foreign Missions, and it was stated at the annual meeting in Elm Street Church last night they got it all, and a hundred dollars or so over. Mr. G. Herbert Wood presided.

A FLYING WING FOR CANADIAN MILITIA.

Ottawa, Ont., October 27.—Col. Fiset, deputy minister of militia, accompanied by Lt.-Col. Maunsell, of the headquarters staff, left yesterday for Atlantic City to attend the aviation trials being conducted by the United States War Department. They were selected for ths mission by Col. The Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia.

It is said that the new Minister of Militia may adopt a forward policy in regard to the use of flying machines in connection with the training of the Canadian forces, and if the trials are successful from a military standpoint, may be tempted to go in for an aeroplane or two for the Canadian militia department with the idea of developing a number of Canadian military airmen.

METHODIST DEACONESSES STRIKE.

Toronto, Oct. 26.—A strike is threatened by the Methodist Deaconesses resident in the new home at the corner of St. Clair avenue and Avenue road. Some new regulations imposed by the superintendent, Miss McIlhenng, are responsible for the dissatisfaction. The discontent has taken such decided form that the members of the board of governors visited the home to see what is the matter, and it is understood that nothing but the removal of the superintendent will now prevent the young ladies from leaving the building.

One of the regulations to which the ladies take exception is that they must use only the back door of the home. Another regulation is that they must not appear on the street in company with any man who is not a brother.

Hitherto it has been merely a formality on the part of the inmates of the home to ask Miss McIlhenny's permission to go away over a holiday, but one young lady was greatly surprised the other day when she was refused this permission for Thanksgiving Day. Several others immediately asked the same favor and were likewise refused. Now a number have decided to go away without asking the superintendent at all.

A CANADIAN SONG.

Mrs. Charles Archibald, of Halifax, wife of the vice-president of the Bank of Nova Scotia, has published a Canadian song, the words and music of which she has written. It is called 'God Bless Our Canada,' and possesses many of the qualities that should make it popular. It is tuneful, and the theme is lofty:

'Wondrous our destiny, time shall unfold it;
With deed and purpose high, help us to mould it.'

The proceeds of the sale of the song will be devoted to the Halifax Children's Hospital, in which Mrs. Archibald is much interested.

The Hon. Geo. E. Foster.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—The Hon. George E. Foster was re-elected by acclamation for North Toronto to-day.

No Protest in New Brunswick.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 27.—It has been agreed not to protest New Brunswick federal elections.

The Hon. R. L. Borden.

Halifax, Oct. 27. — The Hon. Robert L. Borden, Premier of the Dominion, was re-elecvted to the House of Commons by acclamation to-day.

The Hon. W. T. White.

The Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, will not go to Halifax next week to attend the banquet to be given in honor of Premier Border owing to the fact that it will be necessary for him to visit Leeds county, where he will, in all probability, be elected by acclamation on Nomination Day, November 6.

The Hon. Mr. Doherty Elected.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, was declared elected by acclamation to-day by Mr. J. J. Quigley, returning officer for St. Ann's Division.

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, Sarawak, 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, 20c 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, 7c; 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

NOVEMBER, 1911

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, OCTOBER 31, 1911.

This week's news shows the heathen to be afire in China. Not only is the Yang tse valley very generally up in rebellion from I chang down to Nanking, to say nothing of the uprising away up in Sze Chuen, which we chronicled months ago, and which, though now beyond hearing, is still active; but the revolt is spreading, not only southward, where it was counted on, and where we learn that Chang sha, the capital of Hunan, is in revolt, but into the north Kai feng, the capital of Honan, has risen. That is behind the imperial army, with which the Minister of War as commander-in-chief was afraid to cross the mountains into Hupeh, the province in which the rebellion first gained head in Wu chang. Hankow and Han yang, the great cities of the Yang tse, which together form China's great business centre. That army will apparently find enough to do to get back to Pekin. But that is only the beginning of what is happening. Away off north-west, in Shensi province, the capital, Singan, or Sian, is also in revolt, and the revolutionists there are said to be getting into touch with the Mahommedan malcontents in far Kan suh, or Kan soo, at the north-west corner of China proper. There are as yet no signs of the imperial forces gaining ground anywhere. The commander in the Yang tse region is, like all the rest, piping for reinforcements from Pekin, which has none to send, being rather fain to withdraw forces from remote Manchuria to protect itself. Yuan shi kai is said to have taken train back to Pekin, which seems a very dangerous proceeding for him with his sore foot. He would, one would think, after shirking his job, be safer among the rebels. But he is no fool, and probably knows what he is doing. He probably feels that the situation is in his hands. We must look now for quick changes in the Flowery Kingdom.

All accounts from wars in China are rendered confusing in the extreme to the casual newspaper readers, especially if he consults an atlas, by the similarity of the names both of places and men. A few syllables like Chang and Sing seem to cover every place and everybody. But this difficulty is nothing to that caused by the multiplicity of spellings of the same name, caused by the effort to represent in Roman letters sounds that westerns cannot pronounce, some being rendered in French phonetics and some in English. One important place, called in the despatches Sian, the revolt of which signifies the spread of the rebellion through northern China, would hardly be recognized as Tsi gnan fu or as Sing an. Anwhei, the name of the province of which Ngan king or Nankin is the capital, appears in one map as Ngan Hoe, and the spelling is different on every other map. The 'ng' which appears in most of these names, or rather, which sometimes appears and sometimes disappears, represents a fugitive nasal sound for which we have no equivalent in letters, even if we could pronounce it when heard. And this is only a sample of the many difficulties. There are sibilants represented by sz and palatals written erh, which we can only look at and not attempt to pronounce. Then there are terminations such as 'Kiang' river, 'Chou' town, 'Fu' capital, which are sometimes added and sometimes left off. What is more remarkable still is the fact that in unchangeable China the largest places on the maps of to-day are lacking on maps of half a century ago. Far from being unchangeable, cities seem to rise and fall with extraordinary rapidity, and their names change still oftener. Hankow, for instance, was quite wiped out in the Tai ping rebellion, which Gordon suppressed with his walking-cane, and is now, commercially, probably, the most important city in China.

The Italians at last have real war on their hands, and that with a vengeance. The Italian Government seems to have had other than mere strategic reasons for refusing the forwarding of news. Not till the transports were returning with the wounded did the news of a terrible reversal of conditions get out. The Arabs of Tripoli, who vociferously hailed the advent of the Italians, the Turkish soldiers behind Tripoli, who were at the end of their provisions, meek, starving and worn, and liable at any day to surrender, and the Turkish Government at Constantinople that could do nothing but plead with the powers and refuse to come to terms, were, it seems, all of a piece. They were awaiting till the tribes of the desert could be aroused and mobilized and brought to the coast in their usual swarms, quite unknown to the Italians. A grand surprise was planned for last Monday, and failed only by an accident. That revealed the perfidy of the Tripoli Arabs, who commenced killing within the city, and had to be very fiercely put down. It also put the garrison more or less on its guard, but did not prevent another surprise attack on Thursday, which was repelled only after the most sanguinary fighting. The Italians admit great losses, but boast of immense slaughter among the enemy. This may well be. It was those same Arabs that Kitchener, Sirdar, met at Khartoum, and we all remember the photographs taken after the battle, which showed the broad plain of Omdurman like a great sheet of flypaper. They are absolutely reckless of their lives and fall in thousands before modern weapons. Still all will assume that conditions are at least not better for the Italians than their severe censorship admits. The time of these attacks was chosen when the garrison of Tripoli was depleted by an expedition in force into the interior whose intention was to proceed to the mountains by throwing up a chain of redoubts within easy march of each other, each of which would have to be garrisoned. What has been the fortune of this force has not yet reached us, but we are told that Enver Bey, the most holy and warlike of Arab chieftains, has come from Arabia to take the lead of Islam in the war.

Mr. J. N. Greenshields has drawn attention to the benumbing influence of land speculation on the progress of the prairie provinces. Great blocks of land, in the most available positions, are held waste, he says, by speculators, who hold them at extortionate prices. There is an easy way out of this evil. It indeed affords a good opening for a movement toward the right method of supporting government while promoting the interests of the community. Speculators who are holding wide spaces waste are parasites on the life and industry of the settlers who are improving the country. They are indeed worse than plunderers, reaping where they have not sown and gathering where they have not strewn, for these vacant lands positively obstruct the very growth on which their owners count for their profit. The municipalities of British Columbia deal with this sort of thing in a practical way by putting a special tax on unused land. They are allowed by the provincial law to tax up to four per cent, and they clap this on where the land is speculatively held while letting the improving occupier off at one per cent. This is a very old story there. Nearly sixty years ago, when it was desired to plant a city on the mainland that might one day be the provincial centre, the site of New Westminster was chosen. It was forest, and it was quite a job to get a printing press and a few of the other requisites of a capital city there. When a small group of settlers was got together and formed a municipality, it was found that pretty much all the land had been staked out by persons bound to profit by other people's improvements. It did not take long to put taxes on those lots that forced them into the market, and the trick has been pretty well understood ever since. It is done municipally in the province in question. Why should it not be done by all provincial governments? It is foolish for the prairie provinces not to do this. It is a wrong to the actual settlers. If it is not done, it suggests that the politicians who run the governments are among the speculators who are preventing the growth of the country.

United States Steel Corporation common stock went down, down, following the beginning of the suit of the United States Government to break up the trust, because of alleged monopoly in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The complaint set forth is that 'The power and control that have been 'exerted by the corporation largely 'through the grasp of its tentacles, 'thus thrown out upon the consumer, 'competitors and capital, is incompatible with the healthy commercial life 'of the nation.' The corporation is charged with 'having eliminated a 'competitor'—the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company—and having thus 'unlawfully acquired a power which is a 'menace to the welfare of the country 'and should be destroyed.' It is charged that the United States Steel Corporation, at the many dinners given by its chairman, Judge Gary, practically fixed the prices for iron and steel products throughout the United States and thus bled the country to its detriment. These high prices went to pay dividends on its common stock which was originally only water, but which is now widely distributed not only throughout the United States, but Canada and Europe as well. It is such shareholders, many of whom bought the stock at eighty and over, who will suffer now that it has slumped to around fifty. This suit and its immediately disastrous effect should be a great incentive to Mr. Borden's Government to implement the resolution of Mr. Monk in the last parliament, and his own many declarations, and early to introduce legislation to prevent in Canada stock watering and monopolies in restraint of trade. The evil is a rapidly-growing one, and cannot be restrained too soon for Canada's trade freedom and general benefit, moral as well as industrial and commercial.

Mr. Coderre had a great ovation Wednesday at the hands of the Conservatives and Nationalists. There they were, side by side, Mr. Ames and Mr. Gault, and Mr. Fauteux and Mr. Guilbault, moving and seconding resolutions in harmony. Mr. Coderre announced gleefully to his Nationalist supporters that Mr. Borden had acknowledged Mr. Monk as the Quebec leader, and given him the nomination of three Quebec representatives, all Nationalists. He denounced Sir Wilfrid Laurier as having brought forward a navy scheme that had pleased neither the Imperialists nor the 'Autonomists.' This suggests in a lively way the question that is before the Borden-Monk combine. It is not a question how to please either, but how et once to please those who want to pay subsidies to the British navy, and those who gnash their teeth at any service rendered to the empire, and who have been for six months shouting 'point de marine,' and weeping over the selling of their country to the empire by that knighted traitor Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Nationalist demand steadily is for a plebiscite. They say they will accept the verdict of a plebiscite if it does not imply the servitude of one race to the other. What the Bourassa group want of the plebiscite would seem to be something by which the French to whom they make appeal shall be sharply segregated on race lines from the English. This would serve the turn of one who wishes to divide and rule, but it would serve the worst of turns for the country or for any party trying to rule it by a parliamentary majority. Those English Conservative and French Conservative organs who for the sake of keeping the Nationalists in tow, are joining in this cry, are putting their party in a very awkward position, for it would be very hard so to put the question as not to bring out of it a complete schism. The fact is the Laurier policy is the only workable one, and the party will probably end by adopting it.

We are not sure that either Dr. Cook or Lieutenant Peary ever reached the North Pole. For that matter the North Pole seems to be afloat. At least there is a continent of ice floating over it, and he who should find it to-day on this ice would have to seek for it somewhere else next time. If it be true that Dr. Cook offered his audience in evidence a photograph or picture of the Pole he certainly courted their contempt for there would be nothing there except what he put there. Whatever credit may be due to those who 'beard the lion in his den' is certainly due to Dr. Cook; and he also deserves what praise may be bestowed upon those who deliberately stir up a hornet's nest. After the fake he was everywhere held to have perpetrated on the people and the learned men of Copenhagen, the ordinary man would have considered it a good place to keep out of; But Dr. Cook either has the skin of a rhinoceros or else, as we prefer to believe, he is really obsessed with the delusion that he really did scale Mount McKinley, and that he did reach the Pole. He seems to have adherents who still hold to that conviction, and whose support sustains it in him, and so he feels it his mission in life to vindicate them and himself. We can, however, very well understand the wrath of the Danish capital on coming to the conclusion that in the eyes of all the world it had been egregiously and very magnificently fooled.

The omission of Dei Gratia from the Canadian copper and silver coinage of this year is remindful of the omission by Mr. Roosevelt, when he was president, of In God We Trust from the coinage of the United States. Only in the latter case the omission was intentional, while in ours it appears to have been due to an inadvertence on the part of the British Mint where the dies were cut. It is a curious inadvertence, however, considering how long the revered motto has been used, and the conservatism of the British in such matters. As was inevitable, it is to be reinstated on the Canadian coinage of 1912. The United States people would not tolerate the omission of 'In God We Trust' from their coinage, although the jibe has been general that their trust was really in the 'almighty dollar' that was back of the legend. That inscription has been reinstated. The revolutionists who upturned France in 1792 and caused rivers of innocent blood to flow were professed atheists who boasted that they had 'Abolished 'God from the State.' Since the horrors of that time, no nation has sought to repeat the experiment, and even Bonaparte, so far as France was concerned, taught the people to 'render unto Napoleon the things that 'were Napoleon's, and unto God the 'things that are God's.' The present clash of the Roman Catholic Church and the civic authorities on the European continent is not necessarily irreligious in intent, though most of those concerned have little idea of religion apart from an ecclesiastical machine. It is simply a determination to separate church from state and take civil power from the ecclesiastical authorities. Religion can indeed hardly flourish in spirit and in truth so long as it can only be dimly seen through an oppressive machinery of authority and ceremonial and intolerant dogmatic tradition.

Mr. George F. Johnston, the well known financier, who recently contested the St. Lawrence division in the Conservative interest, is strongly impressed with the desirableness of forming a Canadian Export Association, which should look after all possible overseas markets. In South America, with which he has a wide acquaintance, Mr. Johnston was chagrined to find United States, English, German, Belgian and other trade representatives at work in the towns and cities, but very seldom a Canadian. The object of the Canadian Export Association, as proposed by Mr. Johnston, would be to educate our manufacturers who might be anxious to participate in profitable overseas business. He advocates the establishing of an intelligence department, with accredited correspondents, who would supply ruling prices, point out new markets and fresh sources for the purchase of raw materials. It is encouraging to find that the imports and exports between Argentina and Canada last year, from January 1 to September 28 amounted to some five million odd dollars, which was three million dollars more than for the previous year, and Mr. Johnston believes that our trade of 1910 with Argentina could be duplicated in each of the other South American republics were the necessary means employed to cultivate those markets. It is to be hoped that the seed now being sown by Mr. Johnston may not fall on stony ground, but that it may find good soil, where it will fructify to the great advancement of our trade with countries which need what we produce, and which could supply us with abundance of the things we need. Mr. Johnston suggests that we could capture a fair share of the South American large demand for implements, leather goods, including saddles and boots and shoes, cement, as well as a variety of other manufactured goods; while we could reciprocate by purchasing their asphalt, nuts, mutton, hides, mahogany, rice, rubber, wool, and many other things. It is a good quest, as the 'Witness' has said many times, and it is good to find that it has another powerful advocate in Mr. Johnston. But why did Mr. Johnston take the field against the greatest export measure that ever came before the Canadian people?

The Montreal Board of Trade and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have succeeded in securing an amendment to the charter of the city of Montreal by means of which joint stock companies or corporations may be entered on the voters' list and vote in the name of and through a representative who has been duly authorized to that effect by a resolution, a copy of which has to be filed with the City Clerk on or before Dec. 1 of each year. The necessary procedure is for the board of directors of a company or corporation to adopt a resolution and send a copy to the City Clerk before or on the above date, together with a letter stating the date on which the directors met, and what office the person authorized to vote holds in the company. As a rule we think the public interests would be best served by limiting the powers of corporations rather than by extending them. They are figments of the law created presumably for the public good and their ways ought to be naked and open to public view and strictly controlled. This amendment was secured by the Board of Trade and the Manufacturers' Association for the good purpose of interesting the corporations in the administration of the city, about which, as corporations, they have too long been supine. How it will work out remains to be seen. Corporations are not always of one mind, and their representatives will have to be appointed long ahead of elections. Still, if there is friction it will show life rather than apathy. The only way to secure honest, intelligent and progressive men in city government is for all such to interest themselves in it, and this should be helped if the companies generally, through their representatives, take advantage of this amendment of the charter to vote.

While the world moves too slowly for many, in a reforming way; automobiles, except to the speeders, move too fast; but the automobile has this to its credit, that it is a pioneer for better roads. There are to be meetings in New Westminster, B.C., on Friday and Saturday, next week, November 3 and 4, when an important step is to be taken towards the improvement of existing roads in Western Canada. Among the bodies represented will be the Pacific Highway Association, the membership of which includes prominent citizens of San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Bellingham and Spokane, who will be prepared to urge the extension of the Pacific Highway, which even now stretches from Vancouver to Tia Juanain, Mexico, a distance of 2,000 miles. The proposed extension of these enthusiasts will be through British Columbia, via Hazleton, and on to the Yukon. The meetings will be under the presidency of the Mayor. Mr. John A. Lee, and will be attended by the members of the New Westminster Automobile Club, the Vancouver Auto Club, the Victoria Auto Club, the Seattle Automobile Club, and other associations. Besides the extension of the Pacific Highway to the Yukon, the extension of the Canadian Highway, with the aim of eventually making a good road from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will be discussed, and resolutions will be introduced asking the Federal Government to assist. Among other matters to be debated will be the placing of signs and guide posts along all travelled roads, the standardizing of legislation regarding the speed of automobiles and the 'rule of the road,' and the planning of a general campaign in favor of better roads everywhere in Canada. This convention promises good results.

Bunyan tells in his quaint and beautiful allegory how the Interpreter brought Christiana and Mercy 'into 'another room, where was a hen and 'chickens, and bid them observe 'awhile. So one of the chickens went 'to the trough to drink, and every 'time she drank she lift up her head 'and eyes to heaven. See, said he, 'what this little chick doth, and learn 'of her to acknowledge whence your 'mercies come, by receiving them 'with looking up.' Joy should be the very breath of religion. If all is not yet right with the world, God is working through his men and women in the world and we are passing out of darkness towards a perfect day. Much have we as a nation to be thankful for, peace within our gates and prosperity within our palaces, abundant harvests, a contented people, a country wholesome and beautiful, resources almost inexhaustible and a future rosy with promise. In the country whence came the Thanksgiving Festival the hours were of old, as with their ancestors on Christmas, divided between the service at the church and the toothsome discussion of pumpkin pie and turkey. Now Thanksgiving Day is largely devoted to outdoor sports. In Montreal, for instance, the day was marked by various athletic events and by field days on the mountain, in which the Highland Cadets and the Boy Scouts took part. But that may possibly be better for the boys' well-being than a lengthy dinner of turkey. This year's celebration of Thanksgiving Day, like last year's, was closely associated in time with 'All Saints Day,' a holiday much observed by many of our people The connection is not inappropriate. Among the chief blessings for which to give thanks are the saints, the great and good men and women, some of whom have passed from our sight, and some of whom are with us still. No one can measure our debt to them.

THE GOVERNMENT SURRENDERS.

The 'Throne' of China has accepted the dictation of a rebellious parliament, reversing its position on all essential questions, and dismissing an eminently progressive and highly imperialist Manchu minister, much to the regret of the foreign interests. Why the Throne should have surrendered can be seen on the map. All the cities of the Yangtse valley have now been reported in the hands of the rebels, except from Nankin to Shanghai, making, with the port of Fu Chow, a belt clear across China. Outside of this belt every hour brings us word of new defiances of the imperial cause—now away east in Shantung—now away south at Canton. Some of these stories appear to be mere yarns, others are officially promulgated. We are in a poor position to judge the grounds of the unanimous demand of the Parliament for the dismissal of Sheng Hsuan Huai, minister of posts and communications. The charges are two, of robbing the provinces of local control of the railways, and of selling the railways to foreigners. The first of these objections is of the deepest constitutional import. It was manifestly good imperial policy to push railways into all the provinces and keep them under a common control. But there were two great objections to this; first, the superstitious horror of the Chinese for anything new, foreign and unholy, and for anything that might anger the earth spirit—probably malaria—or desecrate ancestral graves; and, second, resentment at intrusion on provincial autonomy. Provincial autonomy, what in the United States is called state rights, is very greatly valued in China. This is not only due to the lack of intercommunication and to differences of speech and manners, but has been greatly accentuated by the fact that the imperial government is not Chinese, but Tartar. Were the government Chinese, and were railways universal, efforts at nationalization, such as those of Mr. Roosevelt in the United States, and such as those of Sheng in China, might not be so much resented.

The other objection we have no means of weighing. Those who denounce Sheng for selling the railways to foreigners, say they do not object to foreign loans, but to the kind of loans that have been negotiated. The fact that the foreigners in China greatly regret the deposition of Sheng may be due to their interest in China's having a strong and intelligent central government, or it may be due to the facility with which they were able to exploit the minister in the matter of contracts and underwritings. The people of China have seen something of concessions to foreigners in the past, and of the mighty material forces that were behind them, and they are for that reason possibly over-jealous of any compact into which the foreigner gets his little finger. But it is not at all unthinkable with regard to the most eminent of Chinese ministers—not unthinkable at all events by us in Canada—that there may have been abundant reason for demanding the political head of Sheng. At all events the Government has made a complete surrender, dismissing Sheng, and adopting in the edict all the charges that have been made against him. The hope of China seems now to be in Yuan Shi Kai, China's strong man with the game foot, and a disciple of Li Hung Chang. He is a Chinaman, and now that the government has practically surrendered, he may be able to secure concessions that will give him control of the rebellion. It is possibly to forestall such a pleasant settlement that the commander of the rebellion on the Yangtse has proclaimed himself president of the Republic of China, and has notified all the foreign authorities to that effect. It will now be a question whether he, at the head of the army, or Yuan, the master of diplomacy, is the highest.

AN AWAKENED PEOPLE.

The country which English writers of a couple of centuries back spoke of as far Cathay, and which within memory was almost a country of myth, always regarded itself as the world's 'middle kingdom,' to which all others were but fringes. It slept for centuries in that blessed sense of impregnable greatness, till waked by the rub-a-dub of Japanese and western guns hammering at its holy portals and forbidden city. That there was a west that, not only was brutally stronger, but that knew more than she did, was a great shock to China. It was the shock that waked her, and the fact that the mongrel inhabitants of the few islands off her coast, which we know as Japan, had, by adopting western ideas, managed to thrash her, not only woke her, but sent through her utmost capillaries an electric thrill which meant that she too, not only could, but must acquire the strength which this foreign knowledge imparted. This big thought has been fermenting in China for some fifteen years. It has wrought extraordinary changes, such as probably no other country has known in the same time. The reforms actually in progress have not been the work of the government till it had to move. What it has done has been at the demand of the people, and consequently has always met with a response which has surprised the world. We who have been fighting our deliterious drug for generations have seen China make remarkably successful war against the opium habit in a very few years. But the outward results of the new thought have failed to show the extent of the inward ferment. Who would have expected such a notoriously supine, ignorant and self-sufficient people as the Chinese to have broken out in nation-wide revolt at the call of a proposal to establish a republic after the model of the United States, a country which, except in a small corner near Canton, was unknown and which those who had heard of it first despised and then hated?

When this occurs, what may not happen next? One thing is certain to happen, and that is the industrial development in China must soon revolutionize the industrial world. Where will the great iron-masters of England and the United States be when the vast resources of China in contiguous coal and iron are brought into competition with them? China has these resources, and she has shown herself able to exploit them. We printed some months ago a picture of the great iron works at Han-Yang, which have been erected with the very latest British and United States equipment, and which were actually exporting rails to San Francisco, for while the workers in the United States were striking against the high pay they were getting, these China works could get labor for two or three dollars a week. If the United States high tariff wall fails in extreme cases to keep this product out, what protection could any tariff give England, which has now to dig deep for her native coal and iron, and which cannot, like the United States, live upon herself but is absolutely dependent on foreign markets? The changes that are before the world, as a result of the opening of China, are certainly stupendous. We cannot foresee what they will be, but we should prepare anxiously for them. We cannot do this by shutting our doors against the world, and, like the fabled ostrich, burying our heads in the sand and imagining ourselves safe. That plan was fully tried by China. We cannot do it by spending all our youthful strength and thought on sport, while other peoples study and work. The only preparation we can make is to preserve our intellectual and moral ascendancy. Our schools already compare questionably with those of Japan. It may be that in another score of years we shall wish we had as good schools as China. Is it not our turn to wake up?

THE LIBERALS.

The Hon. A. G. Mackay, the Liberal party leader in Ontario, has been severely criticised by a section of the Ontario Liberals, for being, as alleged, out of sympathy with progressive reforms. The halting and negative phrases announced as a policy by a recent convention or caucus of Mr. Mackay's supporters in the Legislature give color to this stricture, which is also passed in some quarters with regard to the press and leaders of the party in the national field. It is complained that they have shown themselves apathetic since the elections, especially in regard to reciprocity and freer trade. For the moment, that is hardly to be wondered at, since the country, whatever was the most prevailing cause, certainly gave the Liberal party a most staggering solar plexus blow, from which it has yet had little time to recover. It was observed how the results of the election were hardly realized before a number of the party papers drew publicly a breath of relief, and announced that they were done with the advocacy of reciprocity. The reason for hating that could easily be found at their advertising counters. But this is certain, if the Liberals hope to regain power within any reasonable period, they must be more and not less Liberal than they have been, and must adopt and live up to a policy that shall not be a colorless imitation of that of the Conservatives. The party newspapers have, it must be confessed, a difficult task. The privileged interests were never so powerful, and never so intolerant of opposition, as since the rejection of reciprocity, and they, perhaps naturally, from their point of view, would like to see the advocates of reciprocity, and freer trade in the direction of more preference to the Mother Country, put out of business, which they can help to do by refusing them advertising. Some of the so-called Liberal papers can only speak as permitted by moneyed interests in control of them. The gagging of the press is never a wise policy, and it is liable only to suppress natural forces long enough to render them very dangerously explosive. What genuine Liberal papers can accomplish will depend on the support they receive from the country. If the people stand by them they will be a power in the land. If the people allow them to be crushed the New Feudalism will indeed reign supreme for a while.

LOYALTY.

The Tariff Reformers of England are predicting freely that they will win the next election, and on the merits of their cause. It may be so; one can never tell what notion will possess a nation. The British electorate never holds to one government long, and the carrying out of popular measures begets in practice countless enemies. Similar prophecies were made before the last three elections, and were not fulfilled. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was confident that he would carry the country, after a most costly oratorical and literary campaign, on the platform of a small discrimination against the trade of foreign countries in favor of the colonies. He failed, however, to convince the electorate, as have his followers since, in spite of the expenditure of vast sums of money upon the purchase and running of newspapers, the dissemination of books and pamphlets and leaflets and the advocacy of orators, all putting forward protection as England's only salvation, and rather ignoring, until the recent Canadian election, the possibilities and possible benefits of preferential trade within the Empire. Mr. Balfour, among countless others, sees in the sentiment underlying the defeat of reciprocity in Canada a sentiment that may perhaps be effectively appealed to in Great Britain. He pronounces that election to be of tremendous imperial import, and there is no doubt that the Unionists will use that circumstance as proof of Canadian loyalty to the imperial tie, and as a pledge that Canada will meet the tariff reformers of England in the way of preferential trade. Such a platform may, of course, be successful, as we have said—we have seen what hysteria can accomplish in Canada—but Mr. Balfour and others must be warned that in proclaiming the defeat of reciprocity as an act of loyalty to the Empire, they are affirming or inferring that those who voted for the reciprocity agreement were either disloyal knowingly, or that the effect of their success would have tended to weaken their imperial ties. This is a very serious charge or implication against millions of Canadians, and, if it could be justified, it would mean that Canadian loyalty is in very unstable equilibrium, and depends upon the oscillating vote which now gives a majority to the one party and now to the other. If Mr. Balfour and other leading Unionists followed out their gloss upon the Canadian election to its logical conclusion, it should make them as sincere imperialists very unhappy and alarmed. Happily, the truth is that there was no disloyalty in the question on either side. The only foes of empire were on the winning side, not among the losers. It has been the fashion in some quarters here, since the Liberal Government has been in power in the United Kingdom, to resent Liberal criticism or observations upon matters Canadian, especially politics, but in these same quarters to-day Mr. Balfour's implied slander of one-half of our people are highly approved.

AN UNPOPULAR FLAG.

If a thing is worth doing, it is worth doing thoroughly, seems to be the motto of the Toronto authorities in regard to the United States flag. At the Toronto exhibition there was this time no attempt to cater to the United States visitors, who were present in large numbers, and the Toronto shopkeepers do not, it is said, fly flags to flatter the national vanity of United States tourists so much as our shopkeepers do. At least, if they did, they have repented. Indeed, it is a question if such servility is wise even from a business point of view. When the American travels it is his pride to be 'abroad.' He wants to see things quaint and foreign. The Union Jack is a newer sight than the Stars and Stripes. We sympathize with the Ontario authorities in refusing to permit films in which all the jingoism and flag-waving is of a kind denationalizing to our people, especially those in which the rebels in the war of Independence are given all the glory, and the loyalists all the humiliation. The Toronto people are right in planning to see that the Union Jack

and the Canadian flag are the only ones displayed, except upon special international occasions, as they are the only ones our people have a right to use as flags, and as there is great educational value in a flag. We shall never be a nation so long as various other flags fly in preference to our own. We would not be disagreeable and offensive to a neighbor nation, and should allow the stranger within our gates a long tether, but it is a different thing when Canadians themselves are obsequious to a foreign emblem, whichever it may be. We called attention a little while ago to the fact that, on the occasion of a great performance, the official box at the Arena, in which the Mayor and Archbishop were sitting, was draped in front with the Stars and Stripes only. So common is this sort of thing that only about half a dozen of the audience seemed to have observed it. If the Union Jack or the Canadian flag had been put to a similar purpose in the United States it would have been ignominously torn down. We strongly urge that our people treat our neighbors' emblems with the utmost respect wherever seen, but they should not in decoration use any foreign flag in subordination to their own.

Unfortunately, in the matter of a distinctive Canadian flag, we continue to lag behind our Australian cousins, who have adopted the Southern Cross. We ought to have adopted the characteristic maple leaf, years ago, and the sooner we do it now the better it will be for our flag's popularity. We have hitherto failed to get any Canadian Government of either stripe to take any interest in this important matter. Perhaps the present government will. But if the United States flag is to be taboo in Canada, because it is not promotive of national sentiment, what are we going to do about United States newspapers and magazines, which make the United States almost the whole world, and refer to Canada and other countries with disdain? Also what are we going to do about the circulation of United States bills and silver, which are here again in enormous volume, and the use of which by Canadians involves paying tribute to the Caesar that issues them? It is hardly to be expected that our shopkeepers will refuse this money from tourists. It ought, however, to be immediately exported at their cost. Our money is generally refused in the United States except at a discount of one, or two, or even as high as three percent. As long, however, as we buy more from our neighbors than they buy from us, as we recently determined we should continue to do, their money will be more valuable here than ours there. The two peoples are so closely allied in many vital ways, and are so necessary to one another, that there always must be a certain amount of give and take in many things, and only good-will is to be encouraged. But all this can prevail, and at the same time we can display our own flag, use our own coinage, and stick to our distinctive political institutions.

MR. BOURASSA.

When Mr. Bourassa in the provincial field was a roaring lion against everything imperial, we took upon us to foretell that the time must come when he would return to national politics, and when his present roar would have to be modified. It was not Sir Lomer Gouin's place he was looking for. His ambition was to succeed Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the leader of the French-Canadian people, and through them to rule the country. Our forecast has now been fulfilled. When Bully Bottom, the weaver, was to play the part of lion before the Duke's court he showed his fellow players how grandly he could roar, so that listeners would say 'a ll roared lion, let him roar again.' When it was represented to him that if he roared like that he would fright the ladies and that would hang them all, he changed his tune and said he would roar as gently as any sucking dove. 'I'll roar you an't were any 'nightingale.' To compare Mr. Bourassa of the present nation-wide field with Mr. Bourassa of the Nationalist campaign we are forced to say that he now roars an't were any nightingale, and the loyal of the loyal have both their arms round his neck for winning them seats, no matter how. We shall presently have him and Mr. Monk telling us they never opposed giving aid to the empire—never thought of doing so; they only objected to the creation of a Canadian navy without the people's leave. Indeed, we should not be altogether surprised to find them telling their astonished admirers in the east that the people have now decided the matter in favor of Mr. Borden's direct tribute to the British navy as far superior to the Canadian navy that was to take Canadian boys to die in distant seas. Why should they not? We have seen as quick changes as that in our day and as complete denegations of the most recent facts. We are to see Mr. Sevigny, who told his compatriots how the very sight of the 'Cornwall,' a British training ship, made his blood boil, seconding the loyal reply of His Majesty's faithful Commons to the Speech from the Throne. We should not even be surprised yet to see Mr. Bourassa 'siré' to use the phrase of his own by which he has been wont to cap the climax of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's treason to his people, or in other words receiving a knighthood for having so nobly and so consistently promoted imperial interests in the matter of the navy.

THE SUPREME OBJECT.

'Who gave us the Golden Rule,' said a visitor to an Ontario school. After a pause one boy said, 'Sir Wilfrid Laurier.' No one else seemed to know. None of the children could answer when asked what the Golden Rule was, except one, who answered incorrectly. We get this regrettable, if humorous, incident from a letter in another column over the well and widely known pen-name of 'Fidelis.' The object of the writer is to set forth that our educational system is all wrong, in that it does not put first things first. The supreme object of education is to provide good citizens. Such is the dictum of Bishop Welldon, long head master, first of Dulwich, and then of Harrow, than whom there could be no higher authority on education. If this is the very purpose of all education—and who can gainsay it—is there not a very special application of the principle in the case of schools provided for by legislation and public taxation. It might well be asked what right the government has to interfere with the parent in the upbringing of the child. Is it not a relic of the old days when governments undertook to provide families with their religion? Is it not the inalienable right of the parent to bring up the child God gave him as he thinks well? It will hardly be questioned that the only claim of the state in the matter is the public wellbeing. In countries governed by the people, the people have a right to see that the people are competent to govern. This rule would seem to apply to morals as well as to the intellect. In schools publicly controlled then, Bishop Welldon's maxim has double cogency. The supreme, and one might say only, object of state education certainly is to produce good citizens, men who, in Milton's phrase, as quoted by the Bishop, will be able to perform justly, skilfully and magnanimously all the offices, both public and private, of peace and war.

This axiom of Bishop Welldon's should be kept in golden letters before every school authority every where. However the end is to be reached, the ideal is a distinct and shining lode star to be kept in view in all that is planned and done. Another of the Bishop's maxims is worthy of a place beside it: 'That every child shall have 'the opportunity of developing in full 'measure the intellectual and moral 'faculties with which God has endowed 'him or her,' and that, so far as possible, there shall be no difference of opportunity between the poor and the rich. There will be found many in England in the class of society that Bishop Welldon, as a teacher of gentry, and as a pronounced conservative, represents, who will take great offence at this doctrine. They are for ever denouncing the education that is rendering the people unfit to be their servants. There, the idea of equal opportunity for all is a great step in advance, but we presume that, as an abstract proposition, it will be generally accepted as ideal in this democratic country. If there is opposition to it in practice, it is found not among the privileged classes, but among the less educated, who are often advocates of none but an elementary education, saying that there are plenty of people who have done splendidly in life with no other, or that what was good enough for the children's fathers and grandfathers ought to be good enough for them. It is well, therefore, to repeat that, while the native endowments of children differ greatly, it is altogether for the good of the state that every child shall have the fullest opportunity to rise to the highest of which he is capable. One knows not in the kindergarten which child shall be great intellectually and morally, but what the community should provide is that each shall have a chance to rise to his best, not only that he shall be intellectually equipped, but made, so far as may be, morally stalwart; for who that goes over the list of his school fellows, especially the most brilliant, but has chiefly in mind a long list of those who have perished from the way for lack of this—an unspeakable waste to the community.

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC.

A convention of teachers is a more momentous occurrence than even those who take part in it are able to see. Teachers labor at the making or marring of lives, at the fall and rising again of nations, and the things that they think cannot but filter into the mind and soul of the Canada that is to be. In most places, and very particularly in this Province of Quebec, they meet rather to deplore the conditions that depress their calling than to congratulate each other on the work they are doing for the future of the people. It is not that those who thus gather and take this larger outlook are themselves unhappy. Some of them are perhaps as well off and as happy in their work as they would otherwise hope to be. Their regret is not for themselves, but for their country, whose educational conditions they are forced to survey and sorrow over. Here is a people living almost at the front of the tide of civilization, free from all trammels of custom or servitude, free to do all they like for themselves, free to use all modern knowledge and experience, yet content that their children should have the very minimum of what the twentieth century has to give them, and that taught in the very poorest way, content that they should be hopelessly behind those of other nations in the culture which makes the age what it is, that they should be limited to the use of their lower faculties, and, as a consequence, life-long complainers that others enjoy privileges and comforts that they do not.

Dr. Parmelee, the chief officer of the Protestant education office at Quebec, told the convention that outside of Montreal and Westmount nearly one-half of the teachers are unqualified. This ominous fact, boding ill to the nation's future and to its fitness for self-government, was due to the parsimony or poverty of the people, who paid their teachers the most miserable salaries and accepted the poorest sort of service. Dr. Parmelee held that in large measure it was due to the people's lack of appreciation of good schools, which they could sustain if they chose. Salaries should be double to-day what they were twenty-five years ago to be worth as much, but we understand the same old figures are kept up. Those teachers who can get away, go west, and do not leave behind them enough to go round, even if trained teachers could accept such pay.

It is also true, however, that scattered populations—in some cases growing thinner and thinner—if they are to have educational facilities equal to those of cities, have to make much greater sacrifices for them than city people have to do. It is therefore nothing but right that those communities should have such government aid as would equalize matters. It would never do, however, to give government aid simply to relieve local effort and perpetuate the old unambitious system. It should help those who help themselves. Quebec province ought, from its position and antiquity, to have been a very rich one by this time, and the very best of education should have been by now within the reach of its people. On the contrary, owing to generations of corrupt government, the province is very poor, and though it has a progressive and enlightened government to-day, it would hardly have the support of the people in lavish expenditure for the remedy of our educational conditions. It would seem, therefore, that those communities that have any intelligent care for their children will have simply to make heroic sacrifices on their behalf. The parents gladly do so in the matter of their children's physical welfare; why should not the communities to do so for their common intellectual welfare?

WORRY AND LAND LAWS.

It is just as well to allow impassioned expressions, like those of 'Pewholder's' letter, free course into the outer air. It has long been admitted that a free press and free speech were the best antidotes to revolution. We think Henry George's economic philosophy with regard to land has truth behind it, although the elucidation of it was marred by the initial claim that a radical application of it by nationalizing all land would abolish poverty. Whatever is nationally controlled in this western world, to inquire no further, is corruptly controlled, and made to minister, as our correspondent puts it, to the uses of the cunning. And as for abolishing poverty, it is an economic rule that cannot be broken that, for his own good, a man must live by his own effort and service of mankind, and so long as there are drinkers and loafers, whether lords or tramps, there will be some men whose lives tend to wealth and others whose lives tend to poverty, no matter what system of national economics may prevail. It is not true that those who get rich have easy lives as compared with those who do not. The process of getting rich is exceedingly taxing. The condition of being rich is far from a source of pleasure. When a man has built himself a house bigger than he can use, and has more servants than he can manage, he usually leaves it and them two or three times a year to go in search of health and recreation, and in the vainest of searches for pleasure, which is only really to be found in the service of mankind. Hard work is the one condition of satisfaction on earth, and none need repine at it.

But our correspondent's invective against the preacher quoted by him as having preached against worry, the great enemy of our restless age, is altogether misplaced. Indeed that invective is against the very words of the Saviour of men. To denounce ministers who have the blessed gospel in their hands in tones of cursing for not laying it aside to preach economics will not meet the approval of the sober. Christ did not preach the overturning of existing institutions. He counted on the spirit which his followers would receive to do that and bring about the kingdom of Heaven, not by getting and asserting, and enforcing by law, but by giving of each man's best for his fellows. He did not even preach against slavery which was a common institution in his day. Those he denounced as blind guides were those who prided themselves in ceremonial and preached outward observances as the way of salvation. He preached faith in God, the Heavenly Father, as the benign rule of life, and denounced worry over and over again as the absence of faith in God and a slight to his loving care. The minister quoted would have been untrue to his Lord and Master if he had not followed him in this preaching deliverance of soul to the people who are living out their lives in bondage to their own fears and jealousies, and adjuring them to trust in God. When Christ said 'Blessed are ye poor, for 'yours is the Kingdom of God,' he no doubt meant that when the Kingdom of God should come on earth the poor would come to their own, but he meant also that in the inner world of men, in which that kingdom was already asserting itself, the poor would be able to live in triumph and joy, with the burden of worry—in the old phrase of the English Bible it is called 'thought'—lifted off them through their confidence in a Father's care. This was the gospel indeed and it is far from Christian to denounce it.

THE PLAY.

More is to be done for the public good in public entertainment by encouraging the good than by denouncing the bad. The latter process has always been fearfully necessary. So well founded is adverse criticism that that evil intent might appear to be universal. This is, of course, not true. All that is loftiest in art is conceived for human entertainment, as well as what is basest. It has been difficult for earnest souls in all ages to find in a really devoted life a place for amusement at all. Here is a lost world needing to be saved. To amuse oneself while the world is perishing has seemed to many a great soul like sacrilege—like the madness of Nero, who is reputed to have fiddled while Rome was burning down. That is a great question—possibly an insoluble one. The fact remains that the people do amuse themselves and are largely made by their amusements. Ten thousand go to a match for ten that go to any meeting for the public benefit. It is true, too, that while there are low and vain amusements that fritter away men's lives, and lower and baser ones that directly degrade them, there are also noble ones that are uplifting. The higher flights of art and poetry and the drama, the more manly and developing sports can all be made, if rightly used, to contribute to the greatening of man and better fitting him for his duties in the world. It is for each man so to use his time as to make the most of his life. It is a sin against himself—against his very happiness—to let amusement entice him further. It is for those whose business it is to supply amusement to make their calling an ennobling one to themselves as well as to their public. There are those who, looking to the profit of it, purvey in a precisely opposite sense; and, strange to say, some who notoriously do so and who have thereby made money are received with tolerance in society.

All acknowledge that there is a limit at which protest is necessary, and one at which the law must step in. But nothing is more difficult than to define those limits, seeing that the difference between good and bad is a matter of the soul and the imagination. A naked statue may be innocent. The same with a hat on may be an outrage on decency. To one man comes no suggestion of impurity where a mind seeking evil can freely find it. There is nothing more difficult than to censor evil pictures and evil plays. The managers of degrading shows delight to have them condemned as long as the performance is not stopped. They advertise the condemnation in every way they can, knowing that there is nothing like it to fill their houses. We are in the fullest sympathy with censorship, and are inclined to defend honest effort in that direction against the whole chorus of novelists, playwrights and newspaper writers, who, whatever is done, are sure to rebel in chorus as are the geese in a barnyard to raise a racket when a stone is thrown among them. Possibly the best form of censorship is that exercised in some cities over moving picture shows, where the committee which passes judgment is voluntary and has no authority, but where the picture theatres, to have any reputation, must accept its judgments, which are likely to be the judgments of the community.

These remarks arise out of some discussion at the Baptist convention over the very degraded performances which are customary at one of our theatres. It is certain that there is no more potential former of our national being than our theatres, whether we approve of them or not. It is these, and the picture shows and the blatant newspapers that are Americanizing our people a thousand times more than any trade we have with our neighbors. We do not need to know or care whether the cotton of our shirts or the fancy porridges we eat for breakfast are made in the United States or not, but these shows and newspapers corruscate all over with a patriotism not our own. As with national ideas, so with moral ones. The people will largely be what their papers and plays make them, and it is one of the greatest duties of citizenship to see that, so far as one's own influence goes, it shall be actively in favor of nobility and purity and manliness and womanliness in amusement.

FANCIES.

The proposal to tunnel the mountain raises many questions. We presume that if that method is adopted it means that great as the amount is that is said to be set aside for the work it is nevertheless the cheapest method of approach to the city. Indeed we should suppose that large amount has more to do with the approaches than with the actual tunneling. The mountain being an old volcano, the heart of it is made of stone as hard as granite and requiring similar treatment in cutting. The surface stone of the old core of the crater, with which all are familiar, is comparatively friable after the weathering of ages, but the stone of the interior which cooled under a pressure almost immeasurable is of the toughest possible sort. As road metal, if broken, or as paving or building stone, if cut, it should as well pay the cost of cutting it out as any other. But it is safe to leave the economics of railway tunnels to those interested. We have long thought that Montreal might obtain a feature of world-wide interest and great usefulness at small cost by running a magnificent archway through the mountain to Outremont. Except for the approaches, such a work would be a corporation quarry, supplying, as it proceeded, stone for the streets. The celebrated Grotto of Pausilippo which forms one very striking entrance to the city of Naples, is just such an archway through a mountain, majestic in form and a wonder to behold. It has come down from the time of the Caesars, but it is sometimes said that it owes its origin largely to the need of building or paving stone. Such a short cut will be more and more wanted as the mountain more and more becomes, as it is fast doing, the centre of the city.

That is a fantasy for leisurely consideration; not so the question whether a railway tunnel should come out above St. Catherine street or on the lower level where the public interest might be served by connecting it with the terminals of the other railways. To do this would mean the carrying of the tunnel two or three hundred yards further than is ordinarily supposed to be contemplated, with openings on less expensive property for extensive terminals. All these questions have of course been most anxiously considered by the promoters of the new road, and, in so far as the interests of that road coincide with those of the public, will no doubt be decided with the greatest wisdom. In any case a tunnel like that would need to be run by electric power, and would no doubt be the beginning of electrifying all our terminals. Indeed, going through regions in which there is much water power we may not be far from the time when the eastern ends of our transcontinental lines will all be run by electricity

When the plan of the railway company becomes known to the public there will be a question of approaches, in which the city has an indisputable interest and will need to have its say. No doubt that will be jealously guarded and thoroughly ventilated at every step by the representatives of the city who are watching it. While talking of the mountain and possible invasion of the public's rights in it, it seems timely to ask the question whether the cemeteries should be allowed without protest or interference continually to add field to field as they have been doing, or indeed whether they should be allowed to keep all they have of late annexed. Is it not time that they should be sent further afield in space for graves? The Protestant cemetery has already opened land elsewhere, and might well be advised to make extensions in that quarter rather than in ground that ought to be park. It is not likely that the practice of cremation will for some time yet generally take the place of burial, though it no doubt will in time. The number of cremations increases year by year, chiefly among the more intelligent, and we expect the number to increase by geometrical progression, but there will in the meantime be an increasing demand for space which will have to be satisfied. The question is how far it should encroach on the space so graciously provided for the best enjoyment and wellbeing of the living, and the glory of our future city. Our aldermen have sacrificed, since the present council was elected, two magnificent properties that should have been additions to the park; can they or can they not do something to redeem their barren and destructive record?

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Now that the Mechanics' Institute Building is sold, the management is taking the first step towards preparing the way for entrance into a new sphere of usefulness. As a preliminary, a special committee has been appointed, composed of Mr. E. G. Quirk, the secretary, who is also one of the Government's English-speaking representatives on the board of the Montreal Technical School; Mr. J. M. M. Duff, who is an old member of the Board of Arts and Manufactures; Mr. John Harper, treasurer of the Institute, who is also treasurer of the Montreal Technical Institute; and Mr. Charles Stevens—chairman—who is a past president of the Institute, and was also for many years previously its secretary. This committee will welcome information and suggestions from members and others, and conferences will probably be arranged with the Fraser Institute, Natural History Society, the Board of School Commissioners, the City Board of Controllers, the provincial premier, Sir Lomer Gouin, and others. It is not expected that the work before the Committee will be accomplished in time to make a report at the annual meeting of the Institute in December; but it is hoped that a definite statement as to the policy of the future may be ready early in the New Year. Any way, the reading room and library will remain open in their old quarters until May, 1913, as arrangements to that effect have been concluded with the purchasers of the building.

The Committee has a privileged task as well as great responsibilities. Long ago, the 'Witness' suggested the federation of the Mechanics' Institute with the Art Association, the Fraser Institute, and the Natural History Society, in one magnificent polytechnic institution, with funds from the sale of the Mechanics' Hall to maintain something of a university extension system of teaching. The present is eminently the time to consider such a plan for the supplemental education of the people. What we mean by supplemental education is that which may make up the deficiencies of one's fundamental education, or furnish the necessary complement to one's incidental education. It was for such a purpose that Mechanics' Institutes and Polytechnical Institutes were originally founded. Our Mechanics' Institute has for some years past carried on no active propaganda of supplemental education, except by a somewhat perfunctory continuance of the library and reading room. It has now the chance, in association with the other institutions we have mentioned, except of course the Art Association, which is now out of the question, to energize all into efficient intellectual life.

Among the features that might be considered are reading rooms, with attention given to the suggestion and direction of reading; museum exhibits, with descriptive bulletins inducing intelligent observation, conversation and reference reading; libraries, special, rather than general in nature, so selected and placed as to make them accessible and helpful in connection with the daily life and work; reading courses, furnishing incentive to wisely selected, consecutive and progressive reading and study; instruction by correspondence, setting educational tasks for detached and irregular students, and providing for their aid the encouragement, instruction and counsels which it is the joy of an enthusiastic teacher to impart; directed conversations; lectures, attractive and instructive in connection with some university or universities; educational clubs, ranging from the temporary round table to the permanent association or guild; educational classes furnishing direct instruction; and in short, whatever might minister to the widely varying needs and educational inclinations of the adults of a large city, which might be as diverse as those supplied by the London Polytechnic and the Birkbeck Institute with, maybe, some of the features of the South Kensington courses. Such an elective institution always planning and supplying that which proved most useful, would indeed be a boon to Montreal in awakening and guiding the intellectual life of the people.

OUR POOR SCHOOLS.

We have received from the Protestant education office in Quebec the figures on which Dr. Parmelee, the able English secretary of the Department of Public Instruction, based his remarks to the teachers, which we are glad to note have attracted some attention, though in some particulars a false apprehension of those remarks has gone abroad through the press. The only error in the 'Witness' report was to say that Dr. Parmelee had at an English educational meeting found that rural conditions as bad as those of Quebec province existed there. What he did say was that he had met delegates to that gathering who reported as bad conditions elsewhere. Dr. Parmelee, with not a little courage, illustrated his theme by making comparisons between counties of a kind to stir up emulation between them, and possibly chagrin on the part of those which did not appear as well as they should. What he did say, as between the counties of Stanstead and Huntingdon, was that Huntingdon, out of forty-seven teachers employed in its elementary schools last year, had only one unqualified, and nine teaching on the second grade academy permits. These permits, authorized by the Protestant committee, lead to diplomas at the end of two years' successful teaching, diplomas which are often never reached. The average salary in Huntingdon County was $206. In Stanstead county there were thirty-seven teachers in the elementary schools and no less than twenty-three were unqualified, while one had a second grade academy permit. The average salary in Stanstead County was $162. The difference in the average salary tells the whole story; and these two counties, said Dr. Parmelee, were selected for comparison as being fairly equal in social and material conditions. Morally, therefore, so far as the sense of educational duty is concerned, Stanstead is inferior to Huntingdon.

The statistics show that some other counties capable of better things have an undue number of unqualified teachers. Out of sixty-one teachers, Brome has twenty-one unqualified and thirteen on academy permits; Compton has thirty-nine unqualified out of a total of eighty-two; Ottawa County has forty-eight out of seventy; Pontiac, thirty-seven out of fifty-three; Richmond, eighteen out of thirty-seven; Shefford, twelve out of thirty-three. Next to Huntingdon in the good record is Argenteuil, with only nine unqualified out of fifty-three. The total figures for the province show that out of a total of 799 teachers in the Protestant elementary schools, excluding Montreal and Westmount, there are 325 unqualified, or a fraction over forty percent. In Montreal and Westmount there are practically no teachers without diploma. Out of a total of 435, there are 28 holding academy diplomas, 312 model, 56 elementary and there are thirty-nine under the heading of 'special,' which includes physical instruction and other subjects for which the ordinary diplomas are not required.

Another somewhat discouraging point which the statistics bring out is confirmatory of the argument that the salary question is the basis of the whole difficulty. Of the total of 435 in Montreal and Westmount, where the salaries are fairly good, 51, or 11.7 percent, were teaching for the first time; 47, or 10.8 percent for the second time, and 34, or 7.8 percent for the third time. Less than a third of the teachers are beginners, with a minimum of experience. On the other hand, for the schools in the rest of the province, out of 799 teachers, 214 or 26.7 percent were teaching for the first time; 132, or 16.5 percent for the second time and 95, or 11.8 percent for the third time. In other words, more than a quarter of the teachers are novices, with no experience at all, and more than half are little better than beginners. If Quebec, Sherbrooke and other places, where the salaries are fair, and the length of service more satisfactory, were deducted, the showing of the country parts would be still worse. It is the rural parts that require the greater share of the twenty-five or twenty-six percent needed annually to recruit the teaching forces. Like results show at the other end of the table. Of the 435 teachers in Montreal and Westmount, 50, or 11.4 percent, have been teaching more than twenty years, while of the 799 teachers in the rest of the province only 31, or 3.9 percent, have been teaching more than twenty years. This means either that the country teachers marry more readily than the city teachers, or that the conditions are such that they take any escape from the work of teaching as quickly as they can, or are dropped as unsuccessful. The figures show that owing to such early defections some two hundred and fifty new teachers are needed annually. As less than two hundred are annually qualified, there is an annual shortage. This shortage would not exist if the municipalities concerned were paying the salaries good teachers should get. How long is public opinion going to remain supine on this great and important subject. Surely the younger generations on our farms will awaken to a sense of pride and patriotism, and do something for the building up of better schools.

PEACE PROGRESS.

A modest but most interesting little periodical has recently been launched under the title of 'The Peacemaker,' and further described as 'The official organ of the Associated Councils of the churches of the British and German Empires for the fostering friendly relations between the two peoples, published quarterly by the British Council.' The cover design represents an oak, the national tree both of Britain and Germany. The branches which shelter the shields of the two nations spring from a stout common trunk, which is strongly rooted. The Bible, as the inspiration and common possession of both peoples, lies open at its foot. The opened book shows in Latin the text: 'Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.' The prospectus which appears with the initial number says that the function of the magazine 'will be to impress upon its readers such considerations as to bring the British and German peoples together as friends and lead them to realize the real duties and interest they have in common. It will aim at developing sentiments of international patience and forbearance, and allaying the fears and suspicions which continually endanger the healthy relations that should subsist between the different nations. . . . It will afford a channel for the interchange of such information respecting literary, scientific, and theological subjects and religious and philanthropic work in the two countries as tends to deepen in both the sense of participation in a common culture and a common Christian civilization.' Greetings appear in it from the Archbishop of Canterbury; the (R.C.) Archbishop of Westminster; the Primate of all Ireland; the (R.C.) Archbishop of Cashel; the president of the Free Church Council; the moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and the moderator of the General Assembly of the United Free Church of Scotland. The president of the Council is His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the vice-presidents and members of the executive committee number among them the most noted clergymen and laymen in the religious world of Great Britain and Ireland.

A history of the movement for Anglo-German good-will and fraternity and of the association which is doing so much to further it gives information regarding a great work which has been going on for years unknown to the noisier world. On the occasion of the second Peace Conference at The Hague in 1907, Mr. J. Allan Baker and Baron Edward de Neufville met as delegates of Great Britain and Germany, and incidentally discussed the possibility of interesting the churches of the two nations in the work of peace. A visit of one hundred and thirty-three Germans—representing the Lutheran, Nonconformist and Roman Catholic churches—to England followed, and this was succeeded by a similar visit of over a hundred representatives of the churches in England to Germany. Both these deputations were cordially received everywhere they went. Other visits by individuals and groups have followed. Last February Dr. Spiecker, president of the German committee, went to England, accompanied by His Excellency Professor Adolf Harnack, in connection with the inaugural meeting of the association. The distinguished visitors were received by the King, who referred to the work of his father as peacemaker, and said that he would 'support to the best of his ability, every endeavor which is aimed at furthering peace and good-will between the peoples.

The magazine contains articles by Dr. Lahusen, of Berlin, and Principal Carpenter, of Manchester College, Oxford, and among other items has reference to the foundation of a Canadian branch of the movement. Such a movement as that represented by the 'Peacemaker' cannot be too warmly welcomed. It is sometimes said that the churches to-day lack the public influence they once possessed. Even if this were so, nothing would tend more to the rehabilitation of the churches than such work as that undertaken by this association. Well does the 'Peacemaker' say: 'No one who realizes even for a passing moment the physical horror, the economic waste, the irreparable disaster to Christendom, of a collision between the two great Teutonic peoples, can doubt that time, labor, and money, even though expended on a far larger scale than is possible to the Associated Councils, would be wisely devoted to banishing such a calamity for ever from the region of possibility.'

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

China in Revolution—The 'World,' New York.
Turkey's Home Troubles—The 'Tribune,' New York.
Italy's 'Title' in Tripoli—The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
Mr. Balfour's Speech at Haddington—The 'Manchester Guardian.'
Bishop of London's Sermon at the Church Congress—English Papers.
A Crown Commission — The Brooklyn 'Eagle.'
Home Rule Finance — The 'Spectator,' London.
Mr. John Redmond on Home Rule—The 'Manchester Guardian.'
Morocco—The Latest Stage—The 'Sun,' New York.
The Truth About Intellectual Japan—Yone Noguchi, in the 'Independent.'
The New Danger in Persia—The 'Manchester Guardian.'
The Record of a Tammany Legislature—The 'Outlook,' New York.
Lynchers Triumphant — The 'Evening Post,' New York.
Pugilism and Color — The 'Spectator,' London.
Aviation's Waste of Life—The 'World,' New York.
All Souls' Day at Venice—Vernon Lee, in the 'Westminster Budget.'
A Parable on the Educational Problem in England—The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe—W. Pett Ridge, in 'Public Opinion,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

'Creative' Listening to Music—The 'Literary Digest,' New York.
The Theatre at Bayreuth — Reginald Buckley, in the 'Bookman,' London.
English Art Treasures—Speech by Lord Curzon—The 'Westminster Gazette.'
The Ghetto Since Gordin Died — The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Song of the Dead—Una Artevelde Taylor, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
A Charming Family — The 'Spectator,' London.
Les Anglais à Paris—The 'Academy,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Opening of the Radium Institute in London—The 'Scientific American,' New York.
Air Sickness — The 'Westminster Gazette.'
The Roman City of Uriconium — The 'Mail,' London.
The Explanation of Ball Lighting—The 'Literary Digest,' 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.

CHAIRMAN OF G.T.R. GIVES CHEERING REPORT ON BIG RY.

(Special Cable to the 'Witness.')

London, Oct. 26—Mr. Alfred W. Smithers, at a meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, held to-day, expressed his satisfaction with the general condition of affairs as surrounding the Grand Trunk system, and he said that notwithstanding the heavy increase in expenses of the company, the management has been in a position to maintain improvements and extensions all over the different lines, with the result that the Grand Trunk service is now one of the most modern and perfected that skill and money can devise.

Mr. Smithers gave an exhaustive resumé of his observations during his recent trip of inspection over the Grand Trunk lines, and he stated that the work of constructing the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was being carried on with all possible haste, and that already evidence of its success was plainly visible.

He went on to state that in company with Mr. Charles Hays and other officials of the Grand Trunk, he found many hundreds of miles of the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific completed, and a very large traffic was already moving over the different lines.

In discussing the great growth of the Dominion of Canada, Mr. Smithers was exceptionally optimistic, and he made the assertion that Canada justified all the hopes placed in that country by the promoters of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and that his observations of things Canadian, and all he had seen while on his recent visit to the Dominion from a financial, as well as industrial and agricultural point of view, impressed him with the fact that the future of Canada is assured.

Mr. Smithers also referred to the rapid rise in the cost of labor in the Dominion, which was a problem for the railways to meet, and which was largely due to the widespread prosperity which has been prevalent in Canada for the past eight or ten years. However, he was satisfied, and in his concluding remarks, predicted much for the Grand Trunk in Canada.

At the close of Mr. Smithers's address, some slight criticism was offered by a shareholder, but the chairman replied by assuring the meeting that the directors were devoting every energy to perfect the Grand Trunk system, and that personally he could only say that given a fair and honest support, the management will achieve a success that will make this railway a factor in Canadian national life.

These remarks of Mr. Smithers were greeted with loud applause, and before adjournment the report presented was unanimously adopted on motion of the critical shareholders, while a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors went through amid enthusiasm, the reception being suitably acknowledged.

YEAR'S REPORT OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS OUT

The financial statement of the Government Railways of Canada for the year ending with March 31, 1911, has been issued. That for the Intercolonial shows:—

Revenue.

From passengers	$2,732,989
From freight	6,263,430
From mails and express	448,797
From miscellaneous	417,564
	$9,863,783

Working Expenses.

Maintenance of way and structures	$1,804,089
Maintenance of equipment	2,223,908
Traffic expenses	196,228
Transportation expenses	5,144,233
General expenses	222,610
	$9,591,070

This shows net earnings of $272,712. The capital cost of the road and equipment is given as $93,036,906. The length is 1,447 miles.

The Prince Edward Island Railway in the year earned $373,419. The operating expenses were $424,104. The cost of working the road was $86,684 greater than the revenue. The line is 267¼ miles in length, and is set down as costing for traffic and equipment, $8,539,684.

SMALL GAIN IN BANK RESERVE

London, Oct. 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:—

Total reserve, increased	£ 70,000
Circulation unchanged	
Bullion, increased	69,622
Other securities, decreased	337,000
Other deposits, decreased	821,000
Public deposits, increased	553,000
Notes reserve, increased	150,000

Government securities, unchanged.

The proportion of the banks reserve to liability this week is 52.80 percent; last week it was 52.40 percent.

Discount Rate the Same

London, Oct. 26.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged at 4 percent to-day.

BOND ISSUE OF $1,500,000

It was stated in stock market circles this morning that an issue of $1,500,000, six percent, bonds of the Canadian Locomotive Company of Kingston, Ontario, will be made shortly by Aemilius Jarius & Company, of Toronto, and the Dominion Securities' Corporation.

The Locomotive works are doing a very large and profitable business this season, and it is expected that the issue will be readily taken up as the prospects for big concern are of the brightest.

LA ROSE MINES

Operating profits of La Rose Mines for September were $94,779, from a gross production of $164,000. Expenses were $69,921. During the month there were produced 313,591 ounces of silver.

Mining Broker Has Trouble With Curb

New York, Oct. 26.—J. Thomas Reinhardt, mining broker, has split with the Curb Market Association because a number of brokers, caught by the recent ascension of Porcupine Central, have refused to make good their contracts, claiming that the rise in the stock — from 10 cents to $2 a share—was manipulated by Reinhardt.

SALES OF PRODUCE.

The Quebec Cheese Makers' Agricultural Society's statement of the sale of cheese of Oct. 26, 1911, at the Board of Trade, by Mr. Aug. Trudel, manager:

White—1,000 boxes finest, Hodgson Bros. & Rowson, Limited, 13 9-16c; 786 boxes fine, Lovell & Christmas Limited, 13 7-16c; 506 boxes No. 2, Gunn & Langlois Company, Limited, 13 3-8c.

Colored—132 boxes finest, Co-Operative Wholesale Society, 13 11-16c; 259 boxes fine, G. D. Warrington, 15 5-8c.

PULLMAN STOCK SOLD.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—Four shares of Pullman Palace Car Company certificates dated Aug. 15, 1870, were sold Tuesday by a party who owned the stock 41 years. This was three years after organization of company, which then had a capital of $4,000,000.

WINCHESTER CHEESE BOARD.

Winchester, Ont., Oct. 27.—At yesterday's cheese board 740 boxes were boarded, but none sold; 13⅝c was offered.

A GENERAL VIEW OF SOUTH PORCUPINE, WHICH HAS BEEN REBUILT SINCE THE BIG CONFLAGRATON LAST SUMMER.

RAPID GROWTH OF C.N.R. SHOWN IN THE REPORT

Earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway for the week ended Oct. 21 were $459,000, an increase of $55,100 over the corresponding week of last year.

From July 1 to date gross reaches an aggregate of $5,873,260, which is a gain of $1,263,750 over the corresponding period of last year.

Following are comparisons for the month of September:

	1911.	1910.	Inc.
Gross earn.	$1,576,400	$1,279,900	$296,500
Expenses	1,157,000	898,700	258,300
Net earn.	419,400	381,200	38,200
Mileage in operation	3,716 avg.	3,297	419

As will be seen from the figures the Canadian Northern Railway is making excellent progress, and will, in a few years, if it continues at the present rate of expansion, become a very big factor in Canada's commercial life.

CHINA IN NEED OF MONEY ASKS BANKERS' AID

London, Oct. 25—The 'Times' Pekin correspondent says that China's financial situation is becoming desperate. The government has made formal request to the diplomatic body that the payment of the monthly instalments of the Boxer indemnity be postponed for nine months. This request has been met by the reply that some of the governments must be consulted. Since then China has been making desperate efforts to scrape the money together. The Shanghai treasury, which at present has less than a million taels, is unable to pay the official salaries.

The government is endeavoring to obtain a loan of eight million dollars, payable in one year, at eight percent, with the guarantee of an Imperial edict, from British, French, German and American bankers.

The bankers, at a meeting held to discuss the proposals, desired to be informed exactly for what purposes the money was to be used. They also made it a condition before recommending the acceptance of the proposal that Yuan-shi Kai be given full powers satisfactory to himself and the bankers, to deal with the situation, make the necessary reforms and come to terms with the leaders of the revolt.'

Central Vermont Railway Elects Directors for the Year at Meeting Oct. 26

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Vermont Railway Company was held at the general offices of the company at St. Albans, Vt., yesterday afternoon, and the following directors were elected:—Messrs. Charles M. Hays, E. H. Fitzhugh, Montreal; G. C. Jones, E. C. Smith, St. Albans; W. Seward Webb, Shelburne; John W. Stewart, Middlebury; John G. McCullough, Bennington; E. H. Baker, Boston; C. W. Witters, St. Albans; S. F. Kilner, New York; Sir A. Tuttle, Fair Haven; Charles P. Smith, Burlington; E. L. Marston, New York City.

The directors organized with the election of the following officers:—Chairman of the board, Charles M. Hays, Montreal; president, E. H. Fitzhugh, Montreal; vice-president, C. W. Witters; auditor, W. G. Crabbe; treasurer and clerk, W. H. Chaffee.

RAILWAYS BUSY

Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—The railways continue to announce new extensions on branch lines, and until the snow flies, if not after that, thousands of men will be busy laying new tracks and grading in different parts of the prairie provinces. The Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern railways are already doing a large amount of work on the main lines in British Columbia.

Wherever a new line of railway goes new townsites are opened up as fast as the settlement of the country warrants it. All this development makes the future look bright for trade growth in these provinces.

$32,000,000

New York, Oct. 27.—An English syndicate has acquired a control in the Independent Telephone Companies operating in several states, involving the large sum of $32,000,000.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Oct. 27.

The snow did not prevent a large gathering of the farmers, and market gardeners at the Bonsecours Market this forenoon, and the basket brigade crowded both of the market halls to overflowing.

The buyers were out strong and a brisk trade was done at about former rates, new laid eggs selling up to 50c the dozen. Oats sold at $1.05 to $1.10 the bag; potatoes, $1.00 to $1.10 the 80-lb. bag; turnips, 50c do.; beets, 50c to 60c do.; carrots, 65c to 75c do.; onions, $2.00 to $2.25 do.; cabbages, 25c to 35c the dozen; celery, 35c to 60c do.; cauliflowers, 50c to $2.00 do.; pumpkins, 60c to $1.25 do.; citron melons, 60c to 90c do.; dead turkeys, 20c to 22c per lb.; chickens and geese, 14c to 16c do.; tub butter, 25c to 28c do.; print butter, 25c to 35c do.; eggs, 35c to 50c the dozen; cream, 25c the quart; apples, $2.00 to $3.50 the barrel; cranberries, $8 do.; pears, 60c to 90c the basket; tomatoes, 35c do.; grapes, 20c to 30c the small basket; bananas, $1.50 to $2.00 the bunch; hay, $9 to $11 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $5 to $6 the 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

LONDON TRADE BRISK.

London reports say all lines of trade continues to move more or less briskly there. City retail business is generally satisfactory and wholesalers are busy getting out sorting lines and special holiday goods. Factories also are working in many cases overtime in order to keep up with demands. Little complaint is now heard about collections.

OTTAWA TRADE STEADY.

Ottawa reports say business there is steady in tone and generally satisfactory in the matter of volume. Wholesalers report excellent demands for all seasonable lines, and prospects favor a large turnover of general goods between now and the first of the year. Trade in the district holds up well. Local factories are busy and look forward to continuing so for the balance of the year.

DOMINION STEEL CO. PROGRESS IS MOST NOTABLE

Sydney, C.B., Oct. 24.—Mr. J. H. Plummer, who has been here for nearly a week, conferring with officials of the Dominion Steel Corporation, will leave in a day or so for Montreal, thoroughly satisfied with the prevailing conditions and growth of business as he found them at the huge plant as well as at the collieries.

In chatting about the Dominion Steel concern, Mr. Plummer said that he had nothing very startling to say in regard to the work of the company. They were going ahead increasing their plant and that usually meant an increase in the number of men employed. He said:

"The development work, said the president, which began eighteen months ago, is still going on, and there is a large amount of work yet to be accomplished. Since the work started they had increased the plant by over two-thirds. The number of men had increased from 2500 to 4000, while their pay list had increased from $250,000 to $400,000 a month.

They were also making improvements and developing the collieries of the Dominion Coal Company. They must realize that whatever affects the Coal company as well as the Steel Company, affected the whole country.

He said their plans, which now included Springhill Mines, gave them twenty coal producing collieries. This was an important matter and he remarked that there were few coal companies in England with twenty collieries producing.

In fact, Mr. Plummer gives every indication of expecting big doings in Dominion Steel and Coal affairs from now on. At the plant the hum of industry was never more evident, while the orders on the books are at a high record level.

TIMBER LIMITS PURCHASED BY DOM. STEEL CO.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 24.—The announcement is made that Bearinger and Chapin, of Toronto, who purchased the Montgomery lumber limits a few years ago, have sold the same to the Dominion Steel Corporation of Sydney for $250,000.

Besides eighty square miles of timber limits there is also a fair size limit located in Dalhousie, with tug boats, booms, logs and the whole outfit. The new owners contemplate extensive improvements.

STOCK ISSUE ATCHISON RY.

New York, Oct. 27.—At the Atchison Railway meeting of the stockholders at Topeka, Kan., Yesterday afternoon, the shareholders authorize an increase of the common stock by $100,000,000 and provide for the issue of convertible bonds for that amount, and also for the issuance of $289,000 common stock already authorized, but not used or reserved for other purposes.

TWIN CITY CO.

Twin City September gross shows a decrease of $5,767, and a net increase of $1,909; surplus after charges, increase, $2,115.

Three months gross increase is $232,070; net increase $21,389; surplus after charges, increase, $22,330.

Toronto Cobalt Sales

Toronto, Oct. 27.—Morning sales: — Bailey, 500 at 2 1-8; Chambers, 500 at 10¾; Lake, 2187 at 27¾; Great Northern, 1000 at 11¼; Gould, 2000 at 2 5-8; Hargraves, 500 at 8; Hudson Bay, 5 at 90; La Rose, 25 at 383, 100 at 390, 100 at 383½; McKinley, 200 at 184; Meehan, 1,000 at 2; Peterson, 300 at 6¾; Leaf, 500 at 2½; Temiskaming, 1000 at 57 for future, 1700 at 57½; Chartered, 3500 at 44¼, 100 at 44½, 500 at 44, 500 at 43¾, 4000 at 43½, 500 at 42½, 8500 at 42; Dolge, 100 at 120, 100 at 122; Dome Extension, 1000 at 71, 1000 at 70¾, 200 at 70, 2100 at 70½; Eldorado, 1000 at 11; Holly, 100 at 1150, 400 at 1155; Imperial, 750 at 10½; Northern, 500 at 108; Preston, 1500 at 25, 2000 at 24, 1500 at 23½, 2000 at 23, 1000 at 22 5-8, 3700 at 22¼, 1500 at 22, 10,300 at 22½; Rea, 100 at 265; Standard, 1000 at 18, 500 at 19; Swastika, 500 at 32; United Porcupine, 500 at 4¼; Vipond, 2000 at 42½, 500 at 42.

CHICAGO CATTLE PRICES.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—Cattle receipts estimated at 2000; market slow and weak; beeves, $4.55 to $6.75; Texas steers, $4.00 to $5.80; western steers, $4.15 to $7.00; stockers and feeders, $2.90 to $5.75; cows and heifers, $1.90 to $5.85; calves, $5.00 to $8.75.

Hogs receipts estimated at 17,000; market strong for good, others weak; light, $5.70 to $6.40; mixed, $5.75 to $6.50; heavy, $5.70 to $6.45; rough, $5.70 to $6.00; good to choice, heavy, $6.00 to $6.45; pigs, $4.00 to $5.90; bulk of sales, $6.10 to $6.35.

Sheep receipts estimated at 12,000; market steady; native, $2.25 to $3.70; western, $2.40 to $3.80; yearlings, $3.60 to $4.25; lambs, native, $3.50 to $6.00; western, $3.75 to $6.10.

TRADE FAIR AT QUEBEC.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say that the rain of the past week has made country roads pretty bad in some places and the movements of travellers have been retarded. Wholesale grocers and provision dealers report a good demand, which is usual at the season, schooners and coasters taking supplies for coast points. In the city building activity is noticeable. Retail trade is fully up to the average. Shoe manufacturers are fairly busy.

HAMILTON TRADE STEADY.

Hamilton reports say trade there is steady, and generally good volume. Wholesalers are busy sending out large shipments of general lines and a particularly active business in general holiday goods is looked forward to. Country trade holds up well. Deliveries of prduce are fairly large and prices hold up well. Local factories are working pretty well to their limits.

BROCKVILLE CHEESE BOARD.

Brockville, Oct. 27.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Brockville Cheese Board, yesterday, 2025 boxes were boarded. 1045 boxes white. Balance colored. 13 11-16C bid. No sales on board.

The failure list is again a very light one, only three small district insolvencies being reported for the week, with liabilities of about $8,000.

'NIP' FINANCES IN FINE SHAPE ---BIG SURPLUS

The usual statement sent out with the dividend cheques of the Nipissing Mines Company shows the operating company, the Nipissing Mining Company, to have had on hand in cash on October 2, $999,894; ore in transit and at smelters, $131,782; ore sacked at mine, ready for shipment, $197,653, or a total of ready assets of $1,329,330. The dividend of five percent and bonus of 2 1-2 percent requires $450,000. The operating company is shown to have had on hand on October 2, therefore, $549,000 in excess of the dividend requirements of the holding company.

HARVESTER CO. PLANNING FOR BIG CONTROL

Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 27.—(Special.)—That a deal, transferring the Advance Thresher Company, one of the largest industries in this city, to a New York banking house which is believed to be acting for the International Harvester Company, will go through, is admitted here. The transaction will involve between four and five million dollars.

Appraisers are still working on the plant and they will visit Canadian branches which are likely to come into the deal as well as those at Minneapolis and Aberdeen before the money changes hands.

Officials of the company are extremely reticent and are withholding all information from the press.

Big Increase Shown in Dominion Statement of Trade ---$5,000,000 Gain in Sept.

Trade returns issued from Ottawa for the six months ending September 30th, of the current fiscal year indicate an increase of nearly $40,000,000 in the total trade of the Dominion for that period as compared with the first six months of the previous fiscal year. The total amount of trade during the time was $400,270,855, as compared with $360,277,276. These include imports and exports of both Canadian and Foreign products.

The six months imports amounted to $258,406,094, an increase of $35,000,000. Exports of Canadian products were $129,696,982, an increase of $2,000,000 and exports of foreign products from Canadian ports were $12,257,779, an increase of $3,000,000. During the month of September the total trade increased by over $5,000,000 as compared with that of September 1910.

U.S. COTTON REPORT OUT

Washington, Oct. 25.—(Special.)—The census bureau's third cotton ginning report showing the number of bales of cotton of the growth of 1911, ginned prior to Oct. 18 last, was issued at 10 a.m. to-day. The number of running bales, counting bound as half bales, with comparative statistics to the corresponding date for the past three years, and the percentage of the total crop ginned to the date in those years, is as follows:

United States, 7,740,634 bales, compared with 5,423,628 bales last year, when 46.9 percent of the entire crop was ginned to Oct. 18; 5,530,967 bales in 1909, when 54.9 percent was ginned and 5,296,166 bales in 1908, when 48.1 percent was ginned.

The number of round bales included were 53,697 compared with 66,183 bales last year, 88,716 bales in 1909, and 118,726 bales in 1908.

The number of Sea Island bales included were 40,024, compared with 25,691 bales last year; 36,482 bales in 1909, and 32,013 bales in 1908.

FINE TRADE AT COAST.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say an excellent business continues to move in general lines there. Staple lines of wholesale goods are moving freely and retail trade is also reported to be quite brisk. Collections are fair to good. Prospects for the holiday trade were never better than they are at present. The season has been an exceedingly busy one in railroad and mining development and plans so far announced for next season indicate still greater activity.

OPINIONS on the MARKET

Laidlaw & Co.—Sentiment remains fairly cheerful on theory that bear news has been discounted and that in the ordinary course of events a normal recovery should begin upon the development of any favorable news.

H. L. Horton & Co.—Investment inquiry has been greatly stimulated and encouraged, it is claimed, by the readiness with which the Prussian Government treasury bills offered have been taken.

Miller & Co.—It continues largely a trader's market; the buying this afternoon looked better to us than the selling, but it is marketwise pre eminently a time of small things.

BALED HAY FIRM.

No. 1 hay, $15; No. 2 extra good, $12 to $13.50; No. 2 ordinary, $12 to $12.50; No. 3 hay, $9.50 to $10; Clover, mixed, $9 to $9.50.

ALL BRANCHES OF BUSINESS MOVING WELL

There is activity in the shipping of winter supplies to river and gulf points. The wholesale distribution is well maintained, while collections show improvement over September.

Tanners are readily taking up all offerings of hides, and an advance of a cent was established last week, dealers now buying on the basis of 12 cents for No. 1. The boot and shoe factories making up for the retail trade are well occupied, but those catering to the jobbing trade find business still somewhat slow.

First placing orders in the fur trade were rather short, but business has picked up, and sorting orders are expected to make up a good average business. There appears to be some anticipation that the coming January fur sales in London may develop some easing off from the very high values now prevailing.

In the metal trade there is nothing new. American pig iron, galvanized sheets, black sheets and other iron products continue to be offered at low prices, while British manufacturers maintain quotations, and are reported busy.

Sugar refiners report a slow demand, but grocery jobbers are busy. Sugars went off a shade in New York this week, but the late advances are fully maintained by local factories on the basis of $5.90 for standard granulated, a figure below the New York level.

It is now established, according to Dun's, that packers will be able to make only about a 40 percent delivery of tomatoes and a 35 percent delivery of salmon. Corn is about the only line in which there is no shortage, and consumers of canned goods may expect to pay fancy prices this winter.

MARKET VIEWS IN LONDON ARE MORE CHEERFUL

London, October 28.—Brokers report increasing investment business, and express belief that with clearance of the political atmosphere we should see an upward tendency for prices. Immediately the Moroccan problem was virtually solved, the market took an upward trend. Although big people still profess inability to see reasons for pronounced improvement in consols and other high-class issues, the bears are feeling uncomfortable. Home investment shares generally must improve if the labor situation is quiet, and there are indications that mining houses are inclined to assist mining shares, more particularly diamond shares, owing to improvement in the diamond industry. Formation of an industrial council by the government, with a view to conciliating in labor disputes was warmly welcomed.

In the money market less is heard at the moment of bank rate possibilities, although gold exports, especially to South America, are still likely to be substantial, and firmness of Berlin rates is commented upon, although foreign exchanges have rather favored London. But the bank rate is at present quite effective, and Lombard street builds freely on American cables which assert that New York gold exports are quite probable.

Some buying has been encouraged in copper, and it would take little to encourage more, for manufacturers were never so poorly covered, and may easily be in the market before. Should genuine demand increase the strong statistical position compared with a year ago may easily influence specialties, and on the whole, there is much more optimism about a rise in copper prices. The tin position is so much under thumb of the controlling syndicate that opinion is befogged. There is an idea that at a concession of $50 or so on present prices consumption would be greatly encouraged.

The London Metal Exchange will consider almost immediately a new form of contract providing for delivery of tin ingots hitherto excluded. This is the outcome of the squeezing to which certain interests have been subjected in recent months.

There has been a good deal of natural comment on the motives of Italy in embarking upon the Tripolitan venture. A high financial authority asserted privately last week that Italy's war venture was the immediate and necessary outcome of German expression, and that no secret was made in high Italian political quarters that it was 'now or never.' This development caused consternation in Berlin, and was the strongest point recently made in political developments in directon of general European peace.

BIRKENHEAD CATTLE.

Liverpool, Oct. 28.— John Rogers and Co., Liverpool, cable to-day that there was a strong improvement in the Birkenhead prices, the increase being a general one of one-half cent.

Good cattle were strongly in demand, and fat beasts commanded a ready sale, full quotations being States steers, 12 1-4 to 13 1-2 cents; Canadian, 11 3-4 to 12 3-4 cents, and ranchers, 11 to 11 3-4 cents per pound.

OATS REMAIN STEADY.

Oats—No. 2 Canadian western, 49¼c to 50c; No. 1 feed oats, 49c to 49¼c; No. 3 Canadian western, 48½c to 49c; No. 2 local, 48c to 48¼c; No. 3 local, 47½c to 48c; No. 4 local, 47c to 47½c.

VANKLEEK HILL BOARD.

Vankleek Hill, Ont., Oct. 27.—There were 900 boxes white cheese and 200 colored cheese boarded, and sold on the Vankleek Hill cheese board to-day. All sold on the board at 13 11-16c to 13¾c. Five buyers present.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

The cheese situation is unchanged, business continuing quiet, with prices steady at 13¾c to 14¼c for finest westerns, and 13½c to 13 5-8c for easterns.

The butter market is firm, with choicest Townships creamery quoted at 27c to 27¼c, and seconds at 26c to 26½c.

WHEAT UNCHANGED.

Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.50; seconds, $5.00; Manitoba strong bakers, $4.80; Choice winter wheat patents, $4.75 to $5.00; Straight rollers, 90 percent, $4.25 to $4.40; Straight rollers, in bags, $1.95 to $2.05; Extras, in bags, $1.70 to $1.75.

SAFER POLICY IS ADOPTED BY THE LAROSE MINE CO.

Actuated by a consistent and unwavering desire to place La Rose Consolidated Mines in a strong and impregnable position, Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, president, with the approval of the directors, decided to defer any payments out of surplus until after December 31, at least. His decision was made known late yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the board, which occupied about eight hours and witnessed a good deal of discussion and hard work.

Mr. McGibbon's policy is a long sighted one, and he will undoubtedly have the support and approval of the more conservative and thoughtful of shareholders. He is ambitious to give La Rose a financial standing and to place the company beyond suspicion. In this policy he deserves support and approval, and those who are inclined to criticise his management should reflect what Mr. McGibbon is doing for the stockholders.

At the conclusion of the meeting the following resolution was drawn up: 'The directors are still of the opinion that a portion of the cash surplus should be distributed among the shareholders at an early date, but upon mature consideration they are of the opinion that the payment of any portion of the cash surplus to shareholders should be accompanied by full reports of the president, treasurer and general manager, on the condition of the properties and reserves as of December 31, 1911, which is the end of the fiscal year, and they have accordingly deferred action thereon until they shall be put in possession of the above report.'

Those present at the meeting were: Messrs. D. Lorne McGibbon, D. P. Earle, D. Fasken, R. B. Watson, R. T. Green, Shirley Ogilvie, Alex. Pringle and V. E. Mitchell, K.C.

MR. M'GIBBON WILL INSPECT LA ROSE MINES

Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon will leave tonight for the Cobalt and Porcupine mining camps, where he goes to make a thorough inspection and study of the properties under the control of the La Rose Consolidated Mines Company, as well as several promising claims in which he is financially interested in the gold region.

Mr. McGibbon expects to be away for a week or ten days, as he is desirous to acquaint himself with conditions and developments as he will find them in the Northern Ontario gold and silver areas.

In discussing the situation as regards the La Rose properties, Mr. McGibbon was quite enthusiastic, and he was of the opinion that with continued careful and judicious management, and a progressive policy of development work, La Rose will come up to all expectations, more particularly as to distributions among the shareholders.

In Porcupine, Mr. McGibbon expects to see much improvement and development work accomplished since he last visited the camp, and he is one of those who have considerable confidence in the wealth of possibilities of that northern gold and silver bearing zone.

Toronto Clearings

Clearings of the Toronto banks as passed through the local clearing house during the past week totalled $38,493,544. Last week clearings totalled $37,008,109. During the corresponding week last year $34,669,703, and $27,041,465 during the similar week of 1909.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

London, Oct. 16.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed decreased of 280. Trade for English fat beasts ruled slow, owing to overstocked state of dead meat market, consequently sellers experienced a slight decline in value. Irish arrivals consisted entirely of Dublin cattle, black polled beasts and shorthorns; these shared in the slow trade and general decline. Fat butchering cows found buyers at last week's values. Fat bulls, however, sold slowly at a decline of 4d per 8 lbs. Prices paid per 8 lbs.—90 to 90 stone Devon and 90 to 95 stone Herefords, 4s 10d; extreme, 5s; 95 stone Irish black polled Dublins, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; 100 stone Lincoln shorthorns and 95 stone runts, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; 90 stone fat cows, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; 100 stone fat bulls, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; rough do., 2s 6d to 2s 8d. Arrivals—199 Irish, 25 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex; 1066 midland, home and western counties; 30 Devon. Increase of 140 in number of sheep and lambs penned compared with Monday last. Trade for English wedder sheep ruled dull, but late rates were in most cases maintained; ewes, however, sold at 2d per 8 lbs. more money. Scotch sheep unchanged. Irish difficult to vend, even at a decline of 2d per 8 lbs. A few lambs offered, selling slowly at a decline of 2d per 8 lbs. Quotations per 8 lbs., sinking the offal—Beasts, 2s 6d to 5s; sheep, 3s 4d to 5s 6d; lambs, 4s to 5s. Total supply—Beasts 1320, sheep and lambs 5750, calves 5, milch cows 25.

London, Oct. 16.—Good supplies, and trade extremely slow, with drooping tendency in prices. English beef, 2s 10d to 4s 0d; Scotch sides, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; shorts, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; refrigerated hindquarters, 2s 8d; Argentine chilled hindquarters, best, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; do., forequarter, 1s 6d to 1s 8d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 4s 6d to 4s 2d; do., tegs, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; do., ewes 2s 4d to 2s 8d; English wedders, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; do., ewes, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; Dutch sheep, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; English lamb, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; Scotch do., 3s 8d to 4s 0d; veal, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; extreme, 5s 8d; English pork, 3s 4 d to 3s 10d; Dutch do., 3s 4d to 3s 8d per 8 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, OCT. 25.

About 1,000 head of butchers' cattle, 65 milch cows and springers, 400 calves, 650 sheep and lambs, and 1,000 hogs, were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. There were about 200 northwest cattle on the market, and these helped to keep down the prices of good beef. Prime beeves sold at 5¾c to 5¾c per lb.; pretty good animals, 4c to 5¼c, and the common stock, 2¼c to 4c per lb. A few lean canners sold at from 1½c to 2¼c per lb. There were several superior milch cows and springers and a pair of large Holsteins, a springer and a milch cow, were sold for $1.70. Another grade, Ayreshire, was sold for $80, also several other cows at from $65 to $75 each. The other cows and springers sold at from $35 to $65 each.

Grass-fed calves sold at 2½c to 3½c per lb.; good veals, 5c to 6¼c do.

Sheep sold at 3¼c to 3¾c per lb. lambs at 5¼c to 5½c do. Good lots of hogs sold at 6c to 6¼c per lb.

LAND BOOM THE BIG DRAWBACK IN MIDDLE WEST

Mr. J. N. Greenshields, K.C., has returned from a business trip to the West, where he found conditions such as to arouse the highest enthusiasm for its future. He said that financial and commercial interests were working hard and optimistically to build up important business centres, and that the railways were putting their best energies into the same constructive work.

It is impossible, however, for a man of Mr. Greenshield's training and experience to see only one side of the picture. 'There is one serious retarding influence,' he said, 'and that is in the matter of procuring land. Real estate speculation is widespread, and the method of wholesale purchase of valuable land and its retention for a big figure is clearly against the interests of the country at large.'

'In fact,' he went on, 'it would be advantageous to the Western Provinces if this practice could be put a stop to, as, in numberless cases the extortionate price asked by speculators proves prohibitive to many who would make first-class settlers, and who wish to procure lands close to railway facilities.

'It is a matter,' concluded Mr Greenshields, 'for the governments to look into, as its removal, if possible would still further stimulate productive activity in my opinion of the western provinces.'

PULP & PAPER BONDS A GOOD INVESTMENT

Notwithstanding the fact that Canada has always been a timber country the bonding of timber limits has never been indulged in to any very great extent. This may possibly have been due to the fact that many of the lumber concerns of Canada grew up from small beginnings, the owners of the different companies putting their profits back into the business every year and thus, with the aid of the banks, financing the different projects.

In the United States, however, the bonding of timber limits of all kinds has been a prominent feature in the financing of lumber concerns. Of late years Canadians have followed the practice. Most of the large Canadian pulp mills have followed this method, and to-day the holder of a well-selected bond based upon timber limits, saw mills, and pulp and paper plants, is in a happy position. He not only has the plant behind his security, but the limits containing timber, which, the world over, is constantly growing scarcer and therefore more valuable.

Recent developments in connection with the Laurentide Paper Company, by which the shareholders of that concern receive a bonus of 100 percent of stock in the Laurentide Company, Limited, formed to take over the assets of the old company, draw attention to a bond which, because of the excellent security behind it, is now selling at a high figure. The outstanding issue of bonds at the end of June last—which finished the last financial year of the company—was $914,474.63, the original amount of $1,200,000 having been reduced to the present outstanding amount by the annual cancellations due to the sinking fund.

The assets securing this outstanding issue of bonds are, according to the valuation of the company, sufficient to retire them more than four times over. The deed of trust covers land, mills, factories, plant, machinery, water-power and timber licences. During the past three years the value was as follows on June 30, each year:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.
Mills, Machinery, etc.,	$3,292,647	$3,261,632	$3,308,733
Timber Limits,	609,714	609,714	609,713
Real Estate,	205,011	228,212	230,174
Railway Sidings and Rolling Stock,	32,450	32,450	32,450
Furniture,	8,072		
Logging Gear, etc.,	33,104		
	$4,180,998	$4,132,008	$4,181,072
Surplus Liquid Assets,	$125,751	$1,263,688	$1,613,544

It is interesting to observe from the above that the timber limits, notwithstanding the fact that an enormous quantity would be cut up each year, continue to be taken into the inventory at the same figures. This value is, no doubt, a merely nominal one. The limits were probaby originally valued at but a small fraction of their contents. Possibly even the growth may have been very nearly the equivalent of the amount cut from them each year, and it is very likely that, even though the quantity were reduced, the advancing price would more than make up for this reduction.

As a matter of fact, the net profits of the company during the last year, after bond interest had been paid, was more than the total value of the timber lands, so that the security behind the bonds as it appears in the statement of assets, is undoubtedly many times greater than claimed for it. Not only this, but the actual earnings from year to year are so largely in excess of the amount required for bond interest, that the bonds of the Laurentide Paper Company may be regarded as among the safest investments available.

WHAT GRAIN-MEN HAVE TO SAY

It is intimated by despatches from Winnipeg that the railroads carrying grain to that city have had to strain to capacity to transport it all. The huge volume of offerings had the effect of weakening prices in Chicago yesterday.

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago decreased 412,000 bushels the past week; corn decreased 642,000 bushels; oats increased 120,000 bushels; rye increased 3000 bushels, and barley increased 17,000 bushels. Details follow:

	Total.	Last year.
Wheat	*18,143,000	11,238,000
Corn	941,000	1,896,000
Oats	†10,892,000	11,954,000
Rye	21,000	74,000
Barley	118,000	151,000

*Includes 1,623,000 bushels afloat.
†Includes 4,535,000 bushels afloat.

A despatch from Topeka says that, with the exception of a few spots, a mantle of green covers the entire wheat area of Kansas. Army worms have destroyed the fields in a few counties in the central wheat belt, and the failure of rain in other restricted districts in the western third of the state have caused farmers to re-seed the land, but generally the growing crops presents a fine prospect.

LIVERPOOL CLOSINGS.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.—Closing:—Wheat, spot nominal; futures weak; Dec., 7s 5d; March, 7s 4¼d; May, 7s 4d. Corn spot steady; American mixed, 6s 5d futures easy; Jan., 5s 8¾d. Flour, winter patents, 27s 9d. Hops in London (Pacific coast), £11 to £12. Beef, extra India mess, 88s 9d. Pork, prime mess western, 97s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 65s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 55s; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 60s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 56s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 59s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 59s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 50s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 47s. Lard, prime western in tierces, 45s 9d; American refined in pails, 46s 6d. Butter, good United States, 112s. Cheese, Canadian finest, white, 68s 6d; do. colored, 69s. Tallow, prime city, 35s. Turpentine spirits, 36s 3d. Rosin, American strained, 15s 3d. Petroleum refined, 6½d. Linseed oil, 42s.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

NOVA SCOTIA

WANT COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 24—Petitions were put in circulation yesterday throughout Digby County, praying for a commutation of Harry Wilson's death sentence to life imprisonment. He was convicted of the murder of his brother. The petition from Digby town is headed by the mayor, town councillors, clergymen and prominent citizens. Wilson was sentenced to be hanged on Nov. 15. The plea is that Wilson committed the act while intoxicated, and not knowing what he was doing.

MINERS RENEW WAGE AGREEMENT.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 26. — The two-year wage agreement between the P. W. A., representing the employees, and the Domalion Coal Company, which has been in effect since December, 1909, was renewed yesterday by officials of that organization and the coal company upon practically the same basis, and will now be in force until December, 1913. These agreements have been made between the P. W. A. and the company since 1894, when the first wage agreement between the association and the company was accepted. It is to this agreement that the U. M. W. executive say they decline to be bound.

AIM TO RAISE $125,000.

Halifax, N.S., October 24.—King's College, the oldest colonial university in the British Empire, of Windsor, N.S., is seeking to extend its usefulness. The extension movement is now in progress. The aim is to raise $100,000 for additional endowment and $25,000 for other needs during the present week. Last night the Alumni Association had a dinner at the Queen Hotel, at which Judge Forbes, president of the association, presided. Bishop Worrell, President Powell and others spoke. At the conclusion of the dinner it was announced that the first day's receipts amounted to $15,000. The present canvass will cover Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; New Brunswick will be covered later. King's College is the Anglican theological school for the Maritime Provinces. It is located at Windsor and was founded in 1789.

NEW BRUNSWICK

BRAKEMAN CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Chatham, N.B., Oct. 27. — Herbert Malone, aged 30, married, a brakeman on the Intercolonial Railway, was crushed to death while coupling cars near here yesterday.

TWO YEARS FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Woodstock, N.B., Oct. 27. — William Bragdon, found guilty of manslaughter for shooting a woodman named McCluskey, whom he found in his house on his unexpected return, was yesterday sentenced to two years and one month in Dorchester penitentiary by Judge White. The judge said the point against him was carrying a revolver.

TO STAND HIS TRIAL.

St. John, N.B., October 24.—Detective P. F. Killen left for New York to-night with a warrant to bring here Harry B. Clark, former manager of the branch of the Bank of New Brunswick here. Killen was accompanied by Chas. F. Sanford, one of the bank's solicitors. There are no other developments in the case here, except that R. B. Kessen, general manager of the bank, says the charge against Clark will be theft. He states no amount, but says there was theft from the bank outside the financial transactions of outside parties. The amount, however, he says, is less than is reported.

QUEBEC

BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the corporation of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, held on Wednesday, Mr. J. Stewart was appointed secretary and bursar, in the place of Mr. Frith, resigned. The annual statement was passed, and college and school were reported to be doing well. The Jubilee Library Building had been completed and almost paid for.

WELFARE OF CHILDREN.

All the societies interested in the proposed Child Welfare Exhibition to be held in Montreal in 1912—a dozen or more, were represented in the large and influential delegation which on Friday met Sir Lomer Gouin, and obtained from him a promise that the question of granting the project a Government grant would be brought before the Provincial Cabinet at their next meeting.

ONTARIO

FOR LOCAL OPTION.

Kingston, Ont., October 27.—The temperance workers of Oso township in Frontenac have decided to submit a local option by-law to the electors of the township at the next municipal election.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' VISIT.

Toronto, Oct. 24. — A party of public school teachers of Ottawa will arrive in Toronto on Friday, and will spend several days here. They will visit the public schools next Tuesday in company with Inspector Hughes.

OWEN SOUND STREET RAILWAY

Owen Sound, Ont., Oct. 25. — Mayor Elias Lemon has launched a street railway project for Owen Sound, by which, if the plan is carried into execution, the town will built, own and operate, six miles of electric railway, the initial cost being $100,000.

THE DUKE CONSENTS.

Ottawa, October 27.—H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught to-day consented to open next year's Toronto exhibition. He was waited upon by a delegation consisting of Mayor Geary, President Gooderham, Vice-President Kent, and W. K. George, of the Exhibition Association.

FATAL RESULT OF SHOCK.

Guelph, Ont., Oct. 25. — The seventeen months' old son of Mr. and Mrs. Petch, of Palmerston, met sudden death yesterday. The little fellow, while toddling around the house, his mother being absent from the room for a moment, fell into a pail of hot water which was being used for scrubbing. Though not hot enough to scald him severely, the shock resulted fatally.

ANOTHER HUNTING FATALITY.

Cobalt, Oct. 27.—Cecil Clark, 12 years of age, son of George Clark, of this town, was accidentally shot in the abdomen while hunting yesterday afternoon, and died in the hospital a few hours afterwards. The gun was leaning against a log when it was accidentally discharged.

TORONTO'S GAS VICTIMS.

Toronto, October 25.—Toronto's thirteenth victim of gas poisoning this year, was found this morning, when William White was discovered unconscious in his room on St. Joseph street with gas turned on full. He had electric lights in his room and had always used them before.

A TREACHEROUS ACT.

Cobalt, Ont., Oct. 23.—Some unknown persons ignited a fuse attached to several sticks of dynamite in front of the residence of Roderick Dangine, Lang street, last night. Only one stick exploded and little damage was done, but had the entire charge gone off it would have blown the house to atoms. The police are working on the case.

A $1,000,000 PLANT.

St. Catharines, Ont., October 27.—It was reported at Thorold yesterday that a million dollar pulp and paper mill is soon to be located there. The entire output will be shipped to the United States to be used at paper mills there. The site will likely occupy several acres near lock No. 25, on the new canal and will require about ten thousand horsepower for operation.

EXHIBITION VEGETABLES.

Cobalt, Oct. 24.—Three hundred pounds of vegetables from the farms around New Liskeard leave to-night for London, England, where they will be placed on exhibition by the Ontario Government as an advertisement for New Ontario in the general colonization scheme the government has in view in this north country.

SALVATION ARMY CITADEL OPENED.

Brockville, Oct. 27.—A new Salvation Army citadel, built at a cost of $25,000, raised entirely by local subscriptions, was opened by Commissioner Rees, Toronto, last night in the presence of a crowd which taxed the capacity of the building. The Hon. G. P. Graham presided and addresses were delivered by Mayor Patterson and others.

VERDICT IS DISALLOWED.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 25.—The jury at the Fall Assizes awarded W. F. Kelly, oil dealer, $837 damages against the C.P.R. for injuries sustained by falling off a train at Maberley. The defence put up a contention that Mr. Kelly was to blame, but Chief Justice Mulock disallowed the verdict, holding that the evidence did not sustain the finding.

JUMPED FROM THE TRAIN.

Belleville, Ont., Oct. 24. — A man who left Toronto last night on the 10.30 express, and was ticketed to Port Hope, was carried past his destination and was awakened when the brakeman announced Belleville. He jumped from the train a mile west of the station, and, although search was made, only a hat, besprinkled with blood, was found.

BRUTAL SPORT.

Hamilton, October 23.—Mayor Lees, for the first time in his life, saw a game of football on Saturday, when he attended the Montreal-Tiger match. 'I thought it was an exhibition of brutality,' he said. 'Will the police commissioners do anything to stop such tactics?' he was asked. 'I think they ought to,' said His Worship, who is chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners.

WANT LIGHTS ON RIGS.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—A letter from the secretary of the Ontario Motor League was read at a meeting of the police commissioners yesterday afternoon, proposing that lights should be put on all horse drawn vehicles. The board decided to wait until the city's new lighting arrangements are in full working order, when it is expected that the city streets will be sufficiently lighted to make this unnecessary.

SIMCOE WANTS PRINTING.

London, Ont., Oct. 24. — The Southam Printing Company is offered a bonus of $30,000 to go to Simcoe. The statement was made at the offices of the company yesterday, that the matter will be settled this week. It is understood that the company has, under the terms of the Simcoe by-law, to expend the whole of the money in the erection of a building. None of the bonus funds will be permitted to be used in equipment.

CRUSHED TO A PULP.

St. Catharines, Ont., October 24.—A man named Haight, employed at the Kinleith Paper Mills, whose first name could not be ascertained, was instantly killed while at work this morning. He got caught in a pully and was whirled around, his body being crushed to a pulp and both legs cut off. Haight came here from Collingwood only two weeks ago. A coroner's jury is investigating and will prboably hold an inquest.

PRIVATE CLIFFORD HONORED.

Toronto, October 27.—After the inspection in battalion and company drill of the Grenadiers in the Armories last evening by Col. Cotton, Private W. J. Clifford was presented with an address and a purse of gold by the sergeant-majors warrant officers, staff sergeants and sergeants in honor of his success at Bisley in carrying off both the King's and the Prince of Wales prizes. The address, which was neatly framed, had a border of the regimental color.

CAUGHT A MASKINONGE.

Reports received by the Grand Trunk Railway system from the Bay of Quinte, near Belleville, Ont., give the information that the fishing for large species is very good this year. Last week a Belleville fisherman caught, while trolling, a Maskinonge, which gave him a merry time for over half an hour. The fish when landed measured 52 inches in length, and weighed 38 pounds.

DOCTOR DIES.

Cornwall, Ont., Oct. 26.— Dr. Alex. Pringle, of Northfield, Minn., who was visiting relatives in Cornwall on his way home from a trip to Europe, died here suddenly at the home of his sister, Mrs. Carman, at noon. Deceased was a son of the late Judge Pringle, and was born in Cornwall, 58 years ago. He was celebrated as a specialist in the treatment in diseases of the eyes. He leaves a wife, who is at her home at Northfield.

SUFFERING FROM RAIES.

Toronto, Oct. 24. — Two residents of South Parkdale, a father and son, will begin the Pasteur treatment at the Western Hospital to-day, as the result of the discovery that their favorite dog was suffering from rabies. The animal had been acting queerly for a few days, and a veterinary surgeon was called. He diagnosed the dog's trouble as rabies. The dog was killed. These two cases make seven now being treated by the provincial health authorities.

MESSENGER SENTENCED.

Hamilton, Oct. 24. — George Kennaugh, the Canadian Express messenger who was found bound and gagged in the company's office the night that $8,000 was stolen, and who told a sensational story about masked men entering and holding him up at the point of a revovler, was to-day found guilty of stealing $15 from the company, and sentenced to three months. The police had no evidence against Kennaugh to connect him with the larger robbery and that case was dropped.

DIES FROM GAS POISONING.

Toronto, October 25.—'We find that William Allan came to his death by gas poisoning on Sunday morning, October 15, 1911, by gas escaping from the adjoining room. We find that the men occupying the adjoining room were found under the influence of liquor, and not in a condition to take the necessary precautions in turning off the gas. We recommend that the public house should be equipped with electric lighting.' After nearly an hour's deliberation, the jury at midnight returned this verdict in the case of the accidental hotel tragedy, which caused the death of five men.

KINGSTON POWER ESTIMATES.

Kingston, Ont., October 24.—The Hon. Adam Beck has submitted new estimates for the power for Kingston, Brockville, Morrisburg, Cardinal and Prescott for 3,000 to 10,000 H.P. For 3,000 H.P. Kingston will pay $30.25, while Morrisburg will only have to pay $13.07, and for 10,000 H.P. Kingston is quoted at $17.80 and Morrisburg $11.46. As other towns range inside these figures Kingston will in all probability refuse and accept services of Seymour Power Company. The Beck scheme is evidently Waddington, N.Y., power, but, he does not say so.

A SHORT-LIVED HONEYMOON.

Windsor, Ont., October 27.—With his bride of a day on his arm, David Andrews, a Syrian, who lives at Wallaceburg, found himself in an awkward position when he attempted to re-enter Canada yesterday. Andrews, who is a glass worker and a naturalized Canadian, crossed the line to wed a Detroit girl of his own nationality, but when he tried to take her back to his Wallaceburg home he bumped against the Canadian immigration laws, his wife never having been given American papers. Andrews decided to return to Detroit rather than be separated from his bride, and meanwhile the necessary papers will be obtained for Mrs. Andrews, which will permit her to come into Canada.

TO DETERMINE VALUATION.

Brockville, Ont., Oct. 25.—The townships of Elizabethtown and Augusta, through the Counties Council, are seeking to expropriate from the Lowell plank road, the toll road running from Brockville to Prescott, a distance of twelve miles, on which there are four gates. A board of arbitrators commenced the hearing of evidence here yesterday to determine a fair valuation. The road was built in 1851, macadam being used for the first five miles and plank for the remaining seven. After two years the planks became broken, rendering the road so dangerous that the entire distance was made of stone. It is one of the few remaining highways in these united counties upon which toll is collected.

NATION WIDE.

London, Ont., Oct. 26. — The Anglican Young People's Association will be a Dominion organization in the future. When organized in 1902 it was confined to the diocese of Huron, but later took in the diocese of Toronto, and last year was made provincial in scope. At yesterday's session of the annual conference the constitution was changed to further enlarge the work. Among the many addresses given yesterday was one by the Rev. Canon Cralk, of London, in which he declared himself against the union of the Anglican with other churches, unless the church's historical significance was preserved intact and its forms and doctrines. Next year's convention will be held at Christ Church, Hamilton.

BURGLARS RAID POST-OFFICE.

Milton, Ont., Oct. 25.— Burglars made an unsuccessful raid on the post-office here about two o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. G. P. Barnett, merchant tailor, who lives on Main street, nearly opposite the post-office, was awakened by an explosion, and looking through the window saw three men walking from the corner of Martin street to the post-office, which two of them entered while the third man stood in the doorway. Barnett went downstairs for an old revolver which was in his shop. While he was there he heard a second explosion. He returned to the window and fired two shots in the air and one towards the post-office, and the men made off with speed. Mr. Barnett then notified the chief constable and postmaster, and with them entered the post-office. They found the door of the safe still shut, held by the upper bolt, though the bottom was smashed and bent. A piece of it had been blown through the plate glass front window. Mr. Barnett was unable to describe the men, as the electric lights were turned off at midnight.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Toronto, October 23.—The inquiry by Ontario government into the workmen's compensation act opened this morning, before Sir William Meredith, the Commissioner, in the Parliament buildings. There was quite a large crowd present, including representatives of labor organizations and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Evidence was given by a number of employees as to the working of the English act which seemed to be most popular with workmen. The most serious drawback was that employers would insure against liability, and the insurance company was inclined to reject the older men as they were more liable to accident consequently these men could not get employment. This was in many cases a hardship. Speaking on behalf of labor, the vice-president of the Toronto Central Labor Council, said they were strongly opposed to any scheme whereby the employee would have to contribute towards the cost of insurance against accident, and they desired very strongly to have the contributary negligence clause removed.

FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Kingston, Oct. 23. — The Kingston Health Association has organized and purchased 'Kirklethan,' the residence in Portsmouth, of the late Col. Bowen Van Straubenzee, and will turn it into a sanatorium, for tuberculosis patients. The institution is to be called The Sir Oliver Mowat Memorial Hospital, and towards its equipment Kingstonians have subscribed $16,000. The council has granted $2,000 and $4,000 is promised by the Ontario government. The board elected Dr. J. S. Connell, dean of Queen's Medical Faculty its president; A. J. Macdonnell, manager of the Bank of Montreal in Kingston, as vice-president, and ex-Mayor James A. Minnes, as honorary secretary-treasurer. The association hopes to begin treatment of patients, in the course of a few months.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

EIGHT YEARS FOR ABDUCTION.

Winnipeg, Oct. 27.—George Brown, who abducted Gladys Price, the Snowflake school teacher, was to-day sentenced at Morden to eight years in the penitentiary. He pleaded guilty.

BANK CLERKS ARRESTED.

Winnipeg, Oct. 25. — John K. McLeod and Gordon T. Nagle, bank clerks in the Union Bank branch on Selkirk Avenue, appeared in the Police Court yesterday morning, charged with arson, and were remanded without bail.

MEETING OF SCOTTISH RITE.

Winnipeg, October 27.—At the meeting of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite 33rd Degree last night, it was decided that the next assembly of the degree should take place in Hamilton. T. Harry Webb, of Winnipeg, was appointed deputy for the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

PERISHED ON THE PRAIRIE.

Souris, Man., Oct. 25. — Missing since Saturday, when he started for home with a wild horse, G. T. McClelland, a prosperous farmer, was found dead from cold and exposure on the open prairie to-day. The horse was found dead in Plum Creek, and deceased had apparently crawled out and started to make his way across the prairie through the darkness of Saturday night.

$1,000 PRIZE FOR WHEAT.

Mr. Norman S. Ranklin, publicity agent of the C. P. R. at Calgary, has gone to eNw York to take charge of the C. P. R.'s exhibition at the November Land and Irrigation show, in New York. At this show Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is offering a prize of $1,000 for the best hundred pounds of hard red wheat.

WILL AID G. T. P. STRIKERS.

Winnipeg, Oct. 23.—The Canadian Northern machinists to the number of three hundred, voted to-night to give four dollars per man to the fund for the striking Grand Trunk Pacific machinists. The same men also decided to assist the striking leather workers on the Great West saddlery. Other machinists' unions will do likewise. It was announced to-day by the Grand Trunk Pacific that the places of all the strikers had been filled and that men at Rivers who had applied for their old jobs had been refused.

SIR WM. WHYTE HONORED.

Winnipeg, Oct. 25.— Sir William Whyte, retiring vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was the guest of honor last evening at the Royal Alexandra Hotel at a banquet tendered by the western officials of the road, over one hundred and twenty-five persons being in attendance, including about forty former officials of the road. Sir William was the recipient of a splendid silver service, including a big silver punch bowl.

WOMAN'S TERRIBLE DEATH.

Elphinstone, Man., October 27.—The mystery of the disappearance of Mrs. Johanna Ghzonys, wife of a farmer, who disappeared two weeks ago, has been cleared up. Her body was found not far from her home, but trampled and torn into almost unrecognizable mass. Standing near by was the cause of her death, a wild bull. The animal had stood guard over the body of his victim for two weeks, and when discovered returned to his position beside it. The woman had frequently gone out armed with a pitchfork when searching for the cattle, for she was aware that it was a dangerous animal.

LOCAL OPTION IN THE WEST

Regina, Sask., Oct. 24.—It was practically decided not to conduct a campaign for local option by the Social and Moral Reform Association of Saskatchewan, in convention to-day. The government was roundly blamed for being partisan to the liquor interests, and it was owing to that feeling that the convention decided to abandon the campaign this year. The Mounted Police were also stated to stand in with the liquor interests, and the whole method of enforcing the conditions of the local option law branded as a 'farce.' It is altogether likely that further effort will be made to secure amendments to the existing law governing local option.

RESENT THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—There is an agitation in Winnipeg to prohibit the introduction of United States flags in moving-picture shows. At Regina, Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon, the same movement is under way. The recent agitation over reciprocity is the immediate cause, but resentment against films glorifying the United States flag over the Union Jack has been gradually growing in western Canada for some time. In Winnipeg there are fifteen moving-picture houses said to have an aggregate admission of ten thousand daily. These films are supplied chiefly through St. Paul and Chicago syndicates. The city censor is to be instructed to refuse to permit any display of United States flag incidents.

WANT ANOTHER ALBERTA CENSUS.

MacLeod, Alta., Oct. 26. — The Alberta Union of Municipalities in convention here yesterday, on motion of Mayor Mitchell, of Calgary, seconded by Mayor Armstrong, of Edmonton unanimously voted to request the Alberta Provincial Government immediately to take another census of the province, with the assistance, if agreeable, of the municipal machinery. About 25 delegates, representing eleven cities and towns, were present when the convention opened, and as many more were expected this afternoon. They were formally welcomed by Mayor Dickson, of MacLeod. A programme of discussion of municipal affairs occupied the afternoon. A banquet was tendered the visitors by the town last night.

PRIZE FOR THE BEST FARM.

The winner of the cup presented by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., for the best all round farm in the Nightingale district of Saskatchewan is John Elliott. The trophy is now in the offices of the C. P. R. Irrigation Company, and will be shortly handed over to the lucky winner. The farmers in the district nominated the judges, and the winner has been the recipient of hearty congratulations. The cup stands just twelve inches high, and is of silver on an ebony base. It is in the form of a loving cup, mounted on three sheaves of wheat. Upon the cup are, on the one side, a steer's head, on the other a shield bearing an account of the competition. On the base is another silver shield with the name of the winner, and two further shields for future competitions.

C. P. R. TELEGRAPHS.

The C. P. R. telegraph department have now two new wires from Winnipeg to Calgary. This is the announcement of Mr. James Kent, manager of the telegraphs for the company. One has been strung via Arcola and Regina, and the other through Saskatoon and Edmonton. A further new communication has been established between Calgary and Vancouver. During the last six months many new branches have been opened in the telegraph department, and the system is capable of giving the people an excellent service, although at times under somewhat trying conditions. At the new Toronto building the telegraph department will occupy the whole of the upper floor. The very latest instruments will be installed, and every effort made to give the public a satisfactory service.

A NEW COUNTRY OPENED.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company are making great strides in the Western Provinces, and this last week another portion of Alberta hitherto unknown to railway facilities, has been linked up with the east and the west. A new line has been opened from Negreville to Stettler, midway between Negreville and Rosebud. A tri-weekly train service has been inaugurated, and transportation facilities offered to the settlers already in that particular district ready in that particular district. Stettler promises to become an important centre as from this point the C. N. R. will throw out its arms east and west, and before long will strike across the country to Battleford. Already a new line is mapped out west towards the Rockies, through Red Deer, and from Camrose, midway between Stettler and Negreville another length will be constructed to Edmonton.

G. T. P. PROGRESSING.

Great progress is being made on the new transcontinental line known to the world as the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and the following lines have been opened for business:—Fort William, Northwest via Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Edson to Fitzhugh, 1,472 miles; Prince Rupert to Copper River, 100 miles; Canora via Yorkton and Melville to Regina, 151 miles; Tofield, Alta., to Mirror, 70 miles. Total, 1,852 miles. There is also a total mileage of about 900 on other sections of the Northern Division, which is in partial operation by construction trains. The following lines are under construction: Fitzhugh, Alta., to Copper River, B.C., 618 miles; Regina, Sask., via Moose Jaw, northwest, 93 miles; Regina, Sask., to international boundary, 90 miles; Young to Prince Albert, Sask., 120 miles; Oban to Battleford, Sask., 50 miles; Mirror, Alta., to Calgary, 124 miles; Biggar, Sask., southwest, 50 miles; Alberta Coal Branch, 60 miles.

BRANCH LINES READY.

The Regina-Colonsay branch on the Canadian Pacific Railway will be opened for traffic on Guy Fawkes day, Nov. 5. It is not on the programme that there will be a celebration of fireworks to commemorate the occasion, but this length of new branch lines is the longest the C.P.R. have constructed this year. In reality two branches will be opened, because at Valeport Junction, twenty-four miles from Regina, a sub-line leaves the big branch and runs to Bulyea. From Regina to Colonsay it is 133 miles, while from Valeport, where the smaller branch leaves the large branch to Bulyea is nineteen miles. This means that altogether over 150 miles of new track will be opened for traffic. Another feature which marks the opening of this line as important is that when the service is inaugurated two trains will be run each way every day. The building of these lines has involved a considerable expenditure, as the C.P.R. has been pushing steel rails in all directions, opening vast tracts of absolutely unsettled territory.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SPRUCE FOR BRITISH NAVY.

It is announced by the C. P. R. that the British Admiralty has placed an order for 200,000 feet of Canadian white spruce to be used in manufacture of oars for row boats of warships. The superior quality of the white spruce, which is grown in the Queen Charlotte Islands, off the coast of British Columbia, was discovered years ago by British naval officers of the North Pacific station. It is now used exclusively for the manufacture of oars by His Majesty's vessels throughout the world. The timber will be shipped via the Canadian Pacific Railway.

TOURIST TRAFFIC GROWS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have let the contract for the addition of a new wing to their Empress Hotel at Victoria, to Mr. J. L. Skene, of that city, and the cost will be $250,000. The design is from the hand of Mr. J. W. Painter, who has recently relinquished his position with the C. P. R. at Montreal, and, who will have an office in Victoria. The additional wing includes 90 bed-rooms, a large and luxuriously appointed writing apartment to be situated on the main floor, and other suites of rooms, and the decorations will be in the style already adopted. The extension has been brought about through the tremendous growth of tourist traffic in the West.

BIG GAME TROPHIES.

Vancouver, Oct. 24. — Trophies of achievements of big game hunters in Northern British Columbia are piled high in the basement of the Hotel Vancouver. The collection includes goat, sheep, moose and cariboo heads, as well as grizzly and other pelts destined to adorn the walls of English manor houses and castles. Half a score or more of British and American hunters are included in the sportsmen. Lord Lascelles, of the Grenadier Guards, and former military secretary to Earl Grey at Ottawa, and his friend, M. W. Ward, of London, England, and Captain Douglas Perenaut, of the Grenadier Guards, are here. They have just returned from the Telegraph Creek district.

G. T. P. APPROACHING HAZELTON.

Vancouver, B.C., October 26.—Grading on the second section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway between Copper River and a point near Hazleton will be completed within a month, according to Angus Stewart, a well-known railway contractor. He says that only two or three gaps are unfinished on the eighty-mile strip to Hazleton. With the completion early next month of three tunnels, one of them 1,100 feet long, near Kitsalas Canyon, the track-laying gang will have clear right of way to the first crossing of the Skeena a few miles below Hazleton. Gangs are now engaged putting in the piers for the high-level bridges. Rail service between Prince Rupert and the bridge will be inaugurated before the end of December. After the lapse of several months to allow of the completion of the bridge, track-laying will be conducted into the Bulkeley Valley.

MONTREAL

STUDENTS INSPECT HARBOR.

Seventy-five members of the McGill Canadian Club were the guests of Mr. George Washington Stephens on Tuesday afternoon on an inspection trip of the harbor. In the absence of Mr. Stephens, Mr. Cowie took charge of the party.

A COINCIDENCE.

Last week we stated that we must soon look for snow, as Oct. 27 was the date of the first fall in Montreal last year. Snow fell in Montreal for the first time this fall—Oct. 27. Strange! Are we to look for the same kind of severity as we had last winter?

WANTS CANADIAN CONSULS.

The Montreal Chambre de Commerce received a report on Wednesday from its committee on legislation advocating the appointment of Canadian consuls in foreign countries. 'Our position as a colony,' the report runs, 'has prevented us, till now, directly accrediting commercial agents to foreign governments as has thereby deprived our commerce of an advantage which is in no way compensated for by the goodwill of the British consuls.' The report was adopted.

STRIP WILL BE COSTLY.

Twelve hundred dollars is asked for a triangular strip of land thirty inches wide and 160 feet in depth on Overdale avenue by the Cushing estate from the St. Margaret's Nursery, which desires to build on a lot bordering on this strip and to bring the building out to the street. The city bought the land for opening Overdale avenue from the Cushing estate in 1890, and only the foregoing strip remained. The nursery asked the Board of Control to buy the strip. The matter was left on the table.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.

The body of an unknown man which was found in No. 1 Basin of the canal at the foot of Colborne street Tuesday morning, has not yet been identified at the morgue. The body is clad in a black striped coat and trousers, while the waistcoat is of different material, being a dark brown. He was a man of medium height, with a blonde moustache and was apparently about forty years of age. He had been in the water eight or nine days. No money or anything by which his identity could possibly be established was found on him.

NEWFOUNDLAND

NEWFOUNDLAND'S TRADE INCREASE.

St. John's, Nfld., October 27.—Exceeding last year's record by $900,000, the trade of Newfoundland for the fiscal year ending in June, set a new high mark, according to an announcement made here yesterday. For the fiscal year the colony's trade amounted to $25,400,000 against $24,500,000 for the previous year. The total imports showed an increase of $200,000, being $13,400,000. The exports totalled nearly $12,000,000, showing a slight increase. The exports to Great Britain amounted to $2,300,000, an increase of nearly half a million dollars. This was due largely to the output of the new pulp mills.

TACKLED RUNAWAY

Plucky Constable Stopped Horse Which Was Terrified by Visit to Dentist.

A wrestling match between a constable and a runaway horse, in which the constable won the first fall in short time, occurred in Montreal last week.

The hero of the battle was no other than Constable Tremblay, of the Chaboillez street station, and his opponent was a bridleless horse, which came careering down Windsor street, dragging an empty buggy behind it, and not in the least afraid of the doughty constable, who waited for it at the foot of the hill, crouched like a football player about to make a tackle. As soon as the horse was near enough, he sprang for it, catching it about the neck with a strangle hold. This was too much for the frightened animal, and after dragging Tremblay along St. James street as far as Inspector street, it sank to its knees exhausted, while the crowd of bystanders, which had witnessed Tremblay's plucky act, cheered him heartily.

The horse had been taken to have its teeth treated. The bridle had been removed, but as soon as the veterinary surgeon put the steel instrument in its mouth the horse bolted with the bridle hanging.

FARMERS' BANK FAILURE.

Shareholders and Depositors Want to Escape Loss.

Toronto, October 23.—The shareholders and depositors of the defunct Farmers' Bank will unite in a petition to the federal Government asking for some measure of relief for all parties innocently involved in the crash. The petition is now in the hands of the Halton shareholders.

William Laidlaw, K.C., solicitor for the shareholders, drafted the petition, which calls upon the Government for assistance, quoting precedent, and alleging that the Treasury Board was in reality responsible for the ruin of hundreds of Canadian citizens.

D. R. A.'S NEW PATRON.

Ottawa, October 25.—At the request of a deputation of officers comprising the D. R. A. Council introduced by Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, H. R. H., the Duke of Connaught 'his morning consented to become patron of the Dominion Rifle Association.

The Duke is also president of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain.

JEWELLERS TO BE MERGED

Formation of the Canadian Jewellers Limited With Capital $5,000,000

A big merger of Canadian jewellers—retail and wholesale—was announced last week, the new company to be known as 'The Canadian Jewellers', Limited.' The merger, which has a capital of $5,000,000, plans sixty retail stores scattered across the continent with manufacturers in Toronto, Montreal and some point in the Eastern Townships.

The headquarters of the company will be in Montreal. The firms of William Bramley, Montreal, the Heming Manufacturing Company, Montreal, J. A. Brown and Company, Toronto, have entered into the agreement, and four or five more are considering doing so. Mr. J. A. Mackay, of this city, is the president, and Mr. Oscar Jonassohn, a recent arrival from New York, the secretary-treasurer of the concern.

Of the capital stock of $5,000,000, half will be common and half preferred seven percent.

CASHIER HELD UP

A Former Accountant of Bank Held Up Teller and Made a Big Haul.

Fort William, Ont., October 24.—A daring robbery occurred yesterday, when A. R. Running, until two months ago accountant in the local branch of the Royal Bank, at one o'clock held up the teller at the point of a gun and took between four thousand and five thousand dollars. Running entered the bank, and the teller, H. L. Dickson, offered to assist him to remove his trunk. He pulled out a revolver and compelled the teller to hand over a part of the money inside his cage. He then backed out of the bank and started down Victoria avenue, followed by several persons, to whom the teller had shouted the alarm. The police captured Running in the coal dock section in half an hour. He offered no resistance. Running came here about six months ago. His former home was in Brockville, Ont. He formerly worked in Winnipeg at another bank, and but recently joined the Royal Bank. The money stolen was found in Running's room in a valise, amounting to $4,535, and bank officials say that that was the amount taken. The young man was to have been married next Thursday to a young lady of the town. He wanted to take a honeymoon tour, and was without sufficient means. Friends think his mind is unbalanced. He has not confessed.

NOVA SCOTIA MINERS.

U. M. W. Protest Against the P. W. A. Wage Schedule.

Halifax, N.S., October 23.—Some days ago the P.W.A., at a meeting of the Grand Council, appointed a committee to draw up a wage schedule for the miners of Nova Scotia on the lines of the 1909 schedule. The different lodges were authorized to enter into an agreement with the coal mining companies on the basis of that agreement.

The U.M.W. executive of Nova Scotia now comes out with a proclamation addressed to all mine workers of Nova Scotia, in which they refuse to be bound by the proposed P.W.A. arrangement, and protest against such an agreement being entered into. They allege as reasons for this that the P.W.A. was voted out of existence by its own members three years ago; that there have been two general increases in wages to the organized mine workers of North America, while the men of Nova Scotia have received no general increase; that all present contracts between mine workers and operators in North America terminate on March 13, 1912, at which time all the mine workers of the country will present demands for increased wages and better working conditions, and that the Dominion Coal Company wants to have its employees in such a position as will enable it to take any undue advantage of changes in the coal market which may occur during the deliberations for new wage contracts. The U.M.W. say that they are willing to negotiate a wage contract, but they will not submit to one negotiated by anybody else. They announce that public meetings will be held at the collieries to agitate the wage question.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES MEET.

Draw Up Memorandum Making Wife or Child Desertion a Criminal Offence.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—To make wife or child desertion a criminal offence is the object which the associated charities of this city are aiming at. They held a meeting at the City Hall yesterday and decided to draw up a memorandum on the subject for presentation to the new Minister of Justice.

For this memorandum will be sought the backing of the Board of Control and the M.P.'s for the city. It will ask that the Criminal Code be altered so as to make it an indictable offence for a husband, without just cause, to desert or wilfully refuse to provide for the support or maintenance of his wife or children. The punishment suggested to meet the case is a fine not exceeding a thousand dollars, or an alternative of two years' imprisonment with hard labor. The recommendation will be that if the fine is paid it shall go to the wife's and children's maintenance, and, if hard labor is preferred by the parent he shall be employed by the state or the municipality, preferably on public works, and the proceeds of his toil shall go to those whom he has neglected to support.

The Rev. S. W. Dean wanted the lash to be included in the programme of perils ahead for the wife neglecter, but the others of the committe considered this added penalty should be applied only in the case of wife-beaters. Mr. Alan Studholme, M.P.P., and Mrs. Robert Glasgow spoke against the lash.

CHANGES AT RIDEAU HALL.

Ottawa, Oct. 23.—The Hon. F. D. Monk has issued a sweeping order for changes on the residence of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught (Rideau Hall) as a result of a request by the comptroller of the Duke's household that the place be inspected. It has been found that Rideau Hall as it stands at present is not a fit place for royalty, and drastic changes in plumbing and other features of the building will be made. In fact a hurry-up order has gone forth and the work is already under way. It is alleged that some of the work done during the past summer, in view of the Duke's coming, was badly 'botched,' and will have to be done over.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE MAKING OF OUR FUTURE CITIZENS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The British Association for the Advancement of Science, which recently met at Portsmouth, devoted, through its educational section, much time and attention to the subject of popular education, which as we know has been much before the mind of its people and statesmen. The president of the educational section, Bishop Welldon, for fifteen years headmaster of the famous schools of Dulwich and Harrow, is well known for the warm interest he has taken in a question on which he is entitled to speak with authority. It would be well for our own schools and the pupils attending them if every teacher could read and lay to heart the views expressed by him in his forcible little pamphlet on 'The Early Training of Boys in Citizenship,' published by the Cassell Company, in what is called the 'Duty and discipline series of leaflets,' inaugurated by Lord Meath.

The following principles were laid before the association by the bishop as the essentials of all true progress or reform in education.

'1. That every child shall enjoy the opportunity of developing in full measure the intellectual and moral faculties with which God has endowed him or her.

'2. That no difference of opportunity, or as little difference as possible, shall exist between the richer and the poorer classes of society.

'3. That the supreme object of education is to provide good citizens—citizens who, in Milton's stately language, will be able to perform justly, skilfully and magnanimously, all the offices, both public and private, of peace and war.

'4. That as the personal influence of the teacher is a potent factor in education, it is the business of the state to ensure the highest possible efficiency, not only of intelligence, but of character, in the men and women who adopt the educational profession as their life-work.'

The third of these principles strikes what should be the keynote of all national education, and is more fully expressed in the pamphlet already referred to. After enumerating a number of minor ends, such as scholarship, health, educational distinction, the Bishop says, pointedly, 'No one of these ends should be the supreme object of the teacher's endeavor. Their supreme object is to produce good citizens—men and women who will play their part in life justly, skilfully, magnanimously, good fathers and mothers, good husbands and wives, good patriots, good citizens.'

If this should be the supreme end of our own national education, and who will venture to dispute it?—we may well ask how far it is recognized as such in our educational systems, and what means are being taken to secure it. We all know that good citizens do not start into life ready-made—that to secure them the children of the present generation—the children of all classes—must be trained to be good men and women, in so far as this can be done through careful teaching and training. Let it be borne in mind, also, that a large proportion of the children of our population receive little or no moral training at home. Among the very poor, indeed, where the father—and often the mother also—are breadwinners, the time and too often the knowledge necessary for such training is lacking, and in the case of too many parents in better circumstances, carelessness, love of pleasure, or simple want of thought, brings about the same neglect. Looking at things as they are, how can the children of such families enjoy the opportunity of developing the moral faculties with which God has endowed them, or how can there be any approach to 'equality of opportunity,' unless the public schools supply the lack, and train up not only good citizens, but good fathers and mothers for the homes of the future? But is this great need met with any adequate provision on the part of the public schools—speaking generally? It certainly is not so met in the Province of Ontario, where definite provision is made for almost every conceivable study except that which is of most vital importance to the welfare of our country: this being left to the chance that overburdened teachers will take time occasionally and 'incidentally' to drop in some moral reflections into the already crowded school programme. Is it not time that in a 'Christian country something more effectual and more worthy of a 'Christian country' were devised?

Canada is not only a professedly Christian country, but is part of an Empire over which the monarch avowedly rules 'by the Grace of God,' consecrated to his high office by a solemn religious ceremonial, of which we have all recently had evidence. Why, then, in our schools, should all other subjects receive more recognition than the vital one, while most of us profess to believe that 'righteousness exalteth a nation,' and that 'the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom'? There is nothing 'sectarian' about the teaching of these divine principles, or of the Golden Rule—the elementary foundation of our social morality, or of that other divine commandment which the world so sadly needs to-day—to love God with all the heart and soul and mind and strength, and its corollary—'and thy neighbor as thyself.' Why should not these 'Laws from heaven' be hung up in every school-room, and frequently enforced by the teachers, in their relation to daily life? As things are it is to be feared that many of our children are hopelessly ignorant of them. Not long ago a visitor to a school in a small town in Ontario, asked in a classroom, containing some seventy children, of varying ages from twelve, under, 'What is the Golden Rule?' Only one pupil attempted an answer, and gave it incorrectly. The visitor then asked, 'Who gave us the Golden Rule?' After a long pause, one boy ventured on the reply, 'Sir Wilfrid Laurier.' It is to be feared that this is no isolated instance of the ignorance of many Canadian children in regard to what we all profess—on Sundays at least—to consider of supreme importance! Can any true patriot or sane educator wish that such ignorance should continue to prevail? Could we not, as a country, devise a remedy for this defect on the plan which has been satisfactorily adopted in South Africa, as recorded in your issue of the 17th, under a joint committee, representing the various Christian denominations? As was said by the speaker at the late Ecumenical Conference, who described the method adopted, 'our present-day civilization is still Christian in its ideal and intent.' Is it not our bounden duty to see that the education of our future citizens is Christian in its ideal and practice?

FIDELIS.

HIGHER CRITICISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—When one accepts the Darwinian hypothesis of evolution he must at once reject God's record of the creation of man as found in the Book of Genesis. Prof. I. I. Reeves, of the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas, writing of his personal experience with 'Higher Criticism,' in 'The Fundamentals,' says, 'The purpose of this article is to state in a very brief way the influences which led me to accept certain views of the Higher Criticism, and after further consideration, to reject them. . . I saw that the whole movement with its conclusions was the result of the adoption of the hypothesis of evolution. My professors had accepted this view and were thoroughly convinced of its correctness as a working hypothesis. . . But more consideration convinced me that the little truth in it served to sugar-coat and give plausibility to some deadly errors that lurked within. . . That this theory of evolution underlies and is the inspiration of the Higher Criticism goes without saying. . . As it is transparently clear that the Bible on the face of it does not correspond to this view it must be rearranged so as to correspond to it. To do this they must deny point blank the claims and statements of most of the Bible writers. . . A preacher who has thoroughly imbibed these beliefs has no proper place in an evangelical Christian pulpit. . . If these views should ultimately prevail Christianity will be set aside for what is known as the New Religion, which is no religion, but a philosophy.'

Mr. Editor, the above is a valuable testimony against Higher Criticism which is well worth passing on to your many thousand Christian readers.

JOHN CARLISLE.

Peterborough, Ont.

P.S.—Thank heaven, the critics have not got that monopoly of scholarship which they loudly boast of.

J. C.

Sir,—The Ecumenical Council lately closed in Toronto has been a disappointment to many in one respect, that is the attitude taken by the foreign delegates on the subject of 'Higher Criticism.'

It is hoped that the English ministers, especially coming from what is called the hotbed of Methodism, would uphold the old-time orthodox teaching, but alas, it was not so; they heartily applauded the book which is doing so much harm in undermining belief in the Bible. To slightly alter a sentence recently heard in a sermon, these heretical teachers are the visible agents of an invisible being whose work they are vigorously doing.

The Hon. S. H. Blake, in a late address in Toronto, gave it as his opinion that the higher critics should be confined in an insane asylum to prevent them injuring the rising generation. If they continue this evil work it is to be feared they will eventually find themselves in a worse place than an asylum, along with the one in whose service they are spending their lives.

The Rev. Dr. Hincks, who wrote the conference notes for a Toronto paper, says he is not a higher critic, and the more he studies the subject the more he dislikes it. Dr. Carman, that valiant soldier of the cross, has fought many a battle in trying to put down this evil, but sad to say the majority in the conference side with those who are propagating this destructive work.

Dr. Carroll, of England, was one of the delegates who lamented the decay of heart religion in that country, and the spread of universalism. If false teaching were put down this would not be the case.

Several ministers mentioned that in Canada, 28 years ago, there was four times the growth in Methodism that there is at present, and this, notwithstanding the large number of Methodists coming into the country.

The Rev. Dr. Harris, of Indianapolis, mentioned that in American cities many boys spend the Sabbath day at the moving picture shows. In our own country we see boys in the families of church members who never are brought to church or Sabbath school, but spend the holy day in walking around the fields, when in the country, or indulging in any amusement that comes before them.

It is said that Sabbath breaking is steadily increasing; any one can see this is so when we notice the numerous auto cars speeding on Sunday along our roads.

All or a great deal of this laxity is the result of the Bible standard of living being lowered, and the wall between the church and the world being broken down.

The Rev. R. T. Smith, another delegate, gave as his opinion that neglect of family prayer was the cause of religion failing to take hold of the hearts of men as it did in the olden time.

We read of the terribly rowdy actions of the students in several of our cities. When they take a fancy to go through a place and annoy the people, almost a reign of terror begins. At an entertainment lately we read of these rough characters pelting the performers until they had to quit speaking or singing.

A minister, last Sunday, spoke of it, and said an effort must be made to put down this rough conduct. If a band of savages invaded our streets, and did anything like what the students do, the police would soon put a stop to it, or if outnumbered by the students the soldiers would be mustered out to quell the rioters. We gladly help to send missionaries to the heathen, but what will the heathen who come to our shores think of such a want of civilization? Those students would need to have a missionary sent to them. In former years there were revivals of religion in the colleges, and many useful men came out from there to be a blessing to the world, but might is conquering right, and will continue to do so as long as the old-time religious teaching continues to be trampled under foot by those who are leaders in this respect.

L. D. STERLING.

Maxwell, Ont.

Note.—Mr. Blake must be misreported in the above quotation. It is impossible to believe that a man who has occupied a very eminent position on the bench, and a leading place at the bar, and who is a notably strong Protestant would advise a return to the inquisition. It was the argument of the Spanish Inquisitors, and of those who lit the fires of Smithfield that it was better that some should be sent where they were soon going than that they should poison others with heretical teaching.

A MANITOBAN'S VIEW.

Sir,—The only issue discussed and voted on in the recent elections in this constituency (Souris) was reciprocity. Statements to the effect that the election was a victory for the special interests, or that the electors did not understand what they were voting on, are insults to the Canadian people. In no election since that of 1896 has there been so much intelligent discussion of the issues at stake, or so much interest shown by the electors.

Unfortunately many electors could not leave their threshing to vote. Permit me to say that as far as this constituency is concerned, the statement that the opponents of reciprocity bought votes, and were supplied with unlimited funds by the manufacturers, are to my knowledge absolutely false. In our polling division the reciprocity forces used two automobiles all day, while the other side did not use any conveyance for taking electors to the poll. It is quite fair for either party to do this. I mention this fact to show the absurdity of the statements that money and the privileged interests secured the election of Dr. Schaffner, M.P. for Souris. The Liberals had the best organization.

Many Conservatives voted for reciprocity, and many Liberals voted against it. The views of the majority of the electors who rejected reciprocity were moulded as follows: Mr. Taft's 'parting of the ways' speech influenced a few, but the hollowness of the so-called benefits of reciprocity, the certain injury it would bring to the farmers and the whole nation, these were the leading factors in the defeat of reciprocity. Many of the arguments used in favor of reciprocity would not stand the light of cold reason. During the closing weeks of the campaign the main argument used by the pro-reciprocity party was that reciprocity would increase the price, and therefore the growth of malting barley. One elector said that 'the reciprocity forces seemed to depend on 'barley and bunkum.' Now, sir, admitting the truth of the barley argument, I ask you, as a temperance man, would it have been right for the farmers to grow malting barley?

Mr. Borden promised the Western farmers that if elected, he would enact legislation which would give the West Government operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway, and of the Terminal elevators; also aid to the establishment of the chilled meat industry.

Manitoba furnished the ammunition which destroyed the Conservatives in 1896, and swept the Liberals into power. In Manitoba began the tariff agitation which destroyed Laurier in 1911. The leaders of the Manitoba Grain Growers, Messrs. McKenzie, Scallion, and Henders, were the men who started the agitation for tariff changes. Mr. McKenzie organized the Brandon Convention of July, 1910, and the Farmers Delegation to Ottawa in December, 1910. The result may not be what these gentlemen expected, but it is the Sovereign people who decided.

Now, sir, there is another question which I do not care to discuss, for no one likes to rake up the dead issues of the past. But the crime of 1905 aroused a distrust of Sir Wilfrid Laurier which made it impossible for many people to support his policies, and helped to defeat him.

In March, 1905, in protesting against the crime which enslaved two fair Provinces, I said, 'Sir Wilfrid Laurier has sown the wind, and he will reap the whirlwind.' In 1896 Sir Wilfrid was placed in power by the best thought of Canada. By wise statesmanship he justified that trust, and was returned to power in 1900 and 1904 by ever increasing majorities. Older men saw in him a safe guide of the nation's destinies, younger men, the ideal Canadian, calm, strong, and progressive, uniting the best in the races which form our people.

But the time came when the constitutions of Alberta and Saskatchewan were to be moulded. Like the Slave Power of the South in their day of power before the war, Sir Wilfrid rushed to his own destruction.

Hitherto the Liberals could point to their constructive acts and statesmanlike policies, when bidding for the public support; henceforth they seemed to eat of the Lotos fruit, they depended not on constructive policies, but on the magic of the name of Laurier. They found themselves 'Reformers with nothing to reform.' Trusts and mergers flourished, corruption was said to be rampant, but Sir Wilfrid rested on his oars. 'Let Laurier finish his work'; won another victory in 1908. Then came the western tariff agitation, and its climax, the Farmers' Ottawa Convention and the formulation of the farmers' platform. Sir Wilfrid tried to satisfy all parties, and satisfied none. He accepted one-third of the farmers' platform on one public question. Mr. Borden refused to endorse the tariff plank of the farmers' platform, and pledged his support to the most important of the rest. He forced the Government to permit the people to speak their mind on reciprocity. The opposition to that pact, and the distrust aroused by the crime of 1905, swept Laurier from power.

No Canadian statesman will live longer in our annals than Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I admire Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a statesman, and as a Canadian, and like best to think of him as the Laurier of 1896, the imperial preference, and the builder of the G. T. P.

It is the custom of many to sneer at Manitoba as the postage stamp province. Yet she has had more influence on the political history of the last twenty years than any province in the Dominion, and to-day she has more representatives in the Cabinet, in proportion to her seats in the Commons, than any province of the Confederation. I venture to predict that she will ever hold her present influence.

GORDON McLAREN.

Pipestone, Manitoba.

A VOICE FROM ALBERTA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Orangemen of Canada took a vigorous hand in drubbing Laurier out of office, and are proud of it. His Government showed its disloyalty by 'forcing separate schools on Saskatchewan and Alberta,' refusing to contribute a Dreadnought to the British fleet, and in proposing to surrender Canada to the United States by reciprocity, and true Orangemen, sworn to 'resist all attempts to dismember the British Empire or weaken British influence,' voted solid against the traitor.

So it is said, but the school law of Saskatchewan and Alberta is their own creation. It was passed by their Territorial Legislature. It has fewer objectionable features than any other system of separate schools. In the Roman Catholic estimate they are hardly separate schools at all. That the Territories wished to retain the law as a part of their Provincial Constitutions, to guarantee settlers the rights under which they came in and made investments, is proven by their votes ever since that time.

The Orange vote, then, helped to throw out of office a party that took the suggestion of the provinces, and it helped to put into office a party that tried to wrest control of education from a province and saddle it with the worst form of separate schools.

Was this not drawing the sword in an unworthy cause?

For half a century Canadians of unquestioned loyalty have sought reciprocity, but suddenly it becomes the policy of a traitor. Why? 1. 'We now have railways to the sea.' True, this makes us less dependent on the United States markets, and so the less liable to be hugged into the union of reciprocity or forced in by its withdrawal. 2. 'We now have many foreign born citizens.' Yes, and many of them know the value of the United States market, and will cultivate very little a loyalty that forbids them that advantage. The denial, in the name of Imperialism, of a market that they think profitable puts an unnecessarily severe strain on their incipient attachment to our institutions.

Annexationists and emigrants have ever had one motive. They would accept the flag to win the market. The Orange vote prevented reciprocity, which, so far from leading toward annexation would have taken away the only motive for it.

All agree that our militia must be under the Canadian Government—not the British war office. No one questions Canada's loyalty because she does not enlist, equip, train, and maintain an army in the control of which she has no voice. To do so would be inconsistent with responsible government. And the principle should hold in naval as well as it does in military matters.

For this principle Laurier has consistently stood—a policy approved by the British Admiralty.

Mr. Borden at first agreed to this policy. Then he turned around and fought it as unBritish, urging that Canada contribute a Dreadnought or two to the British Navy, and then, turning like a weather-cock in a whirlwind, he voted with those who are opposed to our contributing in any way to the naval strength of the Empire. There was one movement among the Roman Catholic French as anti-British, disloyal, unreasonable, and dangerous as was ever seen in Canada—so-called Nationalism. It opposed any contribution to either the Canadian or British fleet, and aimed at reparating Canada from the Empire and Quebec from Canada. There was one demagogue, false, selfish, vindictive, and designing as ever wagged a tongue on the hustings—the leader of this movement, Mr. Henri Bourassa. Yet Mr. Borden, the imperial unionist, joined forces with this anti-imperial agitator. In all French constituencies the two parties were merged. Mr. Borden went into Quebec to help the Nationalists, brought its leader into Ontario to help the Conservatives, and made no contradiction of the statement there given out that he had adopted Bourassa's anti-British naval policy.

Laurier, on the other hand, spent most of the campaign in the strongholds of this seditious Nationalism. Though he knew it was favored by his Church, he fought it, exposed, derided, defied, and defeated it.

Yet the Orangemen turned him down in favor of the weather-cock time-server, who joined hands with the Ultramontane Anglophobe that is now, through his twenty followers in the House and three in the Cabinet, the ruler of Canada's Government.

How have the Orangemen been thus blinded?

Principally through the 'Sentinel.' This paper was founded by men who had Protestantism less at heart than Toryism. Its control is vested in the Tory stockholders—not in the order. In its editorial utterances, and even in its alleged facts, it is as biased and unreliable as the Winnipeg 'Telegram,' and has far less breadth and honesty than the Montreal 'Gazette.' Its real object is to hound out of the society all that it cannot deliver, bound and blindfolded, to the Conservative party.

As an Orangeman, I would wish to see the society, by political sagacity and independence, the needed viligance committee of Protestantism, and have put principle before party and voted some times with the Liberals and sometimes with the Conservatives, but Mr. Borden's claim of superior loyalty, while openly in league with a dangerous traitor, was such an insult to common intelligence that I cannot help feeling humiliated that the society aided in his triumph and now rejoices along with the Nationalists. Light is the greatest need, but it is useless until we get the partisan hoodwink off.

INDEPENDENT ORANGEMAN.

Alberta.

CHILDISH AND PUERILE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Looking over one of the city papers I notice a heading—'Be Gone all Trouble; to Wory is Sinful—The Rev. so and so talks plainly and logically on the curse of Present Day civilization—clothes and food guaranteed would help some.' Now, Mr. Editor, the pew does not get a chance to talk back at the pulpit, only through such mediums as papers like yours, a privilege that your readers cannot too highly prize, and show their appreciation of by extending and widening its influence by every possible means. There are too many of our papers owned and controlled by the privileged interests for the purpose of deceiving the people in order that they may all the more easily ply the trade of the plunderer. To rob people you must first deceive them, and then make them believe they are being robbed for their own benefit. The newspaper is the only means of information to the masses of people. It is that which makes public opinion, and public opinion, in a country like ours, is the foundation upon which any Government rests. And, as soon as that public opinion is gone, just so soon vanishes the Government that rests upon it. Hence, those who want to establish or destroy Governments always aim to control newspapers in order to manufacture public opinion. So, is it any surprise that most of our big and little papers are owned and controlled by certain politicians who aim to become the public trustees of the public funds and the public properties in order to manipulate them for their own private gain at the expense of the masses whose toil produces the wealth? Hence, I repeat, that any paper that opens its columns to the masses of the people should have the very heartiest support.

But to return to my text, the sermon indicated by the heading quoted—the reverend gentleman, like thousands of others of his class, sees that our civilization is a curse, and he also sees that the bottom of the trouble is the struggle for existence. But, instead of putting his finger on the sore spot and showing the remedy, he deals out only moral platitudes, such as, 'Take no thought for the morrow,' 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' etc., etc., which is simply a play upon words that nobody pays any attention to. That was not Christ's style of friendship. He saw that the cause of the trouble was wealth and want, side by side, that the many were the victims of the cunning few. Hear Him, as he addresses the rich and their hirelings—'Woe to you, Doctors of the Law,' 'woe to you, hypocrites,' 'You are like unto whited sepulchres, the outsides appear gay, but within all is bones and putridity,' 'Woe to you, Pharisees! who preach what you ought to do, but do it not! Woe to you who make heavy and insupportable burdens, place them on the shoulders of men, but will not touch them with your fingers.' These terrible words are even more applicable to a certain class to-day than when Christ uttered them. We laud and praise the princes of privilege who make our civilization a curse, instead of condemning both them and the system which allows it. How can brotherly love exist when one man in the church is draining the life blood of the others? How could any man but hate that man who is fattening off the toils and tears, and misery and shame, of his fellow-creatures. And that is going on now everywhere, and yet, our pulpiteers, with all their college training on now everywhere, and yet, our and Hebrew, seem to be blind to this simple truth. They don't see or don't seem to see that labor produces all the good things of life outside of Nature, but that those who labor get the least of them. And that those who are clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day, are the very people who labor not? And from this injustice there spring all the evils that make our civilization a curse.

If the pulpiteers who deplore the present day evils, and honestly wish to find out the cause and the remedy, the writer urgently requests them to secure the works of the late Henry George, and read them carefully. Redpath, the Historian, refers to him as the 'Moses of the Century,' and the Rev. Father McGlynn, a priest of New York, for over twenty years, declared, 'There was a man sent from God, whose name was Henry George.' Let the pulpits arouse themselves, acknowledge that our civilization is a curse, find out the cure and the remedy, and then educate the people along these lines, and give us less of this shallow talk, about fretting and worrying, and taking no thought, etc.

PEWHOLDER.

LIVING WAGES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As a workman I have taken some interest in the discussion on living wages in the 'Witness,' and 'F. T. Grist' works out his argument very neatly, but in actual practice it is worthless. He would blame high wages as being the cause of high living. As a matter of fact, in my town, wages are practically the same as they were four years ago. In some cases exactly the same, and in others they are five cents a day better. It is supposed to be a very thriving little town, consequently living must have increased about twenty percent in that time. Perhaps 'F. T. G.' will tell me the reason for this.

The real trouble is, I believe, our present tariff system, where the employer is highly protected against foreign goods, but he can ship in all the foreign labor free of duty. If a manufacturer came along and opened another factory in this town, instead of making it better for the workmen, it would have entirely the opposite effect. Men would be shipped in, thus keeping wages on their present level. Houses would become scarce, and rents would go up. Then the storekeepers, out of sympathy for the great prosperity of the town, would levy their little toll.

'F. T. G.' says that if a man gets dissatisfied with his wages and asks for a living wage, he places himself among the charity receivers. I asked for and received a few cents raise this summer. It was given to me purely as a matter of business, because my employer was unwilling to lose me. If 'F. T. G.' was to tell me in person that I and my family are now charity receivers, he would have a few lively minutes. No, sir, the real charity receivers in Canada are the manufacturers and middlemen, who do not allow the law of supply and demand to take its natural course. I contend that I have the right to ask my employer and the merchants with whom I deal: What profit are you making out of me? What right have you to ride around in automobiles and gasoline yachts, whilst your families can go to their summer cottages, and in general receive all the good things of this life, whilst I, the real producer, must continue to live on what, under present conditions, are very little more than starvation wages? I am not a croaker, but I consider that as long as I do my duty faithfully I have the right to such wages as will keep myself and family in moderate comfort; allow me to educate my children properly, and leave enough for me to make ample provision for sickness, death and old age.

Much could be said on this subject, but it needs an abler pen than mine. Trusting, however, that you will find space for these few remarks, and thanking you in anticipation.

WORKMAN.

Ontario, Oct. 23rd, 1911.

LABOR PROGRAMME.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue, dated Oct. 19, you have a report of certain resolutions adopted by 'The Independent Labor League.' First, 'We favor a minimum wage.'

Two reasons occur to my mind why this alteration of existing conditions cannot be effected: (a) It would be too expensive to the employer, for if it were insisted upon that one rate be paid for labor the employer would have to largely increase his supervising staff to see this minimum wage was well earned, and that none but efficients were employed; (b) It would inevitably lead to the throwing out of employment of many who would not be considered able to earn this proposed minimum; but who at present are employed more upon sufferance than deserts.

With regard to a 'state audit of trading accounts,' I am quite agreed, but the tying down of the employer to a six percent (6 p.c.) profit is objectionable for this reason:

Any sensible man knows there are years when no profit is made at all in business, yet as a measure of charity the employees are retained and wages, of course, paid out. So that the employer has to take advantage of his paying years to make up for his losses at other times. It is all, Mr. Editor, a question of 'average,' and in these days of competition the average of profit is very, very low for any employer. I think these ideas of the Labor League (crude as they are) had better rest, for considering the great immigration of unskilled labor to this Dominion, and adding to it natural increase, the supply of unskilled labor for our manufacturing centres largely exceeds the demand.

F. T. GRIST.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Oct. 21, in a letter headed 'The Conference and Higher Criticism,' the critic calls 'Science and health with key to the scriptures,' by Mary Baker Eddy, a blasphemous book. The reading of this book has healed many persons, morally and physically, and has done ,and is doing more for humanity than any one can estimate. The first impression of the writer when he read it some years ago was that it was inspired, and with careful reading and study of the truths contained in it, he has not had any reason to change that first impression. I quote from an article in the 'Christian Science Journal' for October, entitled 'The Christian Science Text Book,' by the Rev. William J. Noble, A.M., Ph.D.: 'The distinguishing characteristic of "Science and Health," however, is its power in the sick-room. To many otherwise hopelessly sick, it comes with a peace and assurance utterly impossible apart from inspiration. Let sick people read the so-called scientific discussions of the nature of their affliction and its cure, and their conditions and symptoms are very apt to be aggravated. Even physicians admit this. But this book, instead of arousing, soothes the anxiety of the sufferer. It never delineates disease or its symptoms. It brings to the sufferer "the sunlight of truth" (p. 162) concerning his condition. Yet more interesting and important, it has the power to allay existing fear and prejudices, and to convince the patient that health is man's eternal possession. People who are not sick may have opinions about the book, widely differing, but the sick who study it are practically a unit concerning its nature and worth.'

In the book itself all the power and all the glory is given to God. God, Truth, Life and Love pervade its pages from first to last, and those who read it, and study it, find a new incentive to study the Bible daily. On page 497 of 'Science and Health, 'the first tenet of Christian Science is 'As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life.'

JOSEPH B. LOVELL.

Christian Science Publication Committee for Quebec.

Montreal, Oct. 25, 1911.

IDLE RICH INDICTED.

Lady Who Spends Fortunes on a Monkey.

(News of the World, London.

From the ranks of American society a millionaire, whose name is familiar all over the world, has stood forth to denounce the idleness, the profligancy, the viciousness of the idle rich of the United States. The new Jeremiah is Mr. Frederick Townsend Martin, brother of Mr. Bradley Martin, the Croesus who is as well known in this country for his splendid hospitality as in his own. Mr. Martin has written a book called the 'Passing of the Idle Rich,' in which tales are told and deeds described which would transcend belief but for the fact that the writer is intimately acquainted with the subject of which he writes. As Mr. Martin says in his first sentence: 'I know society. I was born in it, and have lived in it all my life, both here and in the capitals of Europe.' Mr. Martin goes on to say: 'It is hard for me to write with patience of the small class that has done so much to disgrace and discredit the spirit of American society. For I know that it is true that in the mind of an enormous number of our people, and of the people of other civilized countries, American society is brought to shame and ridicule by the extraordinary excesses that have been brought within its gates and grafted into its system by the idle rich.' Listen to this:

'The wife of a Western man owns a pet monkey. The little beast lives in a private room, and is constantly attended by a valet. It rides abroad behind its private trotter, has its own outfit of clothes, its dining table, and a bed made of solid ivory, tipped with gold ornaments. All told, perhaps, a dozen human beings minister to the comfort of the little simian ,and the mistress cheerfully pays from ten to fifteen thousand dollars yearly on this one extravagance. She became dissatisfied with the dining service in the monkey room of her home, and her pet now eats its meals off solid silver plates.'

Evidently such scandals are not rare. For quite recently, it will be recalled, we published

AN ACCOUNT OF A DOG'S FUNERAL

attended by half Chicago's society folk, Mr. Martin proceeds:

'Somewhere there is something wrong. I speak as a rich man. I cannot go down through the crowded tenement sections of our great cities without having it borne in upon me that we, as a nation, pay a fearful price in human blood and tears for our industrial triumphs. . . . For the grim fact stands out beyond denial that the men who are the workers of the nation, and the women and the children dependent upon them, are not to-day given the opportunities that are their proper birthright in free America; and that, struggle as they will, save as they may, lift their voices in protest as they dare, they cannot obtain from our industrial hierarchy much more than a mere living wage.'

The obstacle to all progress is, as Mr. Martin sees it, the idle rich, and the mad thirst for gold. Concerning wealth, Mr. Martin, as a rich man, has this to say:

'But of all the futile things in the world none is more futile than wealth itself. If you rest on the things you have won, and set yourself down in idleness to enjoy them, they turn to ashes on your lips. They are flat, tasteless, like fruit picked long ago.'

Mr. Martin recalls a perfectly amazing incident at a brilliant social function in London. A woman, reckoned a leader in the most splendid Society of the world, and 'wealthy beyond all human needs,' asked him to help her 'to get some of your American gold-' He was astounded, and told her. She replied:

'Oh, Mr. Martin, you do not know me—I am almost ashamed to confess the truth. I dream night and day of gold. I want to have a room at the top of my house filled with it—filled with gold sovereigns. I would like to go into that room night after night, when ever one else is asleep, and bury myself in yellow sovereigns up to my neck and play with them toss them about, to hear the jingling music of the thing I love best!'

Mr. Martin comments: Think of of Picture a woman, wife of a man, mother of splendid children, born with the beautiful instincts innate in her sex sinking to such a depth as that6 Think of the awful shallow emptiness of a life and a training that had bore such fruit as this!' The writer omits to mention whether the woman, mad with the lust of gold, was American or English. Mr. Martin concludes with this, his personal view of the future: 'It cannot be for long. The days of the idle rich in America are as a tale that is told Idleness is doomed as a vacation. We in America are fast moving toward social revolution. Conflicts between labor and capital are assuming the proportions of civil war. The once powerful middle class, which is the safety of every nation, is to day weak,and is every day declining. Soon, politically it will be a memory, and the battlefield will be cleared for conflict. . . . Instead of being the roof and crown of things, the wealthy class in America to-day has sunk to the level of the parasite. The time has come when the producing classes are about to bring it to judgment.'

DR. COOK LECTURES

Is Forced to Make Exit by Back Door and Proceed to Hotel Under Protection

Copenhagen, October 24.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook's theatrical attempt tonight to vindicate his reputation by a lecture in the hall where two years ago he addressed the royal family and some of the most prominent people of Denmark under the auspices of the Geographical Society, on the occasion of his triumphant entrance into the capital, resulted in extremely riotous scenes. Dr. Cook finally was compelled to retire ingloriously by the back door.

Ever since it was announced that Dr. Cook was returning to this city for the purpose of lecturing, the newspapers and the people have been strongly stirred, and threats of violence were freely circulated. Fifteen hundred persons assembled within the hall to-night, and a great crowd surrounded the approaches to the building. Those outside greeted Dr. Cook's appearance with an uproar of insulting cries. He was escorted by police, however, and no actual violence was attempted.

The meeting within the hall was turbulent throughout. A small fraction of the audience supported Dr. Cook and applauded his efforts. The others hissed continually, with the result that the two sides almost came to blows. Count Holstein-Ledrebord, son of the ex-Premier, who entertained Dr. Cook at his historic castle on the explorer's previous visit, was chairman.

The lecturer talked for an hour, illustrating his recital by means of lantern slides and repeating, for the most part, his original lecture.

Dr. Norman Hansen, the Danish explorer, who formerly was a warm supporter of Cook, started the trouble by loudly denouncing Cook as a pure swindler. The climax was reached when an alleged picture of the North Pole was thrown upon the screen. The audience was so hostile that Cook stopped his lecture and withdrew. He was escorted by a strong detachment of police to his hotel by the side streets.

On the return trip Cook's carriage was surrounded by a crowd, who threw eggs and apples at the occupants. The attitude of the people was so threatening it was deemed advisable to put a police guard in the hotel.

VIVIDNESS OF DREAMS.

There are one or two experiences with regard to dreams which are well-known, and are of some significance. The first is that when dozing one may have a bad dream of a fight or an earthquake, leading up to a terrible crash—whereupon one awakes, and finds that the slamming of a door has been the cause of one's awakening, and at the same time has started the seemingly long dream which ended in the crush. The train of memory set going by the crash is retrospective, and yet more rapid than the effect of the nervous shock which causes one to awake. Another remarkable dream which is common to many persons has excited attention, and an attempt to account for it. One dreams that by bending the arms and stiffening the muscles one acquires the power of ascending in the air and floating over long distances. This dream recurs again and again. It has been suggested that it is a reminiscence inherited from an ancestral condition in which we either were flying or swimming animals. But there is no ground for supposing that such ancestral reminiscences are possible. Probably the memory evoked in the dream is that of our own early days, when we were carried in the arms or otherwise. The dream of falling from a great height is also a common one and difficult to account for. That of having to appear on the stage of a theatre when we have not learned our part is another. Among the most interesting dreams are those in which dead relatives appear. Usually it is the most beloved. And he or she has a strange, fragile aspect; we have to be careful not to hurt these shadowy figures, or they will really die! Their supposed death (which we remember in the dream) was a mistake; they are not really dead; they are only reduced, a puzzling, elusive state of existence, and on the condition that we are very discreet and gentle in our behavior to them, they are still allowed a precarious continuance on this earth. That dream is common to all men and all races of men. No wonder that humanity believes in ghosts and the return of the dead, for no dream is so vivid as that of the return of one's dead father.—Sir Ray Lankester in the London 'Telegraph.'

Ideal Protection Against Inroads of Catarrh

By Breathing the Rich, Balsamic Vapor of Catarrhozone You Prevent and Cure All Head, Nose, and Throat Disease.

Remember this: You don't take drugs when using Catarrhozone; you simply inhale a healing vapor that cures every type of catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, throat and nose soreness and irritation.

No medicine brings such prompt relief, exerts such an invigorating influence, or so thoroughly and speedily cures throat troubles as "Catarrhozone." Doctors, hospitals, sanitariums, all say that for those who suffer from changeable weather, for those who are predisposed to catarrh, lung trouble, deafness, or bronchitis, no treatment is so indispensable as "Catarrhozone."

Victim of Chronic Catarrh Cured

I contracted a severe cold while following my occupation of furniture travelling, and eventually it developed into Catarrh. The desultory mode of life I was following gave me very little chance to attend to the Catarrh condition, and at last I became a victim of Chronic Catarrh. I bought a large package of Catarrhozone, used it as per directions, and have never been bothered since. I will be only too glad to give any information I possess to any person suffering from the disease that was the bane of my life two years.

A. H. SWARTZ, Brockville, Ont.

For certain cure, for relief in an hour, use Catarrhozone, the only direct, breathable medicine. Two months' treatment guaranteed, price $1.00, smaller size, 50c; at all druggists, or the Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont., and Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.

AGRICULTURAL.

MUSHROOMS IN BUILDINGS.

The best time for an amateur to start mushroom culture is in October, because it takes him about a month to get the manure ready and make the bed. After that it is a week before the bed is ready to spawn, and then five or six weeks till the mushroms appear. This brings you to Thanksgiving, from which time you should be able to pick mushrooms until the end of February—but not continuously from the same bed. Therefore it is best to spawn another bed in November. After that it is usually impractical for the amateur to start musnroom culture, because he has no place to compost the manure. Nor is it practical to raize mushrooms in hot weather.

Mushrooms can be grown by anyone who has a cellar, a barn or by building when a temperature of 45 degrees to 70 degrees can be maintained. Success depends upon close attention to details, rather than special skill or knowledge.

The bed can be made in a good cellar, or a warm spot in the barn, but, of course, a greenhouse offers a better opportunity for cultivating this crop in winter, because it gives you better control of temperature and moisture. Moreover, the crop can often be grown in space that would otherwise be wasted, viz., under the benches, though the piping sometimes interferes with this in small greenhouses. In this case, a bench can be raised about the pipes for the mushrooms, and still another above this for light requiring plants. If you make a bench of this kind reserve enough room to get the body in so that the mushrooms can be picked—say about two feet—for doors. Also when mushroom beds are located directly over heating pipes some precaution must be taken to prevent the heat from getting into the bed where it will quickly dry out the droppings. A good layer of sod on a tight bottomed beach will accomplish this. A better but costlier way is to place pans on top of the pipes and keep these filled with water, so that the moisture from the pan will enter the beds instead of the dry air.

The beds in which mushrooms are grown are composed of horse manure ,which can be used alone or mixed either with an equal bulk of god fibrous loam, or spent manure from an old bed. The latter method is preferred by some because it is quicker.

Before making the bed be sure the droppings are sufficiently moist. A good test is to squeeze a handful of the material. If no water can be squeezed out, and it holds together well when the pressure is released, the material is in good condition.

Tread the bed thoroughly and then go over it carefully with a brick and pound it until it requires quite an effort to run a stick down into the bed. Put a thermometer in the bed and read it often. The temperature will rise. If it goes over 120 degrees loosen up the bed either by puncaing holes in it or by turning it several times. Tread it down again a day or two later.

There is a great difference among growers as to the proper temperature at which to spawn. Opinions vary from 60 degrees to 90 degrees; but I find that if the droppings are well moistened and have plenty of life in them, the bed can be spawned at any temperature between these extremes. Last year I spawned one-half of a bed at 90 degrees, and the other half at 60 degrees, and there was no perceptible difference in the crop.

Mushrooms are grown from spawn which may be bought from the seedsman. It comes in bricks, each one being 5 1-2 x 8 1-4 x 1 1-4 inches, and weighing roughly one pound each. This spawn is simply very greatly enriched soil, such indeed as is used for the mushroom bed itself which is thoroughly impregnated with the mycelium of the mushroom in a dormant state. It needs only moisture and heat to start the fungus running. Spawn is made by taking the soil of a bed and drying it off while threads of the fungus are still growing. On breaking a brick, the white threads of the spawn will be seen all through it. If the material of the mushroom bed is taken up loosely, without being compressed into bricks, it is equally good, but is less convenient to handle.

The bricks are known as 'English' spawn (or 'mill track' spawn, because the enriched and well tramped earth from the horse track of the old-fashioned mill provided a first class natural spawn.)

The edible mushroom is the fruit, or spore growth of the plant, but it is not practicable to propagate the mushroom from spores. The pure culture spawn is produced directly from a part of the tissue of the edible mushroom itself, where as the old style spawn is merely a continuation of the mycelium.

The French or Virgin spawn, which comes loose and is rather difficult to handle, is very little used nowadays. The English mill track and pure culture spawns come in hard pressed brick form and are better. I prefer pure culture spawn. It is produced from the best and largest mushrooms only, so all danger of getting an inferior quality of mushroom is eliminated. The spawn keeps just as well as the mill track spawn, and is practically the same a week to ten days earlier than the price. I have found this spawn from English spawn, and the individual mushrooms will average twice the size. As the supply at the present time can hardly keep pace with the demand, you are sure of getting fresh spawn.

To spawn a bed break up the bricks into pieces the size of an egg and lay them on the bed one foot apart. When the bed is covered commence putting them in. Make the holes with the hand and place the spawn three or four inches deep. The deeper the spawn is placed the later the mushrooms will appear, but the better the size. Cover the spawn and pound the loose droppings back into place. If the spawn is old soak it in warm water before placing it in the bed. After the bed is spawned the temperature must be watched, and if it rises above 100 degrees punch holes in the bed with a stick or loosen it with a fork. This will allow some of the heat to escape, but in some cases the spawn must be removed and the droppings again turned. If the temperature remains about the same as at spawning time for a week, it is safe then to apply a top dressing two inches thick of good sifted loam, firmed down, but before applying the soil examine the bed, and if it is dry, water sparingly with water five degrees warmer than the bed.

If the bed is in a light place, cover it with boards to keep out the light, and to prevent draughts and rapid drying of the bed. Litter can be used for this purpose, but it is troublesome when the mushrooms appear. If all conditions are favorable the young mushrooms will begin to appear in from five to six weeks after spawning.

The proper way to pick mushrooms is to take the top of the mushroom between the thumb and forefinger and give it a gentle twist. Hhis will loosen it from all surrounding growth, and it then can be raised without interfering with those adjacent. Never use a knife or jerk the mushroom, as there usually are a number of small mushroom around the base of the larger ones, and if these are loosened they will never mature. A good way to keep mushrooms clean is to have a frame about three feet long by one and a half feet wilde, with strings run across and lengthwise about one-half inch apart. This makes a number of small squares, into which the stems can be set, thus keeping the top of the mushroom up and preventing dust from filling the gills.

Some prefer round topped beds; others make them with sloping sides, but I find that a flat-topped bed is less trouble and will give just as good results. The bed should be from twelve to fifteen inches deep.

As soon as the mushrooms are lifted from the soil the part that has been in contact with the ground should be removed with a knife. This will keep the mushrooms free from dirt. After the bed has been bearing some three or four weeks a number of small mushrooms will be noticed on top of the bed. Cver them with one inch of good loam.—William McCollom in 'Garden Magazine.'

HARVESTING ROOTS.

Do Not Allow to Freeze—How Best Handled.

(By John Fixter, Farm Superintendent, Macdonald College.)

Mangels growing so much above ground and much exposed are more susceptible to frost than other roots. It is, therefore, necessary to begin pulling about Oct. 15 The date of pulling must be regulated according to locality. In some districts it may be necessary to pull a few days earlier, and in others a few days later. The roots should have as long a season of growth as possible, for the nearer the roots come to maturity the greater will be their feeding value, and their keeping qualities will be improved. If pulled too early they are apt to become soft and heated, and if frozen they will spoil in storage. The common practice, and most advisable in taking up mangels and sugar mangels, which grow well up out of the ground, is to pull and top by hand. Each root is pulled with both hands; then all the tops are gathered together, and with a sudden jerk the tops are broken off. It is preferable to break or twist the tops off by hand, for when topped with the knife they are more liable to decay. For convenience in loading into carts or waggons throw four rows into one row. This will be found convenient for both pullers and loaders. If there is no danger of frost allow the roots to remain on the ground 24 hours after being pulled and topped, as this will improve their keeping qualities by drying them, and any soil pulled will shake off much more easily before reaching the root cellar. If there are any indications of frost roots should be either housed or covered with leaves, as a few degrees of frost will injure mangels after they are pulled. Should mangels get frost-bitten, allow them to remain in the field to thaw out before handling them, as the least handling when frozen will break the skin and encourage rot.

MORE DIFFICULT.

Sugar beets and carrots are more difficult to harvest, owing to their long, underground roots. It is best to run a subsoil plough or an ordinary plough without a mould board along one side of the row, loosening and cutting off some of the strong, fibrous roots, and enabling the puller to take up several tubers at one time. These are usually pulled and laid in rows, to be topped with the knife and thrown into baskets or boxes for convenience in loading.

The time to harvest carrots and sugar beets in most districts is between Oct. 20 and 30. Turnips, being much harder, should be left in the ground longer, as a slight freezing will not injure them so long as they get thawed out before they are housed or pitted.

HARVESTING TURNIPS.

There are several successful ways. One of the easiest is to top them with the ordinary hoe, and turn the roots out with a sharp-sheared plough with the mould-board removed. By striking the tops of two rows together the turnips can be plainly seen, and if turned inward on the row of tops they are clearly visible for loading into waggons or carts. Another plan is to top with the ordinary hoe and drag them out of the ground with the harrows by harrowing across the drills, letting the harrows lap, if necessary. This method answers well in sandy soil, but in clay soil the turnips are considerably injured, and, as a rule, there is more earth clinging to the roots than is desirable. With this plan the tops have all to be removed before harrowing. When help can be secured the old method of pulling and topping by hand, using a large, heavy knife, is preferable. One stroke to cut the tap root, the second to cut the top off, and by a slight swing while cutting the top the four drills are thrown into one row for convenience in loading. Turnips should be left on the ground a day or two to dry, after being pulled, as they are not so easily injured by frost as other roots.

HOW TO DESTROY THE CODLING MOTH.

Electricity as an agent to destroy the codling moth and other pests is the latest innovation introduced in modern apple orcharding in the Spokane Valley country where W. M. Frost, of Opportunity, Wash., and J. C. Lawrence, a practical grower of Spokane, have made what is declared to have been the first demonstration of its kind in the world. The test was made in a six years' old orchard, and more than a score of second brood moths and many green aphis were killed in a few moments.

THE ELECTRICAL MOTH DESTROYER.

The apparatus consists of a storage battery to charge the incandescent light globes, each of six candle power, which are netted with fine steel wire coated with copper and tin alternately. Attracted by the bright lights in the trees to which the globes are carried at the ends of a covered wire, the moths fly against the netting, complete the electric circuit, and are instantly killed, the bodies falling into a receptacle placed beneath the globe.

Frost estimates that one battery to an acre of trees will keep the moths under control, thus eliminating the usual spraying and saving many dollars annually for help, equipment and fluid. He is now preparing to wire his orchard of ten acres, containing 700 trees, and several neighbors who witnessed the initial test, are doing likewise. It is reported that several thousand acres of bearing apple trees will be equipped with exterminators by next spring. If commercial electric light wires are extended to the orchard tracts, as they are in many of the valleys in Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Montana, the expense of batteries may be saved by making a direct connection. The cost of covering the globes with wire nets is a small item, and any electrician can do the work.

TOP DRESSING CLOVER.

When it comes to making actual cash out of manure I do not know of any better place to put it than on the newly seeded clover fields, states E. F. Eaton in a letter to the agricultural press. One load of manure judiciously applied with a manure spreader to the weak spots in the clover field will go further and bring greater results than three or four hauled out to the field and pitched around with a dung fork without any particular notice as to whether or not it is needed in that particular spot.

When riding the reaper at harvest time, I always notice carefully just where the clover plants are small and weak and in need of assistance. Shortly after harvest the manure that has been accumulating during the summer is spread at the rate of about three or four loads to the acre on these weak spots. If a rain comes soon afterwards, and it usually does in our moist climate, these weak and sickly clover plants get a new start and before the frost catches the clover in the fall the field will present a nice stand.

This is the only top dressing that will do. We are getting away altogether from the old idea of spreading manure on old meadows that have been down long enough, in order to give them a year or more of life. A more wasteful practice cannot well be imagined. The hard sod land is not in the best condition to make use of fertilizer of any kind.

$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

WHEN you enter the Canada Cement Prize Contest, your dealer will assist you. Consult him in reference to conditions of the contest. Refer all questions of doubt to him to decide. Confer with him when his experience and advice and his knowledge of our plan would seem helpful.

Don't hesitate about doing this. We have requested him to assist to the best of his ability any farmer in his locality competing in this contest—whether it's a matter involving the application of cement, or how to go about winning one of the prizes offered in this contest. Do you realize that you have as good a chance as the next man to win one of these prizes? There are four for each Province, as follows:

PRIZE "A"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911, the greatest number of bags of "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "B"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who in 1911 uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm for the greatest number of purposes. PRIZE "C"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with photograph showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "D"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who submits the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by accompanying photograph, was done.

Contest will close on November 16th, 1911, and as soon as possible thereafter, prizes will be awarded.

Be sure and get a copy of our Contest Circular, telling all about the contest. Ask your dealer for one or use the attached coupon, if you find it more convenient.

In writing us, mention whether you have received your copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," a profusely-illustrated 160-page book, which tells you how to build with concrete, so that you can do much of the work yourself. It's a mighty handy and useful book, and should save you many a dollar. Farmers who have received it, say it is splendid. Write to-night and it will go back to you with Prize Contest Folder, by return mail.

Please send Circular and Book.

Name.....

Address.....

Canada Cement Company, Limited, Montreal

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE

The Latest List of Ayrshire Cows that Have Performed Satisfactorily and Been Recorded.

Records of Ayrshire cows and heifers that have registered since our last report:

MATURE CLASS.

Name of Cow. Owner.	P.C. Fat.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.	Days.
Pet of Hickory Hill, 21259. N. Dyment, Clappison, Ont.	4.10	13191.00	542.18	354
Flora of Metcalfe, 30257. A. S. Turner, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.	3.59	11908.85	427.34	365
Kirsty of Neidpath, 14559. W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.	3.26	11903.5	388.54	365
May Beauty, 12400. Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont. Flower of Metcalfe, 30405.	3.88	9580.	372.24	321
A. S. Turner & Son. Lizzie Glen of Ste. Annes, 16147.	4.02	9157.45	368.29	275
Macdonald College. Lady Cairn, 14428.	4.00	9116.	365.29	333
Wm. Thorn, Lynedoch, Ont. Mabel, 12768.	3.55	9051.55	322.25	307
James Begg, St. Thomas. White Craig II. of Auchenbrain, 16717	3.86	8872.75	342.90	365
Macdonald College. Brownie, 13188.	3.55	8821.25	313.45	305
John McKee, Norwich, Ont.	4.15	8730.6	362.31	330

FOUR YEAR OLD CLASS.

Julia, 23580. Wooddissee Bros, Rathsay, Ont.	4.82	9753.25	470.31	365
Maud of Hillview, 23671. W. J. Carlyle, Chesterville, Ont.	3.69	9028.	333.5	327
Daisy, 23582, Woddissee Bros.	4.24	8679.	367.93	300

THREE-YEAR OLD CLASS.

Dewdrop of Menie, 25875. Wm. Stewart & Son, Meenie, Ont.	4.10	9783.	401.46	295
Ethel of Stockwell, 29638. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	4.00	8861.25	355.18	338
Stony Croft Lady Helen, 25225. Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.	4.17	8602.	358.96	302
Flavia II. of Ottawa, 22197. Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa.	4.14	8413.	348.53	331
Maud of Ste. Annes, 25979. Macdonald College.	3.66	7828.75	286.84	342
Madge, 27700, Woddissee Bros.	4.58	7271.	333.24	320
Lass O'Gowrie, 25190. Wm. Stewart & Son.	4.04	6896.5	279.16	333

TWO-YEAR OLD CLASS.

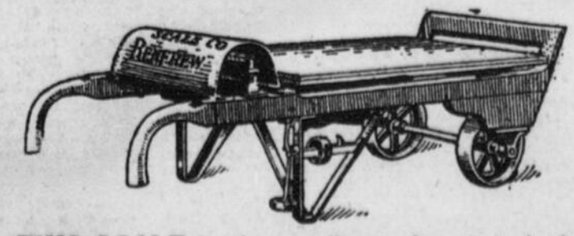
Name of Cow. Owneer.	P.C Fat.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.	Days.
Milkmaid VII., 28796, Wm. McRae, East Royalty, P.E.I.	4.22	11673.5	492.75	365
Holehouse Flirt of Trout Run, 27033. Wm. Thorn, Lynedoch, Ont.	4.21	10298.5	433.72	365
Ottawa Kate, 29601, Dominioon Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.	3.75	9017.	339.45	365
Burnside Luck Girl, 30847. R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.	3.63	8408.75	305.28	365
Annie Laurie II., 27957. W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.	3.68	7728.6	284.93	365
Maud II. of Ste. Annes, 27297. Macdonald College.	4.02	7019.5	282.53	320
Scottie's White Wings, 24266. H. & J. McKee, Norwich, Ont.	3.56	6933.7	247.38	328
Neidpath Ross XIII., 27620. W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.	4.45	6630.5	294.62	365

Since the commencement of the test 164 cows and heifers have registered, summarized as follows:—

Class.	Lbs. Milk.		Lbs. Fat.
55 Mature cows with	10213.05	and	397.82
17 Four-year-olds, with	8896.20	and	358.07
29 Three-year-olds, with	8273.79	and	337.63
65 Two-year-olds, with	7222.89	and	294.54

W. F. STEPHEN,
Secretary Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.
Huntingdon, Que., Oct. 18, 1911.

Renfrew "Handy" Truck Scale



THIS SCALE has been well named, as it is the handiest on the market to-day. Can be wheeled anywhere with no exertion. Is Government inspected and thoroughly tested to its full capacity of two thousand pounds. Write for illustrated booklet and prices.

RENFREW SCALE COMPANY,
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SHROPSHIRE BARGAINS AT FAIRVIEW

Choice shearling rams sired by grand champions, and out of the best of dams. We have in the lot flock headers and showring propositions. We guarantee them to be as described.
Send for circular. Mention "Witness."
J. & D. CAMPBELL, FAIRVIEW FARM, WOODVILLE, ONTARIO.

CONCRETE WORK IN FREEZING WEATHER

An Expert Tells How to Lay Concrete When the Farmer Has Time to Make Use of this Up-to-date Material.

UNTIL a few years ago, although concrete had already been generally adopted throughout the country by contractors and farmers for almost all structural work, it was the practice to stop all work on this form of construction as soon as the cold weather set in.

It has been found, however, that concrete work may be carried on in cold weather successfully, and with but very little more trouble than under ordinary circumstances.

This fact is of great benefit to the farmer, as it is in the colder period of the year that he is able to find time for building and making the many articles around the farm to which concrete so readily adapts itself.

With a few simple precautions it has been found that concrete can be used, not only in freezing weather, but when the thermometer has been actually below zero.

If the concrete freezes before it starts to "set," it will not be injured, but if the freezing takes place after the "setting" action has started up, the concrete is likely to be damaged when it thaws, owing to the expansion of the melting water forcing the particles apart and making the concrete crumbly. On the other hand, if the concrete has a chance to become thoroughly "set" before freezing, no harm will be done. To give it this chance you must first of all prepare the materials as described below, and secondly, you must protect the concrete after it has been placed in the "forms."

PREPARATION OF MATERIALS.

Concrete will, on its own account, develop a certain amount of heat in the "setting" process. But in cold weather, some outside assistance, in the form of artificial heat, is necessary. The best way to develop this artificial heat is to warm the materials before mixing. This shortens the time that it takes the concrete to "set" and lengthens the time necessary to bring it to the freezing point. Bear in mind that the less water used, the quicker concrete "sets." Therefore, it is advisable to use as little water as possible in the mixing during cold weather.

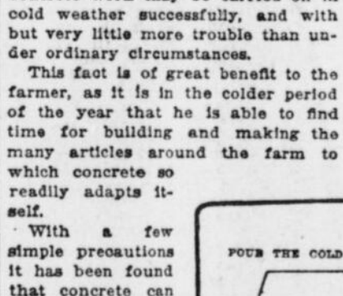

FIG. 1. SHOWING SIMPLE METHOD OF WATER HEATING.

HEATING WATER.

A simple and easily-made vessel for heating water is shown in the accompanying drawing. (See Fig. 1.). A coil is made of one-inch pipe with the ends fastened in the barrel and made water-tight. A small fire built under the coil will heat the water rapidly and will keep it in circulation, thus keeping all the water heated.

For this purpose it is wise to use a length of malleable iron gas-pipe, because it is easily bent into the required coil. This is done by taking a log or fence-post about the size of the coil and bending the pipe around it. This method prevents the pipe from "buckling" and makes the coils more regular in size.

Where concrete work is being done on a large scale, it is advisable to use the two-barrel heater shown in Fig. 2. This allows the water to be constantly replenished without reducing the heat of the water in the barrel from which the hot water is taken.

Most farmers, however, possess large boiling kettles, used during butchering time, or for making soft soap, etc. One of these will do equally well.

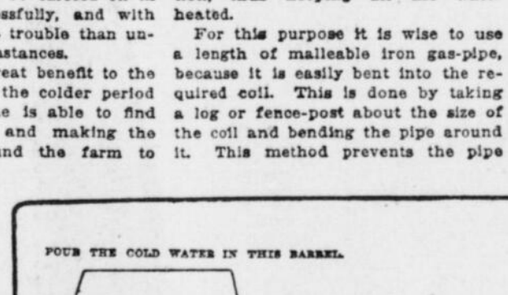

FIG. 3. SHOWING HOW MATERIALS MAY BE HEATED BY MEANS OF A FIRE IN AN OLD STOVE-PIPE.

HEATING SAND AND STONE.

Sand and stone may be very easily heated by making use of two pieces of stove pipe, one piece for the sand and the other for the stone. The pipes are laid on the ground in such a position as to allow the wind to make a good draft. The fire is then built in one end. The flames pass through, heating the whole pipe, and as fresh fuel is added, the cinders are pushed along the pipe and gradually work out at the other end. The sand and stone should be piled on top of the stove pipes, and will soon thaw out and become heated.

In very cold weather, the cement may be heated by laying the bags on top of the sand, but this is not absolutely necessary, as the cement itself must be kept dry until used, whether the weather be hot or cold.

TEMPERATURE REQUIRED.

Materials should not be heated to too high a temperature. A good way to judge the proper amount of heat is to make them just hot enough to be comfortable to touch. Care should be taken not to use any frozen lumps of sand.

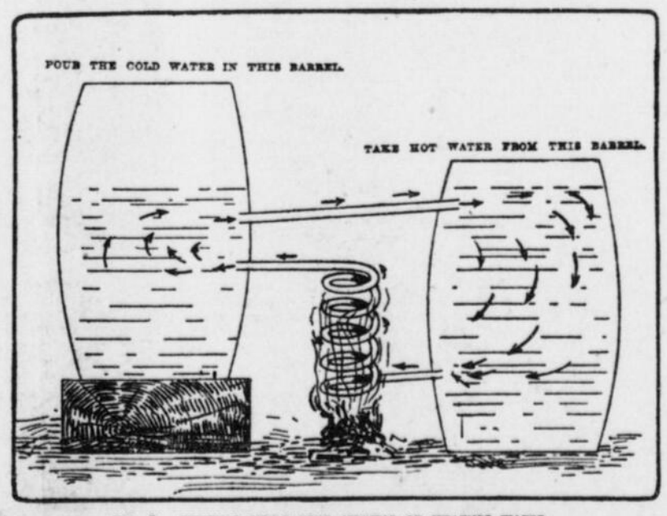

FIG. 2. SHOWING TWO-BARREL METHOD OF HEATING WATER.

PROTECTING CONCRETE IN POSITION.

After the concrete has been placed in "forms" it should be protected so as to keep the heat in as long as possible. This is more essential in thin structures than in massive walls and foundations; for the latter will hold their own heat longer on account of their thickness.

Wooden "forms" are non-conductors, and will retain the heat in the concrete up to a certain point, but the concrete should be protected on top by a covering of canvas or heavy paper, with a layer of ten or twelve inches of manure on top of this. Straw will also answer the purpose. If manure is used, care should be taken to prevent it from coming in contact with the concrete, as it will discolor it, and possibly even seep through sufficiently to weaken the structure.

PROTECTING THIN STRUCTURES.

In the case of thin walls where extra cold weather calls for additional protection, heavy paper should be nailed to the vertical posts of the forms, (see Figure 4,) thus leaving an enclosed air space between each pair of posts. These air spaces will have about fifteen degrees higher temperature than the outside air. The "forms" should always be left on longer in cold weather, as it takes longer for the concrete to harden.

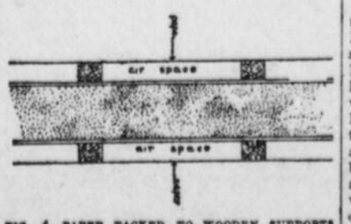

FIG. 4. PAPER TACKED TO WOODEN SUPPORTS TO PROTECT CONCRETE FROM FROST.

There is no reason why concrete cannot be used with complete success in cold weather if these simple precautions be followed.

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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.

SEED CROOKS AT WORK.

It is to be regretted that ignorant or unscrupulous seed dealers sent into New Ontario some alsike seed last spring that was a disgrace to them. Had not the work of seed inspection headed off the sale ere it was sold it would have done irreparable damage. It contained from seven and a half to nine percent of catchfly. It is not at all likely that such an offence will be committed by these seed dealers again. It is only fair to the large wholesale merchants to say that none of them were guilty of such a sin against that new land.

It is also to be regretted that an old Ontario firm sent up into New Ontario some fancy peas to be grown for seed purposes. They sent up some of the short-strawed varieties, which the farmers were not prepared to handle, as it entailed hand labor and knee drill to harvest. The result was that pea growing of this kind got a serious setback. Had the longer-strawed varieties been sent in first and the farmers been educated in growing the shorter kinds, it would have proved a great boon to the settlers there and the pea merchants generally. It is not too late to make amends, and there is no doubt about the conditions being favorable for the production of the finest quality of peas free from the pea weevil.—T. G. Raynor, seed branch, Ottawa.

POULTRY

CONDUCTED BY

MR. F. C. ELFORD.

A CAR OF BREEDING POULTRY.

A car of poultry left Montreal for Calgary on Monday morning. It contained 1,340 breeding birds for the C. P. R. demonstration farms in Alberta.

The firm of Gunn & Langlois, of Montreal, handled the car, through their poultry specialist, Mr. John T. Brown, and Mr. Arthur Delcourt accompanied the stock west.

The birds were bought from breeders and farmers in Quebec and Ontario. Barred Rocks comprised about one-half the car, the rest was made up with the various other utility breeds. The quality was good, and nothing inferior was admitted, most of it good breeding young, though some hens were included.

The C. P. R. will find a good bunch of birds if they arrive in anything like the condition they left here.

AN EXPERT DUCK RAISER.

We have the following letter from an Ontario young woman, who, though she does not want her name to appear known, how to raise ducks:

Dear Sir,—In reply to yours of the 4th you misunderstood my letter, I think, when you ask me for an outline of work about ducks.

We farm 150 acres, and this is a grain section, but we also keep fowl on a small scale, not like a poultry farm. We have through a part of the 50 acres a stream that runs to the Holland river. It has small fish in it.

Last year we kept over four ducks and a drake and raised 157 ducks with them. We have no incubator. Set the eggs under hens, and after the turkeys have laid twice, two settings, give them 20 duck eggs each, and they make fine mothers. For the first four or five days we feed bread and milk. Then for four or five more half bread and shorts mixed with milk, not soft, but pretty dry squeezed. Too soft, we think, kills them. Then after the nine days we give them all the shorts and milk they will eat. Buttermilk is as good as any. You see we keep eight cows and raise their calves, so we have often to use the buttermilk. By giving them all they will eat and plenty of clean water at seven weeks you can have them ready for market at eight pounds the pair, live weight. Last year when six weeks old I had them 71-2 the pair, and I received 20 cents per pound for them; this was the middle of June. Those I have spoken of came off the 1st of May. I set a lot at a time if possible, then give them to two hens, say, 50 ducks, have a good-sized packing box for them to go in at night.

Now, I try to have the next flock come off the middle of June, as many as possible. I sell the early ones and these get their place. I feed these the same, but not all they can eat (but I think I should and will this year) then by the middle of July they go to the clover, hunt bugs, and when the fall wheat is cut go there, and I never feed them any more. Some that did not come out till July never got a bite. I send them to this creek; they come home fed on the stubble night and morning. When October comes I start to kill them and try to be rid of them by the 1st of November. They are fat without ever being fed; weigh from 8 to 10 lbs., and for the month of October are often dearer than at Christmas. I got 14c to 16c last October, and at Christmas only 15c per lb. dressed. With ten bags of shorts I raised 157 ducks, 35 turkeys and 80 chickens, at a cost of $8.

I keep Rouen ducks, set 44 eggs under four hens, and had 43 come out; one died in the nest, and I sold the 42. They were early ones. I never have had such ducks to lay. I sold a lot of eggs as well. They started to lay on March 17 and never ceased till October. I fed them, kept feed in their house, and they always came home. If you keep turkeys I suppose you must have a farm, for I don't think on a few acres you could raise them. Try when they are droopy, and people tell you it is the cholera, giving a little baking soda in their feed. More sickness comes from sour stomachs in turkeys than anything else. One hundred and ten is the largest flock we have ever raised. We feed them the same as the ducks, but be sure not to make it too soft, and there is nothing can come up to shorts and milk for ducks.

I should like an incubator, if I thought it would work.

If there is anything more you wish to know I shall answer, but we are only farmers, not poultry people.

E. S.

Bradford, March 14, 1911.

THE CAUSE OF WHITE DIARRHOEA IN CHICKS.

Storrs, Conn., July 25, 1911.

In response to your request for a statement of the various claims of investigators of white diarrhoea of chicks, Dr. Rettger and I beg to submit the following:

The popular idea has been, and still is, among many poultry keepers, that white diarrhoea of chicks is due to many distinct causes. Poor breeding stock; improper feeding and care of breeders; improper care of eggs previous to placing them in the incubator; improper incubation, such as chilling or over-heating; the use of artificial methods of incubation; improper care and feeding of chicks; the use of artificial methods of brooding. Just a year ago Mr. L. H. Baldwin stated publicly his belief that improper incubation is responsible, largely at least, for the epidemics of white diarrhoea which have become so common of late.

Dr. Cushing, of Montreal, claims that a type of white diarrhoea is caused by a vegetable or plant organism, known as Aspergillus fumigatus, which enters and causes gross disturbances in the lungs, where the typical symptoms are easily observed. The most prominent symptom is the presence of small tubercles which are quite apparent to the naked eye. Dr. Cushing seems to have demonstrated that this is brought about by the feeding of musty grain and the using of musty litter, and that the disease may be prevented by avoiding the use of such materials.

In our work we have never met with this phase of white diarrhoea, and while we do not contend that there is no such thing we do believe that it is not a common type, and that it is of little importance as compared with the type that we have designated bacillary white diarrhoea.

Dr. G. B. Morse, of Washington, has repeatedly claimed that white diarrhoea of chicks is due to the presence of a low form of animal life, Coccidium tenellum, which he observed in the intestine, and particularly in the ceca. So far as we have been able to learn, he bases his claim entirely on the mere finding of this organism, and we do not know that he has ever carried on any feeding or inoculation experiments, without which the evidence comes far from being complete. Another point, Dr. Morse has never been able to prove that these coccidia are found only in chicks with the disease. On the other hand, they have been found in chickens, other barn yard fowl, birds of the air and some mammals. So far as we can learn, Dr. Morse's work has not been confirmed by other investigators.

Repeated public exhibitions have conclusively demonstrated that the disease with which we have been working is commonly known as white diarrhoea. (In order to distinguish it from any other intestinal disturbances or possible forms of white diarrhoea, we have called this 'bacillary white diarrhoea,' since it is caused by a bacillus, or rod-shaped micro-organism belonging to the class of bacteria.)

The name of the organism causing this disease is Bacterium pullorum.

The original source of infection is the ovary of the hen.

Infection is carried in the yolk of the egg; therefore such eggs produce infected chicks.

The infection may spread from chick to chick through the taking of infected food or water, or eating droppings which are infected. Such infection probably cannot take place after the chicks are four days of age, and the period of greatest danger is the first forty-eight hours.

Infected pullets which survive may harbor the infection permanently. These may enter the breeding pens and so perpetuate the disease.

We have been able to reproduce this disease at will by subcutaneous inoculation and by feeding food artificially infected with a pure culture of the organism. We have been able to produce white diarrhoea chicks by using eggs for hatching from infected breeding stock, and to avoid the disease by using eggs from non-infected stock.

We find it easy to detect infection in the breeding hen, the chick and the egg, by methods which you will find fully described in the bulletin.

Two independent investigators have in a large measure repeated our experiments and fully verified our work. Dr. F. S. Jones, New York State Veterinary College, publishes a complete paper in the recently issued report of that institution. He verifies our work as far back as the finding of the organism in the egg. Some of his conclusions follow:—

'Bacterium pullorum causes fatal septicemia or bacillary white diarrhoea in young chickens.

'Chicks are most susceptible to infection during the first twenty-fourn hours of life. . . . They seem to be immune to infection after the fourth day of life.'

'Bacterium pullorum was found in the egg.'

In all of the above Dr. Jones agrees entirely with our earlier work.

Dr. George Edward Gage, of the Maryland Agricultural Experimental Station, has just published a paper in the 'Journal of Medical Research,' vol. xxiv., No. 3, June, 1911. His conclusions follow:—

'As a result of the above mentioned tests, which were carried on at the Maryland Experiment Station Laboratory, and in view of the fact that since these tests were made the organism has been isolated from the ovarian issue of another hen, the writer firmly believes that Rettger and Stoneburn are justified in their conclusions that white diarrhoea, as poultrymen understand it, is a bacillary disease caused by Bacterium pullorum (R), and that the hen is the original source of infection, transmitting the organism from the ovary to the eggs.

In conclusion, let us call your attention to this fact: The other investigators of this disease have not had their work confirmed by others. Two independent investigators have verified our work in every particular.

Trusting the above may be of service to you, very truly yours,

F. H. STONEBURN,
In 'Reliable Poultry Journal.'

PRODUCTION OF POULTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Truro, Nova Scotia, Aug. 26, 1911.

Messrs. Gunn Langlois & Co.,
Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—The production of poultry in Nova Scotia is at present, and will be for some years to come, a side issue on nearly every farm. There are only very few exclusive poultry farms. The exclusive poultry farm has never been the success in the Maritime Provinces that it has been in the New England States. This is accounted for by the fact that nearly every farm has some poultry, and at certain seasons of the year more eggs and poultry are produced than are consumed in local markets. The production is steadily increasing, and several firms are buying up all the eggs and poultry during the time of year when the market is over-stocked, to hold for an increase price, which usually takes place after the bulk of each year's crop of the poultry and eggs have been marketed.

J. P. LANDRY.
Manager and Lecturer in the Poultry Department of Truro Agricultural College.

During the past ten years, the farmers have improved their flocks of fowls by attention to breeding and selection, and one may obtain poultry and eggs of as good quality in the stores of our principal towns, as is to be found anywhere. There is, however, too large a portion of the poultry and eggs from our farms which is not placed on the market in good condition. The country store is the medium by which a great bulk of the poultry and eggs from our rural districts reaches the larger markets of our towns and cities. Our farmers would do much better from their flocks of fowls, if they would co-operate or form circles to market their poultry and eggs in a fresher and better condition. The consumer wants the poultry and eggs strictly fresh, but on many farms it is not always convenient to forward these products in a regular manner. As a result, they are taken to the country store, where they remain sometimes for a week before reaching the consumer. This system does not tend to insure the quality of the poultry and eggs, whether for immediate consumption, or to remain in storage for later use.

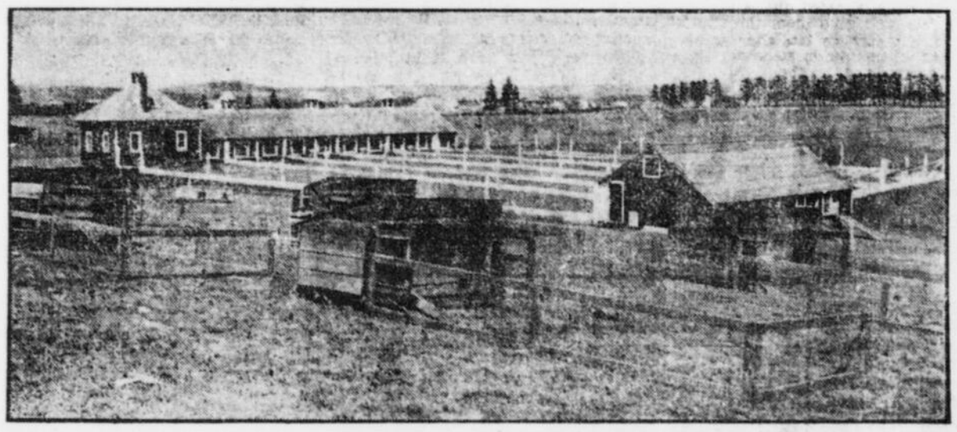
In some sections a co-operative system is in use for marketing, which very well repays the attention it requires, but these sections are far too few. If our farmers will only give this subject the attention it should receive, there would be very few complaints of the poor quality of the poultry product, and they would find the poultry the most profitable animals on the farm.

The writer, after an experience of ten years with poultry, would recommend the use of incubators for hatching chickens, and on the average farm it is much better to give the chickens to hens to rear. The incubators are now made very simply, and give good results in the hands of an inexperienced person, as well as an expert.

In conclusion would advise the farmers of the Maritime Provinces to give more attention to the production of poultry, which in the face of a much larger increase in production during recent years, has also made a very great increase in price, due to improvement in the quality and the greater consumption of these products in our towns and cities. We need not, for some time, fear over-production, as the markets of other countries are open for these products, and have already sent their buyers this way during the past few years.

Yours truly,

J. P. LANDRY.



POULTRY PLANT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to get 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 INDIAN GIRL'S SACRIFICE

Miss Winnifred Jackman, of Kilsyth, is cordially thanked for sending the following poem, which had been asked for by 'A Nova Scotia Subscriber':—

In the sweet days of summer, five hundred years ago,
Where the broad Oangundy swept on in might below,
On rushed the ceaseless torrent, which down the Grand Falls bore,
Over the steep, with sudden leap, full eighty feet or more.

There on the bank above it, an Indian town arose,
Where dwelt the war-like Malicites,—the Mohawks were their foes.
These red-skinned sons of slaughter had joined in many a fray,
With savage ire and carnage dire, shaming the light of day.

But buried was the hatchet, they went to war no more,
The little children gamboled about each wigwam door,
Around that savage village were maize fields waving green,
'Mid such peace you scarce could guess that war had ever been.

Sakotis and his daughter, the dark-eyed Malabeam,
Sailed up the Oangundy beyond the Quisbis stream,
And there upon an island they rested for the day;
Their hearts were light, the world was bright, and Nature's face was gay.

But like a clap of thunder when the heavens are calm and clear,
The warhoop of the Mohawks fell on their startled ears,
And a sharp flint-tipped arrow pierced old Sakotis's breast,
Ere Malabeam could run do him her father was at rest.

And bounding through the thicket on rushed a savage crowd,
Of Mohawks in their war paint, with war-whoops fierce and loud.
And ere the orphaned maiden had time to turn and flee,
They bound her fast, all hope was past, except the hope to die.

There by her slaughtered father, the weary hours she passed,
Till the sun went down, and the lofty trees a gloomy shadow cast.
Thinking of home and kindred, of the friends she could not warn,
The murderous night and the gory sight would greet the morrow morn.

But one who knew her language said: 'As soon as the sun goes down,
Your bark canoe will guide us on to your father's town.
Do this, your life is spared you, then wed a Mohawk brave,—
Refuse, your doom is torture, or, worse, to be a slave.'

Then said she: 'I will guide you and wed a Mohawk brave.
Though you have slain my father, I need not be a slave.
The stream is swift and broken, you well might go astray.
Keep your canoes together and I will lead the way.'

Just as the gloom of darkness spread over hill and dale,
Down the swift Oangundy the Mohawk fleet set sail.
Three hundred Mohawk warriors chanting a martial song;
Their paddles gleam upon the stream as swift they speed along.

In four long lines together, each to the next held fast,—
The maiden in the centre—the great canoe fleet passed.
And he who knew her language a line of silver drew,
As he bent to the forward paddle in the maiden's birch canoe.

The song was done and silence fell upon every tongue—
Of warriors old and grizzled and the braves untaught and young.
Hate filled each swarthy bosom, nearing the thrice doomed town.
Flow on, O mighty river, and bear the foemen down;

But little cared the Mohawks, the wind might wail or sigh,
The moon might hide her glory, and clouds obscure the sky;
With hearts intent on slaughter, and thoughts on carnage fed,
They toiled, and still before them the strong armed maiden sped.

And now the Indian village lies but a mile below—
A sound like muffled thunder seems on their ears to grow,
'What's that?' 'Tis but a torrent,' the Indian maid replied;
'It joins the Oangundy, which here flows deep and wide.

'Speed on a little further, the town is now hard by,
Your toils are nearly over, and night still veils the sky,
The town is wrapt in slumber, but ere the dawn of light
What stalwart men shall perish, what warriors die to-night!'

But louder still and louder, the sounds like thunder grew,
As down the rapid river the swift flotilla flew.
On either shore the foam wreaths shone like a line of snow,
But all in front was darkness, 'twas death which lay below.

Then with a shout of triumph, the Indian maiden cried:
'Listen, ye Mohawk warriors, who sail on death's dark tide;
Never shall earth grave hide you, or wife weep o'er your clay,
Come to your doom, ye Mohawks, and I will lead the way.'

Then sweeping with her paddle one potent stroke—her last—
Down the fall her bark is borne—the dreadful brink is passed,
And down the whole three hundred, with swift succession go,
Into the dark abyss of death — full eighty feet below.

And many a day thereafter beyond the torrent's roar
The swarthy Mohawk dead were found upon the river's shore.
But on brave Malabeam's dead face, no human eyes were set—
She lies in the dark stream's embrace, the river claims her yet.

The waters of five hundred years have flowed above her grave,
But daring deeds can never die while human hearts are brave.
Her tribe still tell her story, and round their council fires
Bless her who died in the raging tide to rescue all their sires.

The Oangundy is an Indian name for the St. John river.

THE SEA KING'S BURIAL.

Miss Agnes Burt, Owen Sound, has very kindly sent a copy of the following poem, by Charles Mackay, asked for by E. M. R.

'My strength is failing fast,'
Said the sea-king to his men;
'I shall never sail the seas
As a conqueror again.
But while yet a drop remains
Of the life-blood in my veins,
Raise, O raise me from the bed;
Put the crown upon my head;
Put my good sword in my hand,
And so lead me to the strand,
Where my ship at anchor rides
Steadily;
If I cannot end my life
In the crimsoned battle strife
Let me die as I have lived,
On the sea.'

They have raised King Balder up,
Put his crown upon his head;
They have sheathed his limbs in mail,
And the purple o'er him spread;
And amid the greeting rude
Of a gathering multitude,
Borne him slowly to the shore—
All the energy of yore
From his dim eyes flashing forth—
Old sea-lion of the north—
As he looked upon his ship
Riding free,
And on his forehead pale
Felt the cold, refreshing gale,
And heard the welcome sound
Of the sea.

They have borne him to the ship
With a slow and solemn tread;
They have placed him on the deck
With his crown upon his head,
Where he sat as on a throne;
And have left him there alone,
With his anchor ready weighed
And his snowy sails displayed
To the favoring wind, once more
Blowing freshly from the shore;
And have bidden him farewell
Tenderly,
Saying, 'King of mighty men,
We shall meet thee yet again,
In Valhalla, with the monarchs
Of the sea.'

Underneath him in the hold
They have placed the lighted brand;
And the fire was burning slow
As the vessel from the land,
Like a stag-hound from the slips,
Darted forth from out the ships.
There was music in her sail
As it swelled before the gale,
And a dashing at her prow
As it cleft the waves below
And the good ship sped along
Scudding free
As on many a battle morn
In her time she had been borne
To struggle and to conquer
On the sea.

And the king with sudden strength
Started up and paced the deck,
With his good sword for his staff
And his robe around his neck;
Once alone, he raised his hand
To the people on the land;
And with shout and joyous cry
Once again they made reply,
Till the loud exulting cheer
Sounded faintly on his ear;
For the gale, was o'er him blowing
Fresh and free;
And ere yet an hour had passed,
He was driven before the blast,
And a storm was on his path
On the sea.

'So blow, ye tempests, blow,
And my spirit shall not quail:
I have fought with many a foe,
I have weathered many a gale;
And in this hour of death,
Ere I yield my fleeting breath—
Ere the fire now burning slow
Shall come rushing from below,
And this worn and wasted frame
Be devoted to the flame—
I will raise my voice in triumph,
Singing free,—
To the great All-Father's home
I am darting through the foam
I am sailing to Valhalla,
O'er the sea.

'So blow, ye stormy winds—
And ye flames ascend on high;—
In the easy idle bed
Let the slave and coward die!
But give me the driving keel,
Clang of shields and flashing steel;
Happy, happy, thus I'd yield,
On the deck or in the field,
My last breath, shouting, 'On
To victory,'
But since this has been denied
They shall say that I have died
Without flinching, like a monarch
Of the sea.'

And Balder spoke no more,
And no sound escaped his lips:—
Neither recked he of the roar,
The destruction of his ship,
Nor the fleet sparks mounting high,
Nor the glare upon the sky;
Scarcely heard the billows dash
Nor the burning timber crash:
Scarcely felt the scorching heat
That was gathering at his feet,
Nor the fierce flames mounting o'er him
Greedily.
But the life was in him yet,
And the courage to forget
All his pain, in his triumph
On the sea.

Once alone a cry arose,
Half of anguish, half of pride,
As he sprang upon his feet,
With the flames on every side.
'I am coming!' said the king,
'Where the swords and bucklers ring—
Where the warrior lives again
With the souls of mighty men—
I am coming, great All-Father,
Unto Thee!
Unto Odin, unto Thor,
And the strong, true hearts of yore—
I am coming to Valhalla,
O'er the sea.'

CHARLES MACKAY.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR CREDITORS.

Bankrupt, Ont.—A bought from B a stock of merchandise, and gave an endorsed note as a fifth payment, and a chattel mortage for the balance. This still left an open account of one hundred dollars when the stock was fully taken. The one hundred dollars was paid off, and sixty-seven dollars paid off the note. A makes an assignment to B, and B puts in his claim for the entire amount of mortgage, interest and balance due on note,—to the creditors' meetings, but does not include in his assets report the endorsed note, but leaves it out until after the meeting of creditors, then writes the issuer of the note to pay it, this note not being due for one year yet. Can he make the issuer or the endorser of this note pay it when it is due since he presented his claim in full at the meeting of the creditors, where the total amount of A's liabilities were laid before the creditors? And would not the interest due on this note be A's liabilities and settled by estate at the regular rate on the dollar? Ans. — These are matters for adjustment by the inspectors of the estate, and A ought to bring them to their attention, especially in view of the fact that B, who is the liquidator, is at same time a creditor. No doubt the inspectors would see to same properly and equitably.

A WAGES CLAIM.

Maple Leaf, Man.—A worked for B at $1.40 a day, the total amount owing being $31. B gave A an acknowledgement in which B asked C to pay this amount. C owed B money, and A owed C on a note for a plough that C claimed and took back when A, owing to reverses, was compelled to leave a rented farm. C resold the plough on trial to a relative, but fixed no price, and it has been in use since spring. When A presented B's request for payment to C, C claimed the full amount of the plough, and marked it accepted. 1. Can A sue B for wages? 2. Can C claim this full amount after taking the plough and reselling it on his own responsibility? 3. In the event of A being able to claim, would A have to claim jointly from B and C? Ans.—1, 2 and 3. We think that A's proper and prudent course would be to sue C alone on his acceptance of B's order, and leave it to him C to raise the ploughing question by way of defence, setoff or counter claim.

ACCIDENT TO EMPLOYEE.

——, Ont.—Q.—Is employer liable for loss of time, or for damages for loss of a part of foot frozen by accident on a jobber, there being no wards or protection of any kind? Ans.—It is probable that the employer is liable to the employee in damages, and in settling the amount of such damages, loss of time would be considered. A solicitor should be seen personally and consulted without delay.

AUTOMOBILES.

——, Ontario.—Q.—1. Are autos or motor cars bound to stop if signalled on the public road? 2. What is the penalty? 3. How long time is allowed to enter an action? 4. Should not they give half way, instead of farmers having to leave the road? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. A fine of not more than $50, and costs. 3. There does not appear to be any definite time limit, but the information should be laid before the Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace promptly. 4. Yes.

LAND AGENCY.

Subscriber, ——Q.—I have the exclusive sale of a townsite for a certain town regularly appointed as agent in writing, by an agent who has obtained the agency for the whole of British Columbia. The owner of the townsite retained the right to sell himself. The latter has sold a lot to a party resident in my district, and the agent by whom I was appointed refuses to allow me a commission. There were no restrictions in my agreement. Can I force them to allow me my commission, the owner having been negotiating with the buyer before appointing his agent? Ans.—We think not.

Veterinary.

Conducted by M. C. Baker, D.V.S.

'HOP TO RACERS.'

G.H.B.—Please tell me as to the effect of hops being fed to a race horse to increase his speed. Are they permanent or only temporary? Ans.—'Hops' given to race horses to increase their speed, is not a food in any sense of the term. It is some narcotic that is injected hypodermically into the animal with the intention of getting a greater burst of speed out of him. The stimulatory effect is very temporary, and the depressing after effects are bad for the animal; giving it to the horse is called 'doping him', and it is condemned as illegal by all racing associations. Consequently, it is never done openly, nor ever by reputable horsemen.

PIN WORMS.

J. G.—A young mare, rising five, has had pin worms ever since I bought her, nearly two years ago. Can she be permanently cured? If so, how? As I am driving her nearly every day, I would rather not give her a drench if it can be cured without. Ans.—You should give your horse twenty or thirty grains of tartar emetic twice daily in her food, for five or six days, the last day feed only on bran mashes, no hay or oats, then give her fasting next morning, two ounces of turpentine in one and a half pints of raw linseed oil. Continue the bran. Must diet until the animal physics. This treatment necessitates laying the horse off for a few days. Very often good results are obtained by giving the animal iron powders for a week or two, two drams of powdered sulphate of iron mixed with a little brown sugar given in feed night and morning. This should be given in a small mash of bran, oats can be given after. Under this treatment the horse can be worked moderately right along but it is not so efficacious as the treatment above.

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.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

ROSE-COMB MINORCAS AND BLUE Andalusians. Won State Badge for Ontario this year on Minorcas. Rev. J. H. CHANT, Newburgh, Ont., member of the I.N.R.C.B.M.C.

GOLDEN, SILVER AND LADY AMherst Pheasants, very fine lot and cheap. RICHARD HILL, Ross Pheasantry, 1036 Laura street, London, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, HENS, PULlets, Cockerels, bred from prize-winners; nice blocky type, snow white, and full breasted. Barred Rocks, John Pringle strain, $2 and $3 each. E. HAYES, Cannington, Ont.

SILVER-LACED AND WHITE WYANdottes, Single Comb White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds (both combs). Pullets, $1; Cockerels, $1 to $2 each. From prize-winning and A1 laying strains. T. A. KING, Hornby, Ont.

MACKENZIE'S S.C. REDS ARE FAMous layers, 25 birds laid 365 eggs from Nov. 1st, 1910, to July 31, 1911. Cockerels from these birds $2 and $3 each. Box 68, Winona, Ont.

ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCAS, ARE a great combination of best qualities. Write me for particulars, stock for sale cheap. JOHN GRANDY, 17 Second street, Chatham, Ont.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON Cockerels, Kellerstrass strain, April hatch, fine shape, well matured, $2.50 to $5.00 each. Also, utility and prize winning Buff Orpington pullets and cockerels for sale. W. A. MATTHEWS, Cannington, Ontario. Box 213.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING Stock: $1.50 for 15 eggs, from select matings of Buff Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Buff and White Leghorns, Blue Andalusian, Buff, Black and White Orpingtons. WM. MUNROE, Grafton, Ont.

A GOOD LAYING STRAIN OF S. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs, $1 per fifteen; $5 per hundred. MARTIN ROBERTSON, Kent Centre, Kent Co., Ont.

'CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW,' published first of each month. All the poultry news of the Dominion, 64 pages, 50c year. 'Poultry Advocate,' the utility poultry paper. The paper that 'tells you how,' 50c year. Both to one address, 75c one year. Poultry books on various subjects. Address, H. R. DONOVAN, 154 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.

BRONZE AND WHITE HOLLAND Gobblers, $3.00; Hens, $2.00; Toulouse and African Geese, pairs, not related, $4.00. All varieties Ducks and Guinea Fowls, 80c each. WADE & SON, Sarnia, Ont.

NURSES WANTED.

WANTED — THE WATERBURY HOSpital Training School for Nurses, Waterbury, Conn., offers to capable women between 20 and 35 years of age a three years' course of nursing and a salary of $360 for the three years. The new hospital of 75 beds will be opened in the fall. Pupils are wanted at once to fill the probationary terms, terms ready for the fall class. Address communications to Supt. of Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury, Conn.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

EMBOSSED POST CARDS, IN GOLD and colored. Halloween, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, assorted, 10c per dozen, postpaid. W. HOWIE, 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.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, PRINCIPAL FOR DESBARats Public School, holding second class certificate; salary, $500 and up, according to qualifications and experience; about 30 scholars in room; duties to commence Sept. 5th. Apply to C. F. MANCHESTER, Secretary-Treasurer, Desbarats, Ont.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, LIVERPOOL
A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and moderate. Adjoining Central Hall, and Roscoe Gardens, and near stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-Stage Stop at the door. Cab fare 1-6. References: Rev. Dr Briggs and Rev. Dr. Crews, of Toronto.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

ALBERNI, VANCOUVER ISLAND, British Columbia.—Farms; fruit and timber land; town lots; sea and river frontage; all prices; two lines of railway now under construction to Alberni; deep water harbor. For information, address A. L. SMITH, Box 28, Alberni, B.C.

200 ACRES, IN COUNTY OF DURHAM, Ontario; 180 acres in good state of cultivation; balance bush; plenty of good water; soil, rich clay loam; six acres good bearing apple orchard; best varieties; 4 acres young apple trees; first class grain, stock or dairy farm; convenient to market, schools and churches, 1¾ miles from Orono, C.N.O. station. Two hours' run from Toronto. Formerly divided into two farms of 50 and 150 acres each; there are two sets of buildings. Good frame houses. Bank barns, 100 x 50 and 80 x 40. Hog pens, hen houses, etc.; good repair. A rare opportunity. JAMES HUNTER, Orono, Ont.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm
1854—1911.
A splendid lot of Leicesters on hand. Shearlings and lambs sired by imported Wooler, the champion ram at Toronto and London, 1910. Choice individuals, and choice breeding.
A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

960 ACRES IN 2 FARMS,
Three miles from Medora Station, Man. Good Buildings and good Water. See this year's crop. The owner resides abroad, and will sell on easy terms. Address, D. M. BALLARD, Medora, Man., or JOHN M. HUGHES, Napinka.

LIVE STOCK.

TO MAKE ROOM, A CHOICE LITTER of twelve large English Berkshire pigs, five dollars each; their dam, twenty-five dollars, registered. Leicester sheep, Embden geese, single comb, Black Minorca fowl. ISAAC REED, Ardtrea, Ont.

IMP. LARGE YORKSHIRES, NINE months' credit; each sold by public tender; choicest breeding guaranteed and registered; all ages; sows ready to farrow. Get list quickly. A. W. SMITH, Drawer 9, Woodstock, Ont.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SWINE Sale, at Maple Lodge Farm. The last good as the first; 3 boars, one year old, $20.00 each; 3 sows, three months old, $10.00 each; 6 sows, six weeks old, $7 each. Prices F.O.B., Sydenham. Bell telephone in residence. Write, phone or call. H. A. BUCK, Sydenham, Ont.

ELMWOOD STOCK FARM OFFERS Ohio improved Chester White Pigs. Largest strain. Oldest established registered herd in Canada. Choice lot, 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. E. D. George & Sons, Putnam, Ont.

FARNHAM FARM
OXFORDS AND HAMPSHIRE DOWNS
We are offering very reasonably a number of first-class yearling and ram lambs, by our imported champion ram; also, fifty ewes of both breeds. Long-distance phone in house; ask Guelph for 152, two rings.
HENRY ARKELL & SON, Arkell, Ont.

Hampshire Pigs
Get acquainted with the best bacon hog in existence.
Both sexes for sale, bred from imported stock.
Write for prices.
J. H. RUTHERFORD
Caledon East, Ont.
Box 62. Long-Distance Phone.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

GARDENER WANTED — A COMPEtent man specially acquainted with fruit growing. Apply to JAS. CUMMING, Lyn, Ont.

WANTED, BY THE MONTREAL AUXiliary Bible Society, two young men of Christian character and experience, as Colporteurs for the country. Either French or English, but would prefer that they were conversant with both languages. A liberal salary will be given. Must be able to furnish good recommendations as to character and ability. Address, SECRETARY, Bible House, 74 Union Avenue, Montreal.

FURS WANTED.

TRAPPERS. — I HAVE AN ORDER for 800 fox, 800 mink; also good dark otter, fisher, marten, and good lynx, weasel, etc. Let me know what you have I can pay your price. Write with stamp, for Free Trapping Secrets, prices of furs, etc. E. W. DOUGLASS, Stanley, N.B.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

THE ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE,
BELLEVILLE, ONT.
(Affiliated with the Institute of Chartered Accountants.)
For catalogue (44th YEAR) containing full information, write to
PRINCIPAL., J.W.JOHNSON, F.C.A.
Belleville, Ont.

BECOME INDEPENDENT; ATTEND
ELLIOTT Business College.
Toronto, Ont.,
Students of this year are in positions worth from $50 to $100 a month. Write for catalogue. Enter now. Superior instruction in all departments.

EDUCATION BY POST. PRIVATE Lessons. Handwriting, Correct English, etc., by former Headmaster English Grammar School. Prospectus, report. Write M.C.C., 15 Hanover street, Montreal.

A Great Labor Saver

Did you ever think of what it costs some men to provide the necessary stable help? Labor is scarce, and time means money. You can save both time and money if you have proper equipment.

LOUDEN'S LITTER CARRIER has a box made of galvanized steel, without a particle of wood about it, and riveted together so that it is water-tight. The gear is very simple, yet strong and durable, and is the easiest hoisting carrier known. By pulling the chain one way the box is raised, while pulling it in the opposite direction lowers the box. This carrier runs on our famous Double Beaded Steel Track, which may be curved in any direction to meet the requirements of doors and passage ways. If you use a pole and our Swinging Crane Hinge the litter may be dumped forty or fifty feet from the stable without having a post in the yard.

For free catalogue and full particulars, write,

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.,
GUELPH, ONT.

THE BOYS' PAGE.

OLD DOX.

The Grenofen engine-shed was empty save for the 'slavey,' No. 543, an unassuming little yard engine which stood, with steam creeping up, in the dark corner farthest from the smoky doorways. Old Dox, her driver, was depressed. Usually his cheery whistling echoed fitfully round the shed—hymns were his specialty, and on occasion he could render the Old Hundredth with a roundness and steadfastness of purpose and a fulness of phrasing that had earned for him the sobriquet of 'Old Doxology,' shortened, as a rule, to 'Dox.' But to-night, somehow, the prospect of six hours' shunting did not greatly appeal to him. Outside, after the storm, in spite of the brown smoke drifting from a hundred chimneys, there was outspread a cool green and gold sky, against which the few stunted trees that yet remained stretched out their twined, knotted arms as though wrestling for what little life was left to them; the monstrous buildings took on new meanings and became strangely beautiful in the thrill of twilight, and for one brief half hour the sheer of the bare, bleak moor behind all appeared the barrier to some wonderful land of dreams. Dox became vaguely conscious that life, as he lived it, was more or less a failure, and he stooped silently round his engine, wiping and oiling, filling up time until his signal fell.

A subdued clanking came nearer and nearer, a huge shadow filled the doorway, and in glided the Alicante, one of the brand-new, high-shouldered, six-coupled express, stately and trim, her short funnel almost hidden by her big square head-light. With a strong hiss from her steam-break, she brought up on the immense turntable to be swung for the return half of her journey, and slowly described a half-circle. Her driver and fireman oiled up and started on their sandwiches, while Dox watched them, wondering dimly why he didn't drive a crack locomotive on three-hundred mile runs instead of yank-dirty freight cars up and down a noisy yard night after night, at the bidding of a harsh-voiced, worrying foreman; why some men had all the plums; why he was not allowed a fireman; why. . . .

A lean, disreputable-looking tank engine rattled into the shed, tender first, proceeding to the second turn-table, and there was a shout of 'Hello, Dox.'

Dox looked up, holding his flare high.

'Hello. What y' got there?'

'An engine, Dox. Not a piece o' scrap-iron like the—the thing you drive, not a lot o' flashy green paint like the Alicante there, what can't climb hills without a pilot. I could take this up the moor, my son, with half steam on, an' not fret about it neither.'

'Pity you don't, then, and leave it there,' grunted Dox; while the driver of the maligned mammoth shot his mighty engine off into the night in a curling cloud of steam, deigning only a broad grin to the chaff of the others. If he couldn't climb steep banks unassisted, he could tool along the level with a meteoric trail of heavy diners at a comfortable seventy miles an hour, with a notch or two to spare in the quadrant of his expansion gear; and sarcasm was wasted on him.

Left alone after the crazy tank-engine had shambled out, Dox flung a shoveful or two of coal on his fire, glanced at the pressure gauge, then leaned against the grimy step of his maid-of-all-work, gazing through the arches into the paling radiance of the sky. There were confused lights moving in the distance, and he saw a swift flash of moonshine from the high boiler of the 'Alicante' and the fierce glow of her fire on the cresset of steam overhead as she swung steadily over the intricate network of points on her journey north.

Five minutes later he heard the hoarse whistle of the nondescript as she toiled along after, hauling a train of forty or more empty waggons. Then there was comparative silence.

The yellow lights were moving about very quickly and apparently coming nearer, and Dox wondered if anything unusual was astir down the yard. He stepped across the rails in the gloom to obtain a better view, and as he did so one of the points of flame detached itself from the rest, moving towards him.

Into the shed rushed a man, bare at the throat, with wild eyes that stared and flashed oddly in the smoky flare of the torch he carried. He was taking a short cut through the engine-shed, and, catching sight of Dox, he shouted, without staying his speed as he disapproved:

'The dam is bursting!'

Dox was wide awake in a moment, though a little dazed at the suddenness of the awful news. The storm of the previous night had wrought immense damage; telegraph wires were down for miles all round, and the river was swollen dangerously. The splendid lake, which supplied water for the whole district of Grenofen, was partly natural, partly artificial; the waters at one embouchure of the valley were held in leash by a superb dam of masonry, deemed absolutely safe whatever happened. The dam bursting!' . . . It seemed incredible, and Dox gave a sudden gasp as he remembered the big factory at Denham Bridge, six miles down the valley, where hundreds of hands were working night and day. The wires were torn down—it was impossible to warn them; even a horsed messenger would be too late! For a few seconds he stood like one in a dream, the thought of the doomed men and women almost paralyzing him. Then an idea struck him.

He sprang to the footplate of No. 543, whose safety-valves were just lifting with thin wisps of steam, and ran her quickly out to the shunting signal-cabin, jerking his whistle sharply. The signalman heard and leaned from his window. 'Know the news?' he shouted.

'Yes,' answered Dox. 'Give me clear to Denham. I'm going to race down the branch and tell 'em. Not actually broke yet, is she?'

'No. May give out any minute. Good old Dox!' He vanished into the box, and half a minute later No. 543 was pounding along a side-track due south in the direction of Denham Bridge. The line passed close to the end of the dam, and Dox eased steam for a moment to glance at it. Already large volumes of turbid water were spurting noisily from several jagged breaks half-way up the massive stone-work, and the pressure on the base of the structure was evidently enormous; the whole length of the wall was bulging under the fearful strain. Up the hillside many points of flame were tracing spidery paths, as men carrying torches climbed with their families out of the zone of danger, and Dox realized that he must fly like the wind if the factory was to be saved. Thank heaven, Grenofen itself, built round the reservoir, was safe!

The little 'slavey' jumped forward as he threw wide the regulator, and rushed down the line like a mad thing. A mile on the way an unused track branched off which cut across a bend in the valley. Dox decided to take advantage of the quick stopping and starting powers of his light engine. Leaping down as she came to a standstill, he pulled over the handswitch, and went on this branch track. He knew, provided he didn't come off the rickety metals, that he would save at least two minutes by this in spite of the stop. Bushes had grown thickly across the way, almost meeting, and luxuriant weeds choked the spaces between the sleepers, but the engine tore pluckily through them at ever-increasing speed. Every moment as he clung to the shaking levers, and gazed ahead Dox thought to be derailed, but he did not slow down. No. 543 was doing all she knew on her last run, and bravely indeed she rocked along. Only by her very lightness did she keep to the track at the curves—a heavier engine would have hurled itself off, or 'spread' the rails at twenty different places. At last! Dimly the lights of the towering building shone in the distance. And as they became brighter and brighter, above the racket and splutter of the engine there sounded a sinister, muffled vigration like very distant thunder—the dam had given way.

Right into the factory sidings Dox ran almost at full speed, then, with steam-brake and hand-brake hard on, pulled up with shrieking wheels opposite the engine-house door. Denison, the engineer, peered out in surprise. Leaping up the steps, Dox shouted:

'Blow! Blow quick! The dam has burst!'

The scared man turned and sprang across the room towards a small wheel-valve. It whirled under his hand. Instantly the low, intolerable moan of the factory siren shuddered on the night air, rising quickly to a desolate, piercing wail. At its first hearse blast five hundred men, from manager to laborer, dropped their work and made for the exits. Two hundred women and girls started and stared, and with blanched faces filed out in perfect order to the yards. And everywhere at once seemed the well-known voice of Dox, raising the warning cry which spread from mouth to mouth:

'Up the hill—up the hill for your lives—the floods are out, the dam is gone.' And over all, still, the high scream of the siren.

Men sped up through the moonlit fields and sombre woods, helping aproned women, helping each other; and happy among those whose homes were near the summit! Scarcely anyone spoke; every muscle was strained for the climb. In less than ten minutes nearly all were clear; but the vast, dominating thunder of the water was upon them. The moonlight gleamed palely on the leaping surface of a terrible, towering wave, half a mile wide, that flung itself furiously down the valley with a penetrating steady roar.

It passed. Men hid their eyes from the sight; and when they opened them the factory was simply blotted out, as though it had not existed. The lowered waters still seethed ravenously down, and dreadful things were floating on them—wreckage of homes, ruins of farms, and things more dreadful still, sights to make the heart tighten and the breath catch.

An hour later Denison, the engineer of the factory, went down the hill to the edge of the sullen flood, and crept about up and down the banks, as though in search of something.

The moon, now high, and brilliant, gleamed pitifully upon floating, mournful wreckage of every description, but showed him nothing that attracted more than a passing glance.

At last, just as he was giving up, he caught sight in a swirling eddy of two wallowing girders, and something that shone whitely between them, pinned cruelly by the great beams. He crawled down to the sobbing water, and clambered over the black, heaving mass, and leaned over to touch.

'Dox—old chap. . . Dox!'

But there was no answer. Old Dox, whose life oppressed him as somewhat of a failure, had come in at the finish with a glorious, supreme success.—'Westminster Gazette.'

THE TRULY BRAVE.

Who is the truly brave?
The boy with a self-control,
Who curbs his temper and his tongue
And though he may be big and strong,
Would scorn to do the slightest wrong
To any living soul.

Who is the truly brave?
The boy who can forgive,
And look as though he had not heard
The mocking jest, the angry word;
Who though his spirit may be stirred,
Yet tries in peace to live.

Who is the truly brave?
The boy whose daily walk
Is always honest, pure and bright,
Who cannot and who will not fight,
But stands up boldly for the right,
And shuns unholy talk.

Who is the truly brave?
The boy who fears to sin,
Who knows no other sort of fear,
But strives to keep his conscience clear,
Nor heed his comrades' jaunt or jeer,
If he hath peace within.
—Author unknown.

COMMON MISQUOTATIONS.

Critics who assert that we get more neglectful and careless every day in speech, manners, and customs have proof of part of their assertion in the manner in which the writings of famous authors are continually being misquoted and distorted. In Coleridge's 'Ancient Mariner' are these lines: 'Water, water everywhere, Nor any drip to drink.' Ninety-nine people in a hundred say, 'And not a drop to drink,' for the last line.

Again, how often we hear people quote Macbeth as saying, 'Screw your courage to the sticking point,' instead of 'sticking place.' Those two familiar lines of Samuel Butler's, 'He that complies against his will is of his own opinion still,' are usually misquoted as, 'Convince a man against his will, He's of the same opinion still.'

Shakespeare never wrote, 'It's an ill wind that blows nobody good,' although this is the version generally given of the correct words from 'Henry VI.,' which runs: 'Ill blows the wind that profits nobody.' Nathaniel Lee is similarly treated in regard to his phrase, 'When Greeks join'd Greeks then was the tug of war,' which more often than not is misquoted as, 'When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war.'

'Money is the root of all evil,' is a travesty of the line from the first epistle of St. Paul to Timothy. 'The love of money is the root of all evil.' Another scriptural passage, which is often incorrectly quoted is the sentence from Proverbs: 'Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall.' The popular version is, 'Pride goes before a fall.'

That first phrase from Wolfe's poem 'The Burial of Sir John Moore,' which runs, 'But we left him alone with his glory,' is very badly treated by people who say, 'Alone in his glory'; while the correct words, as written by Longfellow, of the phrase so often used, 'All things come to him who waits,' are 'All things come round to him who will but wait.—'Selected.'

TASKS THAT WE DREAD.

They come to us all very often—so often that we know they must be a part of the necessary discipline of life. We may dodge a dreaded task to-day, but to-morrow another—or it may be the same—will catch us where there is no chance to dodge. And there is this significant fact to be observed about avoided duty: it always goes harder with us after we have once tried to escape it.

Furtherfore, avoided duties accumulate. We may give them the slip for awhile, but sure as fate they are going to get together in some dark corner, and by and by they will march down upon us in a solid phalanx of penalty.

Why dodge the dreaded task? Why invite the accumulated penalty for not doing one's duty? It is never so easy to square accounts with duty as when it first presents itself. Do the manly thing, the essentially inescapable thing. Close with duty at first sight, wrestle with it, conquer it. Then you are through with it, and it through with you; and you will feel throughout your whole being that glow of the victor that is so stimulating, so inspiring, so helpful, so prophetic. Do not fall into the way of shirking the disagreeable obligations of life, but get the habit of meeting them promptly and squarely. Then before long, you will be surprised to find that there are no more dreaded tasks in life—because you have got over the bad habit of dreading them. —'Zion's Herald.'

HOW MARBLES ARE MADE.

'Marbles,' says the Chicago 'Herald,' 'are made in great quantities in Saxony for export to India, China and the United States. A hard, calcareous stone is used. This is broken into square blocks, and about one hundred and fifty of these blocks are thrown into a mill, in which is a flat slab of stone with numerous concentric furrows on its face. A block of oak of the same diameter as the stone, a part of which rests on the small stones, is made to revolve on the slab while water flows upon it. The whole process requires but a quarter of an hour, and one mill can turn out 20,000 marbles a week. The mills at Oberstein, on the Nahe, in Germany, manufacture marbles and agates especially for the American market.'

Puzzles

BEHEADINGS.

I am an article of wearing apparel; change my head, and I am a bird; again, and I am part of the body; and once more, and I am a signal of disappointment; if again changed, I become part of a plant; and once again, I am formed by combustion.

ENIGMA.

I am a tree; transpose a letter and I become sufficient; give me a head and I am a specimen; add a tail and I am a piece of needlework.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC

Poison .... * * * * *
One of the United States * * * * *
What all the world loves * * * * *
A celebrated Greek poem jumbled.. .... * * * * *
A continent.. .. .. * * * * *

My initials and finals spell a name which belongs to the early history of Montreal.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

WORD SQUARE.

E D O M
D O R E
O R B S
M E S H

Beheadings.—Map. Tap. Cap. Nap. Yap. Gap. Sap. Lap.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

Moose, Nile. Disc. Notion. Dominion Elections.

Correct answers to the puzzles of Oct. 7 (Oct. 10 'Weekly Witness') have been received from Walter Wilson, St. Catharines, Ont.

Jean Carter's answers to last week's puzzles were correct with the exception of an omission in Beheadings. Answers were also received from St. Famille street, but no name given.

TRUE TALES OF ANIMAL-LIFE

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.

(By George Jennison).

Rhinoceros and hippopotamus are so universally associated that many quite well-informed people believe them to be somehow related. But the hippopotamus, i nspite of his high-sounding name, 'Horse of the Great River' (i.e., the Nile), is a pig. The rhinoceros is more nearly related to the elephants and tapirs and the diminutive hyrax. It is their bulk and importance which give them a propinquity in a zoological garden which does not occur to them at large.

Nine-tenths of the rhinoceroses seen in captivity come from India, which has no hippopotami. Even in Africa, where the two exist side by side, the hippopotami are never found away from deep water, usually river or lake, but occasionally the sea; while the rhinoceros is often found on dry, grassy plains at a considerable distance from his drink and much-loved mud bath. He is a land animal that can swim well enough but rarely attempts it, but the hippopotamus is king among amphibious animals. He can swim better and stay below water longer than any land animal, yet can run fast in a clumsy fashion, while the aquatic beasts can only crawl.

His time is almost equally divided between the elements—all day in or half in the water, all night feeding on the shore, and trampling more than he eats. These landward depredations are greatly dreaded by the riparian owners, and they cannot easily be circumscribed. For though by nature so curious that in the least frequented parts travellers have to shoot numbers to ensure safety, hippopotami soon learn the caution necessary to meet their normal foes, whom they watch from afar in the water, eyes and nose alone visible, ready to sink at the least alarm. Like crocodiles, they go down stern foremost, and thus leave but the faintest movement on the water; and as they can swim for long distances without rising to breathe they are not easily traced.

They can, when compelled, make a good living on the weeds which they collect walking on the river beds. Contrary to earlier opinion, they do not eat fish. The enormous sickle-shaped canine teeth, which have been known to exceed two feet in abnormal specimens, may be used for cutting the weeds, but, in my opinion, are more likely highly developed defensive weapons. Hippopotami are by no means good-tempered animals, and would be as dangerous in captivity as the elephant or rhinoceros were they more agile on land. There are many well-authenticated tales of their attacks upon canoes, which they have crushed like eggshells in their tremendous jaws; and some few stories of equally savage onslaughts on the submerged crews.

Unlike the elephant and rhinoceros, which charge and also kneel upon their victims, the hippopotamus only bites. His stout hide, from which thongs have been cut and kourbash (i.e., whips of hippo hide) made for unnumbered centuries, is hard enough to turn a smooth-bore bullet, but, as in the never-ending struggle between guns and armour, the teeth have grown equal to the task of piercing it, and in doing so they have surpassed in hardness all other ivory. In addition, they are of an immaculate and permanent whiteness, which renders them extremely valuable to the manufacturer of false teeth and pianoforte keys. The early Dutch settlers obtained about 25s. per pound for this ivory, which, on account of transport difficulties, was far more valuable than the hide or the ton of excellent fat they could collect. A ton of fat is an amount hard to credit, but comprehensible when we consider the bulk of the animal.

The flesh, except a little of the liver, which he could dispose of to Capetown, was useless to the hunter, and only collected crocodiles, waiting until decomposition should help their strong teeth to a meal. The hunt had neither risk nor sport. Twenty shots by eye or ear gave as many carcases, but to the natives seeking the flesh for food the chase was so full of difficulties and dangers that they usually resorted to snares and traps. A hole dug on the route to or from the water and covered with brushwood, or a heavily weighted spear set with a trip catch above the path, were usual devices. Another plan was to catch or drive a number of hippopotami into a steep-banked pool. The ancient Egyptians used more sporting methods. The interior wall of Edfu is given up to the mural representation of a regal hippo hunt. The Court sculptor represents importance by size, and the King made fast to a hippo is ludicrously like a very tall lady in one of the latest hats (and unusually short skirts) leading a particularly small pug down Bond street. But the hippo is very well drawn, and the whole series of pictures is very interesting. The King is shown finding the animal walking on the river bed, and in pursuit with a harpoon and raft. This was a dangerous business. The raft was a papyrus stems turned up forward to make a prow and quite incapable of hasty retreat from danger. The harpoon was thrown from a loose socket, and a float of papyrus attached by a cord enabled the hunter to find his wounded quarry in the rank vegetation. Some hunters are shown with three or four such lines. The King is also seen catching the beast in a net. This must have been very difficult, but a net is used for capturing the young either on the land, where the mother puts them to sleep, or perhaps in shallow water.

The Boers call the hippo 'lake-cow,' and so did the ancient Egyptians. Its call is certainly more a bellow than a hinny, and it is hard to imagine that a people so artistic as the Greeks should name it 'river horse' for such a slender reason. To my mind the animal's majestic rise and fall as it plunged through the waves recalled the prancing steed and made the name. The Egyptian name 'p-ehe-mau' (literally water-ox) may be the origin of behemoth, in Hebrew great beast.—'The Manchester Guardian.'

BETWEEN TWO FOES.

One morning, while Robert Moffat was on a journey in South Africa, he left the wagons and started out in quest of game. Before long he wounded an antelope, and while pursuing it suddenly discovered an African tiger-cat glaring at him between the forks of a tree behind which it was hiding. It was turning and twisting its long, spotted body like a cat about to spring upon a mouse.

Having nothing but shot left in his gun, Moffat began to move about as though hunting for something in the grass, meanwhile keeping his eye on the tiger and retreating as fast as he dared. But alas! unable to look where he stepped, he unwittingly trod on a cobra asleep in the grass. Instantly the enraged reptile coiled itself around his leg, and threw itself into position to bite. But Moffat was too quick for it. Leaping from the ground he dragged it with him, and, without turning around, threw his gun over his shoulder and shot it dead. Is measured six feet.—'S. S. Times.'

The BOY SCOUTS

THANKSGIVING HEIGHTS.

Where are you living? In Grumble Alley or on Thanksgiving Heights?

In Grumble Alley there are no sunshine, no singing birds, no flowers, no green grass. All is gloomy, cross-grained, and crabbed. Everything is wrong; from the weather, which is God's gift to all, to the smallest detail of daily life, each is unacceptable and displeasing.

On Thanksgiving Heights all this is changed. Here in the heart shines the Sun of Righteousness; the birds of paradise sing continually; the flowers of love, joy, peace, humility, and praise bloom all the time; the green grass of contentment spreads a covering over all the earth. Everything is all right.

You may not be able to move up all at one time. But make the resolve and begin to move to-day. The heavenly atmosphere and divine clearness of the air will repay your utmost effort. Here the praise of your Heavenly Father and helpfulness toward your fellow creatures will be a continual delight. So the whole round world shall be brought nearer God.—Emily Shedd.

MONTREAL DISTRICT COUNCIL MEETS.

On Monday night, Oct. 23, the District Council met, Col. T. Minden Cole was in the chair, acting-secretary E. J. Tom present. The Colonel reported fully on the scouts' contingent trip to the coronation, and praised the splendid way in which the boys had carried themselves. He said Lord Grey was greatly interested in the report, and in order to learn more of the experiences of the boys in England had invited him to Government House just prior to His Excellency's departure for England.

Major Cole, treasurer, read a report of the council finances, which was passed.

The question of secretary for the Province was discussed, and it was hoped that Mr. Evans would accept the position.

It was agreed to present badges in future at public meetings to be held quarterly.

Prof. Nevil Evans, of McGill; Major Peers Davidson, and Messrs. Scrafield and Johnston were unanimously elected members of the council.

It was proposed that Col. E. A. Whitehead be asked to become a district commissioner, and he was elected to this office by a unanimous vote.

Before adjourning, Col. Lacey Johnston proposed that a vote of thanks be passed to Col. Cole for all he had done for the boys during their English visit. This was seconded by Col. Renouf and carried unanimously. After attending to some general business the meeting adjourned.

Amongst those present at the meeting were: Dr. Frank Adams, Dean of the Science Faculty of McGill; Mr. Wellington Dixon, principal of the High School; Major J. A. Ewing, Mr. W. P. Slessor, Mr. Almon and Mr. King.

SOME FACTS.

Connected With the 1st Longueuil Troop.

The 1st Longueuil Troop was organized in June, 1910, and had ten members. It was one of the few troops inspected by the chief scout, General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, when he visited Montreal in September, 1910. The troop now has four patrols, twenty-six scouts and fourteen second class

HAROLD C. CROSS,
H. S. M. 1st Longueuil Troop.

scouts, several of whom will soon be first class, and it takes part in all the field days and general patrols. It has obtained the following badges: Three ambulance, two clerk, two interpreter, five cyclist, one missioner, one bugler. Several of the boys are studying for more.

The troop held a successful concert last June, which realized a good sum. In July the boys spent ten delightful days in camp. The troop's meetings are held in the hall of St. Mark's Church, Longueuil.

PATROL LEADERS' MEETING.

At the Y. M. C. A. last Saturday night the patrol leaders met to discuss scout work, the principal item being the Thanksgiving field day. There were present some sixty or seventy scouts, besides S.M.'s McLeod, Preston, Howe, Foreman, Scrafield, Griton, Fisher, Bowden, Roche, Stevens, Martin, the Rev. Mr. Ascah, C. S. Allen. The chair was taken by C. S. Allen, D.S.M., who briefly outlined the programme for the field day, and then asked for discussion and new proposals, and many of the latter were forthcoming from P. Leaders and Scoutmasters. Several new features were adopted, the principal being that the defence party will only capture, and will do so by taking the 'tail' from the attacker's belt, the tail being a piece of cloth loosely tucked in the back of the belt.

Also the defence must be at least one to two to capture. All patrol leaders will be supplied with maps.

The suggestion that there should be ten special despatch runners was unanimously endorsed.

After the field day had been fully discussed, it was resolved to form a patrol leaders' association, the officers to be elected at a banquet which takes place at an early date.

GUARD OF HONOR.

Formed by Scouts for the Lieutenant-Governor.

At the City Hall on Monday, when the Nelson Shields were presented to Sir Francois Langelier, and by him to the different schools and universities, the scouts formed a guard of honor up the steps to the main floor, and as Sir Francois Langelier entered the scouts saluted, while the Outremont band played the general salute. The officers were presented to Sir Francois Langelier and Mayor Guerin. The Lieutenant-Governor then inspected the boys complimenting them on their appearance.

MR. HORN'S SUGGESTION.

A Sports' Day.

The idea of running a competition between the various troops is a good one, and was suggested some time ago, but it was not possible to do it this year. It is hoped, however, that in the early spring such a competition as you suggest will be held, when it should certainly prove interesting and act as a good recruiting agent for the city.

SCOUT EDITOR.

FROM THE CHIEF SCOUT.

GEN. R. BADEN-POWELL.

Boy Scouts,
116 Victoria St.,
London, S.W.

Colonel F. Minden Cole,
84 Commercial Union Bldg.,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Colonel Cole,—I am greatly obliged to you for your letter of the 2nd October.

The extract which you give from your report, regarding your stay in England, is most gratifying, and I shall take care to make it known to those concerned.

I feel sure that Lord Grey will be a great loss to the Scout Movement in Canada, but he is being succeeded by the Duke of Connaught, who is also deeply interested in the Scouts, and I think you will find him a most encouraging and appreciative head to the movement if he consents to become Chief Scout.

I hope myself to be in Canada for a few days in the spring.

Meantime with kindest regards,

Believe me, yours truly,

(Sgd.) ROBERT BADEN-POWELL.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION.

A suggestion is made by P. L. Cordasco that all the boys who crossed the Atlantic together should form a club.

XIV. MONTREAL CELEBRATE.

Anniversary of Their Troop.

On Thursday last the big hall of the Y.M.C.A. was the scene of great rejoicing by the Scouts of the 14th Troop, and some 50 officers and Scouts sat down to tables loaded with good things. S.M. King was in the chair, and Col. F. Minden Cole, commissioner, was guest of honor. Among others present were: Messrs. Green, Hollinshead, Rev. Mr. Griffiths and Scoutmasters Evans and Allen. As soon as grace had been said the boys fell to on the good things provided, and judging by the hearty laughs and chatter every one was feeling his best.

Mention might be made of an excellent cake, which formed the centre piece on the head table. This cake was beautifully decorated with the three arrow heads and the motto, 'Be Prepared.'

S.M. King suggested that a very hearty vote of thanks was due to the ladies for the excellent dinner they had given, and for the trouble they put themselves to in coming here, to say nothing of the very fine cake they had provided.

Col. Cole, in a pleasant little speech, said: 'Mr. chairman, ladies and Scouts, I fully endorse what Mr. King has said in regard to the ladies. It was a splendid cake, and I should like to tell you a story about a cake. When we were returning from England I had a birthday (laughter), and I was invited down to dinner with the boys. They had given instruction to the chef to ice a cake in my honor, but the chef mistook the commander of the Canadian Cadets (who was also on board) for me, and iced Captain Hill's name on my cake. But, never mind, it had Captain Hill's name on, but we had the cake!' Col. Cole complimented Mrs. Walford for having such an excellent Scout as her son in the troop, and said he had been a credit to the Coronation contingent of Scouts (loud applause).

Mr. Evans then described the growth of the XIV. Troop. When it started, he said, it had 14 boys, while to-day it was large and in excellent health. Mr. Evans gave the boys some good pointers in scout work and life generally, and finished by saying that from the merest tenderfoot to the senior patrol leader every one should have but one object, to make his own troop the best troop in the city.

Mrs. Logan kept the boys greatly amused with an excellent humorous recitation, and Mrs. Castelain sang 'The Holy City,' which was much appreciated.

Scouts Burrows, Buckley, Irons, Walford, Williamson, Daville and Clark were then presented with service stars for 12 months' duty in the Scouts. A piano solo by Miss Daville was followed by the presentation and dedication of the troop flag. Col. Cole presented the flag to S.M. King, one behalf of a friend of the troop, who did not wish his name mentioned, and said he hoped the boys would always act up to the meaning of the Scouts crest, the three arrow heads, by honoring God and the King, obeying the Scout law and doing a good turn every day.'

The Rev. Mr. Ascah asked a blessing for the boys and the flag, and Patrol Leader Walford, escorted by four corporals, received the flag, and facing the troop these boys saluted, while the general salute was blown. The singing of the National Anthem closed one of the pleasantest evenings in the history of the XIV. Troop.

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

Monday, being Thanksgiving Day, let every Scout return thanks for the benefits and good times he has had out of the work, and then go out and get another boy to join his troop.

Don't be selfish. If you like the work, see to it that some other fellow shares your good times.

Go over in your memory all the good turns that have been done you, and remember you can pass them along to the next fellow. Keep the ball rolling.

I have heard of fellows who say they have nothing to be thankful for.

This only means that they are looking at their lives through dirty windows.

Let such wash their windows as a first thanksgiving chore, and then look about and they will see that they are crowded round by whole bunches of blessings, more than they can give thanks for in one day.

Have a good time, just as good a time as you can, by all means, and be sure you give some of it to the next chap.

The field day on Monday should be the best one we have had.

Let every Scoutmaster and Scout obey the orders of the officers in command without question.

I need hardly mention that every Scout must take part in this game in the true Scouting spirit.

Play the game, chaps, whether you are winning or losing.

Pity, every Scout was not present at the 14th Feed.

You will notice the D. S. M. was there.

Seems that the D. S. M. has got a good job, attending the Bun Feeds of the city.

S. M. King had quite a little difficulty in cutting the cake. Still, with the aid of several of the fair sex, he managed quite successfully.

Chesty Walford was lamenting the fact that there were not four portions of ice cream.

He was thinking of coming over on the 'Royal Edward.'

The Patrol Leaders' meeting was a great success. It increases the 'esprit de corps' of the troops in the city.

But the number of times Sea Sick Bill was on his feet! He will be running for President!

The good suggestions that Cordasco makes, should put him on the Patrol Leaders' Executive Committee.

The after discussion of the S. M.'s after the P. Leaders' meeting reminded me of the old meetings of the Local Association.

At ten o'clock there was a motion to adjourn.

Ten fifteen, adjournment from the committee room to the bottom of the stairs.

10.30 ,one S. M. would get worried about the last car to Longueuil, and then the meeting would move off to the corner of St. Catherine Street.

I heard a P. L. telling another at the meeting that he was going to try for his 'Silver Wolf.'

Good luck! Scout, I hope you will get it. But the requirements are very heavy, under the new headquarters' orders.

But never mind, if you do get it, the honor of wearing the Wolf under the new regulations will be something to be proud of.

Have you noticed, Scouts, that patrol leaders and corporals are now called Leaders and Seconds.

Also the chevrons bars are done away with, and two white stripes of tape, half-inch, are sewn on left breast of Patrol Leader's shirt horizontally, and one strip for Corporal.

There are some Patrol Leaders who have forgotten the Scout Law, and don't act up to it. Never make a promise if you can't fulfill it.

THE OWL.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

Last Friday, Oct. 20, the Westmount troop had a visit from the Rev. Mr. Hall, secretary of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, who is touring this country distributing souvenirs on behalf of the society. These souvenirs are made from wood and copper of the old flagship 'Victory.' A better date could not have been chosen than the evening of the 20th to give such an interesting talk about Nelson's victory at the battle of Trafalgar.

Mr. Hall takes a great interest in the boy scouts, and compared them and their motto, 'Be prepared,' to the Admiral in a manner most complimentary to the scouts. The chat lasted over an hour, and was full of good stories that called forth much laughter. So vivid was Mr. Hall's description of the great battle that one could almost imagine oneself there watching the three riggers sailing slowly up to the French and Spanish fleets and firing their copper guns.

Mr. Hall certainly has the gift of graphic description. At the close of his chat he asked the boys whether they had a decent S.M., because he wished to present him with a stick made of wood from the 'Victory,' with a copper engraved band round it, which had been part of one of the guns that had done service at Trafalgar.

As their S.M. was present, the boys voted him a good sort, and he was presented with this interesting souvenir in the shape of a very fine stick.

S.M. Allen thanked Mr. Hall for this unexpected present, and also for his delightful lecture, and, continuing, said he was sure that so interesting an account of the battle of Trafalgar had never before been given, and the Westmount Troop thanked Mr. Hall for a most enjoyable evening. Three cheers were lustily given for Mr. Hall as he left the headquarters.

LITERARY REVIEW.

KANT AND SCHLEIERMACHER.

A full century has passed since the materialism and rationalism of the late eighteenth century were sent to the limbo of dead philosophies by the religious movement in England under Wesley and Whitfield and the double revolution, intellectual and spiritual, resulting from the work of Kant and Schleiermacher, in Germany. Through that century there has been an unceasing flow of thought from these rich sources which still shows no sign of exhaustion. A bibliography of the works connected with these two names would be no inconsiderable volume. Their work remains vital and inspiring to students of the more serious stamp and any new light on the thought of either is sure of a welcome by such readers. Among the recent publications are a translation of 'Kants's Critique of Aesthetic Judgment,' with introductory sketch and notes by James Creed Meredith (Clarendon Press, Oxford) and a similar volume on 'The Theology of Schleiermacher,' by George Cross, Ph. D., D.D. (The University of Chicago Press.) Mr. Meredith, the author of the former of these works, is a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Percy, of Westdale Park, Montreal. The introductory essay to this critique of Kant's, which is less known than the 'Critique of Pure Reason,' or that of 'Practical Reason,' contain suggestions that are really valuable as throwing illumination on the method of the great philosopher and rendering the course of his thought less difficult to follow than it often is to the ordinary student. Not only is Kant's peculiar terminology used with perfect clearness, but his habits of thought and fundamental conceptions are analysed with keen insight and close familiarity. The aim of the volume is mainly to make Kant better understood by English-speaking readers. In endeavoring to meet the criticisms of those who consider Kant's meaning obscure and this critique as inconsistent with the principles of the earlier works, he says:

Certainly the comprehensiveness of Kant's account is one of its most striking features. Its chief merit does not lie in the number of interesting and illuminating observations made, ... but in the number of different points of view which are co-ordinated and the divergent rays of thought that are brought into a common focus. It is not so much Kant's views on this or that question that are calculated to impress the reader, as their systematic connection, and the feeling that behind each of them lies the entire strength of his whole critical philosophy. . . . . He adopted the course of formulating the conception of a pure aesthetic judgment and of proving that such a judgment is possible. . . . . He was able, like . . . . . to strike upon a method which endowed his works with a sort of independent life that enabled them to grow and develop in import after quitting his hands. . . . . the composition itself taking the form of a gradual unfolding of meaning. . . . . closely dependent upon Kant's method is his peculiar manner of exposition. He writes his critiques as if they were plays, the books being acts and the sections different scenes. He introduces faculties as if they were so many **dramatis personae** and lets them betray their character chiefly by the part they play. He seeks to sustain interest, by always leaving an outstanding difficulty, and delights in working his way out of apparently inextricable situations. . . . . Such a mode of exposition is naturally a source of difficulty to the reader.

After such a preface Mr. Meredith proceeds to the seven introductory essays, which, he says, are not really introductory, but presuppose acquaintance with his author and with the critique of judgment. The first deals with the nature of this third or connecting 'a priori' faculty which Kant introduces between pure reason and the moral consciousness or practical reason, this faculty which develops the theological idea in the human mind and which is shown to be a necessary condition of consciousness in the region of aesthetics, with which the sensations of pleasure and pain are closely associated. Much of the essay is taken up with the question, whether Kant's four 'moments' of quality, quantity, relation and modality were fundamental to his system or whether the third, especially, was a later addition. The other essays deal with the 'analytics' of the sublime and the beautiful, and their sub-divisons of interest in beauty and the characteristics of fine art. 'The Dialectic' or argument for the validity of Kant's theory is carefully analysed in the last of the essays. He views beauty in nature, painting, architecture and music as concrete ideas, being only modes of the universal, transcendental concept of beauty. The short notes at the end give many sidelights on the meaning of expression, elucidate smaller points in criticism and lay under contribution the work of many other thinkers for purposes of illustration and comparison. Friedrich Schleiermacher was a younger contemporary of Kant, and found in the new transcendental philosophy introduced by that great thinker, one of the strong forces in his own mental evolution. The great upheaval of western Europe which found one voice, a harsh and savage one, in the French Revolution, found a gentle utterance in the narrow philosophy and theology that prevailed in England and Germany. The influence of Moravianism developed in Schleiermacher a high emotional spirituality which subordinated his reason to his feelings, but his university career awakened his mental vigor, and for a time he became a rationalist. In mature years a more balanced judgment showed him the value of both emotion and reason, he rejected rationalism and became the leading Christian theologian of his time. Dr. Cross, in his admirable little historical introduction, outlines not only the mental and spiritual development of and the personal influences affecting Schleiermacher, but a clearly drawn, brief statement of the course of thought leading up to the work of his life, and an estimate of the value of that work to the German people and to the world. Among his own people he was, even in his own lifetime, a hero and a prince but it has taken a much longer time for the full importance of his contributions to Christian thought to be more widely realized.

'The Presentation of the Christian Faith,' given in this volume, is the first translation into English of one of Schleiermacher's most influential works. It is a condensation as well as a translation, giving in less than two hundred pages the salient points in the original of twelve hundred. It begins with the nature of religion itself, which he finds as a fundamental element in human consciousness, independent of reason or ethical teachings, 'a sense of complete dependence.' The difference in degree and kind of this feeling leads to differences in religion. Monotheism is the highest development of religion and of this there are three kinds: the Jewish, the Mohammedan and the Christian. The Mohammedan is of the sensuous type, the Jewish partly sensuous, partly teleological, the Christian, the highest type, purely teleological. The various creeds and systems of doctrine must be (1) 'A true expression of the Christian consciousness in some given church communion, (2) it must be scripturally true, (3) it must be scientifically true, i.e., it must be logically consistent with other true expressions of the Christian faith and also with the facts of the objective consciousness.' Like Kant, Schleiermacher delights in antithesis as a method of statement. The consciousness of sin is set against the consciousness of grace. The one great central element in Christian experience is the personal attachment to and dependence on Christ. In all the variations and divisions of the Church there are three unifying elements, 'the testimony of Christ, the formation and preservation of life-fellowship with Christ, and the reciprocal relation of influence between the individual and the whole.' 'It is faith in Christ which gives rise to reverence for the Scriptures and not the converse. The elements of the common Christian creed are considered in turn, each being tested as to its universality and fundamental character.

In the closing 'Estimate,' the excellences and defects of Schleiermacher's works are discussed. There are many points of interest:

Schleiermacher has rendered a priceless service to theological science by compelling the Christian thinker to recognize the vital relation of the inner life to all fundamental doctrinal formulation and the necessity of testing the value of it by the worth of its ministry to that life.

As the logician of Protestantism, Schleiermacher made the famous distinction between it and Catholicism, which Dr. Cross upholds against the attack of Ritschl:

Protestantism makes the relation of the individual to the church dependent on his relation to Christ; Catholicism makes the relation of the individual to Christ dependent on his relation to the church.

In conclusion, he says:

'By the application of his powerful dialectic to the varied spiritual material at his command, Schleiermacher succeeded in producing a system which for religious warmth and inspiration has never been surpassed in the history of theology. But this system is superior to the fundamental conception of religion that he placed at its base. . . . . Notwithstanding, it remains the imperishable honor of Schleiermacher that he grasped the whole problem of theology in a new way and compelled theologians of all schools to follow his . . . . Moreover, his whole treatment of the problems of theology is so rich in suggestion that every theologian of the present day is his debtor and many of his most stimulating ideas are still awaiting development.

THE AEROPLANE, PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

It would hardly seem that the science of aviation was sufficiently advanced to afford material for a text book, yet this is the character of a large and handsome volume, 'The Aeroplane, Past, Present and Future,' by Claude Grahame-White and Harry Harper. (Toronto: Henry Frowde.) It is illustrated by many photographs of air craft of different types, views of aeronauts, of ascensions and of accidents. The early stages of air navigation affords only too many examples of the danger of imperfect construction and imperfect knowledge. The list of fatal accidents had already reached a melancholy length when Mr. Graham-White was writing, though the intervening months have greatly lengthened it. Beginning with a history of the pioneer attempts to sail in the air with heavier-than-air apparatus, the book goes on to give lists of aviators and their records for altitude, and endurance. A long chapter of aeroplane fatalities is followed by the conclusions drawn from these failures as to the means of preventing such accidents in the future. Colonel Capper, R.E., contributes a chapter on 'the Aeroplane in Warfare,' and M. Bleriot on 'the Sporting and Commercial Possibilities of the Aeroplane.' The views of the late Cecil S. Grace of the importance of 'the Human Factor' in Aeronautics' are given by Mr. Harper, with whom Mr. Grace had discussed the question the night before his own last flight across the Channel. He had promised a chapter, but death intervened, and Mr. Harper wrote down the conversation as he remembered it, in memory of his friend. What has already been accomplished in the construction of motor and propellor, 'the power unit,' and the outlook for the future are given by experts, if indeed that can be truly applied to the experimenters of to-day. 'The Fascination of Flying' gives some idea why men face risk and almost certain injury or death in attempting the conquest of the air. 'The Future of Flying,' as might be expected, is chiefly a succession of uncertainties, the consensus of opinion being that probably in the next five years radical changes will be made in nearly every particular. Much that is marvellous has been accomplished, at heavy cost, though with also much profit, but every month sees some improvement, and the forecasts of all who can speak with authority place a short limit of time on the present stage, holding that in from five to fifteen years the air ship will be a fixed commercial institution.

GARIBALDI DRUMMER BOY, GALLEY SLAVE AND PREACHER.

A book of deep human interest is 'The story of Antonio the Galley Slave a Romance of Real Life,' by Antonio Andrea Arrighi (New York: Fleming H. Revell). It is an autobiography written by an Italian, but in the simplest and purest English, an example to many who have known no other tongue. The author tells how drumming was the dominant passion of his childish days, frequently getting him into disgrace, till his gift was recognized, and he was given a drummer's post in the town band. When the ill-fated rising of 1849 called Italy's patriotic sons to the standard of Garibaldi, Antonio, a boy of sixteen was chosen for service. He was with the detachment that withstood the siege of Rome for over two months, and was made prisoner, though his regiment escaped, owing to his returning to save his beloved drum. He was seriously wounded by the brutality of an officer of the Papal army, and sent to hospital, but was finally sent to the galleys, the dreaded 'galera,' long since abolished. The description of life in this most rigorous institution is childlike in its simplicity, but only the more graphic and touching on this account. His remarkable escape, his taking refuge in America, and his first experiences there are quite thrilling. A most amusing chapter tells of the scrapes he fell into by his using of the first English phrases he picked up, 'hurry up, get ut, fire-' They led him at last into the police court where he found a compatriot and friend in the interpreter. In the galleys, in the courts and in his career as a wandering pedler of plaster of Paris toys, his sweet voice gave him a passport to favor and friendship. His conversion at a Methodist camp meeting led him to throw in his lot with that body and he became one of the good, old-fashioned shouting type, just as simply and naturally as he did everything else. He studied under conditions of privation and hardship, that he might return to Italy as a missionary. He had perfect faith that a united Italy would come, with liberty of religion, and generally diffused education. When this came to pass in 1870 he returned with his young wife to his native land. He had been formally disowned as a heretic, by his parents, at the instigation of the parish priest, but he found their hearts and home warm to receive him when he returned after twenty-three years' wandering. In spite of opposition and persecution he labored in Florence till 1880 when he revisited America, and was requested to take up mission work to Italians in New York city, where he still labors in the Italian Evangelical church, the mother of all missions for Italians in the United States.

LITERARY NOTES

MORLEY'S LIFE OF GLADSTONE.

Although Morley's 'Life of Gladstone,' published in three volumes, sold for more than ten dollars, there never was written a biography which enjoyed such wide popularity as this one. It is to meet the demand for a more compace form, that a two volume edition has been prepared. This new edition is being brought out by Messrs. MacMillan, and is in two volumes, contains all of the material in the three volume work without change.

LOVE IN A LITTLE TOWN.

'Love in a Little Town,' by J. E Buckrose, author of 'Down Our Street,' (G. P. Putnams nd Sons, $1.35). The heroine of the romance is a spoilt heiress who is sent back to a little town to find reality among her grandfather's people. How she bears the immense change from wealth and position to Mr. Wallerby's circle and surroundings — whether the lover proves faithful under the altered conditions—and what Celia really finds in the little town, are the questions upon which the story hangs.

THE BREATH OF THE PRAIRIES.

The breath of the big free prairies of the Northwest can almost be smelled, in Harold Bindloss,s new novel, 'A Prairie Courtship,' published by Stokes. A man of culture and birth, who hates to be cooped up in cities, and becomes a wanderer, is the central character.

A CHURCH HISTORY.

The Putnams have just published in their Crown Theological Library a volume by Adolf Harnack, Professor of Church History in the University of Berlin. 'The Date of the Acts and of the Synoptic Gospels.' Professor Harnack comes to the conclusion that St. Matthew's Gospel was written about the time of the destruction of Jerusalem. St. Mark's before the close of the sixth decade of our era, and St. Luke and the Acts before 70 A.D.

McGILL UNION DEFICIT.

The annual meeting of McGill College Union was held last evening, with a very poor attendance. A deficit of $3,500 was revealed by the treasurer's report. A new house committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed: From medicine, Messrs. McKim and Lee; from science, Messrs. Jackson and Hollingshead, and from arts, Messrs. Honey and Atkins. The fee for membership had been increased to $10. Three or four notices of motion affecting the constitution were made.

EAST IS NEAR TO THE WEST

So States Japanese Exchange Professor in Lecture at Brown University

(Correspondence of New York 'Evening Post.')

Providence, R.I., October 27.—Dr. Imago Nitobe, president of the First College of Tokio, who as exchange professor from Japan is to lecture on the geography, history, religion, and foreign relations of his country at six American universities—Brown, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Virginia, Illinois, and Minnesota—began his course at Brown yesterday. He pointed out that the assumed differences between the East and the West were apparent rather than real, and that Japan, whose international policy had never been unduly aggressive, was contemplating war with no nation. Richmond Pearson Hobson he characterized as a prophet who may enjoy honor in his own country, but who has none in Japan. Dr. Nitobe said in part:

'As facilites of inter-communication and different points of contact have increased, occasions have multiplied for misunderstanding and suspicion to develop. Imperialism has impelled nations to extend their territorial bounds, and has brought them face to face in unexpected quarters far from home. The Dutch and the English came to know each other anew in South Africa. Japan and Russia reopened their acquaintance under strange circumstances on the plains of Manchuria. The United States and Spain met in Cuba. America has extended her boundary to the Philippines, and Japan the edge of her dominions to Formosa. American trade, increasing in China, is brought into competition with Japan. And as in these outskirts of territory inhabited by alien races each nation tries to demonstrate its own individuality, there are those who say that we may come to know each other in unaccustomed ways. Under these circumstances is it not the duty of every lover of humanity to do what he can to bring about feelings of friendship and fellowship between the two nations?

'The terms East and West were not used in their modern sense until comparatively modern times. The ancients seem to have made little distinction between Asia and Europe. Trade passed to and fro. In the borderland between Asia and Europe Aryans, Semites, and Turanians intermingled. Indeed, how much of Greek art and philosophy is strictly Occidental I should like to know. How much of the arts and philosophies of Persia, India, and China are strictly Oriental I should also like to know.

IN THE OLDER DAYS.

'I may be mistaken, but I believe that the East and the West were very close together until the Saracen and the Ottoman erected an insuperable barrier between Europe and Asia. Ther Europe and Asia began to pursue separate courses. And when the two met in modern days they could not recognize each other's features.

'In reality the difference between the East and the West is very superficial. The meridian which divides the world is quite arbitrary and without scientific significance. East and West are after all relative terms. And it behooves us to remember that the line which divides them also unites them. Without being indifferent to one's native land one can say with Henry Clay, "There is no North, no South, no East, no West, to which I owe allegiance."

'And yet no small pains are taken to emphasize points of difference between the East and the West. Every oddity of manner, every difference of thought, is magnified into a distinctive characteristic. Every fault that is common to both is deemed blameworthy if committed by the other side. The atmosphere of the Pacific Ocean seems to produce an inverted image.

'Are not the war clouds which hover—if such there be—about the Pacific emanations from fanciful and beclouded brains, if not the utterances of the unscrupulous panderer to vulgar public tastes? Business houses that profit by war scares have been known to originate rumors of unusual preparations for war by a rival nation. Yellow journalists find it easy to build stories upon nothing. Writers of fiction find ready sale for novels that flaunt the superiority of the American soldier over the representative of distant nations. Men who pose as authorities on Japan and who are at times heralded as such in the daily press, we in Japan considered notoriously unfamiliar with their surroundings during their stay in Japan. It is thus that soothsayers and false prophets feed the innocent public on air bubbles that finally poison the nation.

'One of these prophets predicted, while yet a young officer at Annapolis, that Russia before the expiration of a comparatively brief time would attempt to humble all of Europe and to extend her sway across the Atlantic. The time specified has passed without any noticeable fulfilment of that prophecy. Capt. Hobson, who started to be a world prophet at the early age of twenty-five, last February declared that war with Japan was inevitable in ten months, a period of time which after further reflection he changed to twenty months, and which I hope he will further change to twenty centuries. Whatever honor this prophet has in his own country, he has none in ours.'

PROJECT REVIVED

Plan to Deepen Welland Canal and Run Steamship From Hudson's Bay to Liverpool

According to the 'Manchester Guardian,' an English paper of considerable note, there is a movement on foot in Canada to inaugurate a new line of steamships from Canada to Liverpool, which it is claimed will prove a great boon to the people of the Western Provinces. It is reported that the Government of Canada have recently taken up the proposal of deepening the Welland Canal, and behind the scheme there looms the larger project of a railway from a point in Saskatchewan known as the Pas to Churchill on Hudson's Bay, to be followed by the service of steamships to England.

The matter has been discussed in railway and steamship circles, and while it is admitted that the railway portion of the gigantic scheme will not be very difficult, the distance from Pas to Churchill, being only 500 miles, and the country to be traversed, while barren enough, by no means bad from an engineering point of view, especially when considering the great feats that have been accomplished in the Dominion. The operation of steamers capable of carrying wheat and cattle to England is the serious problem owing to the shortness of the season of navigation, which ordinarily lasts from July to October, and to the possibility that the vessels may on occasions be caught in the ice outside Hudson's Strait, and detained until the following summer.

It amounts to this that if the route is at all feasible it will mean a great deal to the western settler. The distance by sea from Churchill to Liverpool is under three thousand miles, or slightly less than that from Montreal to Liverpool; but, of course, it is much shorter from the grain regions of the west to Churchill than to Montreal; hence, the haulage to tide water ought to be cheaper. But everything depends on the question as to whether the route is commercially possible for four months in the year, year in and year out.

For two centuries the Hudson's Bay Company has been sending first small ships of the sailing type, and then small steamers to the ports within Hudson's Bay in connection with its fur trade in the northern country, but it is not altogether safe to draw conclusions from its experience as to the chances of successful navigation by big freight-carrying steamers. The Bay itself is navigable from June till the end of October or later, but it is not certain that Hudson's Strait is always open between July and October, its mouth being liable to be closed by ice from Baffin's Bay, which rushes down in tremendous fields past the Strait and along the Labrador shore, and north-east coast of Newfoundland.

Hudson's Bay is about half the size of the Mediterranean. Churchill is a good harbor, and, while fogs occur, there is nothing actually perilous in the navigation till the outward bound steamer enters Strait.

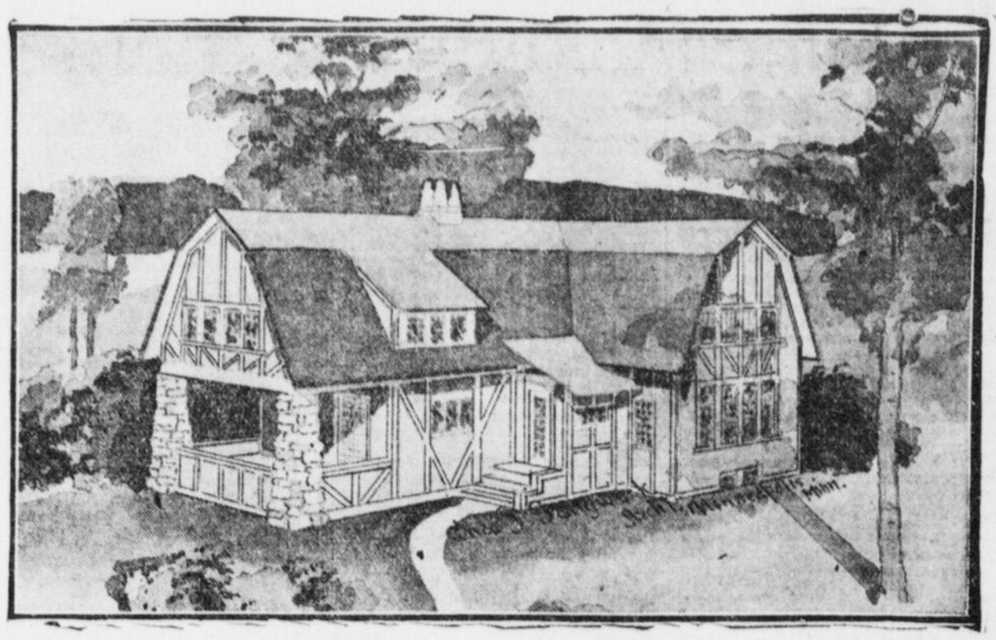
The ice which frequents the Strait, and hangs about the outside is in some seasons from ten to twenty feet thick, the individual fleets are of huge size, and the loose fitlds of conglomeration of flees and other ice of an area of hundreds of square miles. The steamers would have to be of a special type, heavily sheathed to resist the ice pressure, so that their cargo capacity would be less than that of the Atlantic steamers, and this would entail a higher rate per bushel. The insurance on hulls and cargo would also necessarily be higher too, and the season so brief that it would be difficult to ship the western harvest. It would have to be stored in huge elevators at Churchill until the following summer the owners losing interest, storage dues, insurance, and shrinkage from October to July, besides being handicapped by the fact that they would be unable to dispose of the grain handily at that remote point if during the long off-season there was a rise in price in Europe or the United States.

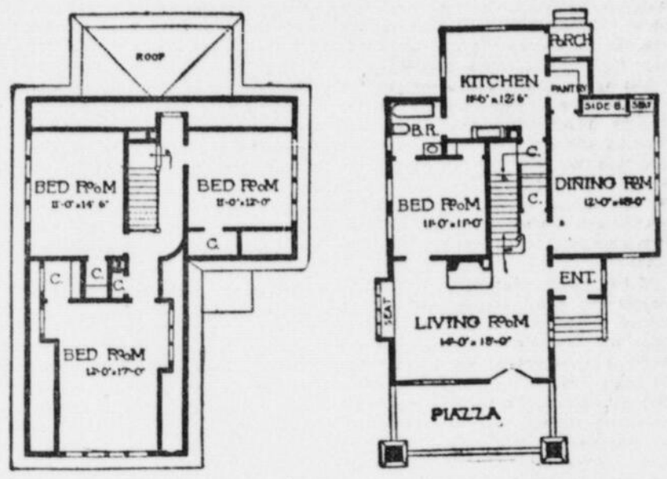
Against this contention is the fact that a good deal of grain has to be stored in the elevators at the head of Lake Superior fom December till May, the charges coming to six or seven cents per bushel; but it is readily marketed in the event of a rise on either side of the Atlantic. These are set forth as the principal defects of the route, but the western settler treats them as of no great importance. Railway people do not regard the project as a serious rival to Montreal, but may prove of use merely as a subsidiary route—that is a means of relieving the grain blockage which occurs sometimes when the railways are called on to handle a bumper crop going by way of Montreal before the close of navigation on Lake Superior. It is stated that the settlers want the Government to own and operate the route, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not disposed to do so.

It is estimated that the cost of the gigantic project would be in the vicinity of fifty million dollars including the cost of the railway, steamships, docks, dredging and lights, and it is believed that Premier Borden is favorable to the project, so says the Ottawa correspondent of the English paper, but, as a whole, the people of the lower and older provinces are naturally unfriendly to it. It would divert part of the grain traffic from eastern ports, and create a new demand for freer tade with England, since it is plain that the steamships could not pay unless they were allowed to return with cargoes for the settler. It is also objected to on account of the fact that it would hurt the trans-continental lines, which were built to carry the wheat from east to west.

The deepening of the Welland Canal from 14 to 22 feet will cost a good many millions, and if the Hudson's Bay route should prove successful, there would be just so much less traffic for the canal, but in the opinion of the late Government the growth of the West will be so rapid that there is sure to be abundant traffic for all the routes that can be built, including the proposed Georgian Bay Canal from Lake Huron to Otiswa Bay Montreal, which might easily cost a hundred and fifty millions or more.

ENGLISH HALF TIMBER COTTAGE, COSTING $4,200





The use of 'English Half Timber' construction, combined with cement dash work is not new in this country, but is growing in use very rapidly in some localities. In this connection the gambrill roof is very appropriate where a low cottage is desired and for rural homes, lake side or seaside resorts. Our design is on the rambling order, with the entrance formed receding and back in the angle formed by the dining-room wing. The living room with a wide piazza across the front makes a very attractive room and is well lighted by windows on three sides. The dining-room is of ample size and connected with kitchen through the pantry. There is a bedroom on the first floor and a bathroom accessible from both bedroom and kitchen. On the second floor are three good bedrooms and ample closets. These rooms are full height and well lighted. The first floor is mission oak and the second floor in natural yellow pine or fir. The exterior is cemented with half-timbered effect. The roof is of slate or tile, or may be of shingles, stained, at less cost.

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.

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ENGLISH M.P. MISSING.

Toronto, October 27.—The Provincial Department of Agriculture is in receipt of a cable asking the whereabouts of Captain Archie Morrison M.P., of England, who sailed from the Old Country on September 23

Efforts to find him in Canada have so far proved fruitless, and important matters are awaiting his attention

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

The Sympathetic Woman

I've just been to call on a friend of mine who is about the most sympathetic soul I know.

'How tired you look!' I cried when I entered her room, for she was looking quite worn-out and exhausted.

'Yes, dear, I am.'

'I suppose you've been listening to some one's tale of woe, and completely exhausting yourself, as usual?'

'O, I don't know about that! I've certainly been hearing all about poor Maud's troubles.'

'Maud's troubles? Why, she doesn't know what real trouble is. What she wan's is a tonic in the form of a little hard work.'

I know my friend thought me hard and unsympathetic, but I was beginning to be really angry at the way all her friends have developed a habit of constantly coming to her for sympathy in their troubles, real and imaginary. To every tale of woe she listens as if it were the one sorrow in the world of paramount interest.

During its recital she never lets her eyes wander to the clock, nor her fingers fidget with the work lying waiting at her elbow. Never once does she look vacantly off into space, nor let fall a random remark. With whole-hearted, intense sympathy she makes her tender comments, and the 'troubled one' goes away feeling—what?

If her grief has been a genuine, deeply-felt one, she is, of course, really comforted, and feels able to take up her burden with a lighter heart, but, unfortunately, I know that in many cases the 'woes' so glibly poured into my friend's sympathetic ears are purely imaginary ones, or, at most, such trivial affairs that they ought never to have been passed on, but should have been fought and conquered by the sufferer alone. But the luxury of being sympathized with is too great a temptation to be resisted, so all and sundry have formed a habit of coming to this too sympathetic woman for consolation.

Don't you think it's selfish? There are so many people who, upon the slightest provocation, are only too willing to pour their tales of woe into the ears of whosoever will listen. They dilate upon their particular hardships, and, as their tale proceeds, they begin to think that they are really greater martyrs than they had imagined, and so they become even more dissatisfied than they were before.

Thus it would seem that the too-sympathetic woman sometimes does more harm than good, though she may not be aware of the fact. It is really no kindness to let the sufferer dwell so constantly on his or her troubles and difficulties that at last they take a morbid satisfaction in recounting them. Such a state of affairs does not stimulate to better things, but only weakens the narrator, and etches her troubles more deeply into her own consciousness.

It is to one's friends, of course, that one looks for consolation and sympathy in times of trouble, but it is surely a curious kind of friendship that demands constant attention to personal grievances for the mere satisfaction of indulging in their recital. And it is utterly selfish, too, for the truly sympathetic woman throws herself so completely into her friend's woes, and grieves so much over them, that she is bound to sap her own energies to a certain extent. And I don't think any of us should demand this kind of sacrifice too frequently from our friends. Each of us, it seems to me, should learn, as far as possible, to carry our own burdens, and if we do ask our friends sometimes to help us with their sympathy and understanding, then we in our turn should be ready to help them, and not allow ourselves to become so engrossed with the constant recital of our own woes that we have no time to give to the consideration of those endured by others.

Beside, sympathy alone is not always the best thing for us. When we are struggling in the mire of despondency we don't want to drag our friends down, too—we want them to help us out. If we were actually sinking in a bog or a quicksand, those who desired to save us would not be foolish enough to jump in, too. They would keep their own feet on firm ground and give all their thoughts and energies to the devising of a means of rescue. And, in the same way, the friends who desire to be practically helpful to us in our every day difficulties are not always those who express the greatest sympathy in words.—Nora Carson, in the 'World and His Wife.'

TO MY MOTHER

Sonnets are full of love, and this my tome
Has many sonnets; so here now shall be
One sonnet more, a love sonnet, from me
To her whose heart is my heart's quiet home,
To my first love, my mother, on whose knee
I learnt love-lore that is not troublesome;
Whose service is my special dignity,
And she my lodestar while I go and come.
And so because you love me, and because
I love you, mother, I have woven a wreath
Of rhymes wherewith to crown your honored name:
In you not fourscore years can dim the flame
Of love, whose blessed glow transcends the laws
Of time and change and mortal life. —Christina Rosseti.

SEEK TO PRAISE.

In many homes there is almost an entire absence of thanksgiving. A shadow rests on all the life. There is an immense amount of whining everywhere. Nothing is quite satisfactory. There is little singing. The quest seems to be for spots and mistakes, something to blame and condemn. How much better it would be, how much more of heaven we should get into our homes if we would train ourselves to find the beautiful things and the good things in each other and in all our experiences and circumstances* Anybody can find fault; it takes no genius to do this. Genius is far better shown in finding something to praise and commend.—Dr. J. R. Miller.

Be diligent and faithful, patient and hopeful, one and all of you; and may we all know, at all times, that verily the Eternal rules above us, and that nothing finally wrong has happened or can happen.—Thomas Carlyle.

OVERWORK.

Everybody is aware that when the brain or muscle is overtasked by excessive labor, serious and often fatal results ensue. Still, it should be borne in mind that what is overwork for one person may be nothing but wholesome activity for another. Various causes may have lowered one's natural powers of endurance—lack of sleep, exhausting excitements, sedentary habits, an undue accumulation of fat, a weakened heart, or other organic disease. In all competitive sports it is dangerous for the contestants to ignore such physical differences. Spirit and excitement may help to win a temporary victory at too great a cost. Most of our readers know that athletes are peculiarly liable to heart disease, and as a class are short-lived. Lately this subject has been carefully studied by medical experts, and the general conclusion reached is that the system becomes weakened by long continued labor and exhausting fatigue. The effect, in short, is somewhat like what takes place when the eliminating organs of the body are debilitated or diseased, causing a retention of poisonous waste. In occasional periods of overwork the resulting fatigue informs the person that rest is absolutely necessary; and if the hint is taken, rest restores the system to its normal state by a speedy elimination of the injurious elements, as poisons received from without are eliminated, and serious results are thus avoided. In more prolonged fatigue there is a rise of temperature and an alteration of the liquids of the body—a manifest feverish condition. In still more severe exertions there are distressing changes in the bodily tissues, as well as in the action of the heart, the blood vessels and the kidneys. This is the case in persistent and long continued physical or mental activity, in the incessant hurry and drive of business, and life at high pressure, especially when these are associated with poor living and insufficient sleep.

A simple remedy for sleeplessness is to wet a towel with warm water and apply it to the back of the neck, pressing it hard against the base of the brain, and fastening over this a dry cloth to prevent too rapid evaporation. The effect will be found prompt and pleasant, cooling the brain and inducing sweet and peaceful slumber. This remedy will prove useful to people suffering from overwork, excitement or anxiety.

SEASONABLE RECIPES

A Good Plum Pudding.—One cup of suet chopped very fine, one cup of milk, one cup of dark molasses with one teaspoonful of soda in it, one cup of seeded raisins, two teaspoonfuls of cloves, two of cinnamon, three cups of flour. Mix all together and beat thoroughly. Boil or steam three hours.

Sauce: One-quarter cup of butter, one cup of granulated sugar, cream butter and sugar, carefully add one tablespoonful of boiling water. Beat hard until thick and white.

Another Plum Pudding. — Ingredients: Pick and stone one pound of good raisins, pick, wash, and dry, half a pound of currants, chop one pound of beef suet, have ready quarter of a pound of brown sugar, three ounces candied peel, cut thin, one and quarter pounds of flour, three eggs, one pint of milk, half ounce of mixed spice and half teaspoon of salt. Put the flour into a large bowl, add the raisins, currants, suet, sugar, peel, spice and salt, and mix them well together while dry. Beat the eggs well and add half of the milk, stirring it at the same time. Make a well in the middle of the flour, and pour in the milk and eggs. Keep stirring till all the ingredients are thoroughly mixed. Add more milk if necessary, and stir up again; the batter should be rather stiff. Have a good stout cloth ready. Wet and flour it well, pour in the batter, and tie it firmly, put the pudding into boiling water, and let it boil gently for five or six hours. Turn it carefully out of the cloth. Serve with or without sauce. Many people boil their puddings in a basin covered with a cloth. This is less trouble than boiling in a cloth.

Mincemeat (with meat).—Ingredients: Three-quarters of a pound lean beef, one pound beef suet, one pound raisins, one pound currants, one pound sugar, four ounces mixed peel, and one nutmeg. The juice of one lemon and the rind of two, two pounds of apples. Stone and chop the raisins wash the currants and dry thoroughly. Slice the peel, grate the nutmeg, mince the apples, beef, suet and lemon rind, add the sugar. Mix well.

Mincemeat (without meat).—Ingredients: One pound and a half of raisins, one pounds and a half of currants, one pound almonds, well chopped, one pound and a half of apples, one ounce mixed spices, half an ounce candied peel, juice of one lemon, rind of three lemons and sugar to taste.

Another Mincemeat.—Mix together one pound of raisins, stoned and chopped, one pound of appples, chopped, one pound of black currant jam or jelly and sugar to taste. Chopped meat or suet may be added to this simple but excellent mincemeat.

A Very Good Pumpkin Pie.—Take one cup of cream, one cup of sugar, the yolks of four eggs, well beaten with sugar, two cupfuls of well cooked pumpkin squeezed dry and rubbed through a sieve; one teaspoonful each of salt, cinnamon and mix. Line a deep pie dish with rich crust and fill with the pumpkin mixture well beaten and mixed together. Bake until firm in the middle. When done and cool beat the whites of the four eggs to a stiff white froth, add a cup of powdered sugar and beat together. Heap this over the top, return to the oven and let brown lightly.

Without Eggs.—Cut the pumpkin into inch squares half an inch thick, using the potato pumpkin or squash. Place in a porcelain lined kettle and just cover with vinegar. Boil tender. Drain off the vinegar and let cool. Line pie dishes with a nice crust and put into each pan a layer of the pumpkin. Add half a cup of granulated sugar, one tablespoonful of flour, mixed together with an egg beaten up with a cup of cold water. Flavor with cinnamon and pour over the pumpkin. Bake with an upper crust for half an hour in moderate oven.

Another Pie.—Stew unmpkin until soft. For each pie use one cup pumpkin, one cup of milk or cream, one tablespoon butter, melted, and sugar enough to sweeten. Bake in one crust.

Pumpkin Batter Cakes.—Sift into a pan four cups of flour and add one cupful of mashed and seasoned pumpkin, half a yeast cake dissolved in a cupful of warm water, half a cupful of melted butter, two well-beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of molasses, half a grated nutmeg, and a pinch of powdered cinnamon; beat well, thinning to rather a thick batter, with sweet milk, and allow the mixture to rise until very light, then beat down and again let it rise for twenty minutes, baking immediately on a hot griddle in large round cakes; when a golden brown, dip quickly in melted butter and roll in equal parts of ground cinnamon and pulverized sugar.

Cream of Pumpkin Soup.—Place two cupfuls of seasoned pumpkin pulp in a granite saucepan, adding one sliced onion, two talks of chopped celery, six whole cloves, a bay leaf, a sweet red pepper with enough cold water to cover; simmer for three-quarters of an hour; strain. Dilute the puree thus obtained with milk to the desired consistency.

Pumpkin Croquettes.—Mix together equal parts of grated breadcrumbs, finely chopped butternuts and seasoned pumpkin until reduced to a creamy mass, beating in gradually half cupful of melted butter, two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley, a chopped onion, a dash of cayenne, half a teaspoonful of salt and the yolk of one egg; shape with floured hands into small pyramidal croquettes. Dip in egg and breadcrumbs, fry a light brown deep hot fat. Ornament each croquette with parsley.

Cranberry Jelly.—One quart (four full cups) cranberries, three cups water; cook (and strain through fine sieve; add three cups sugar boil five minutes, and turn into tumblers. This is a light, transparent jelly. Not too hard. The fine color is lost whenever sugar and cranberries are boiled long together.

Cranberry Sauce.—Four cups berries, three cups sugar, two cups water. Boil together three or four minutes without stirring.

(By Request.)

Walnut 'Catsup. — Pound fine fifty green walnuts, add one tablespoonful salt, a small handful of horseradish, scraped fine, one-half pint sliced onions, a good gill of garlic, one-half teacup mustard seed, one-half table spoon each of cloves, cinnamon, and mace, and three grated nutmegs. Put in a jar, cork tightly. Shake each day for two weeks, then boil fifteen minutes with a little sugar to taste added. This makes a delightful catsup.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que. to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

When the 'Stranger' came over the moist uncut lawn the last rays of the late October sunshine were struggling through leafless trees, and showing the tall evergreens in bold relief. He carried in his hand a bunch of small yellow button chrysanthemums that are the latest blossoms of the garden, cheerful and persistent.

I watched his free stride, his bent head and rounding shoulders with interest, and felt sure he had a message or challenge by his aspect.

So I lead the way to the tea-room, gave him a comfortable chair and a cup of our famous Formosa tea that we keep to soothe tired nerves and weariness. At he stirred it slowly he remarked: 'I believe you are trying to educate a conscience.'

'Well, perhaps,' I said, 'but it needs first to be awakened, then enlightened and trained.'

Ah, but he protested, the trouble with us all is we have conscience enough for the large affairs of life, but fail with the little events of every day.

You can't keep your conscience healthy without exercise, and the best exercise is holding fast our integrity in small things, for in them comes the temptation to go astray. Too often we shuffle and bluff while expecting others to deal with us honestly.

To cheat on what seems unimportant is one of the signs of an unawakened conscience. If we look around at the people who compose our world we shall find that the man with a conscience as part of his character, is the strongest most enduring friend whose 'word is as good as his bond.' We read how Cato the younger was such a truthful man that it became a proverb in any 'doubt—'I would not believe it even if Cato said it.'

But at this point the half-burned stick on the hearth broke apart, and the Stranger jumped at once to his feet and flourished the poker with his old time energy. Dear me, he said, it is near Hallowe'en and the weather has been so fine you haven't needed a back log yet.'

SPRINGS DRYING UP.

A correspondent asks if there is any precedent to the drying up of springs and rivers this season, and wonders at the cause, but it is not a matter of surprise to the thinking mind. 'As ye sow ye shall reap' is true in all nature's works, and it was instanced long ago when the mighty forests of Lebanon were destroyed and the change on the face of nature by that act of vandalism permanently impoverished the entire region, the Judean valley was rendered arid, and Palestine to-day can support but few people because the water courses have dried up, and the great trees that sheltered the snows and kept the hot sun from reaching into the heart of the springs have been utterly destroyed.

We need great plantations of trees, protecting head waters of rivers, providing the slow thawing of springtime with forest growth, and restraining timber thieves and forest fires, where forests yet remain.

The evils of deforestation are often repeated, but public sentiment is yet asleep on the subject. It must be aroused to the fact that trees are a necessity on hills and mountains to preserve the water courses and endure fertility to the valleys through the year.

In early summer the brooks and creeks are dried up, suffering by drouth ensues, and fine agricultural prospects ruined, because the soil has been deprived of its needed moisture.

Some of the fairest portions of the earth have been rendered uninhabitable by this destruction, and the western hemisphere is following fast in the same path of desolation.

AS TO DAFFODILS.

Enquirer—It is possible to grow annuals among tulips after they have bloomed, and is best to use the early varieties for this purpose, in which case they will not retard the annuals. But daffodils have such large roots after they have grown a year or two that they fill up the ground and the rootlets get matted together. Sweet alyssum or candytuft might survive, but my own experience in that method has been complete failure.

BELATED DAHLIAS.

I. C. G.—It is quite likely the heat that destroyed your dahlia buds, for it is a well-known fact that the best flowers are produced in September, after the nights become cool.

If the roots are strong when set out, they can be planted early in spring, and protected from late frost, but the preparation of the land is of the most importance, for the roots require to go down deeply after moisture.

But after the plant is set with buds it is a fatal mistake to cultivate any deeper than one or two inches, but the stirring must be frequent and the soil never allowed to become hard. This stirring of the soil is better than watering, which causes a soft and rapid growth, and the ground becomes baked, so that the roots are enfeebled for want of air, and few buds are formed, and they generally blast before forming flowers.

If, however, the dahlias are just coming into bloom, and a hot dry spell comes, it will be well to give them a thorough watering late in the evening every fourth day while the drought lasts. But the soil should be stirred an inch or two deep in the intervals. The soil is not so important except in its ability to retain moisture in dry weather, for any rich friable land that will grow corn will be suited for dahlias, but there will never be good results if planted in hard clay—that bakes easily and is short of humus.

When coming into bloom it will be a help to fine flowers to apply a handful of bone meal and nitrate of soda at the rate of four parts bone to one of soda.

THE CELLAR.

Young housekeeper.—It is an old problem for housekeepers how best to keep the cellar in order, and you should insist on boxes or bins for storing vegetables, and keep them in dry sand. Shelves are best for fruit, where you can see if any begins to decay. A dry frost proof cellar is the best asset to a house, and a great help to housekeeping. It was Dudley Warner who wrote: 'What supports the cellar I never knew, but the cellar supports the family. It is the foundation of domestic comfort,' which endorses what I have written about it.

A NEW PLACE.

G. H.—A great deal of the pleasure anticipated by those who purchase a new place and have it planted will never be realized if the trees and shrubs most suitable are not selected and placed in the best positions. A great many owners of ground may be as well able to plan as those they can employ as regards a tasteful and appropriate setting, but it is necessary to know the character of the subjects, whether tall growing or not if slim or bushy, of tapering or rounded outline. The season of flowering is important too, and this knowledge must be joined with good taste in harmonizing the shrubs and trees.

A tree of rounded outline is out of place near a tall building, or mixed with a group of tall trees as is often done, but good judgment must be shown in placing those having a rounded outline in proper position, and in planting the evergreens to the best advantage.

Crowding is to be avoided, and though shrubs do best in groups, it is not well to huddle them together without considering their merits. But the selection must really be a matter of the owner's choice.

TWO SHRUBS FOR AUTUMN.

Suburban.—As you wish for two shrubs to bloom in September in your garden there is nothing better than Hydrangea Paniculata and Althea, or Rose of Sharon.

The first named bears large panacles of white blossoms, all through the month, and turning to pink as they fade, while the latter is of neat compact habit, with a wide range of shading in reddish pink and purple, and can be had either single or double. It is strange it is not better known and appreciated.

APIOS TUBEROSA.

Subscriber asks why we never recommend this hardy vine, as it is hardy and should be more generally planted.

It certainly is a splendid vine for garden culture, and should be better known, for it will cover a trellis, and once planted is sure to bloom in almost any situation.

It will grow to a height of ten feet in a summer, and its chocolate colored flowers look well mixed with blue morning glories.

It is allied to the Wistaria, and sometimes spoken of as Tuberous rooted Wistaria, the habit of growth being similar.

DEWBERRY.

Mrs. F. B.—By this time your Dewberry should be fruiting, though no doubt it was a small plant when you bought it, and it has taken awhile to get bearing wood. Then your pruning was not the best thing for the Dewberry needs to lie on the ground and not be pruned or disturbed, then it will be likely to bear its delicious fruit. As for the Gladiolus it is most likely the offsets would be the same as the parent plant, though occasionally they will vary.

CLUB ROOT.

Charles R.—Many growers blame planting the same variety year after year in the same land, but there are exceptions even to this rule. No doubt club root is produced by a little black fly, that lays its eggs in the stalks and they grow to maggots. A little commercial phosphate dusted over the plants when they are coming up, and occasionally afterwards, will help to keep the 'flea' at a respectful distance, but it is a mistake to try to grow them in the same spot of ground.

TREATING A CALLA.

Miss C. C.—It is as well to let the young shoots grow, they will all bloom if given a chance. It is a mistake to pull them out, for if left they will become blooming plants.

To force a calla to bloom that has just had a flower, it has been found a good plan to cut the old blossom off about six inches above the pot, tie the top of the remaining stalk with a string and cut a slit in the side of the sheath, which grows around it farther down. In a short time a new bud is likely to push through this opening and bloom if given a chance.

PLATYCODON.

E. L. T.—Your specimen is the blue variety of the above perennial, and one to be recommended, for it has proved to be hardy, and under ordinary circumstances to resist drouth, and hot winds that are destructive to such hardy plants as pansies and sweet peas.

The seed is slow to germinate, often taking a month, and will not give blooming plants till the second year.

The word is derived from platys broad and kodon a bell, as the flowers are broad and bell shaped, the colors being pure white or blue.

It is a native of China, and its blossom time is from the end of July through the autumn. Occasionally it is winter-killed if a severe season comes and finds it unprotected, but it is a valuable perennial and will give plenty of flowers, if given ordinary care, while in rich land they sometimes measure three inches across.

FLOWERS TO ENDURE FROST.

E. V. D.—The annual corn flower, known as Centaurea Cyanus, is a valuable plant for late blooming. The closed Gentian, if it has a moist shaded place, will give its unique blossoms freely.

The Gaillardia—called sometimes 'Blanket flower,' will blossom late in the season, and there are Siberian asters and the small, hardy chrysanthemums.

A lemon yellow sunflower, 'Helianthus orgyalis,' is very effective and hardy, while for a white flower we have Helleborus niger, but it is not always certain in our climate.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS USED FROM BIRTH.

Mrs. H. V. Ossinger, Tiverton, N.S., says: 'We have used Baby's Own Tablets since our little boy was three years old, and know of nothing to equal them. He is now twelve months old and has always enjoyed perfect health. Baby takes the Tablets easily, and we always keep them in the house.' Mrs. Ossinger's experience is that of thousands of other mothers. An occasional dose of the Tablets will keep the well child in excellent health, or if the baby is ill with any of the many ailments that afflict little ones, they will speedily restore him to health again and make him thrive and grow fat, rosy and strong. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PASSING THE TORCH

By L. FRANK TOOKER, in 'Tribune Magazine'

(Concluded.

'No,' answered Aunt Mary; 'I thought mebbe you'd know—have pictures or something we could look over.'

It took a long time; for Aunt Mary could not well visualize herself in the elegant models of the fashion plates, and, with a laudable desire to have the dress 'stylish,' was haunted by the fear that it might look too young. Being assured at last, she rose to go.

Miss Perry looked her over with critical eyes. 'You'll be easy to fit,' she declared; 'you've got a good figure.'

'Well, I want it nice,' Aunt Mary said timidly.

'It'll be elegant.' Miss Perry assured her; you won't know yourself.'

Aunt Mary smiled faintly and shook her head. 'I don't know's I want to be changed,' she confessed as she gathered up her parcel.

'Oh, that'll be safe here,' said Miss Perry. 'I'll just send for you when I'm ready.'

But Aunt Mary shook her head. 'I think I'll take it,' she insisted. ''Tain't 'sif it was heavy.'

She went leisurely home, and had taken off her bonnet before she thought of the sick child.

'There!' she dropped her hands to her sides in dismay. 'If I haven't forgot Annie's baby! I do believe I'm possessed! I'll run right up.'

She found the mother sitting by the cradle, gently rocking it. She glanced up as Aunt Mary entered the room; but she did not rise.

'I've sent for the doctor ' she said coldly; but she ceased her rocking as her visitor hurried to the cradle side and leaned over the child. The baby looked stolidly up, unmoved by the touch of the gentle hand on its head.

Aunt Mary sighed her relief. 'Law! Annie, they ain't no need,' she declared. 'He ain't real heartsick. See his eyes? They ain't feverish, an' his head's cool.'

'Well, I didn't know,' responded the mother. 'You didn't come, and I got nervous. Mother said you'd be right up.'

'I know,' responded the visitor humbly; but it took me longer'n I expected.'

She stayed an hour; but her eager pleasure in her dress was gone when she went slowly home. She had missed the look of relief on the mother's face at her coming that, on such occasions, had half unconsciously given her a sweet sense of power and importance in the community, and her dereliction to her lifelong joy of being instant in need humbled her. She put her silk away, and went thoughtfully about her household tasks.

Late in the afternoon she went out to water her flowers. As she carried the heavy watering pot to the front yard she glanced up the street. Far up the steep road a boy was coming down at full speed. There was nothing of mere boyish friskiness in his determined flight, and with a sudden foreboding of ill Aunt Mary set down the watering pot and hastened to the gate. As the boy washed past, she called:

Here, Jimmy, where you goin'? What's the matter?'

He halted an instant. 'Fer the doctor!' he gasped. 'Annie Baker's baby's dreadful sick!' He darted on.

'Oh, dear!' half sobbed Aunt Mary, and without pausing to close her house stumbled blindly up the road.

She never forgot the scene,—Mrs. Parsons sitting in a low rocking chair, with the baby in her arms, its white face staring up at the ceiling, its little body twitching violently, a shaft of warm, yellow sunlight falling across the floor, the mother walking nervously about, wringing her hands and crying.

She turned sharply at the sound of footsteps, and cried, 'Oh, Aunt Mary, my baby's dying! He's dying!'

Aunt Mary brushed past her and looked down at the child; then suddenly she took it out of the grandmother's arms and laid it in the cradle.

'Nonsense!' she said sharply. She turned her head toward Mrs. Parsons. 'Nancy, you get a tub quick's you can, an' hot water, and cracked ice for his head. An' be quick!'

It was long after dark before the old doctor came. He nodded to Aunt Mary as he strode toward the cradle. 'Oh, you here?' he said good naturedly. For a moment he watched the baby lying with wide, rolling eyes, and nervously alert to every sound. The doctor turned to Aunt Mary. 'What have you done?' he asked abruptly.

'Put him in water hot's he could stand, an' ice on his head,' she answered briefly.

'Hump!' he grunted; but his grim look relaxed.

Aunt Mary turned on him. 'Don't you say "hump" to me, James!' she snapped. 'You know they wa'n't nothin' else to do.'

He chuckled, and drew a chair to the cradleside. 'You're getting touchy, Aunt Mary,' he told her, and his eyes twinkled. 'My "hump" means a good many things.'

'Like your medicines,' she retorted, and he chuckled again.

For forty-eight hours Aunt Mary did not go home. She scarcely ate or slept; she wasted herself on the child with prodigal recklessness. In the gray dawn of the first morning she slipped out into the yard for a moment. High in the east the morning star glowed in the quiet sky. The air was fresh and cool; here and there a bird had begun to twitter sleepily the first notes of the morning chorus.

Aunt Mary lifted her eyes to the serene heavens; a cooling wind brushed across her hot face and tired eyes. 'Oh, Lord,' she whispered, 'save the baby, and' I'll never forget ye again—never, not a moment! For my sake—an' his mother's,' she added. 'Amen!' Then she went back to her vigil.

It was on the afternoon of the second day that she at last went home, happy in the assurance that the baby would live. In her great weariness of mind and body she could scarcely walk; but her face glowed joyfully, for the mother's kiss was on her brow, and her thankful blessing sang in her heart. Ebenezer met her at the gate and brushed against her, arching his back. She stooped wearily and gathered him up in her arms.

'You poor thing!' she murmured. 'What you had to eat?'

She fed him, borrowing milk from a neighbor, and then, weary as she was, went to the bureau where the silk reposed and, carefully wrapping it up, put on her sunbonnet and went down to the store. Captain Joel was there alone.

Aunt Mary laid the parcel on the counter and looked up at him. 'Joel,' she said nervously, 'I know it's askin' a good deal, but I want you to take that silk back. It's just as you said: I couldn't feel natural in it a minute, an' other folks wouldn't seem the same, either. I know it's foolish; but I'd never take a bit of comfort in it. It ain't a if you'd cut it off a piece: it was all there was, you know.'

'What's the matter, Aunt Mary?' he asked. 'Don't it suit ye?'

'I don't suit myself, that's all,' she answered.

'All right,' he said. As he returned her money, he said slyly, 'Now, don't go an' spend it foolishly, Aunt Mary.'

She hesitated a moment; then turned to him suddenly. 'Joel,' she said. 'I know you can keep a secret, an' I feel's I ought to tell you, seein' you're so good to take that silk back. Cousin Josiah Davis left me that money, an' I got a notion I'd like a black silk dress. I never had one. Well, I'm cured, an' I guess the Lord done it. Now I'll tell you what I'm goin' to do.' And she told him.

He stood in thoughtful silence for a moment. 'Why, Aunt Mary, I understand how you feel,' he said; 'but that don't seem just right. You need it, an' deserve it, an'—'

She stopped him with a gesture. 'I've made up my mind, Joel,' she said firmly. 'Mebbe it's foolish; but it's how I feel.'

On Sunday night, in the First Church, Mr. Paddleford, after a long and eloquent sermon on the beauty of giving to the Lord,—giving life, service, wealth,—closed with this announcement, 'During the week I received a sum of money from an unknown giver, accompanied by a single short sentence, "This money has blessed me: I give it to the Lord." It is hard to understand what the writer had in mind; but I am reminded of the old phrase, "passing the torch." Perhaps, in the light of God's wisdom, through temptation resisted or by its power to do good, this money has been a torch in the darkness for the feet of the giver. We cannot know; only the nobility of purpose of the giver is clear. In behalf of the officers of the church, I accept the gift for the service of the Master, and here publicly return my heartfelt thanks to the generous giver. His or her blessing will not cease with the passing of the torch. The gift would not be considered large for the wealthy; but something in the peculiarity of the sum leads me to think it was large for the giver. It was exactly one hundred and three dollars and thirty-four cents.'

Aunt Mary walked home from church with Deacon Armstrong's wife. It seemed to her that she trod the air. 'I liked that what Mr. Paddleford said about passin' the torch,' once she broke the silence to say. 'It's a beautiful thought.'

Mrs. Armstrong's mind, naturally, was more concerned with the identity of the giver. 'I do wonder who it could be?' she mused. 'Th' ain't many folks here can afford to give that much, or want to hide it.'

'Well, they didn't say,' replied Aunt Mary composedly. 'I suppose the person didn't want to be known.'

Presently she went on alone. The night was dark, and as she neared the Harbor road and turned up Bay street she saw the light on Old Field break into view across the dark water. She stopped.

'Why, it's like that too,' she exclaimed, ''passin' the torch"! The light of our lighthouse carries the sailor to the next, an' so he goes up an' down the coast, always safe. It's wonderful! Well, I got my blessin'.'

She lifted her rapt face to the stars. She was old and poor and far from profound; but she had read the riddle of her life after her own fashion, and in its solution found peace.

CATS OF THE STATE.

Inertia, which, according to the radical reformer, is inseparable from the Civil Service, has spread to the cats belonging to the Customs Department in Paris. The full complement of these four-footed officials is forty, and the estimates provide for an expenditure of six francs a month for their maintenance, a modest sum, it is true, and for which at one time the state received full value. But, alas! two women, lovers of cats, learned of the existence of those of the Customs Department, and, considering their lot needed alleviation, entered into an arrangement with a contractor to supply the cats with lights daily. The result has been disastrous: the cats sleep at night, and in fact, the rats may be said to run over them.—London 'Globe.'

NEVER SLIT YOUR BOOTS

That doesn't cure the corn. Just apply that old stand-by, Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. It acts like magic, kills the pain, cures the corn, does it without burn or scar. Get the best—it's Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor, the sure relief for callouses, bunions, warts and corns. Price 25c.

PIRATES ON CHINA COAST

They Hover About Wrecked Steamships for all Kinds of Loot.

(Correspondence of the New York 'Times.')

Attention has been paid of late to the prevalence of smuggling along the China coast, especially in opium, but the activity of Chinese pirates has not had its due publicity. Yet these bandits of the eastern waterways are the most enterprising and skillful of their tribe in all the world, and they will flourish till a thoroughly awakened China completes the modern navy she has just begun.

Since the break-up of the big pirate gang on the Portuguese island of Colowan last summer depredations by outlaws of this class have been more common about the Canton and West River deltas than at any time in the last decade. In fact, piracy is so well established in this part of the Chinese littoral that it might almost be classed as an institution, and it is a matter of common knowledge that many of the lower mandarins derive the best part of their incomes as a result of 'inactivity' in dealing with these offenders.

It is beyond doubt that there is a certain amount of connivance in the practice, reaching to the highest officials in Kwangtung, and it is only in the most flagrant cases of piracy and kidnapping—as when a launch or steamer under a foreign flag is attacked, or a member of a prominent family carried off and held for ransom—that any really seriously intended move is made against the audacious outlaws. Such a move was made recently, and through the kindness of my good friend, Capt. Chu, who commanded the 'punitive flotilla,' I was permitted to be a party to it.

The 'fleet,' composed of the river gunboats 'Po Bik,' 'Loon Shan,' and 'Pin Yup,' got under weigh from its anchorage off the Admiralty Building, Canton, in the mid afternoon. For several hours we dropped down stream with the tide, and then left the main river and began threading through winding side channels and delta 'canals.'

About dark the 'Po Bik,' which was large enough for a sea-going gunboat, grounded in the mud, and the whole fleet was compelled to anchor for the morning tide. In the forenoon we came out into open water, ran up this for a couple of hours with the tide, and spent the rest of the day in winding side channels again, anchoring at dusk. A half-day's steaming in the fairly open river would land us at our destination, where it was planned to spring our surprise at about noon of the next day.

I had learned nothing new regarding the affair—the sacking of a whole village—except that the pirates who committed the offence were the members of a number of small gangs of the district, which had been united under the leadership of several notorious Colowan escaped desperadoes. A rough scheme of operation had been determined upon, the plan being to swoop down upon the village as suddenly as possible, endeavoring to capture such of the people as tried to run away, and shooting such as resisted or could not be taken otherwise.

After that all the houses and junks were to be searched and all suspicious characters arrested. It was a comprehensive plan and, if successfully carried out, bade fair to put an end for some time to Hai Ning as a pirate rendezvous. Everything depended upon the completeness of the surprise, said Chu; and that night the three gunboats lay unobtrusively in the lee of a little rock island with all their lights out.

At daybreak I heard the rattle of the anchor chains coming in, and presently felt the slow throb of the engines as we got under weigh. There was plenty of time, it was supposed; and the gunboats, to reduce noise and smoke to the minimum, were to proceed at half speed.

This was fast enough to outdistance any junks met with and make it impossible for them to give the alarm. Arriving in sight of Hai Nang the 'Pin Yup' was to go under forced draught, dash past the village, and land a force above the further wall.

The Loon Shan was to land her men below, half of whom were to march swiftly to the rear of the village, while the others deployed in front of the lower gate. The 'Po Bik' was to batter in the main or water gate with her guns, and then land a force to march into the village through the breach. Thus the plan, the whole success of which, as will readily be seen, depended upon the village's being taken completely by surprise.

A lowering morning had given way to a clear, sunshiny forenoon, and the air was crisp under the first touch of the late-coming winter. It was an ideal day for the work.

At about 11 o'clock the distant but unmistakable note of a trumpet came floating down from up the river, and at the sound of it Chu, with a look of quick comprehension in his keen eyes, rushed upon deck and, disdaining the wigwag man who stood ready to serve him, began shouting sharp orders to the other boats through a megaphone. Instantly the quiet which had enfolded us all morning was broken by the bustle of hurried activity, and in a few moments the three boats were racing up the river at their top speeds. Evidently something had happened to upset the plans.

'Have they got wind of us?' I asked Chu when I found him leaning on the bridge rail and staring ahead in annoyed perplexity.

'No,' he answered impatiently, 'but they might just as well have. Did you hear that confounded horn? There it goes again! Well, as nearly as I can figure out, the Admiral has failed to send word to the Taotai of this district that he was dispatching the gunboats, and that imbecile is making one of his usual "dummy" attacks on his own account. After his "squeeze" as usual.'

Two dull, muffled booms sounded from up the river, followed by volleys of musketry firing, and then scattered shots coming at intervals. Chu's bearing changed instantly from disgusted dejection to hopeful expectancy. He jangled the engine room telegraph and shouted something in voluble Cantonese down the speaking tube immediately after to set the semaphore bobbing with an order to the other boats which were floundering along a quarter of a mile astern.

'I was partly wrong in my surmise,' he explained to me after he had noted with a smile of satisfaction the effect of his order showing in increased spouting of smoke from the funnels of his own and the pursuing boats. 'They're not after "squeeze"; they're fighting. And if the pirates are minded to make a stand there is a chance that they may be caught between two fires. In that case the extra men from up river may come in handy.'

The next quarter of an hour was an anxious one. The old 'Po Bik,' with her throbbing engines bidding fair to shake her rusty plates apart, went reeling along at a speed of nearly fifteen knots. The wildly kicking screw was throwing up almost as much mud as water, but the pilot, glancing sharply at the landmarks to port and starboard, gave no sign of apprehension. No more cannon were heard, but the shooting still continued, and presently shouts and cries became audible.

The 'Po Bik' was a good mile in advance of the other gunboats when she rounded the last cypress-crowned point and headed up toward the centre of interest, Chu's face fell in an instant.

'Too many soldiers,' he muttered, disappointedly, 'the pirates are not trying to make a stand. Just look at 'em scattering; and all by land, too. No, there goes a big junk now. Straight through that bunch of boobies. See 'em sheer off, the cowards. They're going to let it get away.'

Boom! Boom! Boom! Boom! Boom! The old iron cannon on the mandarin's war junks had been trained upon the fugitive and fired. The white smoke-puffs spread and mingled in a great, curling cloud, which obscured them all for a few moments; then out of it, apparently unscathed, shot the clean-lined pirate junk, driven by a dozen or more scullers and oarsmen, to go speeding off toward a narrow side-channel, whose entrance could barely be guessed a mile or so ahead. Its poop and forward deck were black with prone figures, and we caught the blinking glint of moving rifle barrels.

The war junks started in half-hearted pursuit, and a lively fire was exchanged between pursuers and pursued. It was but a few moments before we noticed that while the reports from the soldiers' arms were dull and heavy, preceded by dense puffs of white smoke, those from the rifles of the pirate craft were sharp and ringing and as unheralded—and probably as deadly—as bolts from the blue sky.

'Tower muskets versus Mausers,' snorted Chu contemptuously. 'No wonder the "soldiers" don't want to catch those fellows. Can't make out, though, why the pirates should have wanted to run away at all from that rabble. We must look into that later.'

He swept the fortress-like village hurriedly with his glass, and then turned it to where the encompassing poppy fields were dotted with the dark figures of pirates in rapid flight and soldiers in irresolute pursuit. 'No use trying to catch any of that lot,' he muttered. 'They're probably going to unite in a rendezvous back in the hills from which nothing short of field artillery could dislodge them.

'I wonder why that bunch stuck to the junk. Probably a lot of booty too heavy to carry—silver, most likely. They're certainly the ones we want' —and he turned and ordered the man at the wheel to head up after the flying junk.

Instantly the pilot had grasped his arm in alarmed protest. 'That side no can do, Cap'n,' he warned. 'Plenty water no b'long. Must wait litti' boat. He can do so fashun.'

I have neglected to state that Chu and the pilot, being natives of different provinces, were compelled to converse in the useful Volapuk known as pidgin English. Chu's excellent English was a result of four years at Yale and a similar period of technical study in England.

Chu glanced irresolutely to where the remaining units of his fleet were just poking their noses around the point, a mile and a half astern; then to the oil-glistening hull of the swiftly moving pirate, where it was beating the clumsy war junks two to one.

'B'long mud? B'long rock?' he asked the pilot curtly.

'Plenty mud—one piecee rock. Rock this side. No hittee, go so fashun,' and the pilot indicated the course that must be taken to avoid the submerged rock.

Chu gave some orders in Chinese to the quartermaster, and the old gunboat swung up a couple of points and went lunging off on the course indicated by the pilot. 'It's up to the ole "Po Bik,"' he explained; 'the other boats can't possibly come up in time, and once that junk gets inside the side channel even they cannot follow. We may be able to get near enough to hit it, anyhow.'

On the forward deck a young officer and some men were busy training an antiquated ten-centimeter gun upon the 'enemy.' At last he had it to suit, and a heavy bang followed the pulling of the lanyard. The 'battle' was on.

Breathless we waited. One, two, three seconds went by. 'Hurray!' Turning round for our approbation, the young officer gave voice to a loud English cheer as a shower of splinters flashed up in the sunlight and a junk was seen to swerve and reel upon the impact of the shell. 'Hooray!' I echoed; 'well done, Kuan.' Then to Chu, 'Didn't expect a hit the first shot, did you? Why don't you yell?'

The color was mounting to the Captain's temples, but there was the trace of a repressed smile at the corners of his humorous mouth. 'Well, hardly,' he replied, 'and certainly not where that one struck. Serves 'em right, though, the boobies.' Chu, it seems, had observed what young Kuan and I, in our excitement, had failed to note —that the shell had plugged the starboard eye, or somewhere near it, not of the pirate junk, but of one of the mandarin's leading warships.

Mauser bullets were bad enough, but four-inch shells were worse. The pursuing fleet drew back like a pack of whipped curs, and the old 'Po Bik' had the chase to herself. She was now doing better than two feet to the junk's one, and bade fair to head the fugitive before it reached the side channel and safety.

Kuan tried a couple of more shots as we closed up the distance, but the audacious pirates opened upon the 'Po Bik' with their rifles at a rate which made the unprotected forward deck too hot for him. Chu and I retreated behind the shield of the starboard Nordenfeldt, while a young middie and his crew manned the port one, quickly driving the pirates below and allowing Kuan another chance with his erratic bow-chaser.

Once he overshot them, once clipped the tips of some of the port sweeps, and then, with a stinging richochet, bored a diagonal hole clearly through the saucily upturned poop, bringing a chorus of dismayed howls from the discomfited pirates.

'Next time a little lower,' laughed Chu, 'and I think we have them.' We were out on the bridge again, watching the plucky efforts of the pirates to stand to their sweeps. The machine guns were jamming, or going wrong in some way, every few seconds, and in their quiet intervals the pirates would come back with their Mausers, but firing without deliberation and rather wildly. Kuan fired again and overshot badly.

Chu laughed again. 'The boy's not consulting his range-finders,' he chuckled 'That shot was calculated for two miles, not two hundred yards. Well, if we can't hit 'em with anything else we'll try it with the old 'Po Bik.' Run 'em down, quartermaster,' and he repeated the order in Chinese.

The machine guns were humming again, and from the lower decks some of the soldiers we were carrying had begun peppering the unlucky pirates with their rifles; the splinters were flying in showers from stem to stern of the graceful craft; the last daredevil oarsman was driven from his sweeps, and the clean-lined junk swung helplessly broadside to the onrush of the 'Po Bik.' We had just time to note the man who had been working the tiller, lying where he had fallen, with two or three other prostrate figures about him to show that not all of our shots had flown wide, when she disappeared under the gunboat's high bows.

We struck with a thud, which all but threw Chu and me over the bridge rail, sent all the soldiers sprawling, dismounted the bow-chaser, and started the rivets of every plate in the rickety old gunboat—but it wasn't the pirate craft which had caused the impact. We picked ourselves up to find the 'Po Bik' stuck in a mud bank, and the slightly grazed junk, black with energetic oarsmen and helped by a four-mile tide, getting away up the river on the double.

The manner in which the imperturbable and resourceful Chu met what to almost any one else would have been a confounding situation was one of the finest things I ever saw. The bow-chaser was out of commission and, as far as checking the junk was concerned, the machine guns were quite useless.

On the after deck, however, were two old guns of about a four-inch bore, which had been kept principally for the good they had done and for firing salutes. There chanced to be some shells for these at hand, and in less time than I am taking in the telling of it Chu had one of them wheeled into position on the heeling, but now perfectly steady deck, and fired two shots after the jeering pirates.

The first, just missing, threw a foam fountain over the bow-rowers, and the second, entering at the great rudder slit astern, tore a water-line hole big enough to have sunk the 'Po Bik.' The junk floated for five minutes, just long enough for the other gunboats to close in and take part in picking up the twenty-five or thirty pirates that were left floundering in the water when she sank.

The junk contained the most valuable part of several months' loot of the pirate band, all of which finally was recovered. It appears that the Taotai had actually received news of the gunboat expedition and had sent down his own forces to anticipate it and get first chance at the loot.

Finding themselves unable to make any headway against the walled village, these had sent the pirates word that the gunboats were coming, hoping to induce them to abandon their silver before the fleet arrived. The pirates seemed but to have half believed the story and did not make a serious break for liberty until the 'Po Bik' hove in sight, and then with the best of their loot. All of those who scattered inland got clear, but probably with not much more than their arms.

At high tide the good 'Po Bik' was floated from the mud bank into which she had rammed her nose. The next three days, which were spent in searching the village and the junks belonging to it, were productive of nothing more exciting than a number of harmless fights between the naval men and the mandarin's forces, the latter having persisted in hanging around on the chance of something turning up.

On the fourth day we started back to Canton, carrying about forty prisoners. Several of these, who were identified as having figured in the Colowan piracies, were speedily executed, and most of the others doubtless will encounter a similar fate before their career of crime is run to a finish.

HECTOR McRAE.

IN UNKNOWN ARCTIC LAND

Stefansson Explorer, Finds Strange Eskimos.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

Two mails a year come down from the Arctic coasts, where Vilhjalmur Stefansson and Rudolph M. Anderson, the explorers sent out three years ago by the American Museum of Natural History, are making their way through country virtually unknown. A letter from Stefansson to Dr. H. C. Bumpus, formerly director of the museum, given out to-day, tells of the hazardous journey he undertook east from Cape Parry to the Coppermine River region, as far as Coronation Gulf. He discovered a tribe of Eskimos with fair complexions, white hair, and red beards—these may be, he thinks, the descendants of the lost Scandinavians, who disappeared several centuries ago. He found also a primitive people, using stone implements, who could not count above five, and wiped from the map the Le Ronciere River.

A letter from Anderson, carried down the same mail route, by Indians, across Great Bear Lake, to Herschel Island, and thence by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police to Athabasca Landing, records his observations, chiefly of Arctic birds and animals, on his trip westward to Langton Bay. Other letters of later dates, from Stefansson to friends here, were published last week. His report to Dr. Bumpus, printed below, tells in detail his findings in his exploration.

On April 27, 1910, Stefansson left Cape Lyon with three Eskimos—two men and one woman—one sled and six dogs, ammunition and various articles of barter. Only two weeks' provisions could be carried, and to start out for an unknown region in the Arctics with these small resources is considered an undertaking little short of dare-devilry. As it afterwards turned out, had the party started one week earlier, it would not have found game enough to keep alive.

Stefansson continues in his letter, written from Eastern Headwaters, Dease River, about latitude 67 degrees north, longitude 117 degrees 30 minutes west, and dated August 12, 1910:

'Along the coast everywhere between Cape Lyon and Cape Bexley there are traces of former occupation by Eskimos, the western part of the stretch having several ruined villages —perhaps abandoned twenty-five to thirty years ago. The inhabitants of these apparently engaged in whaling, to judge by the number of whale vertebrae, etc, scattered about. East of longitude 118 degrees west, traces of occupation within a dozen years become numerous, and at Point Wise we found the first evidences of this year's travel—pieces of wood cut in two, and portions carried off, as material for sleds, bows, etc., no doubt.

'At Cape Bexley, May 12, we came upon a village of over forty snow houses (a few were probably entirely snowed over and invisible). These had apparently been abandoned in February or early March. Food had been plenty as bones and pieces of blubber (which dogs would have devoured if hungry) were scattered about. The sled-trails led north, towards Victorialand (which is visible across the strait everywhere east of Point Wise). As to my knowledge, the explorers of the twenties and forties of the last century never found people near here, I supposed the recent traces seen and this village and trail to be evidences of visits of Victorialand people who had come across the strait to get driftwood for implements and utensils.

MESSENGER NEAR TO BEING KILLED.

'Leaving the woman to take care of our camp and heavy stuff, we took the trail with a light sled, expecting to follow it a hundred miles or so, if necessary, for a brief visit with these people, and planning to continue later towards the Coppermine. In an hour, however, we saw the village and people out sealing—approximately in the middle of the strait (Dolphin and Union).

'Through neglecting the conventional peace signal of the central Eskimos (extending the arms horizontally to the sides) our messenger, who preceded the other two of us by a few hundred yards, came near being knifed by a man whom he approached, who took his attitude (the arms down) for a challenge, or, rather, a posture of attack. Their speech, too, proved largely unintelligible to us at first, though that is more a matter of accent than a difference of vocabulary. After the first parley, everything was most friendly, and we found them the kindly, courteous, and generous people that I have everywhere found the less civilized Eskimos to be.

'There were thirty-nine individuals in this group—but a small fraction of those who had spent the midwinter at Cape Bexley. They are the A-ku-lik-a-kat-tag-mi-ut, whose summer hunting ground is about the lake Akuliakattak, south of Cape Bexley. This lake is probably the source of the (unexplored) Rae River. Neither they nor their forefathers, so far as they knew, had ever seen a white man, an Indian, or an Eskimo from the West, though they knew and spoke familiarly of all these. The Indians are considered bad people, and so are the Eskimos to the West, but the white man (Ka-blu-nat) are considered good people.

'That their notion of Kablunat is vague may be seen in that none of them recognized me as one—they uniformly decided I was the older brother of one of my Eskimos. Neither had they, apparently, any notion that the speech of Kablunat differed, except dialectically, from theirs. Up to a few years ago, they have had little iron, but now have an abundance, traded from other Eskimos to the north, who got it in 1905-6 and 1907-8 from the whaling schooner, 'Olga,' which has twice wintered north of Prince Albert Sound, Victorialand. They have neither umiaks nor Kayaks; the men living still have formerly owned Kayaks. They have plenty of food most years, but a few years ago several of them starved to death, and last winter two froze to death.'

ALONG THE COPPERMINE RIVER.

A long journey along the east bank of the Coppermine River occupied Stefansson's party until July 27. He goes on: 'Since then we have kept moving, till yesterday, when I made up my mind to go no farther away from our cache, to which we must return when winter sets in. Two families decided to stay with us, while every few miles from the Dease and the Coppermine (and beyond, I am told) are camps of two, three, and four families, hunting deer. These are chiefly the Kog-luk-tog-mi-ut, taking their name from Bloody Fall, where some summers they fish, hunting deer there only in the fall. There are here, however, visitors from east and west.

'Those from farthest east, known to me, are a family from U-ming-muktor, on the east shore of Bathurst Inlet (see chart of David T. Hanburg, and a family from Akuliakattak (Cape Bexley, approximately), are the most westerly visitors. The distribution of people, so far as known to me, about Coronation Gulf, is as follows: The Kan-hirg-yu-arg-mi-ut, on Prince Albert Sound; the Nu-wuk-nag-mi-ut, on the peninsula south of Prince Albert Sound (both these groups hunt in Bankland occasionally in summer—Bankland is said to be otherwise uninhabited); the Ha-ner-ag-mi-ut, on the shore opposite Cape Bexley; the Pu-it-lirg-mi-ut, about north of Cape Krusenstern, and the Nag-yug-tog-mi-ut, east of them.

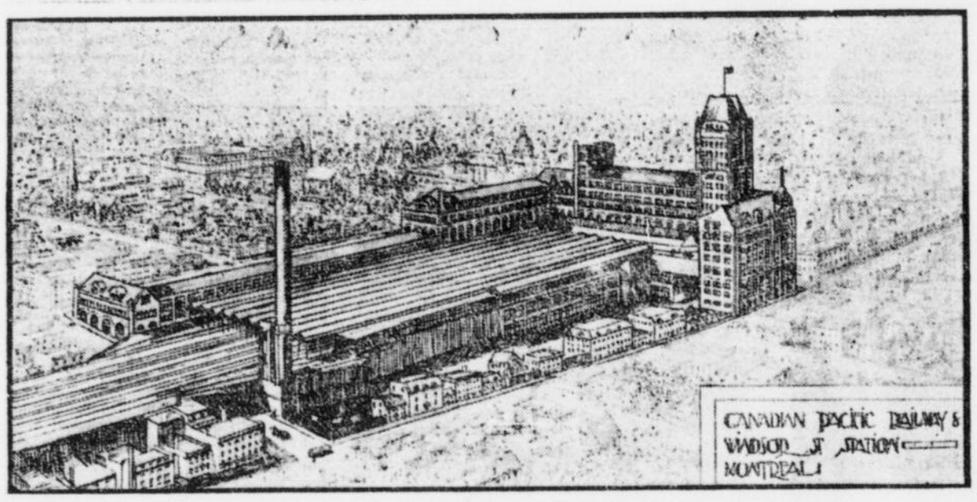
'All these are in Victorialand in summer habitually; in winter on the ice here and there; every one of these groups is said to be 'more numerous than the Akuliakattarmiut,' who probably number between 50 and 60 when all of them are at home, though we saw only 39. On the mainland (east of Cape Bexley—the Tkuliakattarmiut) the people seem to have no recognized name (perhaps because they have no definite hunting grounds, and because they are so few) till we come to Rae River, whose people take from it the name Pal-lirg-mi-ut (about 20 persons); then there are the Kog-luk-tog-mi-ut, with whom we now are (about 40). East of the Coppermine my knowledge is too indefinite to set down; some of the above, too, is open to revision, as it is chiefly from hearsay. The Nuwukpagmiut may coincide with the Kan-hirg-mi-ut or Kan-hirg-yu-arg-mi-ut as they are indifferently called. Of the Hanerargiut we saw 17, which I suppose was nearly half of the entire group. No on an count above five, so one gets indefinite ideas of number only. It is probable that there are, however, over 300 people betwen Prince Albert Sound and the Coppermine mouth (both limits inclusive).

NATIVES OF EUROPEAN TYPE.

'The Victorialand people I have seen differ strikingly from those of the mainland, except from the Akuliakattagimut, who are much intermarried with the people north. They have a definitely European appearance, especially in the matter of beards, which are abundant and uniformly blond, some even red. I have seen none with blond hair, but Capt. Mogg and others who have wintered north of the Kan-hirg-mi-ut report hair dark brown and blue eyes. I have seen perhaps forty Eskimo half-blood children and adults, and none of them had either hair noticeably lighter than full-bloods, and none had light-colored eyes—though I have heard of one case of blue eyes somewhere west of Point Barrow. This European appearance of the Victorialand people may doubtless have a climatic or other physical cause than admixture of white blood, but two known historical facts readily come to mind—that Franklin's numerous expedition may have had survivors, and that 3,000 people of Icelandic (Scandinavian) parentage disappeared from Greenland in the fifteenth or sixteenth century—people who were in the habit of sailing from Greenland to Norway, Iceland, and America.'

Stefansson's plans were to winter near the Dease River, rather than run the risk of starvation at the mouth of the Coppermine. He was making his fires at the time of his writing with flint and iron-pyrites.

WINDSOR STREET STATION READY NEXT SPRING



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE NEW WINDSOR STREET STATION, SHOWING EXTENDED TRACKS ON COMPLETION.

The street along the bottom of the picture is St. Antoine street.

The Canadian Pacific Railway officials expect that their new Windsor street station offices will be ready for occupation early next spring. Yesterday the Windsor street station officials were asked as to when they expected to finish their new quarters, and, while of course, it was impossible to get the exact date as to when the new offices would be finished, it was stated that by the end of next May the offices of the big extension would probably be ready for occupation.

The rest of the station, the concourse floor, waiting-rooms, etc., will take somewhat longer to finish as some important changes have recently been made in the plans, which will take a few weeks longer to carry out. With the offices finished, however, there will be a grand 'moving day,' as it is the intention to move several of the departments from their present quarters into the new building, and to give the departments which stay in the present quarters greatly enlarged floor space.

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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.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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

THE FIRST POLICE DOGS IN ENGLAND.

Striking testimony to the value of dogs as assistants to policemen on night duty is afforded by the success which has attended the founding at Hull about three years ago, of the first police dog kennels in Great Britain. The kennels were established by the North-Eastern Railway Police, owing to policemen being attacked whilst on night duty on the lonely docksides, and to the large number of thefts which took place. Inspector Dobson, who enjoys the distinction of being the first police officer in the country to be entrusted with the employment of dog detectives, on the instruction of the North-Eastern Railway Company, visited Belgium, and saw the methods which the Continental police employ in the training of police dogs there, and found that at Ghent and other places a breed called the Flemish sheep-dog is used as assistants to the police. It was considered, however, that the Airedale terrier of this country would be quite as well fitted for the work as the Continental breed, and a number of young Airedales were got together, and training was commenced. The dogs were all trained separately, and the methods employed are most elaborate. The great point, around which the whole of the training revolves, is that the dog must be given to understand that any person who is dressed in other than police uniform is an enemy; and to keep this well preserved in the mind of the dog detective, no person is allowed to enter the kennels dressed in plain clothes.—Belfast paper.

NEW HEAT UNIT.

(From 'America.')

The use of gases for heating as well as lighting has made obsolete the old unit the candle power, owing to the fact that this unit rates merely the brightness of the flame, not the heating power.

Deville and more recent experimenters discovered a remarkable proportion between the light and heat of a mantle, and using this, makers are rating burners according to the units of heat given to them per unit of time in standard calorics. Gas of 5,200 calorics efficiency a cubic meter has been recommended as the standard.

The latest designs of burners for heat and lighting require that the gas have a fairly constant consumption, since the maximum efficiency of the burner is attained only when the relative quantities of air and gas are closely regulated. Water gas may be added to prevent excessive variation in calorific value.

You Can Buy "DOMINION PRIDE" RANGE At Factory Price

Direct From The Largest Malleable Range Works in Canada

IF you want to save from $25 to $30, and at the same time get the most satisfactory kitchen range made, write for our Catalogue and look into the merits of the "DOMINION PRIDE," at from $41 to $49.

If we sold you identically the same range in the usual way, through a dealer, you would have to pay from $69 to $78 for it. You would be paying two extra profits—to wholesaler and retailer—which would add $25 to $30 to the cost of your range, but absolutely nothing to its value.

"The Evolution of the Cook Stove"

TELLS about cooking from the time the Cave Dwellers dropped hot stones into the pot to boil it. It also tells all about "Dominion Pride" Ranges. Whether you need a Range just now or not you will enjoy reading this book.

Write for Free Copy.

Besides costing much less than other ranges in its class, the "DOMINION PRIDE" is much more satisfactory. It is made of tough, strong, malleable iron and the best blue polished steel—materials which will not warp, crack or break.

The polished steel does not need blacking—simply rub it over with a cloth. With its cold rolled steel plate oven—sectional iron fire-box lining, with air chambers—and double-walled flues lined with asbestos—the "DOMINION PRIDE" is the most economical range you can buy. Actual tests have proved that it saves over 30% of fuel, burning either wood or coal.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

A "DOMINION PRIDE" Range, with high closet shelf and elevated tank or flush reservoir, with zinc sheet to go under range, 8 sections blue polished steel pipe and two elbows, will be delivered to any station in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces for $41, or to any station in the four Western Provinces for $49—$5 to be sent with order and balance to be paid when the Range is delivered at your station. If not convenient to pay cash we will arrange to accept your note.

Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co., Limited, Oshawa, Ont.

When writing it will be a distinct favor to us if you will mention this paper. 7

WORLD'S WELFARE

THE OPIUM AGREEMENT AND INDIA.

('Britain's Opium Harvest.')

It is natural and proper that a feeling of concern should arise for the poppy cultivators of India, whose occupation is shortly to be taken from them, but a little investigation will show that there is no cause for anxiety on their behalf.

The case of the Native States was specially referred to in an article in 'The Times' of May 9th, 1911, which stated: 'Comparatively few Native States are concerned, but the value of their exports of opium has in the past exceeded £3,000,000 annually. . . . The States were not consulted when the present agreements were entered into. We decided to extinguish their revenue from opium without asking their consent. . . . More than one of the smaller territories will be rendered almost bankrupt by the new policy. Even so prosperous a State as Gwalior will be seriously embarrassed. Land under poppy produces vastly more revenue to the Native States than land under other crops. The princes concerned are asking for compensation, although they declare that it will be almost impossible adequately to compensate the large numbers of cultivators who will be sorely affected by the change.'

A careful explanation of the case, which will be welcome to all those who wish to know the facts and to be in a position to inform others who may not be fully grounded in this question, is given in a letter in reply to 'The Times' article from the late Sir C. A. Elliott and published in that paper on May 17th. The standpoint of writer is not in all aspects our own, as we should like to see the trade in opium, other than for medicinal purposes, entirely prohibited, but as a careful statement of fact it is decidedly valuable.

Sir C. A. Elliott wrote as follows:—'Speaking of the Native States you say that the value of their exports of opium has in the past exceeded £3,000,000 annually. I presume that this figure has been arrived at by assuming a certain estimate—such as, perhaps, 20,000 chests at £150 per chest—but it is easy to show that this would be erroneous. The average export of Malwa opium from Bombay during the last five years has been about 18,000 chests, and the average price about R. 1,400 or £93, producing a total value of £1,674,000, say one and two-thirds million. The next assumption is that all this money is lost to the producing States; but of the R. 1,400 per chest, obtained in the Bombay market, R. 600 per chest is the Government Pass Duty, leaving only R. 800 per chest as the net receipt to the exporters, or £954,000 (say, to be liberal, one million) as the value of the entire crop, instead of your three millions. This sum, which you seem to think will be extinguished, has to be shared between three classes—the traders, the Native States, and the cultivators. The latter class, if they have to abandon growing this crop, will certainly suffer, as I believe it is true in Malwa (though not in Bengal) that no other crop can be raised with equal profit. But is this not the ordinary result when, from a change in the taste of the consumer or from any other cause, the demand for some article hitherto produced ceases? China was Malwa's chief customer for opium: China now declines to buy the drug, and so the attention of the cultivator must be diverted to some other article of production. As to the Chiefs of the Native States, they stand to lose (1) the extra rent they lecy from the fields on which opium is grown, and (2) the amount which they raise on duties over and above the British Government duty. There seem no figures which profess to state these amounts with any accuracy, but I think that to set down £100,000 as the produce from duties, and double that amount from excess rent would be a fair estimate. What the traders would lose I have never seen calculated, but they, like the cultivators, would have to employ their capital in some other form of trade.

'It seems, then, that the loss to the Native States, which you think so serious that it may even reduce some the smaller territories to bankruptcy, should be brought down to quite small dimensions, and this on your assumption, which I have so far accepted, that the production and the trade will be extinguished. But what is the authority for this supposition? It must not be forgotten that the Indian export of opium is not confined to China. When the agreement of 1907 was framed it was calculated that out of 67,000 chests annually exported 51,000 went to China and 16,000 to other countries. While the 51,000 were to be brought down gradually by 5,100 chests a year, there was no talk of any reduction of the 16,000 chests, and this export will still go on so long as purchasers outside of China are found. Moreover, about 10,000 chests are taken as 'Excise' opium for use in India. These have hitherto been compounded partly of Bengal and partly of Malwa opium, but I know of no reason why the Government of India should not decide that they should be entirely made up with Malwa opium: so that what with the demand for Excise purposes, and what with the export to 'other countries,' it is not necessary that there should be any decrease at all in the growth of the poppy in Malwa, or any suffering incurred by cultivators or chiefs or traders.

'As to your statement that the result of the agreement will be a heavy blow to the Indian Exchequer, and may possibly involve fresh taxation to replace the income, which you state as about five millions, but which on the average of the three years before 1907 was about 3 3-4 millions, I would remind you that the Indian Government looked this loss in the face in 1907, and decided that they believed it could be met without fresh taxation by the natural gradual growth of the revenue. The calculations they then made have never been published, but we know that the rise in price, due to restriction of the supply, has resulted in a great windfall. The amount brought in by the export to China during the past three years, dwindling as it was, exceeded by nearly four millions the amount which would have been received at the average rate obtained in the three previous years. Besides, a similar 'windfall' of 1 1-2 million was reaped from the sales of the 16,000 chests to 'other countries.' The Government of India has therefore nearly six millions in its pocket to meet the future lean years. And will they be so lean? There will still be the income from 'other countries,' averaging nearly one million at the old pre-1907 rates, and nearly 1 1-2 million at the recent inflated rates. Add to which, if the growth of the poppy under Government supervision in Bengal is stopped, there will be an end to the greater part of the expenditure in this Department, which was nearly two millions a year in 1904-7. It had already fallen to 1 1-4 million in 1910, through the restriction of poppy cultivation in Bengal, and I take it that when the process is completed there will be a saving of about 1 1-2 million from this source. Add this saving to the receipts from exporting 16,000 chests to 'other countries,' which will apparently exceed a million, and there is not much left of the loss of 3 3-4 millions for the Indian financier to grapple with.'

SLEEPING-SICKNESS IN AFRICA

An agreement has been entered into whereby the governments of the United Kingdom and Germany arrange for a most thorough investigation into the extent of sleeping-sickness in the Gold Coast Colony, the Ashanti and Northern Territory Protectorates, and Togoland. Each government will keep the other informed of the incidence, extent, and possible spread of the disease in its territory, and will treat the other's native subjects free of charge; but each may impose restrictions on the frontier traffic and may prevent suspected sufferers from crossing its border. The agreement is for three years cartain from Dec. 1, 1911, and continues thereafter, for yearly periods, unless denounced at least six months before the close of the year.—'The Christian.'

THE QUEUE IN CHINA.

Among the signs of the times in China is the agitation against the use of the queue, in which the student and military classes are prominent. Some months ago, a public meeting was held in Hongkong, at which, after addresses on the superfluity of the queue as an appendage of beauty or utility, twelve barbers mounted the platform and shaved the heads of six old gentlemen who had worn the queue for an aggregate period of 419 years! Amid intense enthusiasm about a thousand others who were present followed their example. Some of the Chinese Christians have taken an active part in this movement, and Archdeacon E. J. Barnett says that one Sunday he noticed that only two male members of the choir at St. Stephen's Church, Hongkong, were wearing queues. The usual reason given for the cutting of the hair is the hygienic one that it is so difficult to keep long hair clean; but one leading convert at Foochow has justified his action on the ground that the Bible told him it was a shame for a man to have long hair.—'Church Missionary Review.'

SALOON ARGUMENTS WHICH DID NOT HELP.

Some of the pro-liquor arguments used in the campaign in Maine were mighty cleverly turned back to transfix the users of them. For instance, one license-advocating sheet, aiming to exhibit the failure of prohibition, stated that Maine was annually spending $1,100,000 a year on liquor. But the anti-saloon leaders promptly came back with the pungent remark that if that was true, it showed Maine's per capita expense for drink running at the rate of only $1.48 per annum, while the United States bureau of statistics reports that the outlay for intoxicants in the nation at large for 3 years past has averaged $17.39 per person. So even according to the argument of the friends of the saloon, prohibition had been prohibiting about sixteen-seventeenths anyhow.

The 'startling fact' set forth in another liquor publication that the express companies ship 20,000,000 gallons of liquor annually into the prohibition states of the Union, proved a boomerang of the same sort. Considering that more than 15,000,000 persons reside in the nine states under prohibition law, the 'startling fact' means that in those states the use of liquor amounts to about one and one-quarter gallons per person each year. But the general average for the whole nation is nearly twenty-two gallons. By this calculation, therefore, the ratio of real prohibition where the prohibition laws prevail is pretty close to nineteen-twentieths. Neither of these claims was quite so popular with the saloon's apologists after the saloon's foes had added their commentary.—'The Continent.'

BOSTON HINDU DEVOTEES.

(From the Boston 'Herald.')

Just why a yellow-robed Hindu ascetic, commonly known as a 'Swami,' should get on so well with groups of intelligent women in this country, is both a puzzle and a source of amusement to every one who has lived among the people of India. On his native heath this kind of a high-caste gentleman represents in practice everything that a cultivated woman shrinks from. So clever is he, however, in concealing his habits of his kind, and so successfully does he, when five thousand miles away from home, discover both the art of pleasing the American woman and the occult philosophy which she seems to crave, that he has often gained an authority as a spiritual leader entirely out of proportion to his own mental attainment or personal quality. Every such Hindu, of course, has broken one of his most sacred laws of his religion in travelling abroad at all. In order to secure reinstatement, on his return he must submit to certain penances so disgusting that his American admirers, were they to be told the facts, would find it practically impossible to believe that one whom they believed so godlike could fall so low. It is true that the famous Swami Vivekananda explained that his enjoyment of beef while in America was permitted because he had graduated from ordinary Hinduhood into exalted 'swami-hood,' where he was exempt from caste limitations. But his people did not take that view of the matter on his return, and it was a sad day for him when he left the delights of American 5 o'clock teas for the real Hinduism which he never described.

For the Hindu ascetic in India is, for the most part, a 'faker' as well as a fakir. A few may be honestly striving to find that blissful fellowship with the divine which is the theme of the occult philosophy preached by Swamis in America. The vast majority, however, are simply religious beggars, wandering from place to place, demanding their support from the people, doing no work of any kind, filthy in person, dangerously immoral, giving no spiritual counsel or instruction, performing no service of kindly helpfulness to any one, an absolute burden upon the people. On those who decline to make offerings to them, they invoke dreadful imprecations. It will be a great day for India when the people discover that these curses have no other substance than what is popularly known here as 'hot air,' though it is proper enough to recognize the sincerity of some Oriental mystics, and the ideal beauty of the faith they teach.

If the people who gather about the Swamis when they come to Boston and Cambridge would only ask them a few direct questions about the real Hinduism in actual operation! Let them ask why in famine times no money goes out of a Hindu temple to buy food for the dying multitudes; or why there are to-day in India half a million child widows under fifteen years of age doomed to suffer for life the harshest cruelty and the most brutal ostracism. Let them discover, if possible, why the public prostitutes of India are practically all attaches of the temples. Instead of being carried away with the lofty abstractions of a few ancient Hindu writings which are intelligible to less than one percent of the people, let them inquire about the popular religious writings known to practically the whole people, and of such gross character that no English translation has ever been allowed circulation. Let them contemplate the actual idols worshipped in all their hideous repulsiveness, and get some idea of the current stories of the crimes and escapades in which all the popular gods and goddesses are supposed to delight. Then, in the name of mere humanity, let them ask of the condition of the fifty million outcasts in India, the product of the caste system, with no rights in religion, prohibited even from entering its temples, used only for the higher castes to wipe their feet on.

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INDIAN TRAINING.

How Nez Perce Runners Prepared For Their Contests.

(From the 'Red Man.'

The men of the Nez Perce tribe who were set apart by their physical qualifications to train for runners used to commence their training in the latter part of October, at which time they began to take early morning baths in cold mountain streams. These baths were kept up through the whole winter season until the spring weather made the water cooler.

Next on the schedule to be followed by those training are the warm baths, taken in a hole in the ground where the water is heated by hot stones, mixed with cold baths described above. If the warm bath is not taken the sweat bath is substituted, and is prepared as follows: First a skeleton of a small hut is made from willow boughs; this is covered with twigs and dirt, a small opening being left in front for a door, over which blankets are hung. Near this door a small round hole is dug and filled with red hot stones. After all the trainers have had a plunge in the cold water they enter this little sweat house and close the door. Then one of the number pours warm water on the red hot stones, causing the steam to rise and surround the occupants of the tightly closed room.

After a while the victims emerge and take another plunge into the cold water. This process they keep up until the stones are cold and useless for the manufacture of steam.

After a light dinner, consisting of merely a little soup, the same programme is repeated; and this is done daily for at least three months of the year, sweat baths being indulged in in the early morning and late evening—usually after sunset.

The way in which a young buck's endurance was tested was like this: An old warrior selects a tree with a limb affording a tempting opportunity to swing on it by one's hands. When the night comes for the testing the old buck calls the young brave to jump out from his hot bath hole, to leap and catch the limb with both hands and to cling to it until he is ordered to 'let go.' If he drops unconscious before the signal is given it is a sign that the training has not been sufficient and he is ordered to return to his daily routine until such time as he can cling to the limb for the desired number of minutes. After this testing the programme for those in training is extended by the addition of short runs every morning and evening for a distance of five or six miles. As the youths begin to show endurance this distance is gradually lengthened.

Then comes another testing: A small hill, so many paces high, is chosen, up which they are required to run on jumping out of the hot bath. If the person tested does not reach the top and back again he is considered not yet in proper condition. Sometimes the candidate runs half way up the till, then falls and rolls down the slope unconscious.

Such training gives to the Indian incredible strength, agility and power of endurance. As an example one needs only to cite Lawyer, who was killed near Cul de Sac, Idaho. Compared with his white brothers he appeared to be about forty at the time of his death, but in reality he was past seventy years of age. It is said that at one time, before the Nez Percé war, he chased a black bear for over sixty miles over mountains and across canons. He might have succeeded in catching bruin but it grew too dark for the chase, so he calmly trotted back home again.

HIS MEMORIES OF NAPOLEON.

(Paris correspondence London 'Evening Standard.'

An old gentleman lives in Versailles whose visiting card has the curious inscription:—

'Pierre Schamel-Roy,
Centenarian.

Born at Versailles, 25th August, 1807.'

As his card shows, he is in his hundred and fifth year, and he is very proud of the fact. He is a white bearded old man, with long white hair, straighter in gait than many a man of half his age, has never worn eye glasses, and has not known a day's illness for over sixty years. His father was concierge of the chateau at Versailles when the Emperor Napoleon lived there, and the old man remembers being danced on the knees of the Empress Marie Louise at a fancy dress ball in the castle. He remembers crying because the Empress, who was out of breath, wanted to put him down again, and he remembers that Napoleon himself pinched his ear and frightened him into good behavior with an: 'Allons, soyez sage,' in a deep voice. 'And on more than one occasion I have ridden hobbyhorse upon the Emperor's own sword, is M. Pierre Schameiney's proudest boast.

NO OPERATION WAS EVER NEEDED HERE

Because Mrs Goodine Used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Doctors Said she would have to undergo operation, but Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

Central Kingsclear, York Co., N.B., Oct. 27.—(Special.)—'The doctor said I would have to undergo an operation.' So said Mrs. J. V. Goodine, of this place. But she smiled as she made the remark, for all need of the dreaded operation had vanished. Mrs. Goodine used Dodd's Kidney Pills and is a well woman. Given in brief and in her own words, Mrs. Goodine's experience is as follows:

'I was very miserable with Kidney Disease and unable to do my own work. The doctor said I would have to undergo an operation. After using three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills I was all better and able to do my work. This statement is true, as you can easily prove by enquiring among my neighbors.'

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INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

I have read the Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School lesson published in

THE MONTREAL 'WITNESS,'

also the lesson itself for

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1911.

and intend to follow the rest of the course.

NAME .....
(Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

ADDRESS .....
(in full)

.....

No. 28. (W)

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

(Copyright, 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Nov. 12th, 1911.

World's Temperance Sunday. Belshazzar's Feast and Fate. Dan. v.

Golden Text—God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret things whether it be good, or whether it be evil. Eccl. xii., 14.

(1.) Verse 1—Of what country was Belshazzar the king?

(2.) What is the social, intellectual and moral value, of 'smokers' and drinking parties?

(3.) What is the general effect of the practice, of men standing up to the bar and drinking?

(4.) Verses 2-3—What was the moral or spiritual quality of the act of drinking out of the gold and silver vessels that had been taken from the Temple at Jerusalem?

(5.) Does the first 'taste' or the first influence of wine, stir the noble, or the ignoble passions in a man?

(6.) Verse 4.—When a man is drunk, what is likely to be the quality of his worship?

(7.) What do men, who are given to strong drink, generally worship?

(8.) Verses 5-6—By whom was this writing on the wall probably done?

(9.) Would you think a similar phenomenon probable, or even possible, to-day?

(10. What was it that really struck such terror to the king's heart?

(11.) What would you say is the limit of the possibilities of a guilty conscience, to create remorse and agony of soul?

(12.) Verses 7-9—When we are in trouble or perplexity about the future is it of any service to us to 'r yand get light from any human being and if so how and from whom?

13.) Why is there no need for a true follower of God to be in any dread of the muture, no matter what weird or mysterious circumstances may surround him?

(14.) Would it have been possible for any true follower of God, no matter how timid to have been terrorstricken as Belshazzar was? Give your reasons.

(15.) Verses 10-12—Was this queen the wife, or the mother of Belshazzar?

(16.) If this queen had been one of the merry wine drinking party, would she be in condition to have given such sane advice to her son?

(17.) Who was Daniel the man the queen mother recommended, and what had he done to be spoken of so highly by her?

(18.) What is the only means of giving ease to a guilty conscience?

(19.) Verses 13-23—What was the accusation which Daniel brought against Belshazzar?

(20.) Was there ever any man who escaped the natural consequences of his wrong doing?

(21.) Verses 24-31—What reason is there to believe that practically the same doom is written against every nner as was against Belshazzar? (This sinner as was against Belshazzar? (This is one of the questions that may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Lesson for Sunday, Nov. 19, 1911. Ezra's Journay to Jerusalem. Ezra viii., 15:36.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

November 12, 1911.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST AND FATE.

Daniel 5:17-30.

Golden Text.—God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil.—Eccl. xii., 14.

(Davis W. Clark.)

There is not in literature a more vivid word-picture than that which describes the last night in Babylon. Out of that dim past of two millenniums ago, the city is made to rise again in its magnitude, grandeur, and strength. Its walls, towering three hundred and fifty feet, pierced by a hundred brazen gates, inclose a commonwealth rather than a metropolis. It is the centre of the traffic, art, and learning of the world, and into its treasuries the golden streams of tribute and trade are pouring ceaselessly. . . . The gilded youth, Belshazzar, is the untrammeled master of the scene. He is crown prince, but acting as king while his father, the scholarly Nabonidus, is absent from the capital in research or immersed in study at home. Cyrus, the conqueror of the world, with his myriad armies of Medes and Persians, appears upon the scene. Belshazzar, flushed with the unrivalled strength of his city, does not so much as admit the thought of its being taken. Its fortifications are impregnable, its stores inexhaustible. The incident of a siege does not interfere with the banquet which has been planned. It is held probably in the temple of Belus, that wonder of the world. Many temples of many lands have been looted to supply that table with its gold and silver service, and there is the glitter of 'barbaric pearl.' There are a thousand guests. . . . What may have begun as an orderly state dinner degenerates into a wild drinking bout, in the midst of which an act of sacrilege is committed when the holy vessels of the temple of Jerusalem are put to ignoble use. The poet probably correctly diagnoses the case when he pictures it as a deliberately planned insult to Jehovah:

'Jehovah, eternal scorn I own
To Thee—I am monarch of Babylon!'

. . . . When Jehovah is thus disgraced, the drunken idolators prostrate themselves before images of their gods. At that very moment, in the full light of the candelabra which may have been the golden candle stick from Jerusalem, a hand appears writing some mystic legend upon the plaster of the wall. The revellers are sober in an instant. A pallor and limpness spreads over all There was a scurrying about for the magi, but their skill failed them. At the queen's suggestion Daniel is brought in. The king appeals to him deferentially. Never did a servant of God show himself more worthy of his high calling. He disdains the proffered gifts, great though they are. With relentless fidelity he points out Belshazzar's course as compared with that of Nebuchadnezzar. Then he addresses himself to the interpretation of the inscription. 'Numbered.' 'Weighed.' 'Divided.' The last page in Babylonian history is written. Its course is 'finished.' It is 'weighed' by the unerring hand of the God of nations, and in spite of its phenomenal advantages is found 'wanting.' And now its doom is irrevocably sealed. It shall be 'broken,' 'divided' between its conquerors. The last act of Belshazzar is the fulfillment of his vow, and the granting of the reward for the interpretation. An empty honor that to be ruler of a kingdom even then dissolving.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

In the Art Museum at Boston there is a very significant memorial of this unparalleled scene. Washington Allston took it as subject for an historical painting. He left it unfinished, freely admitting his failure. It was beyond his art in particular to paint the face of Belshazzar on receiving his doom. . . . The scene has been the theme of several poems of unusual power. Byron, Heine, Croly and Milman have all treated it with their gifted pens. . . . Daniel, the abstemious, stood in the presence of the most luxurious banquet ever spread. His temperance was a jewel which outshone all others. . . . The gains of temperance had marked illustration in the last great war. The Japanese are abstemious. The Russians are not. . . . Rulers have a moral responsibility incident upon their high position. To this Belshazzar was recreant. . . . The character of Daniel is all the most lustrous when compared to that of Belshazzar. He was faithful to God and truth. . . . Daniel made small account of material rewards. He served God not for the profit there was in it. . . . The prophet did not cringe before an absolute monarch, the crook of whose finger might have been the signal to lift his head from his shoulders. He uttered his message fearlessly, without equivocation. . . . While walking with a Hebrew professor in the Jewish section of a city recently, he picked up a bit of newspaper. It was German, printed in Hebrew characters. It would of course, be unintelligible to one who did not know the alphabet of the Hebrew. So the Aramaic words of the inscription on Belshazzar's wall may have been in characters familiar only to Daniel.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Nov. 6.—Dan. v., 1-31.
Tuesday, Nov. 7.—Esth. i., 1-22.
Wednesday, Nov. 8.—I. Kings, xvi., 8-14.
Thursday, Nov. 9.—I. Kings, xx., 1-21.
Friday, Nov. 10.—Isa. v., 8-12.
Saturday, Nov. 11.—I. Sam. xxv., 1-38.
Sunday, Nov. 12.—I. Thes. v., 1-22.

THE SERMON.

TEMPTATIONS OF CITY LIFE FOR YOUNG MEN.

(By the Rev. G. Watt Smith, M.A., Ottawa).

'If thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness.'—Matt. ch. 6.23.

Did the Lord Jesus know Science? If he did not in the sense in which we use the term he has stated a scientific truth and illuminated it with the splendor of a revelation. The physical fact of the structure of the eye is that it is a lens with a retina. Behind the retina is a yellow spot, the macula, one twentieth of an inch in diameter, directly in the line of the axis of the globe of the lens. It has a depression in the centre, the point at which the optic nerve enters the organ. If there is any displacement of the lens of the eye, a collection of aqueous humour in the globe, the shafts of light are deflected from the yellow spot, and false reports are communicated to the brain. The light which is in the eye is darkness. It sees double, the truth is in shadow, what is in focus is false.

How wonderful too this organ is! It has baffled the scientist to explain it. The vermiform appendix, which becomes the seat of the disease called appendicitis is unexplicable. It seems to perform no function. Those who lose it seem to suffer no inconvenience. It may be put in the category of the obsolete, a thing left in mockery of man's high estate, a mark of his ancestry among the brutes. But when it is called obsolete the term satisfies science. Now according to the law of optics the picture which falls on the eye should be seen upside down. We do not learn to correct that error. It never was an error. By a means we cannot understand we get the correct position. It is equally a mystery how the two eyes correlate their individual perceptions so that we see not two pictures, but one. This organ is not obsolete. It is wonderful. How expressive the revelation. Then no organ so reveals the soul as the eye. It takes in more than any other organ. We see the universe with the eye. Through it we touch the story of the race, sit at the feet of the sages, learn the secrets of the wise, trace the broadening way of progress, until even the unbroken future is marked with luring trails. Much as it takes in it gives out more. The eye dances with delight; sorrow casts it dull shadow over it; it sparkles with love; from its depths come flashes of hate more terrible than the blow of an angry hand. In the eye hovers the tear of pity, and in it shimmers the tear of joy. It is the gateway of the soul. Oh Master, thou art a great Teacher!

So we are introduced to a great theme, on the high level of the teaching of the sermon on the mount, the first principles of the kingdom of heaven. I ask you young men to think out the character of your life on this lofty plane.

There are temptations which are common to young men everywhere. Chief among them is that of drifting, accommodating oneself to the company in which we are placed, with no clear notion of a nobler destiny. We do not get ready for this temptation or any other when we are actually faced with it. We get ready for temptations before they come. Our saving principles are distilled into us by precepts and examples when there is no temptation near. My purpose is to instil such principles into your minds as well as to warn you from the ways of evil.

In the city many young men are living away from the correcting influence of home. In lodgings nobody can exercise any commanding control over them. Even those of you who live at home are free from the government of your home during the hours of business and recreation. Thank God for the haven of a home, for the watchful care of parents; but let us also thank God for the teaching of Jesus Christ which makes us independent of home when we determine to follow the best way in life.

There are certain expressions which represent the peculiar temptations of young men in the city, round which certain subtle ideas centre. They are sure evidence of the double eye.

'Nobody will know' is one of them. Many of you have read Tom Brown's school days, by the late Thomas Hughes. It depicts a rank of social life to which most of us are strangers. But there is one scene in it which we can all appreciate. The lad's father has taken Tom so far on the journey to Rugby school, and when he parted with him gave him a little advice. Never do anything you would not like your mother to know, he said. There was no exercise of piety about it, such as is written in many biographies of Scottish men, but it has in it the deepest wisdom. When you are away from those who know you the subtle temptation to do what is wrong comes upon you, and is all the more powerful when it adds the reflection that nobody will know.

Here is an instance of the double eye. It tells you that you are yourself nobody. You cannot do anything without knowing it yourself. You may make an impression on the tender tablets of memory which time may blur but never erase. In your reading some of you have made the acquaintance of Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre, one of the finest specimens of graphic English in all our fiction. She tells us about Mr. Rochester, who relates the story of his first marriage and his subsequent efforts to find congenial companionship, to meet his ideal in illicit ways. How the ugly facts have burned them in upon his mind. Every time he thinks about his deeds he hates himself with an unutterable loathing.

It is probably a devil's lie that nobody will know. It is a very small fire that sends up no smoke. But to young men the temptation reveals its inherent wickedness when you reflect that it makes you of so small account. Do nothing you would not like to reflect upon the future. Beware of what destroys your good conscience. Look at everything with a single eye.

'Everybody does it' is another expression through which temptation comes to the young man. This too shows us a double vision, in more ways than one. We know that if every body does something it is not necessarily right. Moreover we discover when we look around that there is always somebody who is an exception to the general rule.

When Britain was smitten with the fever which led us into the South African war it would have been said by most people that everybody was in favor of that war. The newspapers put it in big letters, and reasoned not whether there should be war, but how soon the victory would come. Men in the streets were eager for it. It was the most popular sentiment in the songs of the music halls. In the House of Commons it received enthusiastic support from the left as well as the right side of the chair. But even there a quaternion of men stood out against it. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, David Lloyd George, James Boyce and John Morley. If we know anything of the subsequent history of the Empire we know that all those men had strong social instincts; they did not stand apart from any desire to be singular, but because of conviction, and that conviction made them solitary. It could not be said that everybody clamoured for war. So we shall find whenever any grave question comes before us that it is not true that everybody is in favor of something. One man somewhere will hold his own opinion.

There is in every young man the element of the heroic. He does not follow the common crowd. He has his heroes, Wallace and Bruce, Washington and Lincoln. The expression 'Everybody does it,' steals away the heroic from the young man. Let the heroic rule. That is the vision of the healthy eye of youth. Take the noble as your example whether or not it is singular. Do not yield to any temptation on the flimsy assumption that everybody does it. Let your eye be single to see the right and you will be true to follow it.

'We must get on' is another saying that conceals a double vision. It is peculiarly subtle in the city, although not confined to it. The city offers a better field for enterprise. It gives a coveted honor and position to the men who show that they have outstanding ability for business. In the city there is a keen competition for first place which makes life more eager. In the city men are excited to get on.

Only keep a single eye as to what getting on means. Noah Claypole, about whom Charles Dickens tells us in Oliver Twist, was getting on when he was party to robbing his master's till, and began his course of petty pilfering under the direction of Fagan. But getting on was getting down until he got into the place where he had to suffer the penalties of his progress. It is surely the most trite truism to say that getting on does not mean getting money. Yet it is most often understood that the man is getting on who does get money. Surely here is a double vision that produces darkness. If that idea were correct the thief and the burglar would be the most illustrious examples of the noble man. But that man gets on who also gets up and takes with him the qualities which build up character. There is nothing wrong in being rich. Yet there is no word more true than this.—the love of money is the root of all evil. Get on, young men, in the right direction. Keep a single eye on the truth, honesty and virtue, and follow them all the time. At last the city eventually honors honesty, and the curse on falsehood is written in a divine decree.

'We must sow our wild oats' is another temptation peculiarly strong in the city. There many opportunities are afforded for the dissipations which are represented by that term, wild oats. It shows a double vision because it encourages a double life. One standard of life for the city, another for the home; one at the vaudeville or with boon companions, another in the company of a lover.

There are many occasions when we can reason and argue with ourselves about the correct line of conduct. There are others when we must submit ourselves to the imperious authority of law. This is one of them. In the word of God it is written. Be not deceived, God is not mocked: whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. The law is interwoven with the fabric of the universe, and confirmed in every tissue of our being. Submission to law is not a sign of savage but of civilized life. Law is a warning against transgression before it becomes a punishment of sin.

What would be the position of the captain who disregarded the warning of the lighthouse or the fog-horn? He is in charge of a precious freight carried on a costly vessel. No punishment is too severe for the officer who wilfully neglects the warnings. Every young man is in charge of a precious freight, which is placed in a costly vessel. The warning of the law of God is written before you in flaming letters, through many a record of disaster, red with the blood of men. Whatsoever a man soweth that will he also reap. Sow to purity, candour, sobriety, integrity, to piety and to God. The harvest will feed you after days with songs of joy. Live nobly, in the fear of God and love of Jesus Christ. The city will be the arena in which you will win the fairest trophies of earth and the gracious benisons of heaven.

DEW PONDS IN GREAT BRITAIN

(From the London 'Globe.')

Among the most singular archaeological remains found in Great Britain are the ancient dew ponds, the construction of which is ascribed to the neolithic age. The purpose of these ponds was to furnish drinking water for cattle. An exposed position where springs were absent was selected and a broad, hollowed surface was formed and covered over with straw or some other non-conducting material. Above was spread a thick layer of clay strewn with stones. During the night the cold surface of the clay caused an abundance of moisture to condense from lower layers of the air. Some of these ancient dew ponds are still working.

TOO LITTLE BLOOD.

The Cause of Nearly All the Everyday Ailments of Life.

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THE MARK OF HIS CALLING

BY A. ALLEN BROCKINGTON.

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CHAPTER I.

THE LIGHT ON HIS FACE.

There were four people in the drawing room of a little suburban house. The house was named Beulah Villa; the number of it was sixty-six. All the houses in the straight, unpicturesque street had names—some given by the speculative builder, some by the prospective tenants. They were a strange assortment—'Helvelyn,' 'The Poplars,' 'The Nutshell,' Maida Vale,' and dozens of others, equally promiscuous and inappropriate.

Three of the people were listening to the fourth, the son of the house, in his twenty-first year—confident, dogmatic, eager. He had fair hair that, against his father's wish, he had suffered to grow longer than other men's; and, as he talked, a heavy lock of it drifted over his forehead. His features were regular, his eyes blue with a certain hardness, his mouth so full-lipped that it was only kept closed by an effort. He talked without any provincialism of accent, but, at the same time, he had a subtle affinity to Beulah Villa.

This was Gerald Fenton.

William Fenton, his father, was clearly marked to die. His grey eyes shone with an unhealthy brightness. His bones showed up prominently from a wasted cheek and dark, faded moustache and beard tinged with white. He listened attentively to his son, working his thin fingers in some excitement.

Gerald had the advantage of position. He was standing with his back to the fire, occasionally half turning to pick up an ornament from the sham marble mantelpiece, or to lean his elbows against the edge of it. This trick distracted his mother's attention from the matter under discussion; she was afraid her son might negligently break something.

'Do take care, dear,' she interrupted more than once, her full, comely face wrinkled with anxiety.

On a couch at the further end of the room was a girl of Gerald's age, but with no other likeness to Gerald. She was small and refined, and appeared out of place among the crudities of the Fentons' drawing room. Her hair, of a lustrous deep brown, was elaborately dressed, and her frock was a delicate thing, both in texture and color. Her hazel eyes were clear and candid, and looked out from an oval face, exceedingly pretty and gentle of outline.

This was Ray Maitland.

A stranger might well have wondered what the girl was doing 'in that galley.' The couch on which she sat was hideously upholstered, the pictures on the walls, in their heavy gilt frames, were destitute of any artistic merit; just before her eyes, on a side table, rested the stone figure of a dog, flanked by two porcelain frogs—a collection that caused her a chill of aversion. And, yet, she was very much 'in the galley.' Gerald referred to her as 'Ray,' with an air of assured possession.

Ray knows the country,' he was saying; 'her father's parish was not many miles away. It will be a good chance for me, and I don't think it ought to debar me from getting a post in a school afterwards. Besides, these people may have influence.'

'It is better not to depend upon influence, Gerald ' said his father.

'I know that,' said Gerald, with a touch of irritation. 'I am not depending on it. I merely mentioned the possibility. Mansfield, who knows some of them well, advised acceptance. So I wired this morning.'

'Wired this morning!' said his father in astonishment, working his fingers still more quickly. 'Then you have already decided to go?'

'Yes,' said Gerald, and turned again to the mantelpiece.

'Not really, Gerald,' remonstrated his mother mildly, keeping her eyes on the ornaments.

Mr. Fenton was evidently gravely displeased. Gerald had been offered work as a tutor to two boys in Somerset. The offer had come that morning. Gerald had just mentioned it at breakfast, gone out immediately to consult one of the professors at the university, and, without further delay or discussion, wired his acceptance. It was characteristic of him that he had asked his father's advice after the event. Mr. Fenton knew, as no one else knew, how very characteristic. Still, he was hurt.

'Why make all this talk, if you have already decided without us?' he said bitterly.

'I thought there was no time to be lost,' answered Gerald, picking up an ornament and placing it close to the heavy marble clock.

Mrs. Fenton rose, moved her son's arm, and put the little glass vase in its proper position.

'Oh, mother, don't be so fussy,' said Gerald. He glanced at Ray, and she smiled faintly.

'Well, I must go now'—he stretched himself unceremoniously — 'I have something to do in the library. Are you coming, Ray?'

Ray Maitland left the room with Mrs. Fenton. The latter was rather overcome by this friend of her son's.

When they had gone, Gerald turned to his father.

'I am very sorry, father,' he said; 'I acted, as I thought, for the best.'

'Yes, I dare say,' said his father, a little mollified, 'but you will go away all the same.'

Gerald was surprised.

'Go away, father! Of course, I must go away somewhere. I can't find work here.'

'Try again, my boy. I shall not be able to bear it alone'—his words were low and hurried, as if he feared the return of his wife. 'Your mother does not understand, she doesn't read—she doesn't think much; she is no companion for me. Don't go.'

Gerald had never before heard such words from his father.

He had accepted the married life of his parents without question. For the last ten years his mother had partly managed the business—a small manufactory—and her industry and ability had enabled William Fenton to dispense with his son's help. Gerald had always hated the business—though, to do him credit, he had never said so. Mr. Fenton had determined that his son should not enter it, and, in spite of illness and depression, in spite of pinched resources, had maintained his resolve. Gerald went from his day school to the local university, gaining scholarships that almost paid his expenses, and had just taken a brilliant degree. He had been, in his way, a big success. It was confidently predicted that he would go far. Of course, he had always known that his father, and not his mother, took keen interest in his career. But it had never occurred to him that there was any incompatibility between his parents, that his father was in need of something his mother did not and could not supply. Once, however, his mind was focused upon this fact, he 'filled in the picture' with great rapidity. Innumerable little scenes of the past flashed conclusive evidence of his mother's inability to sympathize with the subjects of her husband's constant thought. And, then, he was profoundly touched by his father's appeal.

'I will be with you as much as I can,' he said.

He and Ray walked along the street rapidly, Gerald slightly in front. At the end of it they stood to await the tram-car. Gerald had not spoken since leaving the house. He was debating a crucial question, and fingering the money in his pocket. He took out a sixpence absently, and it suggested a telegram cancelling his engagement in Somerset. The tram-car rattled up and stopped with a grating jar.

'Top?' asked Gerald.

'Yes,' said Ray, who was warmly defended against the keen September air. Gerald had no overcoat, and shivered a little. He would have preferred the inside.

'I am so glad you decided to go, Gerald,' she said. 'It will be a charming change for you, after the dull and ugly monotony of this town. It will suit you, too. I always think it one's duty to provide oneself with an environment fitted to develop all the best qualities of one's nature. My dear father was always insisting on the value of a suitable environment. I recognise, of course, the paramount influence of the grace of God, but heredity and environment tell enormously.'

Ray was placidly fluent. While she was speaking, she kept her little head immovable. Only, as she finished, she turned to Gerald with a smile. Another man's first impulse might have been to translate her big words, but Gerald was under the yoke. Nevertheless, her easy tone caused him a momentary uneasiness. These generalisations could not obscure the issue: Was he going to Somerset, or was he going to stay with his father?

'I suppose you find my mother rather trying?' he said bluntly, thinking of his father's words.

'Well, I do not say she does not jar my susceptibilities. She and I are different. Our education, the course of our ideas, our friends, have all been different.'

'Yes, lower class,' said Gerald, with a trace of bitterness.

She did not notice the bitterness.

'I should not use the word 'class'; it conveys invidious distinctions. I should prefer to say that one had had advantages. It is one's duty to share those advantages, to make others partakers, so to speak, of one's good things. Don't you think so?'

Gerald had returned to his problem. Ray was not helping him to solve it.

'Yes, that's obvious,' he answered.

'I often think we need to insist, both for ourselves and for others, upon the obvious. The commonplace virtues, the commonplace work. After all, it is the commonplace that is really uncommon.'

Gerald smiled, and looked at her with a certain pride. Not every girl could originate paradoxes of that character.

'Ray, you are too smart. Why is it called the commonplace, if it is really uncommon?'

'Oh, the ordinary use of words is very seldom right. White wine, for example, is not really white, any more than a white man.'

Gerald had not read the book in which this anomaly was pointed out, and Ray did not say she was quoting.

'What a queer thing to notice!' he said.

Ray wondered a little at her own cleverness. It crossed her mind that Gerald, for all his amazing industry and undoubted talent, was, perhaps, wanting in the higher qualities of mind. Ray had a very keen eye for possibilities. She had seen possibilities in Gerald of a distinguished career. She wanted him to take 'orders.' This would improve his social standing; his conscientious devotion to work and his natural eloquence would do the rest. For Ray had come to the conclusion that he was naturally eloquent. She had been first attracted to him by a speech he made at the Union. His clothes did not fit, his hair was untidy and unfashionably long, his turn of phrase every now and then suggested his Midland origin; but there was a fire and incisiveness about his speaking that her own father had never possessed, while his manner was entirely sincere, and his gestures easy and appropriate. For a mere youth, he showed great promise. Also, he was the leading student of the Arts Faculty. Then he contributed prose and verse to the University Magazine, and she had heard both praised in high quarters.

Notwithstanding all these very excellent reasons for her attachment to him, Ray Maitland still regretted sometimes that her prospective fiancé was not a different sort of man, an Eton and Trinity man, say, with prizes and distinctions recognized all over the world, a man who would not need to push himself to the front by sheer energy and force of intellect. It is just possible she would have been at pains to discourage Gerald Fenton had it not been that he was, or would be, a handsome man, and that her own mother liked him. She and her mother had moved from a country parish to Birmingham, after Mr. Maitland's death. They lived in a little house, not unlike the Fentons' outwardly, but quite unlike inwardly, and Ray filled in her time as a casual student at the University. Her mother liked Gerald. Mr. Maitland had been sonorous and fluent; sonority and fluency had surrounded her all the days of her married life. Mr. Maitland had the perfect manners of the 'old school'; twenty-four years of them had secretly bored his wife; she welcomed Gerald's awkwardness and almost fierce sincerity as a pleasant change. She would not allow him to be formally engaged to her daughter—he was far too young and inexperienced—but his youth and inexperience brought a stimulating freshness and zest into her life.

'Wired this morning!' said his father, in astonishment, working his fingers still more quickly. 'Then you have already decided to go!'

The tram-car was heavily mounting Snow Hill. On a mighty hoarding of advertisements that runs up towards the railway station, mustard and shirt fronts were recommended to the public, side by side with mission services and popular preachers. Gerald hardly noticed that some of the pictures were beautiful and artistic.

'How hateful it all is!' he said, indicating the hoarding with a sweep of his hand.

'Hateful but necessary,' answered Ray. 'Advertisement, especially self-advertisement, is morally indefensible, but we are creatures of our age. We live in the twentieth century, you know. We did not choose to live in it, but, living in it—'

The car jolted and cut short the argument.

Whether it was that Ray's conversation subtly suggested sermons, or that he knew the cathedral church was a place of comparative quiet, Gerald directed their course through the noisy, paved churchyard and halted by the west door. He gazed at the ugly building without seeing its ugliness.

'Shall we go in?' he said to Ray. She was surprised, but answered, 'Yes, if you like.'

The ugliness of the exterior was, at least, equalled by that of the interior. The Cathedral might have been designed for a concert-hall. People were passing in and out, and, by Ray's side, entered a woman with a ragged red shawl thrown over her shoulders and no head-gear. An officious verger immediately took charge of her. She received his whispered instructions with a sneer, and flung out of the door again. Ray remembered apostolic injunction; she was glad to see the woman ejected.

Gerald walked up the aisle, his eyes fixed on the altar cross. He only thought that this was the House of God; that here, if anywhere, he might see his perplexity unravelled. All his life he had been interested in the Church. No 'preacher's immense stupidity' had ever shaken his reverence; no priest's folly or aloofness had ever succeeded in detaching him; he was a son of the Church, the old historic Church, as loyal and devoted in heart as any of his forefathers. Ray, a priest's daughter, had come so close to the business of religion that she almost regarded religion as a business. Services, and sermons, and Sunday schools, and mothers' meetings, and parochial visitation constituted the minister's day's work; they were the ingredients of his professional life; the Church, and the school and the parish were the scene of it. There had never been a priest in Gerald's family—at least, so far as he knew—and he was not without a secret ambition to be the first.

But any such ambition was far from his mind as he sat down in a chair and gazed at the rich, deep-colored figures of the east window. Then he knelt down. Should he go, or should he not go? He wanted an answer, a sign. He recalled his father's thin face, the thin beard, the feverish bright eyes, the pathetic desire for his companionship. He saw him sitting, working his long, bony fingers, or smoothing one heavily-veined hand with the other. Ray was kneeling, too. He cast a glance at her trim elegance, at her little head with its lustrous crown of hair shining in the western light under her dainty hat. She wanted him to go, and if she was to be his wife—the thought caused him a strange glow of excitement—she had the first claim upon him. It was, really, very difficult to decide. He buried his face in his hands.

After a moment or two he looked up. A strong gleam of sunshine fell upon the cross and illumined the face of Christ above it. 'Who for us men,' came into Gerald's mind; the cross seemed the symbol of all unselfishness; the face of Christ called him to stay with his father.

Ray was still kneeling, but she rose as he rose, and they went together out of the church.

'Does it please you to go to the library now without further interruptions?' she asked, adopting her lighter mood.

'No, Ray,' he answered solemnly. 'I am going to the post office first.'

'A letter?'

'No, a telegram to say that I cancel my engagement.'

'What engagement? The tutorship in Somerset?'

'Yes.'

Ray's face became hard.

'And why, pray, have you come to this sudden resolution?'

Gerald did not answer at once.

'Tell me,' said Ray peremptorily, standing still.

Gerald had a feeling of shame. Some of Ray's remarks about his father had been tinged with adverse criticism. They had been thrown into the form of general observations—as Ray's manner was—but the application had been unmistakable. Gerald had not dissented at the time they were made; he had appreciated their accuracy. Now, he knew that, though Ray had stated facts, she was not really speaking the truth. The truth about his father was not recognized by Ray, and probably never would be recognized.

'My father needs me,' he said.

It was a favorite proposition of Ray's that 'one should go where one was needed.'

'Needs you?' she repeated. 'But he has your mother. How do you know he needs you?'

'He told me so,' said Gerald, 'while you were upstairs.'

'Very well, you must do as you like. I disapprove of your action. Apparently, my disapproval does not count.'

Gerald's face was gloomy and miserable.

Ray, quite distressed at her lack of influence, veered off on to another tack.

'Mind you,' she said quietly, 'I have the deepest respect for Mr. Fenton, the very deepest, but invalids are proverbially given to moods. When you get home this evening he may be sorry you have taken such a step.'

This was a new view to Gerald. 'I hate waiting.'

'Yes, I know. One often hates doing the wise thing.' Ray smiled gently; she was regaining her influence.

The gleam had died away from the cross; the face of Christ was clouded.

'All right,' he said, 'I'll wait.'

One or two hurrying people had glanced curiously at them.

'Come along, then,' said Ray. 'And please, Gerald, don't look so miserable. What do you want in the library? I am going to read a magazine.'

Gerald's father was waiting for him at home. Mrs. Fenton was preparing their evening meal.

'My boy,' he said, so soon as Gerald entered, 'I do not want to stand in your way. Will you forget what I said this afternoon? I shall make myself quite happy looking forward to the holidays.' And from his face beamed the beauty of self-renunciation.

CHAPTER II.

THE 'LADY OF THE GLEAM.'

A railway station is not the fittest place for passages of affection. Still, Ray Maitland might have kissed Gerald when he started on his journey to East Downhead, in Somerset. She went with him so far as the entrance to the long gangway that bridges the half-dozen platforms, and then shook hands resolutely, with the evident intention of declining a more intimate manner of farewell.

Gerald, seized with sudden shyness, allowed her to go unkissed. His belongings were packed in a new large leather bag, and a foundation of books made it very cumbrous to carry. It was unfortunate that at this moment he should have come upon Professor Mansfield. Gerald hastily dropped his bag, set his hat straight, and smiled. Mansfield had never before seen Gerald in a silk hat and morning coat. He looked in amused astonishment.

'Just off, Fenton?' he asked.

'Yes, sir.'

'I hope you are taking plenty of old things with you. It's quite the country, you know.'

Gerald blushed. 'Yes, sir, I have some in my bag.'

'Well, I mustn't keep you, Fenton. Remember me to Captain Mohun; I know him slightly. And will you kindly say that I advised you to go in your own interests? You will be a help to his boys, but they will be a bigger help to you.'

There was no mirror at hand for Gerald to note his ridiculously young and awkward appearance, or, perhaps, he would not have felt such a fierce resentment towards Mansfield, as he lumbered down the steps to the booking-office of No. 6 platform. His heart was very hot within him. Mansfield, who had hitherto treated him with respect, was offensively personal. Every nerve became sensitive to insult. He suspected the porter, who labelled his bag, of furtively laughing at him, and tried to propitiate his good opinion by giving him a shilling. As soon as the train started, he placed his hat on the rack, and smoothed his hair with his hands, to try to make it appear of normal length.

'Lean, thin-lipped, cynical snob,' he muttered.

Opposite him sat a very girlish-looking person, with a young baby. She had entered the carriage at the last moment, and was evidently agitated.

'This is a smoking-carriage,' said Gerald, glancing round at two other occupants.

'Hadn't I ought to have come in 'ere, then?' asked the woman.

'Oh, yes, if you don't object to smoke.'

'No; I ain't got no objection, young man,' she said.

The baby began to whimper. The man in the opposite corner made a gesture of impatience, and looked at Gerald as if he were in some way responsible for the troublesome infant. The mother nervously tried endearments. The baby did not respond, but set up a prolonged and penetrating wail. Then the mother, still more nervously, and with many quick deprecating glances at Gerald, fed the child.

Near Gloucester the aggrieved passenger flung himself out of the compartment. The woman noticed him.

'I didn't ought to have got in 'ere,' she said plaintively.

'Oh, that's all right'—Gerald had recovered his good humor—'he did not reserve this carriage. Are you going home?'

'No; I'm just goin' on a visit to my brother's husband and his wife.'

'Your brother's husband! Your brother couldn't have a husband.'

'Yes; my brother's husband,' she persisted.

Gerald wondered if she were sane. Then light dawned.

'You mean your husband's brother.'

'Yes; that's what I said.'

The woman seemed slightly offended. She did not speak again until they were leaving Gloucester.

'Will you tell me when we come to Yate, young man?'

'Yate! We don't stop at Yate!'

'Oh, lor, then I've took the wrong train.'

The rest of the run to Bristol was punctuated by her lamentations. The third passenger eventually went out into the corridor with an injured air. Gerald felt tempted to go, but the babe smiled at him so confidingly that he consulted a time-table and made up his mind to see the incompetent mother into a return train for Yate. This caused him considerable delay. The consequence was that he missed the local connection at Taunton, and, when he arrived at a very rural station, four and a half miles from Downhead, there was no conveyance to meet him.

He was tired, hungry, and a little home-sick. He stood on the station platform, a rather forlorn figure, acutely conscious of his incongruous costume, wishing he were back at Beulah Villa amid familiar and sympathetic faces. Before him stretched the hills with their softly-rounded slopes and heavily-wooded combes, solemn and still in the dying light of evening. He had in his tail-pocket a clumsy packet containing an apple, an orange, and a piece of cake. He walked to the far end of the platform out of sight of the porter, and satisfied his hunger. He had gone half a mile when he remembered that without his bag he had no night-wear. So he retraced his steps, wrapped the necessary garments inside the covert coat, put his brushes in his pockets, and set off once more.

It was getting dark when he passed through a village, and heard the sound of the Severn sea. A small church on the edge of a park loomed up dreamlike. A little beyond he saw the lights of a cottage. At the garden gate stood a young woman. Gerald stopped and spoke.

'This isn't Downhead, is it?'

The woman looked up and fixed her eyes upon his face. Behind her the lamplight shone through the uncurtained window. Gerald saw the slanting gleam of it across the patch of garden and the path. He followed it to the window. Bent down over a table was a man's head—a broad head, bald except for a long wisp of hair, which the man was twisting with the fingers of his left hand as he pored over a book.

'No, this is Abbotswood,' said the woman in a deep, rich voice. 'Downhead is the next parish.'

'Thank you,' said Gerald. 'Shall I find Captain Mohun's house easily?' The light of the cottage seemed very pleasant to him; he was a little loth to plunge again into the gloomy shadows of the road.

'Quite easily,' said the woman. There was no trace of the country manner about her speech. She smiled at him, too, in a frank, kindly way.

'I shall miss it, if it can be missed,' he said; 'I have already inquired five times since leaving the station. And country miles seem capable of indefinite expansion.'

He still lingered by the gate. The woman wondered who he was. She looked at the grey coat, carried like a bundle under his arm. She looked at his tall hat, now thinly encrusted with dust. She looked at his boyish mobile face. He was looking at the dark road.

'Have you come far?' she asked.

'From the Midlands,' he answered. 'I was delayed at Bristol, and there was no conveyance for me at this end. I suppose Captain Mohun sent to meet the earlier train.'

'Are you staying long at Downhead?'

'Well, as long as they want me,' he said, lifting his eyebrows and shrugging his unoccupied shoulder. 'I am going to teach the two boys.'

He stood irresolute and glanced quickly at the gleam of light. The woman had half turned towards the house. The man, on the other side of the window, suddenly raised the lamp, and the gleam fell right across her face. It was a striking face—steady, mild grey eyes, clearly-defined features, a mouth rather large, perhaps, but very expressive, and a settled air of resigned submission that made her seem older than she was. Gerald thought of Ray Maitland, and remembered that she had not kissed him 'good-bye.' He was sorry for that now.

'Perhaps I ought to be moving on,' he said. The lamp had been taken away; the woman's face was in shadow. 'I am so glad I saw you at the gate,' he added, frankly; 'it does one good when one is away from home to see——' he hesitated, 'to see—you,' he finished lamely, not catching the phrase he wanted. 'Good night, and thank you very much.'

Curiosity was not one of Gerald's failings—he was too self-absorbed for that—but even he felt a little inquisitive about the occupants of the cottage. They were not ordinary village folk. The 'lady of the gleam,' as he called her to himself, seemed a very interesting person, not really pretty, but certainly interesting.

He reached Downhead without straying. Before him, on rising ground, stood the village church, and at the back of it what appeared to be a fortress. He examined his bundle to see that the contents were not betraying themselves, and announced himself to the maid in his clear, high voice. Immediately he was greeted by the master of the house.

Gerald could hardly believe his eyes. He was led into a long hall, and there were people 'sitting above the salt,' evidently finishing their meal. A lady and two young men in ordinary evening dress presented a study in incongruity. For they occupied a dais of a mediaeval dining-room, oak-panelled, with a large lattice window, heavily mullioned in stone, and, at the other end, two great studded oak doors, one for the quality and one for the retainers! But he was the only retainer, late and dusty, and his sole mediaevalism was a strenuous appetite.

'We had given you up,' said Captain Mohun in a pleasant voice. 'You have walked from the station? Frances, here is Mr. Fenton at last.'

The lady at the table rose. She was tall—taller than Gerald or her husband—and her manner was decisive.

'I am sorry you walked,' she said. 'I sent a cab to meet the train you mentioned. Guy, will you show Mr. Fenton to his room?'

Guy, the elder of the two boys, led the way up a bare oak staircase.

'You'd better be careful how you go. These stairs are rather treacherous. Father has slipped on them several times. Here's your room. I hope you didn't get very tired walking in?'

'Not at all,' said Gerald absently, gazing round at a vast cupboard, a vast bed, and a vast open hearth.

'There is some water, though I am afraid it's cold. Perhaps you would prefer it quite hot. No? Very well. You'll find your way down to the hall, and please mind the stairs.'

Gerald supposed this to be one of his pupils. Could he be only nineteen? By the side of this tall, easy, handsome youth he felt a sudden doubt of himself in the capacity of tutor. The lad sat with Gerald at the high table, while he had his meal—sat and talked, and played with the candle-shade.

'Yes, it's an interesting old house. We get all kinds of old fogeys, antiquarian and architectural, to look at it. They say it's very difficult to judge the dates of the various parts, because bits of the old stone have been built into the new work. At any rate, there's been a house here since the Conquest. And it has never changed hands by purchase. Our people have always held it.'

'Are you related to the Mohuns of Minster Castle?' asked Gerald.

'Oh, yes, that's my grandfather. He persuaded my father to come and live here about twenty years ago. Before that, farmers had it. You see that speaking-tube? There was a little panel-door through there to the kitchen, so that the farmer could see if his maids were behaving themselves. Abbotswood? No, we don't own much of Abbotswood. There's a queer old scholar lives there in a cottage near the church. We asked him to give us lessons, but he refused. He spends his time publishing reprints. Tracy's his name—John Tracy. He has a daughter, Mary, who keeps house. Father thinks a good deal of him.'

'I must have seen her at the gate,' said Gerald; 'she showed me the way.'

'Did she?' said Guy negligently. 'It must be rather a drab sort of life for her. She does a lot of transcribing for the old man. In fact, he keeps her at it most of the day. He won't use a typewriter. He is as prejudiced against typewriters as mother is against motor-cars. I like them both.'

All this time Guy had been taking note of the overlong hair, the ill-fitting morning coat, and the restrained, slightly nervous manner of eating.

When they entered the drawing-room, which led out of the hall, they found Captain Mohun standing on the hearth. Of medium height and slightly built, his dome-shaped bald head was fringed with close-cropped white hair. His grizzled moustache was cut so that it did not conceal his mouth, and he had a curious trick of compressing his upper lip. He was talking in the same easy way as his son. It was hard to believe that the local preacher's verdict was true. Ronald, the second boy, was playing 'patience.'

'Professor Mansfield asked to be remembered to you, sir,' said Gerald.

'Mansfield? Mansfield? I am afraid I don't recollect him.'

'Yes, father, you do,' said Guy. 'He came with that party and examined the wooden plough I found. He was the fellow who asked for a Virgil to compare the measurements. Perhaps you know the passage, Mr.—Mr.——'

'Fenton,' said Mrs. Mohun.

'Oh, yes, I should think I do,' said Gerald, and he repeated half a dozen lines.

Captain Mohun and Guy looked at him in blank astonishment. Even Ronald stopped his game to listen.

One did not anticipate that sort of thing from a mere youth. That fortunate quotation established his credit at once.

Guy, who had begun to regret that his father had so hastily engaged this 'outsider,' dropped the word instantly.

Gerald saw in a moment that he had made an impression. He wished Ray Maitland could be there, that she might rejoice in his small social triumph.

But when he went to bed at night he forgot everything but his loneliness. Through his window he could see the twinkling lights of Barry, and every now and then, the flash of the Ronnett lighthouse. He thought of his father and Ray. He longed for the sight of their familiar faces. He wished again that Ray had kissed him when he left. It was a mistake to be such a stickler for appearances. Then he fell to retracing the incidents of his journey.

His last waking thought was of the 'lady of the gleam.'

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

MOLLY'S PLAN.

'When I get big I'm going to be a famous general,' said Ted, marching up and down the room in his little soldier suit. 'I'll go out to war and help anybody that is in trouble.'

'And I'll be a nurse and take care of the wounded soldiers,' said Dora, pinning a piece of red flannel on her arm to look like the cross worn by a nurse she had seen a few days before.

'I'll be a great doctor and help the sick soldiers too,' said Herbert. 'I guess that's about at nice as winning battles, Dr. Graves wears a sword too.'

'Children,' called mamma from the kitchen, 'which one of you will run to the grocery for butter for my cake?'

'You go, Molly,' said Ted and Dora together. 'You don't mind doing errands.'

So the little girl ran off with her basket, and the talk in the sitting room went back to what the children would be when they grew up. It was a cold, windy day, and they all had to play indoors, so Herbert and Addie had come over to visit their cousins and have a good time together. Just the week before the children had seen a great parade of soldiers, so their minds were taken up with swords and uniforms and gold braid.

'Mamma, which one has the best plan?' asked Ted when the cake was finished and they all sat together in the sitting room. 'Addie wants to be a great singer, and all the rest of us but Molly are going to war to help people. Molly says she is going to stay at home and help you always, so tell us which has the best plan.'

There was a queer little light in Mrs. Kile's eyes as she took the baby on her knee and said: 'You have all chosen good work for when you grow up, but I will let you decide which is best. While I was baking cake I noticed that the Red Cross nurse was too busy to untangle baby's foot when he caught it in the rug, and the famous general never saw the puppy upset him in his rough play. You know this general said he would help any one in trouble when he grew up, so the baby called loudly for aid. The general marched right past without ever noticing him, and the doctor stepped on his fingers as the army retreated. After that famous singer was too busy to sing "Rock-a-by" for the baby, and he had a hard time generally.'

'You left out Molly,' said Dora, when her mother paused a few moments. 'You didn't say anything about her.'

'I thought you all knew what Molly did,' said Mrs. Kile. 'She picked up the poor baby and put medicine on his bruised fingers, she ran several errands and then had time to sing "Rock-a-by" for this little man. You see she is working away at her plan right now, instead of waiting till she gets big.'

'Molly's plan is the best,' cried all the other children together. 'We'll try to begin now too.'—Hilda Richmond, in the 'Children's Visitor.'

Used in Canada for over half a century —used in every corner of the world where people suffer from Constipation and its resulting troubles—

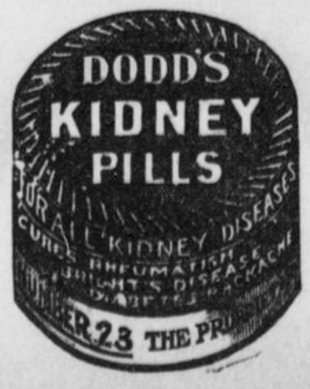
Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills,

stand higher in public estimation than any others, and their ever-increasing sales prove their merit. Physicians prescribe them.

25c. a box.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



NATURAL
ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
SALT
INVIGORATING

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A TUSSLE WITH THE LAIRD.

Skibo Castle, where the chancellor of the exchequer is staying as the guest of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, has entertained several other prominent politicians. Among these is Lord Morley, with whom the Laird of Skibo has enjoyed many a verbal tussle. It is said that one morning Lord Morley was asked by a fellow guest at the castle how he had been spending his time. 'Oh,' he replied with a smile, 'just exposing some of Carnegie's sophisms.' Half an hour later, some one asked Mr. Carnegie if he had seen Lord Morley. 'I guess he's laid up for repairs,' was the reply. 'I've been arguing with him.'—London 'Chronicle.'

A Pill For All Seasons.—Winter and summer, in any latitude, whether in torrid zone or Arctic temperature, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be depended upon to do their work. The dyspeptic will find them a friend always, and should carry them with him everywhere. They are made to withstand any climate and are warranted to keep their freshness and strength. They do not grow stale, a quality not possessed in many pills now on the market.

IRISH WIT.

George IV., on his visit to Dublin in 1821, met at a reception Sir Philip Crampton, Ireland's greatest surgeon.

'In what branch of the service is that magnificent looking man?' asked His Majesty.

The gentleman to whom the question was put was too polite to hint that the King was mistaken in supposing that the distinguished surgeon was a naval or military officers.

'Sire,' he replied, 'he is a general in the lancers.'—'Tit Bits.'

They Soothe Excited Nerves. — Nervous affections are usually attributable to defective digestion, as the stomach dominates the nerve centres. A course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will still all disturbances of this character, and by restoring the stomach to normal action, relieve the nerves from irritation. There is no sedative like them, and in the correction of irregularities of the digestive processes, no preparation has done so effective work, as can be testified to by thousands.

EVERYBODY KNEW HIM.

'Mention the name of some well-known Greek,' said the teacher of a juvenile class in history.

'George,' spoke up tthe curly haired little boy.

'George who?'

'I don't know the rest of his name, ma'am. He comes around to our house every Thursday with bananas an' oranges.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

Worms in children, if they be not attended, to, cause convulsions, and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

A HEALTH HINT.

'I've been trampin' four years, ma'am, an' it's all 'cause I heard the doctors recommended walking as the best exercise.'

Mrs. Prim — 'Well, the doctors are right. Walkalong.'

Countless have been the cures worked by Holloway's Corn Cure. It has a power of its own not found in other preparations.

SIDE STEPS.

Counsel—'You reside?'
Witness—'With my brother?'
Counsel—'And your brother lives?'
Witness—'With me.'
Counsel—'Precisely, but you both live ——.'
Witness—'Together.' — Black and White.'

Sores Flee Before It.—There are many who have been afflicted with sores and have driven them away with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which acts like magic. All similarly troubled should lose no time in applying this splendid remedy, as there is nothing like it to be had. It is cheap, but its power is in no way expressed by its low price.

SETTLED HIM.

'Sir,' said a haughtly American to his adhesive tailor, 'I object to this boorish dunning. I would have you know that my great-great-grandfather was one of the early settlers.'

'And yet,' sighed the anxious tradesman, 'there are people who believe in heredity.'—'Tit Bits.'

The change of dietary that comes with spring and summer has the effect in weak stomach of setting up inflammation, resulting in dysentery and cholera morbus. The abnormal condition will continue if not attended to, and will cause an exhaustive drain on the system. The best available medicine is Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It clears the stomach and bowels of irritants counteracts the inflammation, and restores the organs to healthy action.

COLERIDGE AS A SOLDIER.

In the young days the poet Coleridge had a little love affair which ended in disaster, for the lady refused him. In despair he enlisted in a cavalry regiment, which he hoped would be ordered on foreign service, that he might end his blighted career on the tented field. For family reasons he dropped his correct name, but from a feeling of sentiment, retained his initials; so Samuel Taylor Coleridge became Private Silas Tompkins Camberbatch. The regiment did not leave the country, and it was not long before his soul wearied of barrack life and its utter absence of romance. His military life ended in a curious fashion.

One day while Coleridge was doing a weary sentry-go two officers strolled past. One of them made use of a Greek quotation, which the other corrected. The first insisted on his correctness, while the other was just as positive he was wrong. While they disputed, the sentry suddenly presented arms and respectfully informed them that they were both in error. He gave the exact quotation, name of the author, and other circumstances. If his musket had spoken, the hearers could not have been more astonished. This incident led to an inquiry, and the poet was restored to the bosom of his family.—London 'Globe.'

Well, Well!

OLEAN 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.

SAVED FROM THE SURGEON'S KNIFE

"Fruit a-tives" cured Appendicitis

Newburgh, Ont., Feb. 12th, 1910.

"Just about a year ago, our daughter Ella (fourteen years) was taken with terrible pains in the right side. We at once put her under the care of a first-class doctor, who pronounced it a case of Appendicitis and advised an operation. We took her to a Hospital in Kingston where she was again immediately examined by an eminent specialist. He said she had Appendicitis and must be operated on at once, if we wanted to save her life.

"Luckily for us and for her, an uncle came in with some 'Fruit-a-tives' and insisted on Ella taking them. Good results were apparent almost from the first dose, and the treatment cured her.

"'Fruit-a-tives' saved our daughter from the surgeon's knife and to-day she is enjoying the best of health."

J. W. FOX (Father).
LILLIAN FOX (Mother).

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world that will positively cure Constipation—the cause of Appendicitis. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size, 25c. At all druggists, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE NATIONAL TREE OF CHINA

(From the 'Scientific American.')

The tung, or wood oil tree, is worthily named the national tree of China. It is stately in appearance, with smooth green bark and wide spreading branches, affording a fine shade. It bears a fruit resembling a shell bark hickory nut, but as large as a small orange. Each nut contains three triangular seeds similar to small Brazil nuts. The oil is pressed from these seeds, and the refuse is used as a fertilizer. The oil is used principally for polishing woodwork and dressing leather. Considerable quantities are exported.

The wood of the tung tree is used for making musical instruments, fine boxes and th eframework o f small houses. It is believed that this tree might flourish in warmer parts of the United Stats.

FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

ENGLISH NEWS NOTES.

The Halifax Tramways Committee has decided to grant free riding on the tramways to blind persons.

Coal is reported to have been discovered in Buckinghamshire. A syndicate has been formed, with a capital of £25,000, to work certain areas.

It is announced that the Dean of Westminster has appointed Canon Henson to be Sub-Dean, in the place of the late Canon Duckworth. Canon Barnett succeeds Canon Henson as Steward.

The West Kent Licensing Committee, sitting on Tuesday as the Compensation Authority, awarded upwards of £16,000 as compensation for the extinction of twenty-one ale and beer-house licences.

Scarboough Town Council, as the result of complaints by an invalid, has instructed the borough engineer to estimate the cost of affixing mechanism to all public clocks to suspend chiming during the night.

Charged at Church (Lancs.) with stealing an overcoat, a man put in the successful defence that he was subject to sleep-walking, and if he took the coat it must have been during a doze in the dining-room, where it hung.

A Leeds teacher complained of abdominal pains, and was taken home. Although medically attended, she became worse and died. Medical evidence at the inquest was that she died from the effects of swallowing a bristle.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., speaking at the Crystal Palace, said that the 'John Bull League' would place twelve candidates, six of whom were elected and fully equipped, in the field at the next General Election. When the House had re-assembled he would ask for permission to make a statement with respect to a recent law case in which he had been involved.

Many of the houses in a residential suburb of Hull have cracked practically in two parts, and the inhabitants have been able to converse with each other through crevices in the walls. The street is like a switchback, the front portions of the buildings having sunk forward and been thrown out of perpendicular.

The Coleford (Gloucestershire) magistrates on Tuesday granted the Cannop Colliery Company an order to remove James Sayes from his position there as workmen's check-weighman on the grounds of interference with the working of the pit. It was alleged that he was instrumental in bringing about the stoppage of the works for the past three weeks.

While Mr. George Wilson, stationmaster at Lintz Green, Durham, was walking up the garden pathway to his house, after seeing the last passenger train depart, an unknown person threw sand in his eyes, and fired a revolver shot, from the effects of which Mr. Wilson died almost instantly. The object was robbery, but the day's takings had been previously deposited.

One hundred men have received notice of discharge at the Crewe railway works. It is the company's intention to pay off another hundred men before the end of the week, and later to discharge at least another four hundred. Unfortunately, the idea of discharging only young and unmarried men has not been altogether adhered to, and the week's discharges include many married men with families.

Barbers of Sutton-in-Ashfield (a colliery and factory workers' town) have increased the charges for shaving and haircutting, giving as a reason the general increase in the prices of food and materials. Shaving is to be raised from 1d. to 1 1-2d. and haircutting from 2d. to 3d. Customers are resenting the increases, and the introduction of outside barbers is threatened.

An interesting find in the course of the alterations which are still proceeding in Carnarvon Castle was made last week. This consisted of thirty-two silver coins, somewhat smaller than a shilling in size, found by workmen while digging out a disused shaft at the bottom of the Granary Tower. The coins lay at a depth of 39ft. from the basement of the tower. The superscription leaves little doubt that the coins are those of Edward the First or Edward the Second.

In reply to a threat of the spinners at a Burnley cotton mill to strike unless certain non-union men were dismissed, the employers' association said that if the threat were executed they would lock out the whole of the operatives in North and North-East Lancashire, numbering over 150,000. Finally, the non-unionists were reduced to one, and he consented, although retaining his personal conviction, to pay the dues rather than be the cause of a general stoppage.

A Syndicate appointed by Cambridge University to inquire into methods of providing pensions for professors and others in the service of the University, recommend that the University should establish its own scheme, and not rely upon an assurance company. Their immediate proposals are that at the age of seventy professors and certain other officers shall retire and receive pensions not exceeding £500 a year, the general basis of computation being five-sixths of the stipend, and the condition fifteen years' service.

In a communication to the local Education Committee at Chester, the Board of Education announce that they cannot sanction expenditure under the Education (Administrative Provisions Act) on tooth-brushes for children to be used at home. If the authority regard the expenditure as part of the ordinary expenditure on the maintenance of the school, its legality would, in the first instance, be a question for the district auditor. The Board state that they are in full sympathy with efforts to promote the general use of tooth-brushes.

A strong protest against the taking of photographs in Lincoln cathedral during Divine service was made by the Sub-Dean during his sermon on Sunday evening. During the service to commemorate the completion of the Lincoln water scheme the previous Wednesday, he said, two photographers gained access without permission to the organ gallery and snapshotted the congregation. This was done contrary to all rule, and met with the entire disapproval of the Dean and Chapter, who made it a rule in the cathedral to forbid the taking of photographs during service.

SCOTTISH BRIEFS.

By the casting vote of the Provost, Ayr Town Council has decided not to open the Pavilion on Sundays for sacred concerts.

The Paisley Town Chamberlain has now completed his arrangements for the collection of rates by instalments in the burgh.

The Kirkintilloch School Board have agreed that free books be supplied to the Roman Catholic School similar to those applied to the public schools. Mr. Martin said this was a matter of simple justice. They assessed all the ratepayers for free books, and he did not see why they should make any distinction.

A representation was submitted to the Lord Provost's Committee of Edinburgh Town Council as to the damage to the Black Watch Memorial at the Mound. The members of the committee expressed their deep regret that the memorial should be defaced in this way, and it was stated that several youngsters who had been convicted of the offence had been birched.

An able-bodied beggar, who had been calling at houses in some of the better class localities of Dunfermline, was candid enough to state to the magistrate recently that he had earned a livelihood by begging for the last ten years, and that he intended to work no more. The accused, who is a native of Carlisle, and thirty-five years of age, was fined one pound, or ten days' imprisonment.

The death took place in Forfar of the Rev. Dr. Cale, one of the best-known figures in Scottish ecclesiastical circles. The reverend gentleman was a native of Canada. Coming to Scotland he graduated at Edinburgh, and afterwards was tutor in the family of the Duke of Argyll. He went to Canada, but, returning to Scotland, he was appointed parish minister of Forfar, the second largest congregation in Scotland.

Commenting on the somewhat high percentage of children with defective teeth, Dr. Findlater, the medical inspector of schools for the County of Clackmannan, observes that 'a large proportion of the children with sound dentures are among the poorest classes, where the use of the toothbrush is unknown. These children are often puny, dirty, and uncared for, and it is difficult to account for their good teeth.'

At the Irvine Burgh School Board meeting recently it was reported that applications had been made from free books by parties who kept whippets and spent five shillings almost every Saturday as entry-money, train fares, etc., in connection with dog racing. This five shillings did not include refreshments or bets. They had also had applications for free books from parties who had gained twelve pounds and eight pounds respectively on one Saturday afternoon as prize-money at whippet races.

A short time ago a laborer employed at the Buckie harbor extension works, who lives in a caravan, applied to the Parish Council of Rathven and the Elgin Parish Council, asking them to furnish him with a wife. The Elgin Parish Council treated the application in a humorous way, but the Rathven Parish Council two months ago found the applicant a wife in a young woman who was chargeable to the parish. It has transpired that his wife has now fallen heir to an interest in an estate valued at over sixty pounds.

IRISH ITEMS.

The Queenstown Urban Council has been considering the question of the deportation from America to Ireland of lunatics. The town clerk will communicate with the Board of Trade authorities, and also with the steamship companies, in order to ascertain who were the parties responsible in the matter.

'It appears to be down on the police; keep it under control now,' was the advice of Captain de Vere Pery, at Bray Petty Sessions, to James Earls who was prosecuted for not having his dog under proper control. A police sergeant said the dog jumped at his shoulder and seized him by the cape. His Worship: He doesn't like policemen? Witness: He does not, sir; he attacked two constables not long ago.

Mr. Thomas McArdle, pensions officer, raised a question at a meeting of the Marcroom Old Age Pension Committee as to the right of an inmate of the workhouse to receive a pension. The recipient of the pension was a chonic invalid, and came out for a part of the day to receive his pension, and then returned to the workhouse. He declined to pay anything for his maintenance in the house, and was actually living on the rates, and at the same time receiving a pension. The pension was disallowed.

Mr. J. J. Fanning, asistant clerk, drew attention at the meeting of the Gorey Board of Guardians to the fact that nine claims for old age pensions out of a total of thirty-six for septuagenarian patients in the workhouse infirmary had been rejected by the Local Government Board. They had been passed, he said, by the local Pension Committee. 'It is a perfect fraud,' said the chairman (Mr. Whitty). 'They will not give the pension to poor people here in the infirmary, and they will give it to people outside with five hundred pounds in the bank.'

At Limerick Quarter Sessions Judge Law Smith made some heavy awards as compensation for malicious injuries arising out of agrarian disputes. Ellen Gavin, to whom the Estates Commissioners gave fifty-five Irish acres of Judge Little's property on the division of the estate, was awarded £211. The grievance against her was that she was not from the district and got land, while the resident tenantry received no grants. Mr. Thomas P. McCarthy, residing near Killimane, was awarded £437 for the malicious burning of hay and straw.

PAYING 1,040 PERCENT.

Singular Case of a Chain Lent for Pawning.

(Belfast 'Weekly Telegram.')

A new phase of money-lending to women of the working class was disclosed on Thursday in the Police Court, before Mr. Daniel Mahony, when Mrs. Ellen Butler, Victoria Buildings, Blackrock, summoned Mrs. Margaret Connor, Temple Road, Blackrock, for the recovery of a gold chain.

The plaintiff stated that on the third of July she lent to the defendant a gold chain of the value of £3 10s, the defendant promising to return it in a week's time.

Mr. Gerald Byrne, who appeared for the defence, asked prosecutor if she were a registered money-lender.

Mrs. Butler replied that she was not.

Mr. Byrne—Have you been lending money to these poor people at over 250 percent?—Certainly not.

Is it not a fact that you lent this woman the chain in question for the purpose of pawning it?—Yes.

And you made her pay you three shillings for the loan of it?—No, only two shillings.

You knew she was to pawn it for one pound?—I did not know how much she was going to get on it.

Have you ever had dealings with this woman before of a similar character?—Yes for a good while.

Have you lent other people money?—No.

Have you, then, lent people goods before, as you don't seem to like the word money?—Yes, I have lent a good many people articles.

Have you any occupation at all?—No.

Mr. Byrne said the prosecutor was conducting a business as a moneylender, and the ingenious way in which she evaded the Money-lenders' Act was the most original he had heard of since the time of the famous 'Tom Bradley's Log.' Prosecutor lent the wives of working men a gold chain or other article of jewellery, for which she charged them three shillings. They then pawned it, getting in nearly every case one pound. At the end of the week they had to redeem it, pay the pawnbroker's charges, and when returning it to Mrs. Butler pay her another sum of one shilling. In that way he got four shilling for the loan of one pound for a week. In other words, she got four shillings in the pound per week interest, or ten pounds eight shillings per annum for every one pound she lent. This worked out at a percentage of something like 1,040, not to speak of the price of the ticket, and the interest paid the pawnbroker. He had a long list of persons who had had similar dealings with the prosecutor as defendant, and he would like to call them as witnesses.

Mr. Mahony said it was quite unnecessary to do so.

Mr. Byrne said the only reason he wished to do so was to show to the public, and especially to the working men husbands of these women the manner in which their wives were victimized. He had heard of many money-lending methods before, but never such a cruel one as this.

Mr. Mahony dismissed the case, giving one pound costs against the prosecutor.

Mrs. Butler—But what about the chain? I want my chain.

Mr. Mahony—Where is it now?—In the Blarcock pawnship.

Mr. Mahony—You cannot recover it under the procedure of this court.

Kidney Pains in the Back

Could Not Stand or Even Turn in Bed—Legs Greatly Swollen.

All Doctor's Medicine Failed—Cure Effected by Use of

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Again this great medicine has triumphed over kidney disease of a severe type. From a bed of suffering and helplessness Mrs. Walsh was restored to health and strength by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Kidney pains in the back tortured her. Dropsical swellings had set in and she had no reason to hope for cure, since the doctor's medicine failed to even relieve her. Read what the husband says about this remarkable cure.

Mr. Thos. D. Walsh, Pictou, N.S., writes:—"Two years ago my wife took to her bed after suffering for a long time from kidney pains in the back. She was not able to stand on her feet or even turn herself in bed. The doctor's medicine was no benefit whatever, that we could see. Sometimes her legs would swell considerably. Reading about a woman in a similar condition being cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, we purchased two boxes and when these were used she was able to sit up. With three more boxes she was restored to health and doing her own housework.

"As for myself I also found these pills all that is claimed for them. I give this statement in order that others may obtain the same ease from suffering as that experienced by my wife and myself."

One pill a dose, 25c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

THAT ENGLISH CHANNEL TUNNEL.

(From 'The Queen.')

The scheme for a tunnel between England and France is being revived in spite of the emphatic refusal of the last bill which was presented in 1907. But great changes have been brought about since then in relation to the military opposition to the scheme, for the coming of the aeroplane and its rapid development as an implement of war have to some extent removed the idea of danger from an invasion by tunnel.

If eleven aeroplanes can cross the Channel together as they did only a few weeks ago, there is little reason why an army of them may not do so in the near future if they wished. A tunnel also might, under certain circumstance be a help in time of war rather than a danger, as much of our food supply could be brought through it.

The chief advantage, however, of the tunnel would be an increase of trade and tourist traffic between England and France as well as countries beyond France. At present the boring at each side are well over a mile and it is estimated that the whole work could be completed within five years, as there is no hard rock to be pierced. The adoption of electricity instead of steam would also remove one of the original drawbacks to the scheme.

A STRANGE STORY.

Curious Outcome of a Criminal Appeal Case.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

In the new English Court of Criminal Appeal, the first capital case was recently passed upon, and it revealed a serious defect in the law creating the court, novel in British judicial procedure. A convicted murderer appealed on the ground that the jury in the court below had been improperly directed as to certain corroborative evidence. The judges on appeal found the plea to be well taken. Without asserting the innocence of the accused man—indeed, it is evident that they believe him guilty—the judges declare that they cannot be certain that the jury would have convicted him if it had not been misinformed as to the nature of part of the evidence against him. Hence the verdict was quashed; but now comes the surprising thing—the Court of Criminal Appeal is not able, under the law, to order a new trial! Over this lack of power, Justice Darling expressed sincere regret, saying that the court felt that the case was one in which it was eminently desirable that 'all the facts should again be submitted to a jury with an adequate and proper direction.' Unhappily, the statute did not confer authority to order a new trial in criminal cases, though it did in civil. Justice Darling significantly added that he hoped that what the court said on this point would be 'considered by those who had power to amend the law in this respect.' One would think so! The right of criminal appeal was established in England as a safeguard against possible injustice to the innocent; it could never have been intended to permit a man charged with atrocious crime to escape by means of a loop-hole in the law. To close it will certainly be the immmedite duty of parliament.

THE DECLINE OF EXERCISE.

(New York 'Medical Journal.')

Any one who takes an outing, particularly at the seaside, can hardly fail to notice the revolution that has taken place during the last decade in the methods of enjoying a vacation. The automobile whizzes by on the roads and the motorboat sputters noisily within sight of the shore, each bearing its crowd of pleasure seekers, while even the swimmers are supported, a large proportion of them at least, by an artificial contrivance designed to keep them afloat without exertion.

Rowing, walking and swimming are the three ideal exercises, all demanding the open air and all having definite objects apart from their excellent effect on bodily health. But the modern amusements, such as motoring and motor boat racing, have nothing to recommend them save that they too require outdoor space.

Golf seems to be increasing the number of its devotees, even if the latter go to the links in high powered cars. But the writer would like to see the immense audiences of baseball and football games playing on numerous diamonds and gridirons of their own, and would welcome a regulation that prescribed a playground ten times its size to adjoin every new library. It is not only the rich who become lazy; the omnipresent trolley car embodies the favorite recreation of the poor.

MEAT AND CANCER.

(New York 'Medical Record.')

In view of the fact that meat, and especially fresh meat, is comparatively very cheap in Australia, and in consequence its use probably very much more general than in any other country, it may be interesting on account of meat being frequently associated with cancer to note the incidence of this disease.

In 1908 the total number of deaths reported in the Commonwealth was 46,426. Of this number 2,021, or 6.29 percent, were due to cancer. If the population is estimated at four million five hundred thousand the incidence would be one death per annum in every 1,540 of the population. This rate is very much lower than that of the United States, Great Britain or Germany.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE

FOR MAKING SOAP, SOFTENING WATER, REMOVING PAINT, DISINFECTING SINKS. CLOSETS, DRAINS, ETC.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

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.

8922.—A DAINTY MORNING JACKET

In this dainty model for a dressing sacque, the front, back and sleeve are cut in one piece. An unusually trim, neat appearance is given at the waist line by the fulness being gathered into a smoothly fitted peplum, finished by a belt of ribbon-run beading. The style is adaptable to such materials as lawn, batiste, dotted Swiss, and cotton crepe. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: small, medium and large. The medium size requires 2 5-8 yards of 24-inch material.

9052.—LITTLE GIRL'S PARTY DRESS

Flouncing may be used very effectively for this model, also lawn, dimity, nainsook, voile, poplin or henrietta. The tucker may be of contrasting material. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 3-4 yard of 36-inch material for the tucker, and 2 3-4 yards for the dress for the 4-year size.

9001-8945.—AFTERNOON OR HOME DRESS.

Blue poplin with trimming of satin and fancy buttons for decoration is here shown. The waist pattern 9001 has the popular revers trimming. The gored skirt pattern 8945 has a pointed extension at the sides; and may be finished in high or regulation waistline. The skirt is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. The waist is in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 6 3-4 yards of 44-inch material for a medium size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address upon receipt of 10c for each in silver or stamps.

8934.—LADIES' HOUSE DRESS WITH SEVEN GORE SKIRT.

This design will appeal to every home dressmaker who appreciates simplicity and style. The waist has a shaped side closing, and the skirt is cut with the popular inverted back plait, and has a deep tuck at each seam of the front gore. The sleeve may be finished in full length, or as a shorter sleeve. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 7 yards of 36-inch material for the 36-inch size.

8812.—TWO PRACTICAL IDEAS FOR LINGERIE.

Dainty lingerie is always pleasing making up, especially if good effect can be gained with little labor. The patterns here submitted are easy to develop and suitable for all lingerie fabrics. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2 3-8 yards of 36-inch material for the medium size.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

Street and No.....

P.O. .....

Prov.....

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

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

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

LATEST NEWS.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS

To Be Held on December 11—New Government Department to Assume Work of Hydro Commission.

Toronto, Oct. 30.—The provincial elections will take place on Monday, Dec. 11, with nominations a week earlier. The date was announced to-day by Sir James Whitney, who also issued his manifesto to the people of the province, setting forth the accomplishments of the government since its advent to power in 1905, and the reasons for the decision to hold a general election now. One of the most important announcements made by the Prime Minister is that the time has arrived for the discontinuance of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the creation of a new department of government, with a cabinet minister at the head, to take over the work carried on by the commission. Announcement also is made of the decision to develop Northern Ontario, with the assistance of the Dominion Government, and further provincial appropriations. As the former Dominion Government granted bonuses of $6,400 a mile to new railways, but persistently refused to give a bonus to the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, application for the payment of the bonus will be made to the Borden Government.

AWFUL MASSACRE.

Four Thousand Arabs Reported Shot Down in the Oasis of Tripoli.

Malta, October 30.—Authentic accounts of the killing of Arabs by the Italians in return for alleged treachery make ugly reading. While there is no proof as yet that women were intentionally killed, as has been claimed, it is known that many of them were among the victims of Italian vengeance. Every male in Arab dress, whether man or boy, was shot down on sight as the troops scoured the oasis. This district covers a space of some miles between the city and the Italian outposts. It is covered with palms and summer residences. Restricted as the space is, it is said that four thousand Arabs were shot down here, and it is noticeable in the scarcity of the men of the race.

THE THRO YIELDS.

The Emperor of China Has Granted Complete Constitutional Government.

Pekin, Oct. 30.—The demand of the National Assembly for a complete constitutional government has been acceded to by the throne. An Imperial edict was issued to-day, apologizing for the past neglect of the Throne and granting an immediate constitution with a cabinet from which nobles shall be excluded. A second edict grants pardon to political offenders connected with the revolution of 1898 and subsequent revolutions, and to those compelled to join in the present rebellion.

SUPPORTS THE NAVY BILL

Ottawa Conservative Newspaper Favors Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Plan

Ottawa, October 26.—The Ottawa 'Evening Journal,' which strongly supported the Conservatives in the recent election, has come out flat-footed in favor of the Laurier Government's naval policy. In so doing the 'Journal' takes the precaution to state that its utterances are not inspired by Premier Borden, and that it really has no idea what the new government's policy will be.

The 'Journal' says that the proposal to give Dreadnoughts is well enough if that step would not interfere with some definite naval policy by Canada. It has no use for the proposal to give an annual contribution, because 'it would invite several kinds of trouble.' In conclusion, the 'Journal' says: 'It is true that some time must elapse before a Canadian navy can be an efficient factor in Imperial defence. But so must some time elapse before anything that Canada would do would be an efficient factor in Imperial defence. Possibly money sent to the British Admiralty would be, for a while, more effective in sea power than direct Canadian expenditure. But as such money subsidy would not mean Canadian National education, nor Canadian industries, nor Canadian crews or training, nor Canadian pride, it would speedily be an infinitely poorer thing for the Empire. Canada's motto should not be either gifts or tribute. It should be co-operation upon a basis of national self-respect, self-confidence and self-effort. These things a Canadian navy means.'

THE CANADIAN NAVY

Shipbuilders Concerned as to Action of New Administration.

Ottawa, October 26.—Agents of the various shipbuilding concerns, which put in tenders for the eleven vessels for which tenders were called by the late government, have been in the city recently trying to find out what action will be taken by the new administration. A deposit of $100,000 was made with each tender, which means that over half a million dollars is tied up until a decision is reached. As the contract will be awarded on the basis proposed by the late government it is probable that these deposits will shortly be returned to the firms whose tenders are in the hands of the government.

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Toronto, October 28.—Mr. 'Tom' Magladery, president of the Temiskaming Board of Trade, is asking the establishment of a new judicial district in North Ontario. At present all cases coming up between North Bay and Hudson Bay have to be taken to North Bay for disposal, which involves a huge expense to litigants and discourages the use of the court. It also penalizes business men, as it adds largely to the expense of all real estate transactions. A petition was prepared almost three years, signed by 1,700 settlers and officials, pointing out that New Liskeard was the natural centre of the district, and asking that the new judicial centre should be established there. The town is reserving a splendid site for county buildings.

ELECTION VOTE ANALYSED GIVES MAJORITY 37,893

Total Poll Was 569,789 Conservative and 531,896 Liberal Votes—Ontario Gave Conservatives Majority of 55,880.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 27.—Official returns received in Ottawa from all but twenty-five Dominion constituencies give the new Borden administration a popular majority of 37,893, as compared with 24,893 received by the Laurier Government in 1908. The total vote, so far as compiled, is 569,670 Conservatives to 531,896 Liberal.

It is probable that the popular majority as indicated above may be somewhat reduced, because the missing constituencies include six in Alberta and three in Saskatchewan, carried by the Opposition by large majorities. Ontario, with five constituencies missing, gave the Conservatives over 55,880 majority, almost half of which is credited to the City of Toronto. There were four constituencies for which the candidates were returned by acclamation—Quebec East, Welland, Two Mountains and Tunder Bay and Rainy River. The last-named returned a Conservative, the other three Liberals.

No returns wil be received from these constituencies. Of the twenty-five missing constituencies ten returned Conservatives and fifteen Liberals. The returns by provinces, with missing constituencies indicated, are as follows:—

Provinces	Gov.	Op.
Nova Scotia	50,303	52,234
Missing constituency, Cape Breton.		
New Brunswick	34,134	35,046
Missing constituencies, Northumberland, Queens-Sunbury.		
P. E. Island	14,638	13,998
Quebec	149,305	160,343
Missing constituencies: Montcalm, Nicolet, Joliette, Yamaska.		
Ontario	245,142	190,288
Missing constituencies: Dufferin, Glengarry, Middlesex, South York, and East Simcoe.		
Manitoba	22,878	20,876
Missing constituencies: Macdonald, Provencher, Winnipeg.		
Saskatchewan	25,683	38,043
Missing constituencies: Battleford, Mackenzie, Saskatoon.		
Alberta	4,875	6,340
All missing except Medicine Hat.		
British Columbia	23,812	14,728
Missing constituency: Comox-Atlin.		
Total	569,670	531,896

ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION

All Ministers Nominated To-day Were Returned Without Opposition

All the ministers nominated to-day were elected by acclamation. In Montreal district there were only two, the Hon. F. D. Monk, Minister of Public Works, who was returned in Jacques Cartier, and the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, who has been again elected in St. Ann's.

The following telegrams have been received from other constituencies:

The Hon. L. P. Pelletier.

Quebec—The Hon. L. P. Pelletier Postmaster-General, was elected by acclamation in Quebec County to-day.

Speaking at a monster meeting at Lorette, Mr. Pelletier said that the new Government intended to construct a dry dock ikn Quebec, to construct a concrete wall all long the river front at Quebec, and widen the north channel of the St. Lawrence river for ocean going steamers. The work on the transcontinental terminal station had been stopped, and would remain so until the new chairman to the Commission and the engineers would come to Quebec and decide where the statio nwould be built. The site of the transcontinental work shops at Sillery would not be changed, he said.

The Hon. W. B. Nantel.

St. Jerome, Que., Oct. 27.—The Hon. W. B. Nantel was elected by acclamation for Terrebonne County.

The Hon. Robert Rogers.

Winnipeg, Oct. 27.—The Hon. Robert Rogers, for the Winnipeg constituency, and the Hon. Dr. Roche, for Marquette, were declared elected by acclamation at Winnipeg and Minnedosa to-day. The nomination papers were largely signed.

The Hon. J. D. Hazen.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 27.—The Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was elected by acclamation for the City of St. John to-day.

The Hon. J. D. Reid.

Prescott, Ont., Oct. 27.—The Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs, was elected by acclamation at the nominations here to-day.

CANADIAN PREMIER.

Spent Yesterday in New York City and Returns to Ottawa To-day.

New York, Oct. 28. —The Hon. R. L. Borden, K.C., the Canadian premier, reached New York yesterday afternoon, from Atlantic City. He spent the afternoon driving around the city, and last night went to a theatre with Mrs. Borden and some New York friends.

The Premier is looking remarkably well after his brief rest. 'I do not care to discuss business,' he remarked to the Canadian Press representative. 'This is the first holiday I have had in a year, and I want to enjoy it to the full. We will leave here either to-day or Sunday night for Ottawa, and on Tuesday I will start for Halifax. I would have liked my friends to postpone until January the banquet they are to give there, but they insisted, and so I must take the trip.'

With regard to the length of the Canadian session, Mr. Borden expressed the hope that it would be short.

ASSESSMENT OF OTTAWA.

A Great Disappointment to Many Who Expected it to be Two or Three Millions More.

Ottawt, Oct. 24. — The total taxable assessment of the city of Ottawa for 1912 was to-day announced as $76,262,809, an increase for the year of $12,975,654. The assessment of 1911 increased by $9,225,977 over the previous year, a record jump to that time, but though for 1912 an even greater increase is shown, the amount is a disappointment to many, who expected it to be two or three millions greater than it is.

The realty assessment is $66,431,268 an increase of $11,480,482. This includes both land and improvements, as the assessment department has not yet separated these.

The business assessment is $7,162,879, an increase of $1,170,899, while the income assessment advanced by $324,273 to a total of $2,668,662.

The city's population, as announced last week, is 90,520, an increase of 4,414 in the year.

KING EDWARD MONUMENT.

Montreal Sculptor in the Capital to Consult About It.

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—Mr. Louis Philippe Herbert, the Montreal sculptor, is in Ottawa in connection with the monument which will be erected in honor of the memory of King Edward, for which an appropriation has been made by the Dominion Parliament.

THE WORLD OF POLITICS

PARTIES EVEN AT P. E. I.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 27.—A peculiar situation now exists in Prince Edward Island of a government which for some months has stood with parties in the Legislature fourteen to fourteen, so that if the House were to be called, and the Speaker in the chair, the Conservative Opposition would be fourteen and the Government supporters 13. Then again the Premier, who is Attorney-General, has no seat, and has not had one for eight months. Two bye-elections take place on November 15. Premier Palmer will run in Port Augustus, opposed by J. Dewar, Conservative; and in Belfast Mr. F. J. Nash (Liberal), is opposed by Professor J. A. McPhail (Conservative).

There is much speculation as to what would happen in the event of Mr. Palmer being defeated, and in that event, should Mr. Nash win in Belfast, the Government would be in a minority.

COL. McLEAN HOLDS HIS SEAT.

Fredericton, N.B., Oct. 27.—By a decision given by Judge Wilson, in the Queens-Sunbury federal election recount asked for by the Conservatives, the recount cannot go, and Colonel McLean, Liberal, holds the seat.

BANQUET TO MR. BORDEN.

Halifax, October 27.—On Thursday evening next, November 2nd, a complimentary banquet is to be given in Halifax to the Hon. R. L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada. This tribute to the Liberal Conservative's chieftain is being tendered him by the Liberal-Conservatives of Halifax, and the province of Nova Scotia, and it will take place in the Mayflower Rink, Halifax. Members of the new Cabinet have accepted invitations to attend.

BRANTFORD MAY HAVE LABOR MAN.

Brantford, Ont., October 26.—If James C. Coles will accept, the nomination of the Labor party here will be tendered to him. Mr. Coles has asked to be allowed to consider the matter until Friday night, when he will announce his decision. He is a former president of the Trades and Labor Council and a union carpenter. Every union in the city has promised financial support if a candidate is placed in the field.

LIBERAL FILES A PROTEST.

Toronto, October 26.—A petition by Robert F. Miller, defeated Liberal candidate in Haldimand, has been filed against the election of Francis R. Lalor. Mr. Miller alleges that his successful adversary was guilty, both personally and through his agents, of bribery, treating, personation, undue influence and other corrupt practices, and asks that he be disqualified from sitting in the House of Commons, and that Mr. Miller be declared elected.

CENTRE BRUCE AND THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

Walkerton, Ont., October 26.—At a largely attended convention of Centre Bruce Conservatives held to-day at Plukerton, Mr. W. H. McFarlane, general merchant of Paisley, was selected to contest the riding in the next provincial elections. The former member was Col. Hugh Clark, now a member of the Dominion Parliament. His majority in 1908 was 356.

ALLEGES CORRUPT PRACTICES.

Toronto, October 26.—A petition by Robert F. Miller, defeated Liberal candidate in Haldimand, has been filed against the election of Francis R. Lalor. Mr. Miller alleges that his successful adversary was guilty, both personally and through his agents, of bribery, treating, personation, undue influence and other corrupt practices, and asks that he be disqualified from sitting in the House of Commons, and that Mr. Miller be declared elected.

SEATS FOR MR. WHITE AND MR. COCHRANE.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—Writs were issued to-day for by-elections in Leeds and Nipissing, where seats have been found for the Hon. W. F. White and the Hon. Frank Cochrane. Nominations will take place in Leeds on Nov. 6, and in Nipissing on Nov. 8. Mr. Geo. Taylor, M.P. for Leeds, has been appointed postmaster of Newboro, and is slated for the Senate, and Mr. Gordon, who gives up Nipissing, is made postmaster of Carlsbad Springs. These appointments, it is stated, are merely nominal, and are rendered necessary in order that the seats may be vacated before parliament meets on Nov. 15.

TORONTO LIBERALS CENSURE MR. MACKAY.

Toronto, Oct. 26.—The insurgents against the Liberal leadership of the Hon. A. G. Mackay declared themselves to-night at the meeting of the Mackenzie Liberal Club. Mr. Mackay was roundly repudiated as not in sympathy with the progresive reforms of Liberalism. The sentiment of the meeting was crystallized in the following resolution, which was submitted by Mr. E. W. Fielding, on behalf of the executive committee of the club:

'As the Liberal party has led in every reform, and as the time is now ripe for other advances in legislation looking to the welfare of the people, this club is of the opinion that the party leader should be a man in hearty sympathy with advanced legislation. We regret the present leader is not in accord with such sentiment.

'We, as a club, request our representatives at the coming meeting of the Ontario Liberal party to use their influence and votes for the selection of such a leader as will cheerfully aid in the work of securing such advanced legislation.'

After Mr. Mackay had been strongly criticized, the motion was withdrawn, its sponsors believing that the purpose had been achieved.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD

Better Fighter Than Judge Thinks Canada Was Contemplating Revolt.

London, Oct. 27.—Lord Charles Beresford, interviewe dto-day on his arrival from Canada, said the sentiment of the Canadian people, as expressed in the recent general elections, had saved the Empire. At the same time he sympathized with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is one of the few really great statesmen of to-day. Every man was liable to make a mistake. He was glad Sir Wilfrid was remaining in politics, and this gladness was shared by all Canadians.

NEW ALLAN LINERS

A Dozen Firms to Tender on Their Construction.

Mr. Hugh Allan, chairman of the Allan line, who has been in Canada recently, with the naval architect of the company, stated, upon his arrival in Liverpool, that the company is receiving tenders from ten or twelve different firms for the construction of their new ships.

These new vessels will have a speed of eighteen knots, and will be designed to carry from 200 to 250 first class passengers, 525 second class and 1,000 third class passengers, and will have accommodation for 3,000 tons of cargo. They will be of 15,000 tons tonnage, and will be 570 feet in length, with a 69-foot beam and 46 feet in depth.

Mr. Allan stated with regard to the power plant that they were asking the firms tendering to submit their own ideas with regard to the most economical method of obtaining the requisite speed of fifteen knots. The company was placing no restrictions on the firms tendering as long as they submitted the best plan possible to attain the desired results. There was a possibility, therefore, that the power plan of the new boats might be a combination of the turbin and the reciprocating engine, or might be wholly turbine or wholly reciprocating.

A SHORT SESSION

Prospects Are it Will Only Last a Month.

Ottawa, October 24.—The prospects are again for a one month session ending before Christmas, and another session beginning in the later part of February or early in March. The plan under which Parliament would have one session extending into 1912, with an adjournment over Christmas and New Year, has been practically abandoned in favor of the original scheme for a short 'supply' session this fall and a regular session in the spring.

Parliament will meet on the 15th of next month. Dr. Sproule will be elected speaker, and the formal opening will take place on the 16th. The session will last for a month. Then there will be prorogation and a regular session opening probably in March.

IMPERIAL TIES EXTENDED

Montreal May be Connected With India.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 26.—The Business Men's League Traffic Bureau has received the following communication from W. M. Porteous, agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Steamship lines:—

'As you are doubtless aware, the Canadian Pacific Railway has a direct line of steamers sailing from Montreal in the summer, and from West St. John in the winter, to Australian and New Zealand ports of call.

'These have proved so successful that our vice-president is now considering the question of arranging a direct service from these ports to Calcutta, India, and writes, asking if there would be any prospects of business for same from this territory.'

Mr. G. M. Bosworth, vice-president, in charge of steamships, to-day said: 'It is true we are considering a service from Montreal to India, but details are not yet available.'

YUKON ELECTION

A Conservative Gain by Return of Mr. Thompson.

Vancouver, Oct. 24.—A despatch from Dawson announces the election of Dr. Thompson, Conservative, by a majority of four hundred over Congdon, Liberal, in the last deferred election for the House of Commons. This is a Conservative gain.

THE LEGISLATURE

Quebec, Oct. 24.—At a meeting of the Provincial Cabinet, held this afternoon, it was decided that the next session of the Provincial Legislature will open in the first days of January. The date although not definitely fixed, will be either the eighth or the ninth.

TRAINING OF MILITIA OFFICERS.

Ottawa, October 24.—The Militia Department has issued an important order respecting training. Henceforth the training of officers will be carried out on a basis of portions of two weeks, so as to consult the convenience of persons desiring to qualify. The courses will, however, begin on certain specified dates. The training periods at the schools will be January and February, March and April, and October and November. Field officers' courses will begin on January 22, and February 19 next; captains' courses on January 8, and February 5 next; lieutenants' courses, portion A, on January 8; lieutenants' course, portion B, on January 22; lieutenants' course, portion C, on February 5 and February 19.

SENT TO IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jeffrey H. Burland was appointed by the Board of Trade yesterday representative to the first meeting of the British Imperial Council of Commerce.

NOVEMBER SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked **NOV.** 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 is sufficient. Read our Clubbing Offers elsewhere in this issue, or write for particulars.

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

STRIKE ENDED.

Miners of Alberta and British Columbia Come to Terms After Eight Months

Winnipeg, Oct. 27.—The miners' strike of Alberta and British Columbia after continuing eight months and almost paralyzing the southern part of these two provinces, was ended last night as the result of repeated conferences between the Hon. Robert Rogers, the new Minister of the Interior, and the miners and operators. The agreement signed is to cover a period of three years, and is to be submitted to a referendum vote of the Miners' Union, but the settlement will be satisfactory to all. The basis of settlement is said to be an increase of ten percent in wages, recognition of the check-off system and slight changes in the wages schedule, particularly regarding contract work.

DIED WHILE READING

Dominion Geographer Had Life of Gladstone in His Hands.

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—At an early hour this morning Mr. R. E. Young, chief Dominion geographer, and superintendent of railway lands, was found dead in bed with a life of William Ewart Gladstone in his hands. Death was due to heart failure.

Mr. Young had been in good health, and worked till six o'clock last night, retiring at the usual hour. He was formerly provincial land surveyor for both the Manitoba and British Columbia governments, and was well known all over the Dominion. Mr. Young made a special survey of the entire city of Winnipeg, when the Torrens title system was introduced in Manitoba.

QUEBEC AND TERMINAL

Mr. Forget Denies Transcontinental—Political Saw-off.

Quebec, October 26.—Mr. Rodolphe Forget and the Hon. S. N. Parent both emphatically denies here to-day the story circulated to the effect that a compact had been reached between them, in virtue of which Mr. Parent would arrange that there would be no opposition to the Hon. L. P. Pelletier in Quebec county, providing Mr. Forget consented to have the terminal station of the transcontinental railway constructed on the Champlain Market site.

Mr. Forget, who arrived here from Montreal this morning, accompanied by Mr. J. N. Greenshields, will be here for a couple of days looking over the line of the Quebec Street Railway, as well as its suburban extension.

In an interview, he said that they would visit the Quebec bridge, relative to the extensions which are contemplated there for next year. He also said that they would go over the Ste. Anne de Beaupre line, which it was purposed to double track next summer.

THREE CANDIDATES.

Labor Man in the Field at Brantford.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 25.—There are prospects here for a three-cornered fight in the provincial contest, officers of the Trades and Labor Council announcing to-day that a labor candidate would be placed in the field. A convention of labor men has been called for to-night for that purpose. The contest would be a party one, with a labor candidate in the field, and would add uncertainty to the result. Organized labor has been particularly strong in Brantford. Mr. W. S. Brewster, the sitting member, will likely get the Conservative nomination to-morrow night. Alderman Morgan Harris, Liberal candidate, is already in the field.

FRANCIS A. AGLEN

To Succeed Late Sir Robt. Hart in China—Boxer Indemnity Will be Paid.

London, Oct. 26.—A Pekin despatch to the 'Times' says that an imperial rescript confirms the appointment of Francis Arthur Aglen, deputy inspector-general of the imperial marine customs, China, as the successor of the late Sir Robert Hart.

China has notified the legations that she will pay the November instalment of the Boxer indemnity.

NEW RAILWAY BOARD.

Government Will Divide Commissioners Into Eastern and Western Sections.

It is the intention to divide the Railway Commission into two sections. One of these will have its headquarters beyond the great lakes, and will deal with matters which pertain wholly to the west. The eastern section will continue to be centred in Ottawa, and will deal with questions affecting the east. When Mr. Borden toured the prairie provinces last summer he explained his policy fully in this connection, and he now intends to supplement the promises he then made. The rearrangement of the work of the board will be made very shortly, and it is very likely that the commission as constituted at present will continue to deal with eastern matters, a new board, with headquarters in Winnipeg, being created. The name of Mr. C. A. Magrath, who sat for Medicine Hat in the late parliament, is being mentioned for the chairmanship of the western board. Mr. Alex. Haggart, who resigned in order to permit the Hon. Robert Rogers to sit for Winnipeg, is also a likely member of the commission, as is M. S. McCarthy, the ex-member for Calgary.

F. & O. NAV. CO. LOW RATES TO WEST

INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.

To TORONTO - - - $10.00. Return $18.00
To HAMILTON - - $10.50. Return $19.00

Via the BEAUTIFUL THOUSAND ISLANDS AND PICTURESQUE BAY OF QUINTE BY DAYLIGHT.

The fine iron steamer "Belleville" sails from Montreal every Friday at 7 p.m. Steam heat and electric lights throughout and every comfort and convenience for passengers on board.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 9-11 Victoria Square.

THE WELLAND CANAL

Agitation in Niagara District for Enlargement and Important Meeting Held.

Welland, October 26.—A largely attended meeting was held in the City Hall yesterday of the various Boards of Trade of Niagara district to consider the enlargement of the present Welland canal. Mr. David Ross, president of the Welland Board, presided.

Mr. William M. German, M.P., addressed the meeting, discussing the various routes and the tests made by surveyors and others. He advised that a committee meet the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, the new Minister of Railways and Canals, at Ottawa or Toronto, or better still have him visit the canal here. It did not seem feasible to spend such an immense amount on the Georgian Bay canal which, with its immense length, must be very unsatisfactory to navigation and unprofitable for return freight.

A communication received from the Toronto Board of Trade favored the enlargement of the present Welland canal.

Mr. Dewitt Carter, a practical shipping man of Port Colborne, urged immediate action. Grain was now being shipped by Cape Horn to Europe, and it would soon go via the Panama canal also.

A resolution was passed approving the Toronto Boarod of Trade's proposed deputation to Ottawa urging the government to enlarge the Welland canal, and that this meeting communicate at once with the Hon. Mr. Cochrane inviting him to visit this section, and that a committee be appointed to take future action in this direction.

NEW CHAIRMAN'S TASK

Mr. R. E. Leonard, C.E., Takes Over Mr. Parent's Office

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 26.—Mr. R. E. Leonard, of St. Catharines, the new chairman of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, arrived in Ottawa this morning from Montreal, and took possession of the office recently vacated by the Hon. S. N. Parent, the former chairman of the commission.

Mr. Leonard did not have any announcement to make as to what his plans were more than that he proposed to make a survey of the work of the commission before inaugurating any new policy or changes. He will probably at an early date make a trip over such sections of the new transcontinental line as have been completed.

COURT-MARTIAL ORDERED.

To Investigate Into Stranding of H. M. C. S. 'Niobe' Last July.

Ottawa, Oct. 26. —The Department of the Naval Service having reviewed the circumstances attending the stranding of H.M.C.S. 'Niobe,' on the south-west ledges off Cape Sable in July last, have come to the conclusion that a court martial should be held, and the Hon. Mr. Hazen, Minister of the Naval Service, has ordered that steps should be taken to hold this court.

As there are not at present in the Canadian naval service a sufficient number of officers of the proper rank to constitute this court martial, arrangements have been made with the Admiralty to loan a sufficient number of officers to hold it, and orders have been given for the fourth cruiser squadron to sail immediately for Halifax. This squadron is composed of the following four first class cruisers: 'H.M.S. 'Berwick,' 'Donegal,' Essex' and 'Leviathan,' the flagship.

The squadron is commanded by Rear-Admiral F. E. Bradford, who will be authorized by the Minister of the Naval Service to convene a court martial for the purpose of investigating the conduct of the officers of the 'Niobe,' and the circumstances which led to the stranding of the vessel.

MR. McMASTER'S OPINION.

London, Oct. 26.—Mr. Donald Macmaster, who took part in the recent Canadian election campaign, in an interview on his return to London, says that although Mr. Borden had great difficulty in composing his cabinet he is a safe and strong man and enjoying the people's confidence.

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 Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

CUNNINGHAM—In Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 18, 1911, to Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. A. B. Cunningham, a son.

EVANS — On Oct. 21, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. W. Evans, 506 Kenmore Apartments, Winnipeg, a son.

GARNER — At the Parsonage, Lakefield, Que., on Oct. 16, 1911, to the Rev. William and Mrs. Garner, a son

MOWATT — On Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1911, at the Women's Hospital, Mountain street, a son to the Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Mowatt, of Hwaking, Honan, China.

ROBERTS — On Oct. 12, 1911, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Roberts, 2514 Esplanade avenue.

MARRIED.

BEBEE—ROBINSON—At the home of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, October 18th, 1911, by the Rev. T. W. Ball, rector of Christ Church, St. Andrews, Que., Olive J., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Robinson, to Harrison S. Bebee, of Steadman, Que.

BISCOE—JARVIS—At Trinity Church, Galt, Ont., on Oct. 21, 1911, by the Rev. Rural Dean Ridley, rector, assisted by the Rev. H. Bourne, Evelyn Winnifred, only daughter of Mr. Frederick Starr Jarvis, of Galt, Ont., to Mr. John Ramsay Biscoe, son of Col. Biscoe, late in command of Imperial troops at Halifax, N.S.

CHYNOWETH—KNAPP—In Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 25, 1911, by the Rev. T. W. Neal, Sara Edith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. F. Knapp, to H. W. Chynoweth, president of the National Bank of Commerce, Pasadena, Calif.

DRUM — DAY — In London, England, on Oct. 24, 1911, Frances, daughter of the late George Bosworth Day, of Montreal, to Major Lorne Drum, of the Permanent Army Medical Corps, Ottawa, eldest son of S. Wilson Drum, of Quebec. (By cable.)

GEMMELL — WORKMAN — At the residence of the bride's parents, McLaren street, on Oct. 21, 1911, by the Rev. W. T. Herridge, D.D., Winifred Florence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Workman, to Robert Kellock Gemmell, of Duluth, Minn., son of Mr. Lawrence Gemmell, of Perth, Ont.

JACKSON. — ROSENBLATH. — On Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1911, at the residence of Mr. George W. Jackson, Vennachar, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, James William Jackson to Maud Rosenblath, daughter of Mr. Archibald Rosenblath, all of Denbigh, Ontario.

KING—WOOKEY—At the residence of the bride's mother, Toronto, on Oct. 18, 1911, by the Rev. Horace Peck over, Dr. Macdougall King, of Ottawa, son of Mr. John King, K.C., and Mrs. King, to May, daughter of the late Rev. Charles A. Wookey and Mrs. Wookey.

KIRKWOOD — PIGOTT — At Christ Church, Rawdon, on Oct. 25, 1911, by the Rev. W. Davies, John W. Kirkwood, to Miss M. A., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pigott, both of Rawdon, Que.

MacDONALD — MacLEOD — On Oct. 25, 1911, by the Rev. M. MacLeod, John MacDonald to Katherine M. Carson, daughter of Kenneth MacLeod, both of Marsboro, Que.

MacIVER — ROSS— At Marsboro, Que., on Oct. 4, 1911, by the Rev. M. MacLeod, Donald G. MacIver to Mary A. Ross, both of Marsboro.

MacLEAN — MacIVER — On Oct. 18, 1911, by the Rev. M. MacLeod, Donald A. MacLean, of Marsboro, Que., to Margaret MacIver, daughter of John A. MacIver, of Saskatoon.

ROWLEY—RITCHIE—In All Saints' Church, Ottawa, Canada, on Oct. 25, 1911, by the Reverend A. W. Mackay, M.A., Rector, assisted by Ven. Archdeacon Bogert and the Rev. Canon Kittson, William Horsley Rowley, J.P., of 'Worfield,' Ottawa, to Elsie Wildman, daughter of the late Chief Justice Sir William and Lady Ritchie.

SINCLAIR — LINTON — On Oct. 25, 1911, at 1105 St. Dominique street, Montreal, P.Q., by the Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., pastor Fairmount Ave. Methodist Church, Ellen Bell Redpath Linton, daughter of Adam Linton, Ponsonby, P.Q., to Thomas Sinclair, of Arundel, P.Q.

STOCKS — HISLOP — At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hislop, Columbus, on Thursday, Oct. 12, 1911, by the Rev. W. M. Haig, Columbus, assisted by the Rev. G. A. McLean, Whitby, Margaret Ellen to Mr. Norman James Stocks.

DIED.

ANDERSON—At Edmonton, Alberta, on Oct. 19, 1911, Thomas Anderson, father of Lieut.-Col. William P. Anderson, of Ottawa, in his 93rd year.

BIZZEY — Suddenly, at Toronto, on Oct. 21, 1911, James E. Bizzey, formerly of this city, aged 59 years.

BLAIS—At Guelph, Ont., on Oct. 22, '11, of typhoid fever, George Arthur Blais, merchant, (late of the C. Ross Company), only son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Blais, Ottawa.

BRENNAN — On Oct. 24, 1911, at the Hospital for Incurables, Toronto, Ellen Cooke, aged 65, beloved wife of William Brennan, late of 154 Northcote avenue, Toronto.

BURNS — On Oct. 26, 1911, at Grenville, Que., Margaret Burns, widow of the late James Burns, and mother of Mrs. (Dr.) Law.

CLARKE — Entered into the future life, on Oct. 21, 1911, Grace Thompson, widow of the late Charles F. Clarke, barrister, late of Tilsonburg, Ont., and sister of D. L. Thompson, druggist, 394 Yonge street, Toronto.

FILLES—On Oct. 23, 1911, at The Grace Dart Home, of tuberculosis, Gordon Filles, aged 48 years.

GODBOUT — At Limoilou, Que., on Oct. 22, 1911, Moise Godbout, pilot, husband of Corinne Gingras.

GREGORY — On Oct. 22, 1911, at Grace Hospital, Toronto, the Rev. Arthur Ronald Gregory, in his 48th year.

HELLIWELL—On Oct. 24, 1911, at Toronto, Ont., Eleanor, widow of the late John Helliwell, aged 79 years, daughter of Col. Maclean, of Scarboro.

KNOX — At Morewood, Ont., on Oct. 20, 1911, Agnes Argue, beloved wife of the Rev. W. Knox, of the Montreal Methodist Conference, fell asleep in Jesus.

MacDOUGALL — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, early on the morning of the 27th instant, Alexander MacDougall, aged 86 years, dearly beloved husband of Mary Stevenson MacDougall.

MacIVER — In the Manse, Stornoway, Que., the home of his sister, Mrs. (Rev.) R. Mackenzie, on Oct. 25, 1911, Mr. Donald Murdo MacIver, son of Mr. Donald MacIver, of Glenuig, Sask., formerly of McLeod's Crossing, Que., aged 29 years.

MAVER — At 396 Magdalen street, on Oct. 27, 1911, Esther, daughter of the late William Maver.

McQUAID — On Oct. 24, 1911, David McQuaid, age 72, foreman of the M.S. R. Carpenter Shop.

PECK—At Toronto, on Oct. 23, 1911, Edmund John, eldest son of the Rev. Edmund J. Peck (missionary to the Eskimos for the Church Missionary Society), aged 25 years.

PENNEY — At Valcartier, Quebec, on Oct. 11, 1911, Thomas Gray Penney, in his 82nd year.

POZER — On Oct. 26, 1911, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. C. B. Langlois, Ste. Foye Road, Quebec, Mary Magdalen Pozer, daughter of the late William Pozer, aged 72 years.

ROBERTSON — Suddenly, at the Montreal General Hospital, on Oct. 28, 1911, William Stewart, second son of the late George Ross Robertson, in his 43rd year.

SHIELS — At Riverside, California, on Oct. 25, 1911, John Shiels (late of Kingston, Ont.), in his 75th year, father of Mrs. T. Sidney Kirby and Miss E. E. Shiels, of Ottawa.

SMITH — On Oct. 27, 1911, at his late residence, 39 Boulevard St. Joseph West, William Smith, beloved husband of Annie Brasier, in the 72nd year of his age.

SPEER—At the Methodist Parsonage, 246 High Park Avenue, West Toronto, on Oct. 24, 1911, Eliza Harriet, dearly beloved wife of the Rev. J. C. Speer, D.D., aged 50 years.

TUCKER. — In this city, on Oct. 27, 1911, Henry Erasmus Tucker, manufacturing jeweller, aged 75.

YOUNG — At his late residence, 614 Rideau street, Ottawa, on Oct. 25, 1911, Robert Evans Young, chief geographer Dominion of Canada, aged 50 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

TOLLER—In loving memory of Daisy May, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Toller, who departed this life to be with Jesus, October 25th, 1908, age 19 years. Gone but will never be forgotten.

WRIGHT — In loving memory of my husband, Robert Wright, died Oct. 24, 1904.

'Love is stronger than death.'

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at No. 140 St. Peter street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor, should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'