The 'Witness' is one of the most vigorous journals of the Dominion.— 'The Wesleyan,' Halifax.

Montreal Weekly Witness
and Canadian Homestead.

The Montreal 'Witness' is one of the best papers published.—'Statesman,' Bowmanville, Ont.

SIXTY-THIRD YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1908 MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy

SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

Members of British Cabinet Repudiate It—Proposed Measure Will Greatly Increase Taxation.

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW CENTRE PARTY UNDER DISCUSSION.

London, March 14.—Those who have not realized that England is the most Socialistic nation in the world suffered a rude shock when they read yesterday's proceedings in the House of Commons. The most extreme Socialist measure ever introduced in any national legislature found 116 supporters among the lawmakers, who by no means represent the full strength of the movement in the country, and scores of others remained away because they did not dare oppose a bill which was advocated by a large proportion of their constituents. This unemployment act provided that the state must supply work at standard rates of wages to all workmen who registered themselves as unemployed, or in lieu of work must maintain the applicants and all dependent upon them. Aside from the principle involved in this proposed legislation its practical effect in this country would be something appalling, for the proportion of the so-called unemployed sometimes ranges as high as 30 percent of the adult population. This, of course, includes a large class best described as the unemployed, who probably are more numerous in Great Britain than elsewhere. The members of trades unions, who are returned as unemployed, average about 5 percent. It is not surprising, therefore, that the supporters of the bill in the House of Commons yesterday airily refused to discuss the economics of their proposal.

Immediate interest in the subject centres in the cleavage created among the supporters of the present Government. Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and members of the Cabinet, have at last definitely repudiated Socialism, or at least think they have. How they can make this assumption a virtue when they are about to introduce old age pensions and miners' eight hour bills is puzzling to say the least. It would be interesting to hear their definition of Socialism, which would be so framed as to include yesterday's rejected measure and not include their own Socialistic bills.

The Government is to be congratulated on Mr. Asquith's assumption of leadership, which will probably become official after the Easter recess. His task is an impossible one, but he has backbone and courage enough to draw the line somewhere, even if it hastens the disintegration of the present Government. Most Liberals are ready to admit that the Government has lost the confidence of the country. That they can regain it under the present party auspices is impossible.

The Unionists are scarcely better off within their own ranks, and a complete organization of the political parties in this country becomes more certain each day. The idea of the formation of a new Centre party, to consist of Free Traders and Anti-Socialists is now widely discussed. The distant contingency described by Lord Rosebery of being forced to decide between abandoning Free Trade in order to combat Socialism is by no means so far off as he suggests. The results of a few months more of the Socialistic propaganda throughout the United Kingdom are likely to astonish Englishmen as a whole, and then the country would be compelled to divide itself into two camps, for and against Socialism, with all other issues made subsidiary. Meantime it would be a salutary thing if such a measure as the miners' eight-hour bill, with its resulting advance of two or three shillings per ton in the price of coal, should become a law. It will not be until Englishmen get an object lesson in the cost of Socialistic legislation that they will learn the fallacies of the present fad. Other Socialistic measures of the present Government, if carried, will increase the burden of taxation by $90,000,000 a year, so that the crane is bound to work out its own cure in the end. It is not easy at present, however, to foresee how far the painful experiment with the resultant suffering must be carried before the reaction comes.

MR. ROCKEFELLER ON PROHIBITION

Augusta, Ga., March 14.—'I am an old man and I am glad to say I never tasted whiskey.'

Mr. John D. Rockefeller made this statement to-day to a newspaper man. He talked freely on the subject of prohibition. He regarded it as a good thing to keep liquor away from the negroes and lower classes of whites.'

'I know there are many proolems to be considered in connection with this great question, but in the end I think it will be best for the state,' he said, indicating this view with reference to the present situation in Georgia. 'It uplifts the people, strengthens them, teaches them to save. It is best.'

Mr. Rockefeller believes that the prohibition sentiment is growing, not only in this country, but in England as well. It is his belief that the wave of anti-liquor sentiment is steadily gaining ground throughout the United States.

NATAL ACT ULTRA VIRES.

Release of the Hindoos Held at Vancouver Ordered by Mr. Justice Morrison.

Vancouver, March 13.—Mr. Justice Morrison, of the Provincial Supreme Court, this afternoon, declared the Natal Exclusion Act ultra vires and released the Hindoos arrested under it.

On March 10, Magistrate Williams sentenced eight Hindoos to pay $500 fine or go to jail for twelve months, on the ground that they violated the Natal Act by entering the province after having failed to pass the educational test. The case was appealed and resulted as told in the foregoing.

The Hindoos came to Canada on March 3. They complied with the requirements of the Dominion Immigration Act, and stood on the deck for an hour or more afraid to move away, knowing the provincial police would arrest them immediately they left the C. P. R. wharf. The provincial police suggested that they be allowed to go aboard the 'Empress' until some disposition could be made of them, but this was refused. Finally they were taken into custody and incarcerated in the Court House cells.

FISHERY REGULATIONS

Ottawa, March 16.—An order-in-council amends the general fishery regulations respecting lobsters for canning purposes to read: 'No one shall, for canning purposes, offer for sale, sell, barter, supply or purchase any fragments of lobsters, lobsters purposely mutilated or broken up, or, of any broken lobster meat, and all fragments of lobsters, lobsters purposely mutilated or broken up, or broken lobster meat, so offered for sale, sold, bartered, supplied or purchased, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation, unless possessed for the purpose of domestic consumption only, and not for canning, the proof whereof shall devolve on the owner or possessor; nor for canning purposes shall any lobster or lobsters be boiled or partially prepared elsewhere than in the cannery licensed for that purpose.'

The regulation fixing the close season for bass fishing in Ontario has been amended to read: 'No one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess any bass from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of June, both days inclusive, in each year, except in that portion of the St. Lawrence river extending from Kingston to Prescott, where the close season shall be from the 15th day of April to the 9th day of June, both days inclusive, in each year.'

WANT INCREASED DUTY ON HOG PRODUCTS

Ottawa, March 16.—A deputation from Western Ontario waited on the Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Customs to-day, asking that the customs duty on fresh pork and hog products be increased one cent a pound so as to keep out American competition. The increased rate of duty would bring the duty rates up to three and four cents a pound on fresh pork and hog products, respectively. Among those who took part in the deputation were Messrs. John Dryden, John Tolmie, M.P., Valentine Ratz, M.P., H. H. Miller, M.P., John Telford, M.P., G. H. McIntyre, M.P., E. D. Smith, M.P., with Mr. Koehler, M.P.P., and W. O. Sealey, of Hamilton.

TO KEEP OUT UNDESIRABLES

DOMINION ORDER-IN-COUNCIL DIRECTED AT PAUPER IMMIGRANTS.

Ottawa, March 15.—An order-in-council has been passed which prohibits, from and after April 15 next, the landing in Canada of any person whose passage has been paid wholly or in part by any charitable organization out of public moneys, unless it is shown that the authority in writing of the assistant superintendent of emigration for Canada in London has been obtained for the emigration of such person, and that such authority has been acted upon within a period of 60 days. Mr. Oliver, in his report, upon which the minute of council is based, pointed out that a considerable number of undesirable immigrants arrived in Canada last year from the British Isles, of whom 141 were rejected and 441 deported.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

FREEDOM OF CITY OF LONDON CONFERRED UPON HER.

London, March 16.—The freedom of the city of London was to-day bestowed upon Florence Nightingale, the organizer of the nursing in the Crimean War. The ceremony took place in the Guildhall in the presence of a large gathering, which included may doctors and nurses. Miss Nightingale, who is in her eighty-eighth year, was too infirm to attend, and was represented by her nephew. Sir Joseph Dimsdale, the City Chamberlain, in making the presentation, explained that the city regretted by the unexplained omission of a former generation that Miss Nightingale had not been honored in this way half a century ago.

TATSU MARU AFFAIR.

China Makes Amends—Alleged Anglo-Chinese Secret Agreement.

Tokio, March 15.—The Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs yesterday agreed to release the steamer 'Tatsu Maru,' to salute the Japanese flag and to punish in her own way those responsible for the seizure of the vessel. China will purchase the munitions of war which were seized with the 'Tatsu Maru,' thus preventing them from falling into the hands of the Chinese revolutionists, to whom, it was China's contention, they were consigned. Japan has consented to enter into negotiations with China looking to the restriction of the export of arms to the latter country. Sir Claude MacDonald, the British ambassador here, is credited with using his influence to persuade Japan to enter into these negotiations.

It is reliably stated that a secret agreement, antedating the Anglo-Japanese alliance, is in existence, by the terms of which Great Britain pledges herself to assist China in the event of the latter country becoming involved in war.

According to advices received here, conditions in China are satisfactory. Great Britain, it is stated, is making overtures to the Chinese government concerning the construction of railways.

The South Manchurian Railway has ordered 300,000 yen worth of material for the Dalny Electric Railway. The order has been placed in the United States. This makes a total of 50,000,000 yen worth of orders placed in America.

JAPANESE NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

Hongkong, March 14.— Information has been received here from Formosa that the first Japanese naval squadron will sail to-day on secret service. The cruisers 'Yakumo,' 'Akitsushime,' 'Asama,' and a flotilla of smaller vessels have been coaled ready to sail since March 7. At Sasebo, the naval station, everything is exceedingly busy.

A despatch from Tokio, under date of March 9, announced that a part of the first Japanese naval squadron was to leave port on March 14. Coaling and other preparations for departure were proceeding rapidly. At the office of the Admiralty in Tokio it was declared that the squadron was about to begin a series of manoeuvres. It was pointed out further that this fact was announced two months ago, and that, therefore, the activity at Sasebo should not necessarily be considered in connection with the difficulty with China arising from the 'Tatsu Maru' incident.

Hongkong, March 16.—The Japanese steamer 'Tatsu Maru' has been released by the Chinese authorities.

SAW THE PREMIER

ANTI-ALCOHOLIC AND ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUES MAKE REQUESTS.

A delegation of the Anti-Alcoholic League, composed of Judge Lafontaine, Judge Sicotte, the Hon. A. Desjardins, Mr. A. Morin, Dr. O. Martineau, Messrs. J. V. Desaulniers and Raoul Delorimier, waited upon the Hon. Lomer Gouin on Saturday, and laid before him the demands of the League, already mentioned in the 'Witness' in connection with the amendments to the license law needed to make it more effective. The Prime Minister congratulated the members of the League upon their noble work, and assured them that their suggestione would receive due consideration.

A delegation of the Anti-tuberculosis League called upon the Hon. Premier Gouin at the government offices on Saturday. Among those present were Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, Dr. Adami, Dr. Roddick, Dr. Guerin, the Hon. Senator Beique, Messrs. R. Archer, J. C. Holden, and Lieut.-Col. Burland. The delegates, who were introduced by Dr. L. J. Lemieux, M.P.P., explained the object of their visit, which was to ask a grant of $1,000 for the exhibition which the League intends to hold next fall in connection with its work. This exhibition will consist of object lessons on the causes, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis. Lectures will be given by specialists, and the school children will all be invited to take advantage of these object lessons. The Premier expressed himself as being in full sympathy with the movement, and said that he had no doubt his colleagues would be disposed to grant the demand.

TRAGEDY AT FORT WILLIAM

DURING PETTY QUARREL OLD MAN SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND THEN HIMSELF.

Fort William, March 16.—After living together for over twenty years, a petty quarrel of an old couple of this city ended in a tragedy on Saturday afternoon. W. Garton lies dead by his own hand and his wife is in the McKellar Hospital in a critical condition as the result of a bullet wound in her head, the wound having been inflicted by Garton before he turned the weapon on himself. The couple were in the back yard at the time, and the tragedy was started by a war of words, which was suddenly ended by Garton whipping out a revolver and committing the insane deed.

THE BAR CLOSED.

No More Liquor Will be Sold in Parliament Buildings at Quebec.

Quebec, March 16.—Pursuant to the resolution of the House the bar in the Parliament Buildings here was definitely closed at noon to-day and no more intoxicating liquors will be sold in the building.

HONEY ANALYSIS

STRAINED PRODUCT SOLD IN CANADA MAINLY GENUINE.

Ottawa, March 13.—A bulletin has been issued by the chief analyst of the Inland Revenue Department on his examination of 141 samples of honey collected during the present winter. 'It is gratifying,' this report says, 'to state that strained honey, as found throughout Canada, is mainly a genuine article, true to name.'

Of the 141 samples which were taken in the last collection, 135 were pronounced genuine, three doubtful, two adulterated and one frankly sold as a compound. Of thirty samples taken in the province of Quebec, all were pronounced genuine.

ALL-YEAR-ROUND PORT

PEOPLE OF HALIFAX BELIEVE IT SHOULD BE IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Halifax, N.S., March 12.—Under the auspices of the Halifax Board of Trade, a mass meeting was held to-night to ratify a resolution favoring an all-year-round port in the Maritime Provinces as the terminus of the fast Atlantic steamship service between Canada and Great Britain. The speakers were careful to express no preference for one port over another, so long as it was understood that it should be on the Atlantic seaboard. Premier Murray said that if he were a Halifax man he should agitate strongly for running powers for the C. P. R. over the Intercolonial. The resolution, after setting forth that it had been demonstrated that the quickest route for European mails and passengers destined for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, and the west is through a port on the Atlantic seaboard, but that this route is the best for Canada at large and her imperial connections, and it has been further shown that the fast service desired by the people of the Dominion, and popularly described as a ferry, operating swiftly and with regularity, and giving the Dominion the results and benefits that should flow from the expenditure of the large proposed subsidy, can only be effectively accomplished by the all-the-year-round terminus on the Atlantic seaboard, concluded as follows: 'Resolved, in the interests of the Empire, the Dominion at large, and the Maritime Provinces, this meeting is of the opinion that any contract which may be entered into by the Canadian Government for the payment of a large subsidy for a fast Atlantic service should stipulate that the Canadian terminus be at a port on the Atlantic seaboard of the Dominion the year round.'

The speakers who supported the resolution, which previously had been endorsed by many boards of trade throughout the Maritime Provinces, included Messrs. G. E. Faulkner, president of the Halifax Board of Trade; Mayor Macilreath, the Hon. J. N. Armstrong, William Roche, M.P., R. W. Starr, president of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association; Premier Murray, J. W. Regan, C. E. Tanner, M.P.P., and E. H. Armstrong, M.P.P., Yarmouth.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

OBITUARY

JUDGE J. T. ST. JULIEN.

Ottawa, March 15.—Mr. J. T. St. Julien, stipendiary magistrate for the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, died at Aylmer, Que., to-day. He was in his seventieth year. He was a graduate of Laval University, and in his earlier years practiced in Quebec City.

VISIT OF PRESIDENT FALLIERES TO LONDON

London, March 12.—The visit of President Fallieres of France will be a notable demonstration of the Anglo-French entente. The King has promised to open the new Franco-British Exhibition in London, and has invited the French president to accompany him on that occasion, which thus will become a significant state ceremony, most of the members of the government, the prominent peers, and many notable French visitors attending.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

St. Thomas, Ont., March 11.—Neil, the fourteen-year-old son of James Taylor, of Bradshaw, while hunting with two other lads, was shot in the abdomen by the accidental discharge of a gun. He lived only a few hours.

SOLDIERS FIGHT STRIKERS.

Report that 210 Men are Killed and 50 Wounded in Iquique.

San Francisco, March 12. — Machine guns operated by the government forces of Chili in a great conflict with strikers at the nitrate beds and in the city of Iquique, killed 210 men and wounded 50 others, according to advices received yesterday by the Norwegian steamer 'Christian Born,' which arrived to-day direct from Chili.

Business at Iquique, which had never before been seriously disturbed by anything but earthquakes, was paralyzed when the great army of workers went on a strike. One fracas after another occurred until soldiers and strikers met in the streets of Iquique and on the outskirts, and openly defied each other. Being ordered to disperse the army of men, the soldiers opened fire. The strikers had little opportunity to fight back, even though they had been armed, the assault was so sudden. This took place on Jan. 1, and a week later, as though by common agreement, the strikers went back to work without the expected advance in wages. It was reported that the mine owners will voluntarily increase the pay of many of their employees.

The above despatch has since been confirmed from Valparaiso.

KING ALFONSO IN BARCELONA.

So-called Bomb Explosion Under the Quay Said by Officials to Have Been a Practical Joke.

Barcelona, March 11.—King Alfonso and the ministers who accompanied him on his visit here started on their return to Madrid this afternoon to the great relief of those responsible for His Majesty's safety. The visit demonstrated the efficiency of the precautions taken by the authorities, the ardent loyalty of the Monarchists, and the absence of anything more serious than indifference among the great bulk of the population. The hearty ovations given the King at the theatre and elsewhere are attributable to the Loyalists, and if the mass of workers were not enthusiastic, they were at least politely quiet. There is disappointment among many keen Republicans that the visit was so successful. They certainly did not wish for any display of violence, but they would have welcomed universal coldness. One also hears complaints that many persons were prevented from seeing the royal spectacle by occasional unannounced alterations of the route taken by the King in coming and going, but on the whole the warmth of his greeting surpassed the most sanguine expectations, and His Majesty is described as highly delighted.

The occasion did not pass without a scare, which, appropriate to the city's reputation, took the form of an explosion. What is declared to have been a bomb burst on the quay near the custom house at 3 o'clock this morning. The officials ridicule the affair, saying the so-called bomb was merely a squib that was exploded as a practical joke. Common report says the petard was hidden in the ground at the side of the quay, either through fear of detection or for future use. Anyhow it was harmless.

The King visited the Austrian squadron at midday, and took luncheon on the flagship, whither his launch was escorted by a fleet of steamers, yachts and other craft, all of which were crowded with loyal admirers.

London, March 12.—A despatch to the 'Telegraph' from Barcelona gives the following version of the bomb incident: At 4 o'clock in the morning a loud explosion was heard all over the town. Everybody believed it was a gun on one of the warships, and, therefore, little importance was attached to it. An inquiry showed, however, that a bomb had been placed under a pavilion erected at the landing stage, where King Alfonso was to embark in his launch to visit the Austrian squadron. The bomb was loaded with a powerful explosive and pieces of iron. Had a crowd of people been on the spot when it exploded undoubtedly many lives would have been lost. The correspondent indulges in much pathos in telling the story and ingenuously intimates that the only damage done was to the drain-pipe in which the bomb was concealed.

Madrid, March 12.—King Alfonso arrived here to-day from Barcelona, where he has been for two days. He was given a warm welcome by the people at the railway station. The two queens, the Dowager, his mother, and Queen Victoria, his wife, together with other members of the royal family, and a large gathering of municipal officials greeted His Majesty at the railway station. Queen Victoria wept for joy as she embraced the King, and as the royal pair drove through the streets to the palace crowds cheered continually.

Madrid, March 12.—There was another bomb explosion this morning. It occurred near the scene of yesterday's explosion. A sailor belonging to the steamship 'America' was hurt by a flying fragment. The suspected author of the outrage was arrested.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

An envoy from Mulai Hafig is coming to Settat to discuss peace terms with General d'Amade.

A memorial to the Boer war was unveiled at Capetown on Saturday.

M. Chtcheglovitoff, the Russian Minister of Justice, has asked the Douma for $1,000,000 for the enlargement of the Russian prisons, which are overcrowded. There has been an increase of 111 percent in the number of prisoners since 1906. In January, 1908, the total number was 159,537, and February, 165,588, of which 13,000 were political prisoners.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has been confined to his rooms in Schoenbrunn Castle for several days past suffering from a cold in the head. He continues to work daily, although he has refused to grant general audiences. The Archduke Franz Ferdinand presided yesterday at a gala dinner given in honor of Grand Duke Sergius.

King Victor Emmanuel II. has ordered that henceforth not French, but Italian shall be the court language of Italy.

A monument to Giosue Carducci, professor of Italian literature at the University of Bologna, who died last February, was unveiled in the College de France yesterday in the presence of M. Emile Loubet, ex-president of France, and a large number of distinguished literary men. M. Jean Richepin read an address, in which he paid tribute to the noted services of Prof. Carducci to the arts.

The Norwegian Cabinet has resigned.

At the recent cycle races in Paris the spectators could think of no effective way of showing their displeasure at the decision of the umpire but by wrecking the grand stand and setting it on fire.

The suffragists who were released from Holloway jail last week, say that the treatment of prisoners has improved considerably since their frequent incarceration. The food was better and the clothing less coarse. The boots were less painful to wear, and the warders were more considerate and kinder.

The Shandon Bells of Cork, immortalized by the Rev. Father Mahoney, have been sent to London to be re-moulded.

Work has been started on the highest tunnel in the world. It is to connect Arica, north Chili, with La Paz, on the south-east shore of Lake Titicaca, the big lake lying among the Andes between Bolivia and Peru.

In spite of the reported hard times in New York, the banks had in their vaults on Saturday $709,000,000. This, estimating the population of Greater New York at four millions, would mean $185 for every man, woman and child in the city.

Not in many a year, says an Oregon despatch, have so many points in the Pacific north-west all at the same time faced such serious damage from floods as they do to-day. From last Friday until now heavy rains have fallen over the whole of the north-west, and every rivulet is a roaring torrent, and every river a lake. Bridges have been washed out or dynamited, railway tracks are under water, and when traffic is not delayed by these disasters, huge landslides block the way.

A bandit boarded the mail car on the west-bound limited of the Great Northern Railway at Benner's Ferry, Idaho, before daylight Sunday, bound the two mail clerks, robbed the mail car, and delivered way station mail for 100 miles. Then he dropped off the train and escaped. The robbery was not discovered until the train reached Spokane, five hours after the bandit boarded it.

Ottawa Irishmen celebrated St. Patrick Sunday. Among the resolutions passed at the mass meeting at St. Patrick's Hall was one calling upon the government to give Irish Catholics adequate cabinet representation. Confidence in the Irish Parliamentary party and sympathy with their fight for home rule was expressed in another strong resolution.

REVOLT IN HAYTI.

Washington, March 16.—Between ten and fifteen Haytians alleged to be revolutionists, were shot in Port au Prince, Hayti, yesterday morning, according to information which reached the State Department to-day. Great excitement prevails in that city, and a reign of terror is in progress. The executions took place before daybreak, and it is understood were the acts of the island government. Hayti, it is said, contemplates getting rid of all of the refugees in all of the consulates in the island, and an order is expected to be issued to-day for their embarkation.

ICE BREAKING UP.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., March 13.—Ice in the St. Mary's river is breaking up, the earliest in years. Several narrow escapes from drowning are reported. Geo. Blair, a well-known business man, broke through the ice and was rescued with difficulty. William Reyb, while crossing the river with a team, went through the ice. He was rescued, but the team and rig were not seen afterwards, being carried under the ice.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The New Election Act Imposes Severe Penalties.

EXPORT DUTY ON PULPWOOD DISCUSSED—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND TUNNEL.

FEATURES OF NEW ELECTIONS ACT.

Ottawa, March 10.—One of the most important measures of the session from the point of view of its effect upon the body politic was introduced in the House of Commons yesterday by the Minister of Justice in the shape of a bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act. The Hon. Mr. Aylesworth acknowledged his debt to the investigations of the special committee of the House of Commons two years ago, as well as to the bill presented in the House by Mr. Alcorn, M. P. for Prince Edward, and that introduced in the legislature of Ontario by the Hon. J. J. Foy; but he wished to make it clear that so far as his measure was concerned it was drafted several months ago, with the exception of one or two clauses recently added.



Hon. A. B. Aylesworth

The minister then proceeded to explain the principal points of the bill, which can be thus summarized:

Any contributions to elections from a corporation must be made to and acknowledged by the statutory agent of each individual candidate, and all such contributions must be included by such agent in his publication of election expenses. Any other contributions by corporations or agents of corporations shall be illegal.

NO CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS TO ELECTION FUNDS.

No corporation shall be allowed to contribute to the election fund of any party under penalty of a fine on the directors or officials who are responsible for or cognizant of such contribution.

It shall be illegal to circulate false statements regarding the personal conduct or character of a candidate for the House of Commons, and a penalty is provided to prevent such action. The minister cited the case of Mr. W. F. Hepburn in the recent by-election in West Elgin as justification for this clause.

In order to prevent the circulation during an election campaign of handbills containing libellous statements against a candidate or candidates, it shall be provided that all handbills, advertisements or placards shall show the name or names of the printing offices in which they are printed.

The act will be amended to provide that aliens shall not be allowed to enter Canada to take part in elections, either as officials or as canvassers. In this respect the amendment is intended to prevent a repetition of the conditions which were shown to prevail in the Hastings and other elections.

ELECTION LISTS.

One clause of importance is that which provides that a voter whose name is on the general list, but which does not appear upon the special list for the election, may vote upon taking the oath that he is the individual entitled to vote. Incident to the clause, the Minister of Justice took the opportunity to assert that the clamor made by the Conservatives over what is called the 'thin red line' incident of the last general elections in the province af Manitoba was quite unfounded. It was inevitable in the cases of Manitoba, British Columbia and the unorganized districts where the law called for the supplementary revision that there should be a number of names left off; but that would be prevented under the new clause.

RETURNING OFFICERS MARKS ON BALLOT PAPERS.

Probably the amendment which will most affect the average voter is that which provides that in future no mark or number placed upon a ballot paper by a deputy returning officer shall void the vote of an elector. Mr. Aylesworth cited the case of East Hastings and of Wentworth, at the last general elections, where the men who secured the majority of the votes were unseated because the judges took the view that the numbering of the ballots, placed thereon by the deputy returning officers (probably in view of the then practice of the province of Ontario, without any intention to offend against the law) had vitiated the ballots.

ANTI-BRIBERY CLAUSES.

The clauses in reference to bribery were also strengthened by the making of a provision that not only should a man who gives or accepts a bribe in an election be subject to a fine and imprisonment, but should also be debarred from exercising the franchise or occupying any office under the control of the Governor-General-in-Council for a period of eight years. This, Mr. Aylesworth laid much stress upon, rightly believing that the prospect of disfranchisement or barring from Federal office would prove much more effective than any mere fine or even threat of imprisonment.

TAMPERING WITH ELECTION RETURNS.

The last amendment mentioned by the minister was one which makes it more severe for the man or men who tampers or attempts to tamper with the ballot after the close of the election. Not only did the clause provide for a money penalty, but it also stipulated that upon conviction there should be an effective term of imprisonment. Mr. Aylesworth made it quite clear that in his mind no penalty was too severe for the man or the men who go about the country in the interest of any party with the object of changing the will of the people as rightfully expressed at the ballot boxes.

MR. BERGERON OFFERS SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Bergeron suggested that it might be well to insist upon the principle of 'one man, one vote' as was the custom in the province of Ontario. They, in the province of Quebec, suffered much from what might be called the peripatetic vote, which, on election day first cast a vote in the polling district in which the voter lived, and then made it a point to vote as often as he could do within the hours at his disposal on election day.

The bill was then read a first time and stands for second reading.

Mr. Stanfield was informed by Mr. Paterson that no orders-in-council had been passed granting foreign vessels the right to engage in the coasting trade.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND TUNNEL.

A number of unopposed returns for papers having been carried, Mr. Alex. Martin, of Queen's, P.E.I., moved for correspondence regarding the proposed tunnel between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, and for several hours thereafter the Island members had the floor to themselves.

Mr. Martin went into details regarding the necessity of improved communication between the island and the Dominion, and charged the government with breaking faith with the people of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Lefurgey, Mr. A. McLean, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Chisholm, and Mr. S. M. Macdonald continued the discussion.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier disclaimed that there was any hostility on the part of the present government towards Prince Edward Island. In his opinion the members for Prince Edward Island were not so much exercised about having a tunnel as having a grievance. If it was possible to get a tunnel at reasonable cost Sir Wilfrid believed it should be done. There were numerous obligations on the hands of the government, but they were disposed to do the best possible for the island. Sir Wilfrid thought that more information on the subject was necessary.

Mr. Martin's motion was passed, and the House adjourned at midnight.

TIMBER LIMITS.

Further papers in connection with the disposal of a number of timber limits were brought down to-day.

A return was brought down to-day of seizures made by officers of the revenue department last year. Infractions of the law vary in different districts. In the Montreal district, for instance, considerable illicit distilling goes on, as no less than seven stills and worms were discovered. Large quantities of unstamped Canadian cut tobacco were also impounded. In the Toronto district there were eleven seizures last year, principally of cigars which were not in the original boxes.

INDIAN LANDS.

To Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Oliver said that since 1896 620,000 acres of Indian lands had been sold, bringing $1,525,567. The minister also informed Mr. Verville that the government had no immigration agents in Italy.

Ottawa, March 11.—In the House yesterday afternoon the Minister of Railways introduced his promised bill to enlarge the powers of the Board of Railway Commissioners. Under this measure telegraph companies are brought under the Railway Commission as regards their tolls, connections and other matters. Wireless telegraph companies, also, are included in this feature of the bill. Telephone companies are already under the commission's control, but the terms under which they are so committed are readjusted. The board assumes also the control over specific performance of contracts between companies and municipalities and companies and private persons. This is the much talked-of clause, of which so much was heard during the Hamilton Radial fight, giving to the commission the same summary power to enforce contracts possessed by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. Sleeping-car companies also come under the commission's control as well as cartage companies, which handle freight at railway stations.

THE OPPOSITION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. R. L. Borden, with ten of his following, took strong exception to statements made in the Toronto 'Globe' editorial that he and other Conservative members had taken returns from the journals office of the House of Commons and neglected to return them thereto. It was charged also that some of these public records had been mutilated by the men who took them out. The 'Globe' had said that some of the mutilated papers were 'original documents.'

Mr. Borden observed that he had made personal investigation into the charges against himself and had found that the documents in question were in the custody of the clerk of records. The charge of the 'Globe,' so far as he himself was concerned, was a 'deliberate falsehood.'

Mr. H. B. Ames (Montreal) characterized the statement of the 'Globe' so far as he was concerned 'a malicious lie and slander.'

Messrs. Foster, Armstrong, McCarthy (Calgary), Clements, Kent and Lake, one after another added their indignant protests and denials to the charges which the 'Globe' had made against them in this same connection.

Mr. W. H. Bennett also made a bitter attack on the Rev. J. Macdonald, editor of the 'Globe.'

GOVERNMENT AID TO DRYDOCKS.

The House then took up a resolution on the order paper to repeal the act to encourage the construction of drydocks and to re-enact this act, with certain amendments, under the existing law, which sanctions grants of money from the public treasury towards the construction of drydocks, two of these docks had been built, one at Collingwood and the other at Halifax. The existing law provided that a subsidy of three percent yearly may be paid on an estimated cost of one million dollars for a period of twenty years. Now it was proposed to enlarge the amount so that instead of paying thirty thousand dollars a year the government will pay a subsidy of three percent, not to exceed $45,000, on an estimated expenditure of one and a half million dollars.

The resolution was passed and a bill founded thereon was read a first time.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.

Mr. Fielding moved a resolution authorizing the sale of government annuities of not less than fifty dollars nor more than six hundred dollars per year; annuities to be purchasable either by paying a single sum or by the payment of a stipulated sum periodically at fixed and definite intervals.

The resolution was carried, and the bill founded thereon was read a first time.

MR. BENNETT AGAIN.

During a discussion of the government system of opening tenders, Mr. W. H. Bennett made a pointed attack on the Hon. Mr. Pugsley, the man from Simcoe asserting that in so far as dredging contracts were concerned there was collusion between the contractors. Two prices were paid in almost every instance. Mr. Bennett challenged the minister to investigate a charge which he would make if given the opportunity.

'You have your opportunity,' here put in Mr. Pugsley.

'I am to hear it' replied Mr. Bennett. 'The honorable gentleman knows how to make a charge,' retorted Mr. Pugsley.

Matters were getting warm when Mr. Speaker Sutherland came to the rescue of the minister. He declared the discussion was wandering away from the subject before the chair.

Ottawa, March 12.—In the House yesterday Mr. F. D. Monk gave notice of his intention to move at an early date a resolution in favor of the discontinuance of the present system of bonus applied to immigration into this country.

EXPORT DUTY ON CANADIAN PULP WOOD.

Mr. E. N. Lewis (West Huron) moved 'That in the opinion of this House such an export duty should be placed on the export of pulpwood as will be sufficient to induce its manufacture into paper in Canada, and thus save to the labor of Canada, the six millions of dollars now lost.' The value of a cord of pulp wood was $6. This cord of wood converted into ground pulp had a value of $20, or if it were converted into mechanical pulp a value of $30 to $32. The same cord of wood converted into paper would have a value of $40 to $45.

At the present time we are exporting in the neighborhood of 700,000 tons of pulp wood to the United States. The United States' own supply of this raw material is being rapidly exhausted, and they are drawing more and more on the Canadian spruce forests. Whilst the republic is admitting this raw material of the paper industry duty free, it is maintaining a high duty against the product of the Canadian paper mills. But this is a condition to which our people could not forever submit, and in his (Mr. Lewis) judgment the time had already gone by for allowing the magnificent forests of Canada to be denuded for the sole benefit of American manufacturers. Even the Canadian farmers who sell this pulp wood to American buyers had nothing to gain from a continuance of the present system. The only difference with an export duty would be that instead of sending their pulp wood to the United States it would be made up into paper in Canada. It was said by some that the United States would retaliate upon Canada if our government adopted the policy of an export duty which he now proposed. But Mr. Lewis scouted theidea of retaliation.

In conclusion, Mr. Lewis asked for the appointment of a committee of investigation to inquire into and report upon this whole question.

Dr. Beland (Beauce) declared that it was idle to talk about the United States supply of pulp wood being exhausted. Last year out of 3,600,000 cords of pulp wood used in American mills less than 700,000 cords were imported from Canada. If the conservation of the forest areas of Canada was the end in view in the introduction of an export duty, what difference, he asked, did it make to our forests whether the pulp wood was manufactured in Canada or in the United States? If we were to export 1,000,000 cords of pulp wood to the United States every year it would take 4,144 years to deplete our Canadian forests. The pulp and paper manufacturing industry of Canada had already attained to large proportions. In 1888 we had 34 pulp mills, with an output of 154 tons a day. In 1907 we had 58 mills, with an output of 2,361 tons. In 1888 we had 40 paper mills, with an output of 173 tons. In 1906 we had 46 mills, with an output of 966 tons.

Ottawa, March 13.—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, and Mr. Honoré Gervais, Liberal member for St. James division of Montreal, strongly opposed a proposal of the Minister of Justice for the abolition of the Admiralty Courts as now constituted, and to hand over to the ordinary Superior Courts of the several provinces the authority which these judges in Admiralty now exercise. At the opening of the sitting petitions were introduced by Messrs. Robitaille, Beland, Turcotte, Fortier, Lavergne, Delisle, Girard, Lapointe, Garneau and Morin, asking that the Dominion interest itself in the circulation of books and pamphlets advising the public of the evils of intemperance.

In reply to a question by Mr. Porter, the acting Minister of Agriculture stated that in the year ending March 11, 1908, there had been 48 prosecutions and 48 convictions for infringements of the Fruit Marks Act. Some of the offenders had two convictions against them, whilst one offender had been convicted three times.

CONDEMNS GOVERNMENT EXTRAVAGANCE.

On the government's motion for committee of supply, Mr. George H. Perley (Argenteuil) moved in amendment that the revenues of Canada belong to the people of this country, and should be expended in the public interest; and that this House condemns the action of the present government in expending public moneys on works which are really for the benefit of favored corporations and private individuals, and not for the public benefit. He referred at length to various expenditures on wharfs, booms, etc., and contended that the money was wasted.

Mr. Fielding, who was leading the House in the absence of the Premier, at 12.45 a.m., took up Mr. Perley's charges of useless wharves and canals in Nova Scotia. He denied the accuracy of these charges, and called them merely warmed-over dishes of what had been disproved years ago.

Mr. E. N. Lewis proposes to move an amendment to the bill increasing the number of railway commissioners of Canada to six. Mr. Lewis's amendment is that no more than four members of such a board shall be appointed from the same political party.

Ottawa, March 14.—In the House of Commons last night on the motion for committee of supply, complaint was made from the Opposition side of the House of the behavior of the Doukhobor fanatics in Fort William, which was coupled with a demand that these people should be sent back home by the Dominion Government, which was responsible for bringing them here.

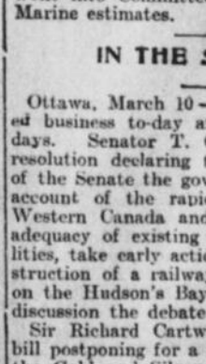
RAILWAY COMMISSION.

The bill to increase the Railway Commission from three members to six was put through the committee stage.

The Minister of Railways stated that no applications had been received for the Railway Commission chairmanship, although two names had been mentioned for the post. Mr. Graham made it clear, however, that there was no lack of applications for the deputy chairmanship and the other commissionerships.

DOUKHOBOR FANATICS.

Dr. Chisholm (Huron), drew attention to the case of the seventy Doukhobor fanatics, men, women, and children who are said to be living together naked in a small shanty in Fort William, and declared that this constituted a moral plague spot in Canada from which the contagion of immorality would be apt to spread far and wide. Their conduct stamped them as moral lepers.



DR. E. L. CASH.

Mr. Peter Elson (Middlesex), advised that the Government which brought these people to Canada should ship them back to Russia from whence they came.

Dr. E. L. Cash (MacKenzie), who has eight thousand of these Doukhobors in his own constituency resented the statements which had been made against them. The greatest objection to the Doukhobors, he said, was their unwillingness to become Canadian citizens. But as to their morality, there was no question. They were a most cleanly people, both morally, and physically, and as to crime there was no better behaved people in the whole country.

The Minister of the Interior in replying to the statements of Dr. Chisholm on this matter, observed that this was as useful a form of obstruction as any other which the Opposition could employ to block the progress of public business. He deplored the state of these Doukhobors in Fort William, but the Federal Government had absolutely no control over them. If they were breaking the laws it was for the Government of Ontario to punish them, but it was idle to talk about deportation. The Dominion Government had no authority under the law to deport them even if it desired to do so. The Doukhobors as a whole were law-abiding and industrious, and the accusations of immorality against them were made by people who did not know anything about them.

It was eleven o'clock when the House went into Committee of supply on the Marine estimates.

IN THE SENATE

Ottawa, March 10—The Senate resumed business to-day after ten days' holidays. Senator T. O. Davis offered a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the Senate the government should, on account of the rapid development of Western Canada and the continued inadequacy of existing transportation facilities, take early action towards the construction of a railway to Fort Churchill on the Hudson's Bay. After a lengthy discussion the debate was adiourned.

Sir Richard Cartwright introduced a bill postponing for a year the time when the Gold and Silver Marks' Act should go into operation.

Senator Campbell, in moving second reading of a bill relating to the watercarriage of goods, said its object was to put an end to an injustice under which Canadian exporters labored, by reason of the fact that steamship companies put unreasonable and unjust provisions in their bills of lading, which relieved the steamship from responsibility for damage in transit.

Ottawa, March 11.—Senator Scott's recent criticism of Montreal was again a topic of discussion in the Senate to-day. Senator Cloran, on a question of privilege, said Senator Scott, in a letter to the Montreal press, had misrepresented him on the Italian question.

Senator Scott said he used Senator Cloran's words from the Hansard.

Senator Cloran said Senator Scott had intimated that he (Senator Cloran) had challenged the policy of the government. That was not the case. Senator Cloran said he had, on the other hand, specifically declared that the government was not responsible for the presence of the Italian criminals.

In the Senate, Senator Lougheed called attention to a despatch stating eighteen Hindoos had been fined $500 each for violating the British Columbia Natal Act. He asked what the government was going to do about this. Would the Dominion disallow the Act and allow the Hindoos to come in, or would it employ counsel and have the Act tested on appeal, as it had done in the case of the Japanese.

The Hon. Mr. Scott said the government had taken no action yet, and he could not say what action would be taken.

There was a lengthy discussion on the Lancaster Bill for the protection of railway level crossings in settled districts. The Senate Railway Committee had already amended this bill, but Mr. Beique was not satisfied with the measure either as Mr. Lancaster had introduced it, or as it had been since amended.

Ottawa, March 14.—In the Senate yesterday third reading was given to the government Bill for granting $300,000 towards the celebration during the coming summer of the 300th birthday of Quebec, which was referred to by Mr. Speaker Dandurand as the anniversary, not only of the founding of Quebec, but practically of Canada at large.

Senator Poirier had no objection to the celebration of the tercentenary of Quebec, but denied that Canada was founded at Quebec. Four years before Champlain landed in Quebec, he and De Mons had touched and made settlement at St. John, and in 1604 a permanent settlement had been effected at Fort Royal, now Annapolis, and it was there that Canada was born.

MANY PERSONS INJURED.

Halifax, N. S., March 13.—The steamer 'Bruce,' which arrived at North Sydney to-day, had over one hundred passengers, the majority of whom carried injuries received on the Newfoundland railway yesterday in one of the worst accidents in the history of the Reid road. Many of the passengers were obliged to remain at Port aux Basque, with injuries so serious as not to permit of the continuing their journey. The accident occurred at six and a half miles from Port aux Basque, when most of the passengers were asleep. The train was moving rapidly when the engine and forward cars rolled over and over, hurling men, women and children from their berths into the tangled wreckage. None were killed outright, although the cook on the train received injuries which will likely prove fatal. Wm. Babcock, going to Allston, Mass., had his head badly cut, and his wife and child were also severely injured. One girl, bound for Vancouver, had her face covered with bandages, her teeth having penetrated her lips. Aubrey Snow, en route to Fernie, B.C., has an arm badly dislocated. In fact, all the passengers sustained more or less serious injuries. Heavy banks of snow near where the wreck occurred, added to the suddenness of the wreck, and rendered the work of the rescuers difficult, and for nearly six hours the injured passengers were obliged to make the best they could until the wreck make the best they could until the wrecking train reached them, during which time many pitiful scenes were enacted, distracted parents fearing their children were buried under the wreckage. The place where the cars rolled over was, fortunately, level ground. Had it occurred where the road was rocky or mountainous, there is no doubt many would have been killed.

QUEBEC SALOONS

MOVE TO REDUCE NUMBER OF LICENSES TO SEVENTY-SEVEN.

Quebec, March 13.—At a meeting of the City Council this evening a motion was unanimously carried to ask the Legislature at its present session to amend the Quebec license law, so as to fix the number of hotel licenses in this city at one license per thousand of the population, which would reduce the number to about seventy-seven, instead of a hundred and twenty-five, as at present. The new law would come into force in May, 1909, if passed by the Legislature.

KINGSTON LIBERALS.

Kingston, Ont., March 12.—This evening the Liberals held a convention to nominate a candidate for the Dominion and Provincial Houses. There were only two thought of before the convention, namely, Mr. William Harty and Mr. W. J. B. Pense, and in the convention these were the only ones spoken of. The nomination, therefore, went to them. Both accepted.

CRIMINALS SENTENCED.

Winnipeg, March 12.—Joseph Bigurski was to-day sentenced to two and a half years in the penitentiary for manslaughter. Another prisoner, John Brown, was sentenced to seven years for defalcations and frauds.



AT 8 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING

your wash will all be out on the line. Think of it!—and you yourself not a bit tired but fit to sit down and enjoy a comfortable breakfast. That's what will happen if your washing is done with a

"1900 GRAVITY" WASHER

It will not only wash a tubful of clothes in *six* minutes and do it better than hand work or machines which work on the washboard principle, but it will *save many times its cost* by preserving your health, strength, time, and your money by making your *clothes last longer.*

When you hear of a good thing, why not see it and try it. *This will cost you nothing* if you avail yourself of our

EXTRAORDINARY FREE TRIAL OFFER

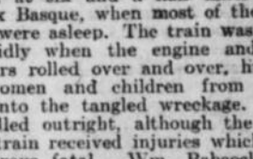
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Write to-day for our handsome booklet with half tone illustrations showing the methods of washing in different countries of the world and our own machine in natural colors—sent free on request.

Address me personally W. M. A. Bach, *Manager*

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We Hear of More Cures

Of troubles originating in impure blood, scrofula, loss of appetite, catarrh, rheumatism, by Hood's Sarsaparilla than by all other so-called remedies combined. Somehow those cured by Hood's seem to stay cured, and they gladly tell the good news to others.

Blood Purifier—"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla and have found it the choicest blood purifier. It sends a strong steady stream of life throughout the weary body. There's life and strength in every drop of it." HILDA SMITH, 46 Wellesley St., Toronto.

Afflicted 16 Years—"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofula, with which I have been troubled 16 years, and caused by vaccination. My little daughter had a scrofula swelling on her neck and Hood's Sarsaparilla also cured her." MRS. NORA RUGHEY, Hughey, Tennessee.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. N. B. Do not take a substitute. Insist upon having Hood's.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE

The Alliance of English and French Speaking Temperance Workers.

HON. G. FOSTER COMMENDS EARL GREY'S SCHEME FOR MODEL SALOONS.

A familiar face was missing at the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Quebec Provincial Branch of the Dominion Alliance on Thursday, the veteran secretary, the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, being absent through illness. It was stated that Mr. Huxtable was not seriously ill, but that his doctor considered it advisable that he should stay at home for a time. Mr. J. H. Carson was appointed to take his place pro tem.

AN ENCOURAGING FEAR.

Ald. Carter, in a few opening remarks, said they had passed through a year that offered encouragement and hope for a brighter future than they had anticipated. The executive had laid before the government the proposed amendments to the licensing laws, and had received a very sympathetic hearing, with the assurance that their proposals would receive due attention. During the year a great revival of interest in the question had been manifested not only in this province, but all over the English-speaking world. In this province the city of Quebec had set them an example in legislation of the most aggressive form for the curtailment of the liquor traffic. In that city the bars were now all closed at seven o'clock on Saturday evenings, and ten o'clock on other evenings. The executive had noted with pleasure the forward movement among the Roman Catholics of the city in forming an Anti-Alcoholic League approved and endorsed by Archbishop Bruchesi. The executive had had several conferences with the officials of this organization, and he was glad to say that they were working with them shoulder to shoulder in this great cause.

THE EXECUTIVE'S REPORT.

Mr. Carson read the report of the executive. It was in part as follows:—The executive has been deeply impressed with the urgent need of educating children in temperance and hygiene. A correspondence was opened with the Council of Public Instruction at Quebec, and also with the Board of Education in Montreal, and with the municipal school boards throughout the rural districts of the province. The secretary has sent out during the year more than eight hundred letters in order to promote the giving of such lessons in the public schools of Quebec, and we are pleased to report that the authorities just named have cordially and courteously responded to our requests.

Mr. Huxtable reported that the executive had decided to issue much more literature than formerly for the development of public sentiment. The amount circulated during the past year was over thirty thousand leaflets.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CO-OPERATION.

Gratification was expressed at the formation of the Anti-Alcoholic League, the principles of which were as nearly as possible identical with those of the Dominion Alliance. This league, it was stated, would unite with the Alliance in a deputation to the Provincial Government to secure necessary amendments in the licensing laws. The convention would rejoice to hear of a still more extensive organization, the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Canada. This union had made overtures to the Alliance with a view to bringing about direct co-operation in the struggle against the liquor traffic. The blending of such forces as these were an indication of more extensive triumphs in the cause.

PROGRESS IN FARNHAM.

The Rev. G. W. Fisher, of Farnham, was the first to respond to the invitation to the country delegates to report progress, said that last year he announced that the number of licenses in Farnham had been reduced from ten to five, and the hours of closing fixed at 9 p.m. Since that report there had been a council election in Farnham, and for the first time the issue was raised on that question. He was glad to report that the aggressive movement in regard to temperance was sustained, and further, that the council was determined to see that all the restrictions were properly observed. Already action was being taken against those who violated the licensing laws. The liquor interest canvassed the town thoroughly, and did all it could against the temperance candidates, but notwithstanding that the mayor was re-elected by a majority of over 260.

SOMETHING WRONG AT ORMSTOWN.

Dr. Bazin, of Ormstown, said that in that place they had prohibition as far as enactments were concerned, but there were still drinking men in the place, and somehow or other there seemed to be plenty of liquor in the place for those who wanted it. The Royal Templars, whom he represented, wished him to present a resolution they had passed and to solicit the Alliance for support to it. This resolution asked the Alliance to take prompt action to obtain from the Provincial government such amendments to the existing Licensing Act as would make it an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment for any person, railway, express company, or common carrier to convey or deliver liquor to any residents in a town or place that had declared in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, or had refused to license the sale of it.

The resolution, which was received with applause, was referred to the committee.

Mr. William Thompson, ex-Mayor of Thurso, said good temperance work was being done in his municipality, and the ladies were perhaps a little more active than the men in this matter. The English-speaking population of the municipality were in a minority, but they were holding their own. He himself was opposed by the liquor interest when he first put up for the council, but he won, and he continued a member of the council for over twenty years.

The Rev. Dr. Williams, of Chambly Canton, said there were three hotels in his municipality, and as far as he knew they were as well conducted as any place where intoxicating liquor was sold. The adjoining village of Chambly Basin was visited last year by a delegation of priests from Archbishop Bruchesi, and as a result of a large meeting held by that delegation a large number of people signed the pledge.

Mr. Howe, representing the Grand Council of the Royal Templars, extended fraternal greetings to the members of the Alliance. He said he resided in Stanstead County, which at one time had a flourishing county alliance, but for the the last twelve or fifteen years they had not had such an organization. He should be glad to see that alliance re-established.

Mrs. McLachlan reported that the Hochelaga County Union was in a very flourishing condition, the work among the young women being particularly encouraging.

Mr. William Davis, who attended as a delegate from the Montreal District Lodge of the Good Templars, and from the Grand Lodge of the Province of Quebec, extended fraternal greetings on behalf of those bodies, and reported most encouraging progress in the temperance movement under the auspices of the Good Templars.

The Rev. Dr. Tucker, of St. Johns, said he had been looking into the history of St. Johns and Chambly, and he found that in 1819 these places were regarded as the wickedest places in Canada. He was glad to say that was very far from being the case to-day. He remarked, however, that as far as temperance and prohibition work was concerned, it was exceedingly difficult to do anything in the way of organization.

Mr. W. B. Kinnon, brought greetings on behalf of the Unity Lodge of Good Templars at Point St. Charles, and spoke particularly of the good work the Good Templars were doing among juveniles.

Mr. J. R. Dougall, the president of the Dominion Alliance, also spoke a few words of encouragement. He thought, he said, that the branch was meeting under auspices as favorable as at any time in its history, for from all sides were coming reports of the great progress being made by the movement. He instanced as particularly encouraging the prohibition enforced in the Southern States.

Touching upon prospects in the Quebec province, he spoke of the good being done by the temperance movement inaugurated by Archbishop Bruchesi, and said those interested in that movement were now making demands upon the legislature similar to the demands the Alliance had been making for the past generation. The fact that these demands were now being made from such influential quarters gave them good hope that the present enlightened government of the province would give them such temperance legislation and such enforcement of the licensing laws as they had not had before.

The delegates attending yesterday afternoon's session of the provincial branch of the Dominion Alliance annual meeting in the Y. M. C. A., were greatly encouraged and inspired by the presence of a delegation representing the Anti-Alcoholic League of Montreal. This league, which has as its president Chief Justice Taschereau, is a practical outcome of the temperance movement inaugurated by Archbishop Bruchesi, and it will do among the French-speaking portion of the population very much the same work that the Alliance has for so long been doing among the English-speaking community. The delegation consisted of Mr. Justice Lafontaine, the vice-president, and Mr. Victor Morin, the secretary. These gentlemen, on behalf of the league, expressed hearty sympathy with the work of the Alliance, and further expressed the hope that the two bodies might work together in hearty co-operation in stamping out the evils of the drink traffic. Needless to say, these expressions were heartily reciprocated.

A HAPPY DAY.

Mr. J. R. Dougall, in introducing the deputation, said he did not think in all the history of the Alliance they had had such a happy day as that episode made this day. Although they had called themselves the provincial branch of the Alliance, they had not been so provincial as they could wish, for they had recognized that they represented only a section of the population. Now, however, they had found allies in this Anti-Alcoholic League, which, while they might not go so far as the Alliance in the theory of total abstinence, were yet in practice doing absolutely parallel work. He rejoiced that the temperance sentiment of the province had thus been mobilized. He did not think he would be wrong in giving the primary credit for this to His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi.

'A year or two ago,' continued Mr. Dougall, 'I had the honor of being present in his drawing-room when he assured us that he was about to inaugurate a movement of this sort. I for one had not faith to realize what a great result was going to follow from that determination of his. I am sorry it has not met with its greatest success in his own city of Montreal. Quebec, for instance, is in advance of us. Still, it is a matter for rejoicing that temperance workers are now organized in Montreal, and I think we may now look forward to a similar movement for the restriction of this grievous traffic in our city as a result of the formation of the Anti-Alcoholic League represented here to-day—a league which we count as part of our organization.'

JUDGE LAFONTAINE'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Justice Lafontaine, who had a very hearty reception, said the League he represented was not yet so far advanced as the Alliance in advocating total prohibition, but it certainly intended to work very hard for the promotion of temperance. Perhaps the time might come when the citizens realized that total prohibition was the only cure for the evils of drink, but meanwhile if the League started with that avowed object



MR. JUSTICE LAFONTAINE,
One of the founders of the Anti-Alcoholic League.

it might not meet with the sympathy it was looking for in order to enable it to carry on an educative work.

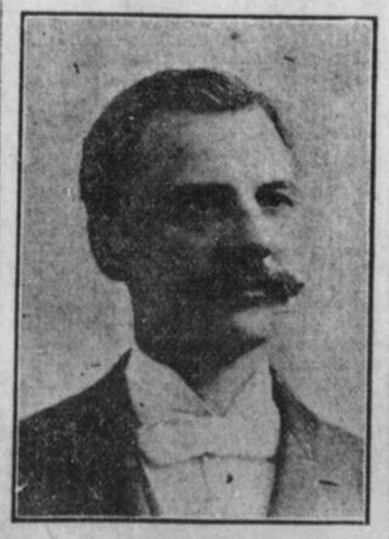
Another work which they intended to carry out was to secure a better observance of the license laws on the Lord's Day, and they also intended working for the early closing of drinking places on Saturdays, namely, at seven o'clock in the evening. Personally he saw no reason why the saloons should not be closed at 7 o'clock every evening.

LAYMEN MUST SHARE IN THE FIGHT.

'You will see,' added Mr. Justice Lafontaine, 'that there are many things in which we can work with you—even if we are not up to the mark in the matter of prohibition—for the good of the citizens and the prosperity of our country. Up till quite late, I am afraid our section of the population has considered that the question of temperance was one belonging to religion only, and that as such it should be left to the ministers and priests. Now we have modified our opinions on that subject. We have come to see that the evils of the liquor traffic are so great that we laymen are prepared to take our share in the fight against it. We now look on the question of temperance as more a social question than a religous one. As the ground has been well prepared by Archbishop Bruchesi's campaign, and as we, like you, have the very hearty support and co-operation of the ladies, I feel sure that we shall be successful in the work we have undertaken.'

UNITED FOR LEGISLATION.

Mr. Morin remarked that Chief Justice Taschereau had asked him to present his excuses that indisposition prevented him from attending. He said how pleased he was to attend that meeting, and to express entire sympathy with the work of the Alliance. Proceeding to enlarge on the objects of the league, he said



ALD. S. J. CARTER,
President of the Provincial Alliance.

one law they wanted enacted was that whenever a hotel-keeper applied for a license, he should give notice of it in the newspapers, so that all should know the application was being made, and have an opportunity of opposing it. Then they asked that the granting of a license should only be made when the majority of the electors in the polling district signified their willingness that such license should be granted.

Mr. Carson proposed, seconded by the Rev. C. T. Scott, 'That this Alliance, having heard the honored deputation representing the Anti-Alcoholic League of Montreal, rejoices in welcoming this body as a powerful ally in the great work of ridding our province from the evils of intemperance and the restriction of the traffic to the utmost extent.'

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

TRANSPORTATION OF LIQUOR.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan read the report of the Committee on Political Action, which made a series of recommendations for amending the laws relating to the liquor traffic. The first of these was: 'That the Provincial Legislature be petitioned to so amend the existing laws as to make it a penal offence for any individual or common carrier to deliver intoxicating liquors in any locality under prohibition.'

Some discussion took place as to whether such a provision would be practicable, Mr. J. R. Dougall pointing out that it went farther than the law in Maine, for there was nothing to prevent the introduction of liquor into Maine as an importation of the consumer. The proposal here made was that the consumer might not have it on any terms.

On being put to the vote, the committee's proposal was carried.

LIQUOR IN THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING.

Another proposal of the committee was: 'That the sale of intoxicating liquor be prohibited within the Provincial Legislative Building.'

Mr. Carson remarked that the Premier of the Province, in discussing the proposal when it was brought before the House, said he was not aware that the sale of such liquors in the Legislative Building have proved any very great evil, but he (Mr. Carson) thought no one who had been in the building while the Legislature was in session could doubt that the existence of the bar was a very serious evil.

Mr. J. R. Dougall agreed, and further pointed out that by having this bar, the Legislature was giving countenance to the business; whereas, by not having a bar the legislators, and the people they represented, would be discountenancing the business throughout the country. 'As it is our bar,' Mr. Dougall added, 'I think we ought to ask that it be shut up.'

The proposal was unanimously adopted.

SUGGESTED NEW LAWS.

Other proposals of the committee, all of which were adopted, were as follows:—

'That whereas the government receives a very large revenue from the traffic in intoxicating liquor, and whereas many women and children are subjected to illtreatment, and are deprived of the necessaries of life as the immediate result of the drink traffic, that in the judgment of this Alliance, it is the duty of the government to enact such legislation as will provide protection and make provision for the unfortunate and innocent victims of this traffic.

'That, inasmuch as the grocers' licenses are a great evil, largely increasing drunkenness among women, the grocers' business be separated from the liquor business.

'That the number of licenses to be granted in cities do not exceed one to each 1,500 inhabitants.

'That no certificate for a new license shall be granted unless the application be signed by a majority of the duly qualified electors of the municipality or polling subdivision in which the license is applied for.

'That this Alliance heartily endorses the amendments to the Provincial License Act suggested by the Anti-Alcoholic League of Quebec.

'That the provincial license law be so amended as to clearly define a guest in a hotel to be a bona-fide lodger over night.'

LOCAL OPTION.

On the motion of Mr. Carson, seconded by Dr. Williams, it was resolved: 'That this convention extend its congratulations to the Ontario Alliance on the success of the local option campaign in that province, and expresses the earnest hope that the unjust hindrance to securing the adoption of local option by-laws by requiring a three-fifths majority vote of the electors shall be speedily removed.'

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were re-elected: Honorary president, Mr. J. R. Dougall; president, Ald. S. J. Carter; vice-president, Mr. J. H. Carson; secretary, the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, and treasurer, Mr. J. H. Cayford. Bishop Carmichael was added to the list of vice-presidents, in succession to the late Bishop Bond.

Mr. J. H. Cavford, the treasurer, presented a satisfactory statement of accounts, showing a balance in hand of $807, as compared with $600 last year.

Mr. Carson reported with regard to the application for a license for premises at the corner of St. Catherine street and Crescent street, that as a result of the canvass by the Alliance, a majority had been secured against the license, and therefore it would not be granted.

Mr. Carson further remarked that the Alliance had been seriously blamed for allowing a license to be granted in the Linton Apartment House, on Sherbrooke street. He would like to say, however, that the executive knew nothing at all about the application until after the license had been granted. How the matter slipped through so quietly he could not understand. When the matter did become known, some of them took the trouble to go down and look at the application, and see who in that district would sign in favor of granting a license in that residential quarter, and they were astonished to find that some of the very best people in Montreal had signed the application. It seemed strange how men prominent in church and Y.M.C.A. work, as some of them were, could be induced to put their names to such an application.

The public meeting in St. James Methodist Church, Thursday night, brought to a close one of the most successful and encouraging annual meetings that the Provincial Branch of the Dominion Alliance has ever held, as noticeable for two things. In the first place the French-speaking element of the community was again represented this time in the person of Judge Sicotte, who renewed the expressions of sympathy in the work of the Alliance made earlier in the day by Judge Lafontaine, on behalf of the Anti-Alcoholic League, and promised that in everything pertaining to temperance the Alliance might count on the active co-operation of the League. In the second place, the Hon. George E. Foster, ex-Minister of Finance, attended, and made an inspiring speech dealing with the questions of temperance and prohibition.

The audience—a good-sized one—was presided over by the president of the Provincial Branch, Ald. Carter.

Mr. J. R. Dougall, in introducing Judge Sicotte, remarked what a great joy it was to the members of the Alliance to know that the French-speaking citizens were joining with them in their work, and said the formation of the Anti-Alcoholic League in Montreal was part of a great temperance movement which was going on all over the world. 'It seems,' he remarked amid applause, 'that there is a gradual breaking away of the clouds and the mists, and a letting out of the sunshine on us in matters of temperance reform.'

RADICAL REFORMS FOR MONTREAL.

Judge Sicotte, who was warmly welcomed by the audience, explained that the League he represented proposed to suppress as much as possible the use of alcohol in this province, and their intention was to ask for the proper legislation in order to help them to attain that object. They did not go as far as the out-and-out prohibitionists, because they thought that if they did go as far as that for the moment they would probably fail in their object, but they did intend to do all in their power to prevent the abuse of alcoholic liquor. To show what a power the League might be, he said that in Quebec, where such a league had been in operation over a year, they had obtained a reduction of the licenses by nearly one-third while hotels were now closed at 7 o'clock on Saturday nights, and not opened again till 8 o'clock on Monday mornings.

HON. MR. FOSTER'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. G. E. Foster, who also was most cordially received, congratulated the Alliance on the progress it had made in its work, and on the prospects now shadowed forth by the co-operation of this representative and influential French Anti-Alcoholic League. He proceeded to enlarge upon the moral awakening now becoming so apparent all over the world. The noticed it, he said, when the great English prelate who so recently visited them, stood up in Wall Street and preached to the stock brokers and the business men, and later when he did a similar thing in the busy marts of old London, on each occasion calling upon his hearers to gird on their armor and save the city and the nation from the evils which threatened them.

They had noticed it in the Southern States. These States were perhaps the last place to which they would look for temperance reform, and yet in the last year and a half, state after state had gone 'dry' and had banished the saloon from its borders, until now the astounding statement was made that 35 percent of the whole population of the United States was living in territory that was actually 'dry.'

And, again, what an ideal was opened up to them, when a level-headed man, such as the Chancellor of Great Britain, stood up in parliament and proposed a measure that would strike out 35,000 licenses at one fell swoop in Great Britain and Ireland. That measure was not yet law, but it was an indication of the power that was behind the proposer of it. In Germany the best scientific men of the day were devoting their energies to a study of the effects of alcohol on the human body. In France the best men were similarly studying its effects on national life. And in Canada on every hand there were signs that they were sharing in the spirit of this revival. All this gladdened the hearts of old workers in the cause like himself and Mr. Dougall and many others, and made them feel that their lives had not been spent in vain.

NEW FORCES IN TEMPERANCE.

But why, he asked, was this wave of temperance reform sweeping over the world, and whence did it come. It certainly was not a sudden outburst of new ideas. It was the outcome of many years of patient and self-sacrificing work. It was the fruits of the activities and the educational work of bodies like the Sons of Temperance, the White Ribbon Army and the many other numerous temperance organizations—bodies not now so much in evidence as once they were, a fact that he much regretted.

There was another reason for this wave. The cause of temperance today rested on a broader foundation than perhaps at any other period. The strength of the cause was largely in its co-related interests. The movement in the Southern States was not all a philanthropic movement for the salvation of men who were being ruined. Temperance was indéde a moral and undivided question as before, but to these considerations had to be added the fact that it was now recognized as an economic and race question. The business interests of the country were beginning to question what the saloons meant to their own progress and status in the community. The railways, the manufacturing interests, and the great employing corporations were taking a hand in stamping out the drink evil by refusing to employ drinking men because they could not be relied upon. These were powerful factors in making for sobriety and the restriction of the liquor traffic.

There was an old saying that a penny saved was a penny gained. Had it ever struck them that a man saved in Canada was as good as a man gained? The government spent over a million a year in bringing into this country people from all over the world to add to the population, while all the time thousands and thousands and thousands of native-born citizens were being destroyed through the drink habit, and the curse attaching to it. Yet each one of these citizens, if saved to Canada, would be of more value than a man just brought into the country, because he would know the genius of the people and belong to the atmosphere of the country.

When the C. P. R. went to London, and raised a loan of $25,000,000 or $30,000,000, to be spent for development in this country, everybody said what a good work that was. It was true. But what a fine thing it would be if they took the twenty or thirty or forty millions that was worse than wasted for drink in Canada every year, and used that as Canadian capital to expend in the development of the country. Then they would not only save the waste, but also the interest that otherwise went to the foreign country from which they borrowed.

Every proper business, he went on to say, was one in which both parties had some good done to them—both the buyer and the seller. Apply that test to the liquor business. Were both parties benefited? They were not, for in proportion as the saloon thrived, the individual and the home and the social life declined. It was a business that was deadly in its effect on the country.

LICENSED HOUSES ON MODEL PLAN.

Were temperance workers doing all that ought to be done, Mr. Foster asked, for the hundreds of thousands of young men who had no home—only a place to sleep in, six by ten. Did they realize how many of these young men went wrong through the want of innocent places of amusement—through the want of that fellowship which man, as a gregarious animal, demanded? In England a company of men, in which Earl Grey was very much interested, were buying up licensed houses and conducting them on model lines.

By this system, the company owning the licensed places were limited to a profit of six percent, all profits above this being devoted to making the place attractive, so that wives would be able to come with their husbands, and a pleasant evening resort be secured for that large class in our cities whose homes are comfortless or who are roomers in cheerless lodgings. In such places, tea, coffee and light refreshments would be provided and care exercised in refusing drink to all who had had enough.

Some hard-headed old temperance men, said Mr. Foster, might say that this was to countenance the system, but was it not better that if licenses places existed at all they should exist under auspices such as that?

The fact was, temperance workers must realize that a very large part of their campaign must be in providing attractions for young men who, when they came down from their rooms on to the street, wanted some relaxation and innocent amusement before turning in after a hard day's work. Mr. Foster closed by declaring that both standing bars and the treating system ought to be abolished, and by saying that at the very root of prohibition was restriction, and while a prohibitionist himself he thought their policy should be to take what they could get in the way of restriction, little by little, 'and ask for more.'

THE OTTAWA HUNT

Toronto, March 12.—An attempt was made this morning to reinstate the bill to incorporate the Ottawa Hunt before the Private Bills Committee of the Legislature, but it failed. It was stated that if the Hunt would incorporate under the Companies Act it would obtain liquor privileges. Mr. Sinclair, the solicitor for the Hunt, said it was impossible to carry it along without liquor privileges.

NEW BRUNSWICK CABINET

RECENTLY DEFEATED ROBINSON GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO FILL SEVERAL OFFICES.

Fredricton, N.B., March 12.—Nearly all the Robinson Government's members are assembled here for the final meeting before resignation. There is much routine business to transact, and it has been decided to fill several offices which were vacant before the election. It is generally understood that Mr. Walter H. Trueman, of St. John, will be appointed judge of probates for St. John, at $2,500 a year; Mr. W. J. Mahoney, of St. John, Equity Court reporter there at $600 or $700 a year, and the Hon. W. P. Jones, who was solictor-general in the Robinson Government, but who was defeated at the polls, will become Supreme Court reporter, a position worth about $1,000 a year.

DR. BELL'S AEROPLANE

THE 'RED WING' FLEW A DISTANCE OF 319 FEET.

Hammondsport, N.Y., March 12.—Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's new aeroplane, the 'Red Wing,' to-day, in the presence of a committee of the Aerial Experiment Association and a number of other spectators, flew a distance of 318 feet 11 inches, at a height of from ten to twenty feet. The machine is equipped with an eight-cylinder motor. The distance traversed is said to be an American record.

TO PROTECT THE FORESTS.

Addresses and Discussions on this Question at Forestry Convention.

FARMERS SAID TO BE CUTTING RECKLESSLY FOR PULP INDUSTRY.

His Honor Sir Louis Jetté, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, opened the ninth annual convention of the Canadian Forestry Association in the rooms of the Board of Trade, on Thursday. A large attendance was presided over by Mr. H. M. Price, of Quebec, president of the Association, beside whom were seated the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Archbishop Bruchesi and Mgr. Lafamme.

Sir Louis Jetté remarked that it was to ensure protection and preservation of the forests that they had formed the society for which he could not give them too much praise. In these times, associations had become the most powerful agent of man's power. Nothing could resist that solidarity of an association which replaced the inefficiency of individual effort with the powerful push of a number of people banded together to serve the same idea and reach the same end.

His Honor then declared the Congress open.

The president then gave an address, in which he first congratulated the Association on the fact that the annual meeting was held in Montreal, as it was now some twenty-six years since the last, and at the same time the first, meeting was held here by the American Forestry Association.

There was great want of a more thorough exploration of the timber to the North, not only of this province, but of Ontario, and the Dominion Government might explore the northern parts of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, as their knowledge is very limited, and, it it were ampler, it would be invaluable.

His attention had been called to the large shipments of small spruce trees from the Province of Quebec, particularly in the Sherbrooke district, to the United States for Christmas trees. They ran from three to eight feet in height and sold for from ten to twenty-five cents each in Canada. This trade should be prohibited, as it had assumed large proportions, trees going as far south as Pennsylvania. It appeared that the commissioners for New York State Forest Game and Fish Commission had drawn public attention to the grave consequences that must result from this great destruction in New York State.

Referring to President Roosevelt's proposal to take the duty off woodpulp in return for free pulpwood from Canada, he believed it might justly be made more favorable to Canada by lowering the duties on paper, as the freight on wood pulp is always a serious factor in its shipment.

He wished to advocate some definite national policy, and he thought that outlined by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his address at the Ottawa Convention in January two years since was the most definite and practical. It was that all the hills, mountains and plateaus which are the sources of flowing streams and rivers, should never be allowed for any consideration whatever, to remain anything else than forest; that these portions of the earth's surface should form part of the national domain, and belong to the state, which includes federal and provincial governments; that where such portions of these watersheds have been alienated and transferred to private ownership the policy should be to re-purchase them for the national domain.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, whose name was not on the programme, was then called on to speak. He told the association that of all the questions interesting the public he knew none of more importance, for on the forests depended to a large extent the general prosperity. He congratulated the society on the publications they had issued, which he had given a place of honor in the episcopal library. The influence of the bishops and clergy was exerted in favor of temperance and other reforms, and he contended that they could not remain indifferent to a question of such importance as the preservation of the forests, by aiding which they would be doing a national and patriotic work.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher next addressed the meeting. He said it was high time the man in the street should take up this question, and study it so as to be able to give his support to those who were carrying on the work.

To show the interest in forestry taken by the Dominion Government he need only point out that the first great forestry convention was called by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Canada was a young nation, but he feared the people had been spendthrift of its forest wealth. They had drawn on it so extravagantly and unscientifically that they were face to face with the end of that bank account, unless they took care to replace it.

He was glad to say that the Minister of the Interior had created reserves in the West for forests, and he was in a position to say still further that the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, stretching from the boundary line northwards, almost indefinitely, would be established as an inalienable forest reserve.

Mr. Fisher concluded with an appeal to the people of this province to husband their forest resources, and this, he declared, could be done without in any way diminishing the value of the lumber trade.

Mr. Overton W. Price, associate forester of the United States Forest Service, from whence he came as a delegate, then gave an address on the work in the United States, after which the directors' reports, showing a balance in hand of $1,405.92, and a membership increased during the year by 60 to 1,282, was read.

Compulsory timber reserves created by a clause in the deed of sale on every piece of land sold, was the successful plan of preserving the forests adopted thirty years ago on the Lotbiniere seigneury, and described by Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, in a paper on 'Compulsory timber reserves on settlers' lots,' which he delivered at the afternoon session.

The plan was still continued, and the deed of sale provided that a certain portion of the lot should never be cultivated, but should be preserved as a permanent wood lot for the use of the purchaser and those coming after him, with a proviso of a penalty of a hundred dollars for each infraction of the clause. The lots were so arranged that in all cases they should be contiguous, so as to preserve something in the semblance of a forest.

This plan, Mr. de Lotbiniere said, had been in continuous use for thirty years, and had proven entirely successful, the settlers not only strictly observing it themselves, but keeping jealous watch upon their neighbors to see that they did not infringe upon the timber reserve. As a result, during the whole time the penalty clause had not once been called into play.

So successful had this plan proven that Mr. de Lotbiniere recommended that the Forestry Association should use its influence with the various governments to have some such plan adopted by them.

The suggestion started a debate, which was opened by Mr. Thomas Southworth, Deputy Minister of Crown Lands of Ontario, who, though he endorsed the principle of the plan, expressed doubt if it could be enforced in so democratic a country. Several other speakers took the same view, and in order that the matter might be thoroughly debated the discussion was adjourned till to-day.

In a discussion later on as to the greatest enemy the lumber interests had, Mr. Robert Meighen, who has large lumber interests in New Brunswick, declared that one of the greatest foes of the lumbermen was the ignorance of the people and the apathy of the governments.

An important address was given by Monsignor J. W. K. Laflamme, dean of the faculty of arts, at the University of Laval, who spoke of the manner in which some Quebec agriculturists used the wood on their lands. Of all the countries in the world, said Monsignor Laflamme, the United States consumed the greatest amount of wood, and though the increasing use of iron and other material of construction, little used fifty years ago, might seem to diminish the demand, yet in reality more wood was used than ever, owing to the rapid development of railways, telegraph and telephone lines, and, more particularly, of the all-devouring industry of the manufacture of pulp. It was likely that in the Province of Quebec the amount of timber used was as much per head as in the United States, for it was used for heating, for building private dwellings, and enclosing the fields. The forest was of the greatest value to the habitant, for it permitted him to realize considerable profits from the products of well-regulated cutting.

In a great number of parishes along the right bank of the St. Lawrence, which were originally well wooded, the forest had been completely denuded, so that the farmers had to bring their firewood from a distance of twelve or fifteen miles, while the price had doubled within fifteen years.

An illustrated lecture on 'Forest lands and agriculture' was given in the evening by Professor Filibert Roth, principal of the faculty of forestry, University of Michigan.

No less startling a prediction than that a timber famine is coming was made at the morning session on Tuesday by Mr. E. Stewart, formerly Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, who read a long paper dealing with 'The lumberman and the forest.'

Of all men the lumberman should, said Mr. Stewart, be the most interested in the forests of the country. The growing timber should be to him what the grain and root crops were to the farmer, and he should be just as solicitous that the land producing his timber might continue to reproduce indefinitely his supply as the farmer was that his fields might from year to year continue to bring forth their accustomed yield. The only difference was in the length of time required for the maturity of the product. In the case of agricultural crops, one year was sufficient, while in that of timber about one hundred was required.

'A view of the conditions on this continent and in Europe would convince anyone that nothing less than a timber famine was in the future. Authorities of the highest standing in Europe were unanimous on that point, and quite recently Dr. Pinchot, who has charge of the forests for the Federal Government at Washington, made the prediction that in twenty-five years, with the present rate of consumption, the merchantable timber of the United States would be exhausted. Such being the case, the country that to-day possessed valuable forests would profit by them to a greater extent in the future than ever in the world's history. The aim then should be not to encourage, much less to compel, the cutting of our forests, but, on the contrary, their conservation.

It was impossible to-day to conduct the lumbering business in the same way as it was done forty or fifty years ago, and there was no prospect of a return to conditions that would permit of the former methods. In the forests of the far north, in the forests of the west and north-west, and in British Columbia, and even in those eastern provinces, it would be impossible for any person or company successfully to carry on the manufacture of lumber in the small way in which it was conducted years ago; and in the matter of pulp manufacture, for which no country in the world offered such a field as Canada, it was still more impossible to work successfully on a small scale.

Mr. Stewart had come to the conclusion that the governments should have constantly in view the following ideas:—

(1) To retain the control of their forests. (2) To preserve them from utter destruction. (3) To grant privileges under certain conditions for the use of the mature timber crop. (4) To preserve for the future the growing crop, and to exact a reasonable royalty from those who may profit by any privileges that may be granted them. (Applause.)

Mr. C. G. Piché, Forester to the Department of Crown Lands of the Province of Quebec, read in French the first paper, in which he advocated conservative lumbering in Quebec. Canada's commerce, he said, seemed likely to have a colossal development, and already the capital engaged in the different industries of wood was more than $151,000,000. These figures were enormous, and they had doubled in twenty years.

Taking it for granted that the administration and exploitation of the woods depended entirely on the will of the owners, he had formed them into three groups: (1) The 5,000,000 acres belonging to farmers and small proprietors; (2) the concessions granted by the Provincial Government, and called 'limited to wood,' which occupied 45,000,000 acres, generally in mountainous parts of the country; (3) the forests which were the exclusive property of the state, which covered 155,000,000 acres, not all in forest, unhappily. The actual total of wooded lands was 130.4 million acres, of which 80,000,000 acres were virgin forest.

In conserving these he would recommend the practice of making clearings in the young wood, cutting all the trees which gave signs of age, watching carefully for fires, utilizing promptly all dead trees, and favoring the development of those trees the wood of which would be the most valuable.

A paper dealing with 'Forestry in Eastern Canada,' and particularly in the Miramichi Valley, was given by Mr. R. R. Bradley, forester to the Miramichi Lumber Company of New Brunswick, who gave a number of practical observations based on his experiences.

Mr. Bradley's conclusion was that conservative lumbering paid, for his own company's business had increased fifty percent by protecting the young trees.

In a discussion which followed, Dr. Ferlow of Toronto combatted Mr. Stewart's fear of a world wide timber famine by quoting from 'Mulhall's History of Prices' (1885).

Professor John Macoun pointed out that in estimating the timber resources of Canada the northern forests must be counted on. They had been devastated by fire, but were now regenerating.

Other speakers discussed whether there was a larger timber area in the United States or in Canada, and Mr. W. W. Price stated that the United States Forestry Department was at present preparing an estimate. Mr. Robert Meehan thought something ought to be done to protect New Brunswick.

Mr. William Little made an outspoken attack on the lumbermen, and said that if a dozen or so of the largest lumbermen had been placed in straight jackets Canada would have been richer by about $500,000,000.

Mr. Knechtel, of the Forestry Department at Ottawa, said it had been stated that there would be a timber famine in the United States in thirty years. If that was so there would certainly be a famine in Canada in less than a hundred years. If possible, Canada must get some cheap method by which the country could be reforested by a quicker method than planting trees.

The possibility of a timber famine if Canada's forest resources are not husbanded, moved the Canadian Forestry Association to conclude their annual convention on Friday afternoon with a serious discussion, followed by a number of resolutions setting forth the opinion of the meeting that it was high time protective measures were taken.

The idea that the forests of the far north were practically illimitable was combated by several speakers who had traversed these districts. Mr. E. Stewart, and Mr. Macoun both stated that very little was known of the real timber resources of the north country, since explorers necessarily travelled by the rivers, canoeing up in summer, or taking the frozen surface of the streams in winter. In this way they travelled through the river bottoms, which were heavily wooded, and thus were apt to get quite mistaken ideas of the country, since the districts back of the river valleys might be quite useless from a timber point of view.

Mr. Robert Meighen favored an export duty not only on pulpwood, but on pulp as well, so that in future American newspaper readers would have to get their news printed upon paper made in Canada from pulp made from the wood grown in the Canadian forests, instead of paper altogether manufactured in the United States from Canadian pulpwood.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher's declaration the preceding day that in his opinion there should be no restriction placed upon the exportation of either pulpwood or pulp, was combatted by Mr. Ellis, a well-known forestry expert. 'That is an entirely mistaken idea,' said Mr. Ellis, 'and I am glad to see that since then not a single speaker has agreed with the remarks of the Minister of Agriculture in that connection.' This statement was applauded.

Resolutions were passed urging upon the legislatures of Ontario and Quebec the advisability of reacquiring from private owners areas of broken or waste lands for forest reserves.

Mr. W. Little, late hon. president of the Canadian Forestry Association, read a paper on 'A timber famine in sight.' He pointed to the enormous consumption of wood, and quoted the opinions of authorities to show how serious was the effect on the forests. Unless the people of the province of Quebec took measures to preserve the forests for their own use they would soon be despoiled of the most valuable natural resources they possessed.

At a meeting on Friday night, the initial steps were taken to form a new society, to be known as the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

New Redistribution Scheme Outlined.

Toronto, March 10.—Some interesting information was submitted to the legislature yesterday afternoon, in the form of returns.

Without comment, Mr. Mackay moved for the return showing all the details regarding contracts between the Hydro-Electric Commission and the municipalities.

Then Mr. Adam Beck and Premier Whitney endeavored to draw out the Opposition leader. They expressed surprise that no reasons had been offered as to why the information was needed. Mr. Mackay replied that he preferred to get the information before attempting to discuss the subject.

The return gave a list of 69 municipalities to which 'the commission gave an estimate as shown in the table attached of the cost price of power delivered to the municipality ready for distribution.' The form of contract was not required to be submitted until after the by-law had been passed.'

No estimate of transmission lines was given except that included in the table aforesaid. Names of 21 municipalities were given as having submitted and carried by-laws, but Ottawa was the only place with which a contract had actually been entered into.

Negative answers were given to all the other questions. Estimates and provisional contracts were not published with the by-laws in accordance with the provisions of said section 12.'

It is expected that the Hon. Frank Cochrane will shortly announce an advanced policy for preserving the forest wealth of Ontario. Steps will be taken to secure the return of hundreds of acres of forest now held by licensees in Northern Ontario, and also to take over tracks of land in older Ontario, capable of growing white pine in perpetuity. Only a start will be made this session. A bill will be submitted giving power to sell matured timber on forest reserves under special regulations.

Mr. John Smith (Peel) has given notice of his annual bill to extend the franchise to women.

Toronto, March 11.—Premier Whitney, in the legislature yesterday afternoon, made his long-expected statement on the power problem. He occupied over an hour, giving a verbal reply to the series of questions addressed to the government by the Opposition leader. The questions in brief were: 'Did the government have a chance to purchase the Electrical Development Company? If so why didn't they purchase it?'

In the course of his reply, the Premier stated that he was approached as to whether the government would take over the plant and transmission lines of the Electrical Development Company. He answered no.

'We had practically accepted the contract of the Ontario Power Company. We could not break faith with them after they had not only given the lowest tender but had modified the terms of the contract by limiting their territory to west of Hamilton.

'I submit, sir,' continued the Premier, 'that our relations with the Ontario Power Company were conclusive reasons why we could not undertake the proposition. But further than that it would involve a liability of from fifteen to twenty million dollars, which would after all only enable us to serve the territory east of Hamilton, the Ontario Power Company having the balance of western Ontario.'

'What could be the object,' he asked, 'of purchasing a plant and transmission lines when we could not use them when we did purchase them?'

In proof of this he read a clause from the agreements entered into between the Niagara Falls Park Commission and the existing companies, under which the commission agreed not to use any water except for the park. This agreement had been entered into by the late government with the Niagara Power Company in 1899 the Ontario Power Company in 1900 and the Electrical Development Company in 1903.

Then for a moment Mr. Whitney put aside the 'mighty intervening and irremovable obstacles' and stood face to face with the proposition of purchasing the company. What would it mean?

'First,' said the Premier, 'if we took over the indebtedness of the company it would involve eight millions of bonds, six millions of stock and two millions of floating indebtedness. That would be sixteen millions. There would be required two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for fresh indebtedness. Thirdly, a considerable sum would be required for transmission lines for the present lines are not sufficient. Fourth, the cost of transmission lines also involved the cost of right of way of an electric railway to the Falls. And all this would not enable us to carry power beyond Hamilton. Before we would conclude the expenditures would be over twenty million dollars.'

He concluded with a reference to the future to the effect that they would go on as he said before 'with our backs to the wall.'

Toronto, March 12.—In the legislature yesterday afternoon the debate on tuberculosis was continued by Mr. Allan Studholme (Labor, East Hamilton), after which the Hon. W. J. Hanna made a statement on behalf of the government.

Mr. Hanna stated that since last year, when the bill was up before the House, certain steps had been taken. 'The provincial board,' he said, 'has given special attention to the subject, and their views are now before the government in the form of a report.'

Thanking both Dr. Godfrey and Mr. J. P. Downey for their speeches, he thought the cause would not suffer by allowing the bill and motion to stand pending further action.

Mr. J. J. Craig (East Wellington) moved the second reading of his bill to compel cities and towns to set aside a sum of money to superannuate police officers after 25 years' service to the extent of one-half their salary at the year of retiring. It was allowed to go to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. J. H. Devitt (Durham) moved the second reading of his bill to keep automobiles from the public highway on certain days of the week. It provoked a lively discussion, in which rural members described the ravages of the autos on the country roads. Premier Whitney closed the discussion by referring the bill to the special committee to be named. He elicited applause by stating that the auto had not the same right on the roads as the horse or pedestrian.

Considerable time was spent in committee of supply. Mr. C. N. Smith (Liberal, Sault) called attention to large sums paid out in legal fees. Mr. Whitney admitted they were large, but challenged Mr. Smith to name a dollar misspent. Every detail would be furnished to the Public Accounts Committee if desired.

The Private Bills Committee this morning killed three bills to enable young men to practise dentistry in Ontario without passing the usual examinations in that province. The committee has decided to cease making professional men by act of parliament.

Toronto, March 13.—Increased representation for Toronto, increased representation for Northern Ontario, making an increase in the total membership of the Legislature—these are the outstanding features of the new Redistribution Bill as outlined by Premier Whitney yesterday afternoon. He did not mention details—all these are to be left to the committee of eight to settle. But it is well understood the Government proposes giving four more members to Toronto and four more to new Ontario.

'The time has come,' said Premier Whitney, in moving the second reading, 'when changes are required and a new scheme of representation is absolutely necessary.'

This did not mean that there would be any great changes. It would be a redistribution. At Ottawa they had the word 'readjustment' because of the fact that the number of members for different provinces could be changed. He intimated, however, that he intended to follow the course pursued by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in connection with the recent federal redistribution. He quoted from the speech of the Dominion Premier in moving the second reading of that bill. In referring it to a committee Sir Wilfrid said there was 'no cut and dried scheme,' but the Opposition would be asked to 'meet the Government in the committee room and there discuss what was to be done.'

The precedent followed by Mr. Gladstone in England, was mentioned. There the general principles had been settled between the parties and then the work of delimiting had been referred to a commission. Mr. Whitney had no doubt commission to judges would deal with the matter in accordance with the principles of fair play.

'I see no reason,' he intimated, 'why the representatives of the people should endeavor to throw aside a responsibility that is theirs. I am not ready to believe that we will fail to deal with the question in a reasonable way. It would be too much to expect that everybody will be overjoyed, but I believe the great majority of this house and of the people will be satisfied.'

Reverting to the British precedent he pointed out that the manner in which the constituencies had been drawn had resulted in a majority of over 300 to the present Government whereas, the popular vote would have given a majority of only 60.

'This would not commend itself to reasonable men,' he commented.

Then Mr. Whitney announced an increase in the membership of the house.

'Instead of 98 we require a larger number,' he said, 'at confederation there were 82 members and this has been added to since. Any reasonable redistribution must result in several new seats. The population has increased rapidly.'

Mr. Whitney, however, did not submit to the theory that any city should have representation in proportion to the actual population. That should not be. Then as to New Ontario, he predicted that be as moderate as they might, in five years any new constituency created now would have the largest number of voters.

Repeating that county boundaries and equalization of population were the underlying principles, he went on to show that Ontario was not over represented compared to the States. In Ontario the unit was about 22,000 or 23,000. In Massachusetts there was one representative to every 9,500 people, Vermont one to every 1,200, and in New Hampshire one to something less than 1,000.

'It will remain for the committee to say,' he concluded, 'what the representation of Ontario shall be. But certainly there should be more members for Toronto, and certainly there should be more for Northern Ontario.'

Mr. A. G. Mackay said he did not want to complain, but had British precedent been followed both parties would have had a chance to discuss the general principles.

Mr. Mackay took exception to the proposal to give representatives to each of the four Toronto ridings. He did not think the principle of one riding—one member should be departed from in the case of Toronto. Moreover, he thought six members would be a fair representation.

Mr. Allan Studholme rose to inquire if the third party would have a chance to have a say.

'I have not noticed,' replied Mr. Whitney, amid laughter, 'that the third party has ever failed to have a say on anything.'

Mr. Whitney named the following committee:—The Hons. Whitney, Hanna and Matheson, Mr. J. R. Dargavel (Leeds), Mr. Finlay G. Macdiarmid (Elgin), for the Conservatives; Mr. S. Clarke (Northumberland), Mr. C. M. Bowman (Bruce), and Mr. G. S. May (Ottawa), for the Opposition.

Toronto, March 14.—Aside from the routine, the only feature of interest in the legislature this afternoon was the brief discussion of Mr. Archibald Hislop's bill to amend the Election Act. The object of the bill was threefold. It compelled candidates to hold at least two meetings in each town, village and township. It prohibited canvassing, and it compelled electors to come to the polls and register, whether they voted or not.

Mr. Hislop, in moving the second reading, submitted that although the bill might be ahead of public opinion, it was a step in the right direction. He thought it would lead to a better class of candidates being brought out. If a man's conscience would not permit him to vote, he ought at least to register his reasons. He gave figures as to the unpolled vote in the last election.

At the request of the Premier, the bill was withdrawn there being nobody else to discuss it.

The Hon. Mr. Cochrane moved the second reading of his bill to extend the time for applications for land grants under the Volunteer Land Grants Act until Sept. 31. It is positively the last extension.

Toronto, March 14.—There will probably be a provincial election even sooner than the middle of June, perhaps in May. Some one suggested to Mr. Whitney yesterday that the House might probably get through its business by the middle of April. 'I'll be surprised if it doesn't get through before that,' he replied. It is understood that the redistribution committee will hurry through with its work.

QUEBEC TERCENTENARY.

An Army of 20,000 Men to be Assembled on the Plains of Abraham.

Ottawa, March 9.—The number of militia who will be mobilized at Quebec the last week in July for the Tercentenary celebrations depends upon two things, one, the Department of Militia, the other, the facilities afforded by the transportation companies. The Department has decided to assemble an army corps of 20,000 men on the historic Plains of Abraham, provided Parliament will furnish the funds, and upon this point there can be no question. There is, however, the important consideration to be seriously discussed, viz., whether adequate accommodation can be provided for the gathering of the largest body of troops ever assembled upon Canadian soil. It will be a big task for the Department of Militia, and the officers of the department fully realize the magnitude of the undertaking. Coupled with this is the transportation question. The railway and steamship companies realize that the success of the fete depends upon the presence of the troops, but at the same time they want to catch the crowds of tourists who will come from all parts of the continent, and who will be prepared to pay rates probably double those which the Government will pay for the transportation of the troops. Much, therefore, depends upon what the railway companies can do. A militia general order will be issued shortly with reference to the annual training of the city and rural corps. The camps will take place as usual and the order will go forth for the drill of the city corps at their respective headquarters. It is understood, however, that men of city corps who go to Quebec, and every regiment will be invited, will be allowed to count their stay in the old city of Champlain as part of their annual training. Not all the members of a city regiment will be permitted to go to Quebec. On an average, one-third of a city regiment retires annually. The recruits of this year may possibly be cut out of the Quebec trip, with the result that the troops will be tried and experienced men, who will make a presentable appearance. Some of the regiments will have to receive entirely new uniforms, while others, by the weeding-out process, will be able to send the best uniformed men. The last of July promises to be a great week for old Quebec.

WARNOCK INQUEST

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Brockville, March 11.—With an hour's sitting to-night the Warnock inquest wound up its investigation, which fell short of expectations in some quarters in so far as foul play was concerned. The first wife of the former Ottawa horseman, who is contesting the will, which left everything to the second Mrs. Warnock, with the exception of $20,000 bequeathed to the four daughters by wife No. 1, applied to the Attorney-General's Department for an inquest some weeks after his death, on the ground of alleged foul play. A post mortem was ordered and the contents of the stomach sent to Prof. Ellis, provincial analyst. Prof. Ellis telegraphed that his analysis revealed no trace of poison, and Dr. Horton, one of the doctors who performed the autopsy, on being recalled to-night, testified that the cause of death was heart disease. The jury promptly returned a verdict accordingly, and this concluded the investigation, as the Attorney-General's department distinctly barred the hearing of further evidence undess there was ground for suspicion of foul play.

Brockville, March 11.—Mrs. Eva Warnock, widow of Mr. J. Warnock, against whose will an action is pending in the High Courts, gave birth to a son yesterday afternoon. In his will Mr. Warnock bequeathed $5,000 to each of four daughters, and the residue of the estate to Mrs. Eva Warnock. The mother of these girls claims that she is Warnock's widow and is now contesting the will, but, with the advent of another heir yesterday, more complications have arisen. Providing the will is set aside Mrs. Eva Warnock and her child will inherit everything unless the first wife can prove she is the lawful wife.

TO SECEDE FROM U. S. LODGE.

Vancouver, March 12.—The A.O.U.W. Grand Lodge yesterday decided in favor of secession from the American Supreme Lodge, and the formation of a purely Canadian organization.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Bar in Parliament Buildings to be Abolished.

Quebec, March 9.—Although there was a thin House in the Assembly this afternoon a good deal of business was disposed of. A large number of questions, put by members, were answered by the ministers and the first bills of the session—all government measures—were put through all their readings and passed.

Several unimportant bills were introduced and the bills to incorporate the town of St. Pierre, to amend the charter of Rosemont village, partition of the estate of the late John Redpath, to amend the charters of the city of Hull and the Alexandra Hospital, and respecting the Boys' Home, Montreal, received their second readings and were sent to committee.

In reply to Mr. Leblanc, the government stated that no timber-cutting licenses had been granted under Act 7 Edward VII., chap. 17.

To the same, who had asked (1) Did the government remit the whole or part of the license fees in the judicial district of Montreal imposed by the act 7 Edward VII., chap. 11, for the sale of intoxicating liquor? (2) If so, to whom and at what date was such remission made, and what were the respective amounts? Mr. Weir said that section 9 of the Act Edward VII., chap. 11, raised the minimum duty upon retail liquor shop licenses in Montreal from $200 to $300, and the maximum from $400 to $450. By order-in-council of June 18, 1907, this increase was reduced for the current year by one half under the authority conferred by Article 825 of the Revised Statutes. 2. A remission of $50 was thus granted for said year to each retail liquor shop licensee belonging to the minimum class and $25 to each such licensee of the maximum class.

To the same, who had also asked: (1) Did the government collect all the license fees for the sale of intoxicating liquor in the judicial district of Montreal imposed by the act 7 Edward VII., chapted 11? (2) If not, what persons are so indebted to the government under the said act? 3. What is the amount so due by each of such persons?

Mr. Weir replied: 1. Yes, as modified by order-in-council of June 1, 1907. 2. None. 3. None.

Quebec, March 10.—A large batch of petitions was presented to the Assembly this afternoon from the curés, churchwardens and people of many Roman Catholic parishes in the province, asking that measures be taken by the government to instruct the masses by the publication and circulation of literature on the evils of alcoholism.

The following government measures passed their third readings:—Respecting fish and game protection clubs, to amend the declaratory and interpretative provisions of the Revised Statutes, to amend the Quebec Election Act, 1903; to amend the Revised Statutes respecting the constitution of the Superior Court; to secure the better attendance of witnesses or their arrest before Fire Commissioners, and to amend the law respecting the distribution of insurance money on the lives of husbands and parents. By this last bill, it is enacted that 'if the insurance is for the benefit of the wife, or of the wife and the children generally, without giving the names of the wife or of the children, the wife surviving when the policy matures shall benefit by the insurance, or, as the case may be, the wife and all the surviving children of the parent insured, whether issue of the same or of different marriages shall share in the insurance, the wife for one-half and the children, share and share alike, for the other half.'

Mr. Gault put his question as to the employment made of the $16,866.67 mentioned in the Act of last session, as being thenceforward devoted to Protestant education deeded to the persons, municipalities, corporations or institutions to whom this amount was distributed and the share of each.

Mr. Weir's reply was that the amount had been employed. At the same time, he submitted a list of all the municipalities which had made application for a share of it, adding that all except those marked H on said list had been paid, but that the distribution had not been made by the Council of Public Instruction because it had never anything to do in regard to that question.

Mr. Giard then brought up his resolution for abolition of the bar for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Parliament Buildings, but on the Premier's motion, the debate on it was postponed.

The House then adjourned.

The report of the Royal Commission on the Abbitibbi affair was laid before the House to-day. The commissioners confine themselves to simply reporting the evidence taken before them and a minute of their proceedings.

Quebec, March 12.—Besides petitions for acts to incorporate 'The Old Brewery Mission,' of Montreal, and to extend the time for the construction of the Longueuil Tramway Company's lines, another large batch of petitions from the Roman Catholic rural congregations for the distribution of anti-alcoholic literature by the government was presented yesterday. Bills were introduced to amend the charter of the town of St. John; to amend the law respecting the College of Surgeon Dentists and to amend the Quebec Companies Act.

Before passing to the orders of the day, Premier Gouin explained the ministerial changes since last session.

Mr. Leblanc said that as the Premier had stated that he had the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor to read the letters to the House, it was free to him to discuss, not only what they contained, but what they did not contain. The government could not be changed like a shirt. A minister did not usually resign without some reason, some grave reason, and referring to the fact that Mr. Prevost had for some months previous been the object of serious attacks, some of which had even been discussed and ventilated in the courts, he intimated that the situation had become so unpleasant for the Premier that the latter could endure it no longer and had called for Mr. Prevost's resignation, or, in other words, practically dismissed him as a source of weakness to his government.

Mr. Prevost replied to the Opposition leader and, in doing so, made it perfectly clear that he is still in sympathy with his old colleagues and his party friends. He spoke for nearly three-quarters of an hour with all his accustomed fire and vigor, but also evidently with great feeling. He reviewed his career and work in the ministry, claiming that he had labored with energy, honesty of purpose and success to advance the interests of the province, that he had largely increased the efficiency and revenue of his department in its three important branches of colonization, mines and fisheries and that he had never benefited dishonestly to the extent of a single dollar by his connection with the government. Yet he had been made the object of the vilest, most malicious and most persistent attacks of slanderers; his honesty and his honor had been assailed and the outcome was that rather than burthen the government with the unpleasantness of the situation, and wishing to fight his enemies with equal weapons, he had tendered his resignation, and it had been accepted. To some criticisms of the choice of Mr. Devlin the Premier replied and the subject then dropped. During his remarks Mr. Prevost was frequently applauded by the ministerial following.

The debate on Mr. Giard's resolution—'That in the opinion of this House no spirituous liquors should be sold within the precincts of the Legislative Buildings'—was then resumed by Mr. Gouin, who stated that he had no objections to offer to the adoption of the resolution, which might be voted on at once. It was thereupon adopted unanimously.

Mr. J. C. Walsh has introduced a bill to provide for the incorporation of the Boys' Home of Montreal, the previous act being repealed. The bill authorizes the corporation of the Boys' Home, through its board of governors, to establish a boys' farm and training school, the latter being really a subsidiary corporation of the Boys' Home, the latter not being responsible for the debts and obligations of the Boys' Farm and Training School.

Quebec, March 12.—The Assembly sat for about an hour and a half this afternoon and disposed of quite a lot of business.

Another large batch of petitions in favor of the distribution of anti-alcoholic literature was presented and a number of public and private bills were introduced, the most important among the former being bills to amend the law respecting foreign commercial corporations and joint stock companies, to amend the Quebec Mining Law, to amend the law respecting school taxes in Montreal, and to amend the Municipal Code respecting municipal electors.

A large number of questions were also asked and answered.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Leblanc, the Premier stated that the government had not yet received the accounts for the expenses of the Royal Commission on the Abbitibbi affair.

In reply to Mr. Lafontaine, Mr. Taschereau said the government was considering the question of extending the law so as to limit the work of employees of mills and factories to ten hours a day.

There was a brief discussion on Dr. Lacombe's bill to amend the law so as to make the house renting season begin on July 1 instead of May 1. Mr. Tellier opposed the change, but the bill passed its second reading and was sent to committee.

The government bill respecting certain bills to the Circuit Court also passed its third reading, while a number of others, public and private, were advanced a stage and the House adjourned shortly after five o'clock.

Notice has been given by the government of resolutions respecting contagious diseases among bees and respecting agricultural societies, and by Mr. MacKenzie, of a question as to whether the government has been informed of the want of sufficient safeguards against accident by fire in many of the Montreal schools, and as to the inspection recently made of the Montreal Protestant schools through a Montreal paper, and whether it is the government's intention to take steps to see that such buildings are properly safeguarded against loss of life.

Quebec, March 14.—The Assembly's sitting yesterday was brief and uninteresting—most of the western members having left to spend Saturday and Sunday at their homes.

The Private Bills Committee reported the bills of the Alexandra Hospital and the Boys' Home, Montreal, the former without and the latter with amendments.

In reply to Mr. Giard, it was stated by Mr. Weir that the government had paid no sum of money to the Quebec Bridge Company since the collapse of the structure and that the question whether it intended to continue paying subsidies to the company was 'under consideration.'

LOCAL OPTION IN MANITOBA

MR. EDWARD BROWN, M.P.P., BELIEVES IT CAN BE CARRIED ALMOST THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE.

Toronto, March 10.—'If the temperance people of Manitoba take time to get well organized I think they can carry local option all over the province except in the three cities of Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage la Prairie. The old law required a vote of three-fifths of the names on the list, but the new legislation requires only a majority of the qualified voters. There is no doubt that before the end of the year local option by-laws will be submitted in the majority of the municipalities.'

This is the view that Mr. Edward Brown, M.P.P., of Portage la Prairie, the Liberal leader of Manitoba, expressed yesterday at the King Edward Hotel here.

DR. DICKEY DISMISSED.

Outcome of a Conspiracy Trial in Liverpool.

London, March 11.—The trial of Mikael Sarkis, Charles Harnson, and Arsharg Atamian, charged with conspiracy to defraud emigrants, began yesterday at Liverpool. Mr. N. Cockshutt watched the case on behalf of the Canadian Government.

When Atamian was arrested a large number of letters were found in his possession. Counsel said the letters showed that Atamian was on terms of very intimate relationship with the authorities who had to pass emigrants on the other side of the Atlantic.

One letter was from a man describing himself as Hugh L. Dickey, M.D. Another letter from W. Dodds, Halifax, said: 'Your eleven people all passed. Be a little more particular next time with Montreal cases. Do not let them make any signs whatever. Describe something they will wear, which will be enough. I felt nervous when they all made some signs with their hands on their tie.'

In another letter Dodds admonished Atamian: 'Please be careful, as the doctor is often with me.'

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Liverpool, March 13.—The jury has disagreed in the trial of Atamian and others charged with conspiracy to defraud immigrants going to Canada.

Halifax, N.S., March 12.—In reference to the dismissal yesterday of Dr. Dickey, of the Trachoma Hospital, it appears that for a long time there have been ugly rumors of wrongdoing in the medical branch of the Immigration Department in Halifax. It has been believed that immigrants were held up on the charge that they were diseased, when there was in reality nothing wrong with them, the hold-ups being made because no rake-off was forthcoming. The Hamburg-American line officials were always very particular in making examinations on the other side to ensure that there was no trachoma among the passengers, because they did not want to take rejected immigrants back. Nevertheless, the doctors here, who were in charge of the trachoma hospital, and whose interests were that it should have many patients, nearly always managed to find alleged victims of the disease. Mr. William Roche, M.P., is the agent of the line, and his suspicions were aroused, so that he wrote to Ottawa complaining about it, and had other letters forwarded. There evidently was big money in the way the inspection was made, for some people. Not only were men and women held up here on a charge of having trachoma, when some good authorities either rightly or wrongly said they had not the disease, but the conspiracy spread to the other side of the ocean. There, it appears, emigrants were asked for money, and those who paid were given a password or sign which ensured their getting through the medical lines at Halifax. Two doctors' names are mentioned in this connection at Halifax. One is Dr. H. L. Dickey, whose resignation has been asked for, and accepted by the government. Dickey was in charge of the trachoma Hospital. Dr. Murdoch Chisholm was yesterday appointed in his place, and enters upon his duties to-morrow. Who W. Dodds, Halifax, is, remains a mystery. Your correspondent was unable to locate any doctor or officials at the immigration station bearing that name. It is possible that the name is an assumed one. The conditions at Halifax have long been known to be scandalous, and it is believed that the dismissal of Dr. Dickey is but the beginning of further sensational developments.

NOVA SCOTIA FINANCES

DEFICIT DUE TO DECREASE IN COAL ROYALTIES.

Halifax, N.S., March 10.—The financial returns, which were brought down in the provincial legislature to-day, showed a revenue of $1,437,066, compared with an expenditure of $1,539,168, the first time in several years a deficit has been shown. Loss of revenue is caused chiefly by the decreased coal royalties, amounting to $48,000, and interest of $64,000 on temporary loans, which have been made because of the inability to float a new issue of bonds. The amount collected in royalties from the mines was $633,933, while the cost to the government of this department had been $39,385.

The Crown lands yielded $35,880; succession duties, $65,112, and the federal subsidy was $432,805. Debenture interest cost the province $306,883, and education, $279,736.

VERDICT OF GUILTY

ONE JURY GIVES VERDICT, WHILE THE OTHER DISAGREES.

Antonio Carboni was on Wednesday found guilty in the Court of King's Bench, of attempting to murder Cosimo Chatafero.

The jury which had been out since 1 o'clock on Tuesday in the case of Gerolimo Fataro, charged with attempting to murder Dominico Lataro, in St. David's lane, on Jan. 3, last, disagreed this afternoon, and were discharged. The case will go for another trial before the June Court.

TEN YEARS FOR A BURGLAR.

Peterborough, Ont., March 10.—Chas. Burke, arrested at Toronto, charged with the robbery of a Buckhorn store at the point of a revolver on Nev. 5 last, was this morning sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary by Judge Weller. Burke's past record was a long one, he having committed a series of crimes in Toronto last autumn.

BANK MANAGER COMMITS SUICIDE.

H. L. Pratt, of the Farmers' Bank of Canada, Southampton, Ont., Shoots Himself.

Allenford, Ont., March 11.—The body of H. L. Pratt, manager of the Farmers' Bank of Canada, at Southampton, was found on the railway track a quarter of a mile north of the station here, late last night. A revolver, which lay near by, and a bullet wound in the mouth, showed the cause to be one of suicide. Mr. Pratt looked after a subbranch of the bank at this point, and attended to his work yesterday as usual. He was about thirty years old, and unmarried, and was well liked.

COLONEL LABELLE ACCEPTS

WILL COMMAND BISLEY TEAM AS REQUESTED.

An Ottawa despatch announces that Lieut.-Col. A. A. Labelle has sent an intimation that he will accept the position of commandant of the Canadian team to Bisley, to which he was recently appointed.

FOUR KILLED

ANOTHER FATAL DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN G. T. P. CAMP.

Winnipeg, March 9.—A terrible accident occurred on Saturday evening at Gordon Bros.' camp on the Grand Trunk Pacific construction work, north of Kalmar, Ont. J. Koby, a foreman, was drilling a hole, and, without warning, a dynamite explosion took place, killing four men and seriously injuring three more. The dead are: Herbert Dunn, an Englishman; Nicholas Kok, an Austrian; M. Tokhonan and Phillip Virdor, Italians. Kogy, the foreman, who was drilling the hole, is seriously injured.

MR. PARMELEE TO RETIRE

DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE TO BE SUCCEEDED BY MR. F. C. T. O'HARA.

Ottawa, March 10.—Mr. W. G. Parmelee, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, who is one of the oldest officials in the public service of the Dominion House, has asked to be superannuated, and will be succeeded by Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara, who has been for some years past superintendent of the Canadian Trade Commission Service of the Dominion.

OFFENCE MEANS DISMISSAL

MAIL CARRIERS MUST NOT TRANSPORT LIQUOR.

While he was in Quebec on Monday the Hon. Mr. Lemieux, Postmaster-General, received a deputation of the local Anti-Alcoholic League who complained that mail carriers, in the country districts sometimes transport alcoholic liquors, which, in many cases, go to supply illicit sellers, and they asked that measures be taken to put an end to this abuse.

The hon. gentleman promised that he would give very strict instructions to the post-office inspectors on this subject, and any mail carrier caught committing that offence in the future, would be at once dismissed.

ALIA MUST DIE

SLAYER OF FATHER HEINRICHS TO BE EXECUTED.

Denver, Col., March 12.—Giuseppe Alia, who shot and killed Father Leo Heinrichs, in St. Elizabeth's Church, in this city, February 23, was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree. Hanging was the penalty fixed by the jury.

Alia shot Father Heinrichs as he knelt to receive the sacrament from the priest.

PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA

REMARKABLE RESULTS OF ONE MONTH'S EXPERIENCE UNDER THE LAW.

Prohibition has been in force in the State of Georgia since the beginning of the present year, and the following are the results already shown in Atlanta City:

In January, 1907, there were 1,663 arrests, 341 of which were for drunkenness.

In January, 1908, the numbers of arrests was only 768, and those charged with drunkenness numbered only 64.

SCHMITZ UNLAWFULY CONVICTED.

San Francisco, Cal., March 9.—That former Mayor E. E. Schmitz, who was unlawfully convicted of extortion and sentenced to five years in prison was reaffirmed to-day by the State Supreme Court. To-day's decision also applies to Abraham Ruef. It is believed that Schmitz will immediately apply for release from the county jail on bail.

The prosecution purposes at once to bring to trial some of the many other charges preferred against them.

San Francisco, March 11.—Eugene E. Schmitz was released from jail last night, after presenting bonds in the sum of $150,000. His bondsmen are T. H. Williams and W. J. Dingee. The charges of extortion against him on which he had not yet been tried, were dismissed.



RE-OPENED.

The 'Witness' Offer

OF

Free Flags for Home and School.

Full particulars on application to the

Flag Dept., JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Block, Montreal.

LONDON LETTER

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, Feb. 28.

Notwithstanding the most unfortunate illness of the Prime Minister, who no sooner resumed his place in parliament than he was attacked by influenza, the government is this week introducing its first-class measures at a rate which a weekly correspondent cannot possibly keep pace with.

Monday saw the introduction of the new Education Bill by Mr. McKenna. Mr. McKenna has not the suavity and elegance of diction which belong to Mr. Birrell, whose personal bonhomie went far to soften the asperity of debate on his measure. Mr. McKenna is direct, even blunt, and his bill is like unto him. The elaborate attempt to combine variety of school with efficient popular control of all—which was characteristic of Mr. Birrell's bill—is superseded by a measure which his opponents are fond of reminding Mr. McKenna fulfils his own forecast that it would bring 'not peace, but a sword.' The bill is short, its provisions are mainly financial, and its prominent feature is that it establishes one universal type of public school, absolutely controlled by the public and paid for by the public, in which no religious tests for teachers are admissible. 'Every child,' to quote Mr. McKenna's words, 'will be within reach of such a school, and no child can be compelled to attend any other kind of school. In this school religious teaching of the undenominational kind (commonly called Cowper-Temple teaching) given in the present council schools, will be given, and no other, by the teacher and in school hours.

But the upholders of 'denominational' teaching have to be reckoned with, and to meet them, 'contracting out' is to be allowed; i. e., our school system will still not be a uniform one. Voluntary schools may retain their denominational character and private management, and will get the same government grant as the public schools, but the difference between that grant and the total cost of maintaining the school must be made up from voluntary sources, instead of by a grant from local rates which the public schools have. This is the price to be paid for freedom from public control other than that of the Board of Education and liberty to manage the school in any way consistent with educational efficiency.

The main point to be ascertained is whether the provision of 'simple Bible teaching' in every public school, unless it be vetoed by the local authority, supported by public money, meets the wishes of so overwhelming a majority of the English people as to make it acceptable to the nation as a whole. There are signs that the mass of the Nonconformist bodies will accept the bill, though they dislike the 'contracting out' provisions, as the only way of preserving religious teaching in our schools, for they understand now that the only alternative is the abolition of the Bible altogether from the school curriculum. But there is a large and growing body of opinion that a secular system is the only just one, and that religion is not a matter for the day school, but to be taught by the churches out of school hours, and by other than state-paid teachers. Many high churchmen, labor men, secularists, and some leading religious men of all shades of opinion, advocate this solution, and the battle will be fairly joined between the two parties. There is no doubt still a clerical party which hopes, after defeating this bill, to get denominational teaching endowed on even terms with undenominational, but such people probably misunderstand the trend of modern opinion.

Mr. Balfour gave a strong lead to the irreconcilables in his speech after the introduction of the bill, and the Conservative papers are unanimous in condemning the bill, but though this may be merely political strategy, it will blind many. There seems, unfortunately, to be no doubt that the bulk of the Anglican clergy will oppose the measure, though Anglican laymen are more divided in opinion. If the country parson prefers no religious teaching in school hours unless he can control it himself, he has only to wreck this bill, for to the present writer, at least, it appears certain that no government, either Liberal or Tory, will again risk its reputation in proposing to keep Bible teaching in our public schools if this attempt is a failure.

Interesting statements have been made in the House this week by Sir E. Grey, on both the Macedonian and Congo questions. As regards Macedonia, he fully admitted that the situation was so bad that some proposal by the Powers was imperatively necessary. But he ruled separate action by England as out of the question. On the matter of the new railway project, he admitted the danger of a Power pursuing its own ends and ceasing to work for Macedonian reform. As things stand, the European concert must either justify itself or stultify itself by its action. If Macedonia continues to be neglected, he foresees a catastrophe as the result. Within the concert England is doing her utmost to promote both union and reformation.

On the Congo question the minister evidently felt able to speak more fully. He reiterated his belief in the 'Belgian solution,' but pointed out that to be satisfactory the Belgian nation, through its parliament, must have full control, and must act with full knowledge of the situation. He agreed that the present rule was hopeless; welcomed the co-operation of the United States in publishing the facts concerning misrule on the Congo, and finally stated that in the case of the Congo he did not feel as he did in the case of Macedonia, that separate action was impossible. We could act on our treaty rights, and in a matter like this, where it was not merely a matter of violated treaty rights, but of 'the violation of the ordinary rules of civilized government,' if Belgium did not take over the Congo on satisfactory terms, we must be free to act in our own way; always recognizing, as he did, that isolated action on our part could not radically alter the system on the Congo, we should always eagerly co-operate with any other Power. The minister was certainly as outspoken and as decided as most people could hope he would be. Meantime he has agreed to wait till the Belgian parliament rises at the end of May to see what they propose to do.

Of the far-reaching Licensing Bill introduced last night I must speak next week. The enthusiasm with which Mr. Asquith's exposition of it was received surpassed the welcome given as yet to any measure in this parliament. All temperance reformers—almost without exception—are apparently prepared to join hands in its support—and the opposition will not be less determined.

As I write, the Women's Suffrage Bill is occupying the House. A number of women have written to the Home Secretary to ask—as they are not allowed like men in the lobby of the House—when law-abiding women may walk in safety awaiting the decision of the House, whether, for instance, they would be safe from arrest in Parliament Square, where only the other day the wife of a member of parliament was arrested.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

Accompanying Fleet Will Cruise Along Canadian Coast.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 13.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that the Prince of Wales will be accompanied to Quebec by the Atlantic fleet of six battleships, ten cruisers and the second cruiser squadron. After leaving Quebec, the fleet will cruise along the Canadian coast, visiting several places.

MRS. EVELYN THAW SEEKS A DIVORCE

REPORT THAT SHE WILL RECEIVE $50,000 WHEN THE MARRIAGE IS ANNULLED.

New York, March 11.—The first legal step probably will be made to-day by counsel for Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, in their contemplated action to secure the annulment of her marriage to Harry K. Thaw. This move may be either in the shape of a summons and complaint upon Thaw in person, at the Matteawan Asylum for the Insane, where he is a prisoner, by order of the court, or it may be served upon A. Russell Peabody, Thaw's counsel in this city. Mr. Daniel O'Reilly, of Thaw's counsel, in his trial on the charge of murder, is acting as counsel for Mrs. Thaw.

According to Mr. Peabody, Thaw will oppose the annulment with every means at his command, and will contest the allegation that he was insane at the time of his marriage. It was stated to-day that Mrs. Thaw is prepared to testify in her own behalf in this action, but that if her testimony should be useful in securing Thaw's release from the insane asylum, she is prepared to give evidence in his favor.

It was reported to-day that members of Thaw's family strongly favor the movement to annul the marriage, and if it be successful, Evelyn Thaw will be provided for financially. One report declares she will receive $50,000 when the marriage is annulled, and $13,000 a year thereafter for the remainder of her life. Mrs. Wm. Thaw, mother of H. K. Thaw, is said to favor the action of her daughter-in-law. Although counsel for both Thaw and his wife announce that the action is about to begin, neither would disclose the cause of the difference between the two. It was stated, however, that the trouble began a year ago, during Thaw's first trial, and that reconciliation was an impossibility.

BETTER OFF IN IRELAND.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Dublin, March 12.—Mr. W. R. Trotter, speaking here, declared that skilled workmen were beter off here than in Canada.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The action for libel by Dr. Beattie Nesbitt against the Toronto 'Globe' is to go on, and, says the plaintiff, Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., has been retained on his behalf.

Mr. James Cleland, ex-M.P.P., has died at Meaford, at the age of 69. He died from pneumonia. Mr. Cleland was mayor of Meaford for two years, and also held offices of reeve, councilor, and school trustee. Deceased was a Liberal in politics, and was the chosen representative for North Grey in the local legislature from 1899 to 1898.

At the annual commemoration of the Grand Orange Lodge of Western Ontario, held on Wednesday, Grand Master Essery denounced the practice of railroading separate school teachers, who had not the necessary qualifications through to the possession of teachers' life certificates. Mr. Essery also objected to the separate schools themselves, and declared that there should be no further encroachments upon the public funds by the schools of any religious denomination. Mr. H. C. Hocken urged that the Protestant missions in Quebec should be supported with abundant funds, for unless Quebec becomes Protestant it will become atheistic, like France, Italy, and even Spain. There is no city in Canada where atheism and anarchy prevail as they do in Montreal.

The annual report of the Hon. W. J. Hanna shows the number of liquor licenses for 1906-07 of all kinds has been reduced in Ontario by 198 as compared with the previous year. The vigorous enforcement of the law in local option municipalities is evidenced by the fact that the fines collected in each district totalled $4,175. Of the total provincial revenue from the license branch for the financial year, amounting to $587,126, no less than $471,827 came from tavern and shop licenses, transfers and fines. The municipalities in Ontario derived from licenses the sum of $411,916, and the sum of $13,451 resulted from fines. The total figures for licenses and fines, including the amount imposed by municipal by-laws, reached $999,652.

At the meeting of the Presbytery of Glengarry, at Cornwall, the resignation of the Rev. T. G. Thomson, of Vankleek Hill, was accepted. The statistics showed that Glengarry Presbytery had given $17,127 to missions, and $64,643 to all purposes during 1907. These are the highest amounts ever given in one year by this presbytery.

A protest has been forwarded to the government at Ottawa regarding the alleged discrimination against Canadian merchants in connection with the construction of the tunnel under the Detroit river between Windsor and Detroit, of which the estimated cost is $12,000,000.

At Toronto a Canadian Society for Psychical Research has been formed. A fundamental object of the society is the association of those interested in the most careful and exacting investigation along the various mental and psychological phenomena.

It is proposed to increase the rates of the Independent Order of Foresters.

Wm. Fletcher, a farmer, was burned to death in the destruction of his house by fire at an early hour, writes a Port Credit correspondent. His daughter, who was the only occupant of the house, escaped with the greatest difficulty. Mr. Fletcher was 77 years old and one of the oldest residents of the township.

Prompt steps are being taken by the Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education, to see to it that nothing is left undone that will safeguard the school children from possibility of a repetition of the Collinwood horror. He has issued a memorandum to all inspectors to see that the fire drill is practised in all schools more than one story high, to see that there are exits where necessary, and that all doors open out.

The Grand Trunk has been given until April 15 to revise the plans of the projected terminal depot and hotel at Ottawa, so far as the depot is concerned. The hotel plan is acceptable, but that of the depot as revised does not commend itself, the wings proposed to be eliminated spoiling considerably the architectural beauty.

At St. Thomas, Mason Lant, a Michigan Central brakeman, was found in bed in an unconscious condition from inhaling the fumes of escaping gas from a coal stove. All efforts to save his life were unavailing. Lant was married only two months ago. His wife, who was also partially asphyxiated, is recovering.

There was another fight over the reduction of licenses at the Toronto City Council. There was a very large attendance of the public, and the chairman had to threaten to clear the chamber, so demonstrative were some of the ratepayers. A motion to introduce a by-law was not pressed, but the temperance aldermen insisted on a division as to whether the motion should be struck out. This resulted in a tie, and the mayor declared that the motion stood for further consideration. A resolution to promulgate the reduction by-law was voted by 13 to 9, but as a two-thirds majority is required to expend the money, the motion was lost. The promulgation, however, can be effected by bringing in the resolution as a recommendation of the Board of Control, which will require but a majority vote.

Engineer Charles Armstrong, of Toronto, was instantly killed at Guelph on Tuesday, while in charge of a Masonic special. Owing to a misplaced switch his train ran into the Guelph and Goderich line and fouled the engine of a freight standing on a siding.

On Tuesday the representatives of Toronto had a conference with the directors and representatives of the Toronto Electric Light Company on the question of the municipal purchase of the undertaking. Nothing came of the conference, as the parties were unable to agree on a common basis for negotiation. Both sides have contracts as to electrical energy, and until these are fixed up, there is no likelihood of an agreement. The council propose to apply to the Hydro Electric Power Commission for 10,000 horse power.

A despatch from Guelph states that six prisoners have made an attempt to escape from the jail. For several days they were at work burrowing a hole through a stone wall, but something went wrong, and the scheme was discovered. One of the prisoners was noticed by the Governor on the top of the prison wall; the former was questioned, and he gave the whole thing away. The holes had been made with iron strips taken from the beds. The loose stones from the hole were put under the floor, while their old clothes were thrown in a heap to cover the hol..

Peter Fox, a farmer living in Burgess Township, was found dead on the road about three miles from Smith's Falls, on Tuesday night. He had bought a load of oats at Smith's Falls during the day and about ten o'clock at night left for his home, fourteen miles from that place. He had fallen from the load and went under the sleigh. He was caught by the runner just at the neck and was dragged some distance.

Port Arthur and Fort William have arrived at an agreement whereby Fort William purchases that portion of the railway within the corporation limits, and the road will be operated by a joint commission.

Alphonse Paquette, an employee of the Ottawa Electric Company, has died from concussion of the brain. He was engaged on a ladder trimming a light in the Rideau Skating Rink, when a skater hit the base of the ladder, causing it to fall and precipitating him to the ice.

The general hospitals of Ottawa have decided to increase the charge to patients in the public wards from fifty cents, the present rate, to seventy-five cents per day.

Some strong speeches as to the want of railway facilities at Manitoulin Island were made at a meeting of the Associated Municipalities at Kagawongow on Tuesday. The governments were asked to give no extensions of subsidies or charter rights longer than July next if the company failed to take up construction in a proper manner. Mr. Gamey, M.P.P., assured the delegates that if the company failed to carry out the building of the road in the proper time he had the promise of the Minister of Public Works that the government would take the matter in hand and build a railway from the Manitoulin Island to the C.P.R.

At a joint meeting of the Sault Ste. Marie Council and Board of Trade, on Wednesday, it was decided to approach the government with a view to the extension of the Algoma Central Railway, and to giving the residents of the northern portion of the province a share of the benefits enjoyed by easterners as to railway and other transportation facilities.

The Supreme Council of the Canadian Order of Home Circles, at a convention held in Toronto, decided to make a special levy of fifteen cents per capita on the whole membership for extension work purposes in Western Canada. Mr. P. M. Pattison, founder of the Order, was retired on full salary.

As the result of a boiler explosion in Sarnia Township, James Harkins, aged 15, was killed and C. Kemsley severely injured, on Wednesday. A portable saw mill, owned by Johnson and Son, of Sarnia, was being operated in a piece of bush, when without warning the boiler exploded. Harkins was standing near the boiler, and was blown two hundred feet away and badly mutilated. Kemsley was scalded by steam and water.

A grant of $6,000 to instal a refrigerator plant in the dairy building of the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa was asked by the deputation from Eastern Ontario, which visited the Minister of Agriculture on Wednesday. The Hon. Nelson Monteith pointed out that the government was spending $4,600 on the winter fair, Ottawa, for the benefit of eastern stockmen. In the past, $3,000 had been granted for a building which collapsed; a like sum for another ill-fated structure, and $4,000 for the dairy building. The request, however, would be carefully considered and the government would decide whether they would install the plant themselves or join with the directors.

QUEBEC.

The convent of the Sisters of Charity at Cape St. Ignace, has been destroyed by fire. The loss will be $20,000, with insurance of $10,000. All the scholars, about three hundred, responded to the fire drill and marched safely out when the first sign of fire was noticed.

Upon his retirement from the municipal arena, Mr. William Thompson, ex-Mayor of Thurso, Que., was recently presented by his fellow citizens with a gold-headed ebony cane, as a mark of their high esteem and appreciation of his many years of public service. The presentation was made at a large gathering in Middleton Hall, over which Mr. G. Gagnon, the new Mayor, presided. Accompanying the gift was an appropriate address.

The committee who have in hand the programme for the unveiling of the Laval monument in June next have decided upon a procession in which probably allegorical cars representing Jacques Cartier, Champlain, Montcalm and Salaberry, will form a part.

A deputation from Ulverton has waited on Judge Foster, Knowlton, regarding the building of Orford Mountain Railway from Melbourne village to Drummondville. The Orford line will be completed to Melbourne this summer.

The sum of $6,306 has been awarded to the Ulster Steamship Company, owners of the 'Carrigan Head,' in their action against the owners of the 'Bavarian.' The case arose out of the floating of the 'Bavarian' at Indian Cove last year, during which operation she collided with the 'Carrigan Head,' causing damage thereto. The company took an action in the Admiralty Court for $10,000. The case was heard before Judge Routhier, who found the 'Bavarian' at fault and ordered a reference.

In a petition signed by over a hundred residents of Maniwaki, it is requested that the Dominion Government take action whereby the Quebec provincial authorities will purchase the Conguay Indian reserve in proximity to Maniwaki, and sell the lands in areas of a hundred acres each. It is claimed that the reserve property is of much agricultural value, but under present conditions is monopolized by the Indians, although the latter are not satisfied and would welcome the abolition of the reserve. A short time since the Indians drew up a statement of grievances, and complained that under present conditions it was practically impossible for them to secure a living on the reserve, and asked that they be given the privilege of trapping and selling furs at all times and also be allowed to cut and sell the wood on the reserve.

The Liberals of Missisquoi held a very enthusiastic meeting on Tuesday, at Bedford, when the Hon. S. Fisher and the Hon. R. Lemieux gave addresses. One point made by Mr. Fisher was as to the elections, which, he said, might not come for eighteen months, but it was also possible they might come in a few months. He insisted upon the necessity of good organization.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

According to the public accounts submitted to the Prince Edward Island Legislature, the ordinary receipts for the past year were $350,479, and ordinary expenditure $346,080, leaving a surplus of $4,399. There was an expenditure of $115,078 on capital account. Against this is to be credited $5,301.13 added to the sinking fund, and the surplus of $4,348.42 on ordinary account. Deducting these amounts the actual deficit chargeable to capital account is $5,378. But half of the increased subsidy of $70,000 was received during the year. For the current year the province will be better off by $35,000 and should easily be able to make both ends meet. There are 597 school departments in the province, with nineteen thousand pupils. The total expenditure for education was $170,000, including $123,898 expended by the government.

A resolution has been passed by the St. John School Board urging the Provincial Board of Education to seek legislation to make all school text-books free throughout the province. The City Council appointed a committee to visit all school buildings, and report upon the provision for the safety of the pupils in case of fire.

Notices have been posted up at the plant of the Nova Scotia Steel Company at Sydney Mines to the effect that unless the steel market improves shortly a reduction of ten percent will be made in the wages of all employees who receive over $1.50 per day.

At Lower Hillsboro, N.B., Mrs. Nancy Bennett, an old lady, has been discovered frozen. She lived alone, and was found by neighbors, who forced an entrance into the house, owing to the non-appearance for several days of the deceased.

Sir Edward Moreys, former attorney-general of Newfoundland, has assumed the leadership of a new political party in opposition to the administration of Sir Robert Bond. The general elections will be held next November. Sir Edward Moreys was formerly in the Bond Cabinet, but resigned his portfolio last July.

Many thousand dollars' worth of damages has been done by a fire which destroyed the coal washer plant of the Dominion Coal Company at Port Morien. This is the second fire at the wash plant within two years.

Leading shipping firms at St. John have entered into an agreement looking to prevent further trouble with strikes by ship laborers and also to establish a uniform rate of wages, thereby keeping in chartering vessels ahead. They have agreed to divide the summer work between the two societies of ship laborers and to pay 35 cents an hour. The agreement is to be in effect April 24. The rate last summer was 40 cents an hour.

A banquet is to be tendered to the Hon. F. E. Barker, the new chief justice, at the Union Club, St. John.

According to a Glace Bay, N.S., correspondent the board of conciliation appointed to deal with matters in dispute between the Dominion Coal Company and its employees have reached a unanimous agreement on a basis of settlement. It is understood that the settlement gives the men terms slightly better than under the old schedule.

WESTERN CANADA.

In June next Brandon will hold a four days' carnival. The idea is to get prominent manufacturers throughout the world, particularly in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States, to loan small exhibits.

News of the death of Thomas Anderson, the Hudson's Bay Company's chief trader in charge of the Mackenzie River district, comes from Winnipeg. He was taken ill at Fort Chippewyan on his way to Winnipeg, and died after a few weeks' illness.

The Saskatchewan Legislature will open on April 2.

Chief Carliste, of the Vancouver fire department, has condemned the school buildings of the city in strong terms because only a few rooms are provided with fire escapes. The present means of escape are entirely inadequate. A committee has been appointed by the City Council to make recommendations regarding the schools and other public buildings.

The closing session of the British Columbia Legislature has been marked by a wrangle over the G. T. P. agreement. The racket arose between Mr. Hawthornthwaite, the Socialist leader, and Mr. J. Oliver, Liberal, the former declining to withdraw a statement that the Liberals had deliberately misrepresented the position of the Socialists in the Kain Island deal during the last election. Mr. Hawthornthwaite, in a vigorous speech, urged that Mr. Oliver should withdraw a statement as to the Socialist leader's argument. 'I am not going to be bulldozed and howled down,' declared Mr. Hawthornthwaite.

Judge Grant, of Vancouver, has declared, in passing sentence on Japanese naturalization papers, that the present notarial system in Vancouver was a farce. Applicants pay money, but for what purpose they know not, many believing they are making declaration to entitle them to go to the United States.

Application has been made to the Manitoba Government for a charter for the Union Lumber Company, with a capital of $10,000,000. The company will take over the Red Deer Lumber Company, the Elk Lumber Company, the Sunset Timber and Lumber Company, the Yale-Columbia Lumber Company, and the Bowman Lumber Company, which includes in the aggregate seven complete plants and more than 3,000,000,000 feet of standing timber.

Intimation to the government of its willingness to sell has been made by the Saskatchewan Telephone Company.

Investigation of the reported finds of gold in Findlay river district, northern British Columbia, shows that no gold has been brought out of Ingenika, or any other part of the Findlay river district. There has been no time for development work, and the best that can be said is that the country appears good.

The inhabitants of Banff, Alta., are strongly opposed to the proposal to establish a hospital for consumptives within the bounds of the national park, on the ground that it would frighten away tourists. The foothills in the vicinity of Calgary are suggested as a suitable site for the hospital.

Brandon has had one of the biggest winter fairs ever held in the west. Entries in the live stock department exceeded all previous records, the space in the new winter fair building being taxed to its utmost to accommodate the exhibits. Practically every horse and cattle breeder in Manitoba and Saskatchewan was represented. The interest of the fair was not, however, confined to the live stock department. The provincial seed fair and exhibits of registered grain were held in connection with the winter fair, and the entries in this section were on a par with those of the stock department. The north exhibition hall was reserved for the seed fair, while in the south hall the Brandon Poultry Association held an exhibit of poultry.

It was only after a fierce struggle that a mutiny in the provincial jail at Winnipeg was quelled. The outbreak occurred in the steel cage, where there were twelve prisoners, and was due to the refusal of a prisoner named Kelly to obey orders. Turnkey Schlieme entered the cage to enforce the order, when Kelly seized him and endeavored to overpower the guard. Outside the cage another prisoner attacked a turnkey, and it was some time before the prisoners were overcome.

Systematic campaigns for local option are in progress in nearly eighty municipalities in Manitoba.

According to a statement by Mr. J. D. McArthur, the contractor for the G. T. P. between Winnipeg and Lake Superior Junction, 250 miles, there are now 7,000 men at work there. About sixty percent of the construction work had already been completed, and the grading will be about completed by the end of the present year. The cost of the work, however, will be much greater than originally anticipated. At first this contract was held to cost about $13,000,000, but when they got to work there were so many changes made in the location that the contract, when completed, will represent an outlay of not much less than $16,000,000. Mr. McArthur says, however, that there will be no rebuilding of the Grand Trunk Pacific, as it is now being constructed for years to come. There are, he adds, a good many heavy bridges on the contract, and all of these are being built of steel and concrete, nothing being spared to make the road a superior one in every particular.

MONTREAL NEWS.

News has reached the city of the death of Captain Macnicol, commodore-captain of the Allan fleet. He died as he was preparing to take the 'Victorian' out of Liverpool for Canada. It is believed he died from heart failure.

The Society for the Protection of Women and Children has asked the Quebec Government to amend the law so as to provide fire escapes on public schools in the shape of outside galleries in every floor above the first, running completely around the building.

Mr. J. N. Perrault, principal of Montcalm School, has been elected director-general of the schools by the Roman Catholic School Commissioners. He was elected by the casting vote of the chairman, after a particularly lively discussion.

The question of connecting Montreal with the new Transcontinental line was discussed at the Chambre de Commerce on Wednesday, and a report was submitted in favor of a branch to the city being constructed.

The Markets Committee has decided to enforce the by-law, adopted two years ago, increasing market dues to farmers and others who sell their produce at the markets by about one-third over existing charges. The reason the by-law was not adopted when passed, was because the expenditure authorized for certain improvement in the markets had not been spent. The new scale will come into force on May 1. Altogether the revenue of the committee will be increased, it is calculated, by several thousand dollars a year.

At a meeting of the civic Finance Committee on Thursday, it was decided, on the motion of Ald. Fraser, to call for public tenders for the city's five million dollar loan. The tenders will be opened at the City Hall on March 27 instant. The loan is for forty years, and the committee hope to borrow it at four percent. The money is to be used for the redemption of debt and the carrying on of certain public works, such as the enlargement of the aqueduct, the laying of new sidewalks and pavements, etc.

Three burglars who broke into the premises of Mr. J. Brabant, Notre Dame street west, gagged Mr. Brabant, after beating him and tying his feet to a bed. The robbers then went through his clothes, and after taking about five dollars in loose change, took his bank book, and tried to compel him to write out some cheques. This request Mr. Brabant refused to comply with. The robbers then started to beat him again, and after taking his bank book and what money they could find, left their victim half dead.

The Rev. John Mackay, B.A., who has left Montreal to take up the appointment of principal at the new British Columbia Presbyterian College, has been presented with a dressing case, and Mrs. Mackay with a purse bag, by the congregation of Crescent Street Presbyterian Church.

The City Council has again returned to the subject of drunkenness in Montreal, and Ald. L. A. Lapointe has made an elaborate reply to the Hon. Mr. Scott's allegations concerning the number of licenses. So far from there being 1,362 licensed places in 1905, there were only 947 in that year. The province of Quebec had since 1888 had less licenses than Ontario, while Quebec, too, had fewer condemnations for drunkenness, according to the population, than any other province in the Dominion. Ald. Lapointe concluded by quoting the words of Chief Detective Carpenter to the effect that the citizens have no need to alarm themselves by reason of the recent outbreak of crime in the city. He has visited a number of other countries, and he does not hesitate to say that our population is better than all others.

The 'Daily Witness' has published two or three articles on the subject of meat inspection in Montreal which have shown the inefficiency of present arrangements in the city. In consequence of these articles, the subject has been brought before the City Council, and Ald. Dagenais, chairman of the Health Committee, has admitted that it is impossible, with the present staff, to inspect all the meat that comes into the city. The number of inspectors is inadequate to inspect all the cattle slaughtered, but until the council allots more money no increase can be made to the staff. The committee were anxious to improve the inspection, and as far as the money would allow the work was at present done carefully and efficiently.

The Grand Council of Quebec and East Ontario, Royal Templars of Temperance, have held their session in the city. Mr. J. H. Spicer, the grand councillor, submitted the annual report. It was stated that the finances are healthy, and the reserve fund of the insurance department on a safe basis. Every branch of work is working harmoniously and effectively. At the elocutionary contest, the gold medal was awarded to Mr. Dalley, and the silver medals to Mr. McCree and Mr. Hutchinson.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Cables from London report that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is worse, and that he is unable to give attention to public affairs.

For throwing a piece of a human leg from the dissecting room of the University of Chicago at a divinity professor, twenty-eight students have been threatened with suspension. The guilty student was ready to confess, but the other members of the class refused to let him do so.

A revolt is reported in the French Congo where a French director has been taken prisoner by the natives.

Prince Ludwig Menelik, a near relative of King Menelik of Abyssinia, has been expelled from Germany for being drunk and disorderly.

King Alfonso arrived in Barcelona today.

The King, a Berlin report says, has written to the Kaiser expressing his disapproval of the attempt of the 'Times' to make a sensation out of a correspondence private and non-political.

To shout in the open streets 'Hurrah for universal suffrage' a minor court in Berlin has judged to be a 'gross misdemeanor.'

A Portuguese actor, while impersonating Buica, the murderer of King Carlos, accidentally shot his father, who was impersonating Premier Franco.

A mental chewing-gum for addle-pates is how 'bridge' is characterized by one of the professors of Wellesley.

A Washington special to New York declares that the United States has been snubbed by Venezuela, and wants to know if the United States should not answer back even if Europe should not approve. President Castro of Venezuela, it will be remembered, seized the property of the American Asphalt Company because the company was aiding the revolutionists to overthrow his government. The case was tried in a Venezuelan court and the court upheld him. Now the United States wants the matter arbitrated, but President Castro says no, it is a Venezuelan matter, and must be settled in the Venezuelan courts.

Night riders are again busy in the South. In Brooksville, they have burned fifteen thousand pounds of tobacco belonging to a wealthy planter.

Two of the chief lieutenants of Mulai Hafig, Sultan of the South, have become disheartened by his inactivity, and have written to the Sultan, Abdul Aziz, asking pardon for rebelling against him. They say that if they are forgiven they will bring Mulai Hafig's head to Abdul Aziz.

Sixty-eight autograph letters of Michael Angelo to Vasari have been discovered in the family archives of Count Rasponi Spinelli at Florence. The letters will be published shortly.

Stephen Koch, the champion ski-runner of Switzerland, has been killed by an avalanche.

A tragedy occurred in Boston Tuesday when one of the proprietors of a new school for young ladies, became insane from overwork, escaped from a sanitarium, shot and killed her associate who was taking care of her for the night, and then killed herself.

In the village of Amite, Louisiana, Tuesday, a senator-elect and a young man of 24 years, quarrelled over the recent Democratic primary. The younger man called the older one a liar, the older one, with a revolver in one hand, slapped the other in the face, whereupon the younger followed the older one on to the public street and shot him dead.

The Privy Council has granted special leave to appeal in the penny-a-mile case of the Grand Trunk Railway vs. Robertson.

Porto Rico, now a dependency of the United States, has just passed a bill authorizing a big government lottery.

General d'Amade, the commander of the French forces in Morocco, has received letters from Mulai Hafig, the so-called Sultan of the South, and the leaders of his army, asking that hostilities be suspended pending arrangements for peace.

One of the reforms proposed by Britain for Macedonia is that the gendarmerie be made a thoroughly efficient force. Another is that Turkey shall reduce her troops in Macedonia and that for this the integrity of European Turkey shall be guaranteed by the powers.

The King's projected cruise in the Mediterranean after his visit at Biarritz has been abandoned. His Majesty, who arrived at Biarritz five days ago, is to return to London in the middle of April.

A German torpedo boat was sunk on Friday near the mouth of the Elbe by an unknown steamer, and the chief engineer was drowned.

Writing of the ravages of consumption at the Soligen Steel Works, in Germany, a prominent German doctor says it is due less to the steel dust complained of than to the liquor used by the men and to the tobacco they smoke all day long.

An expedition of scientists has left St. Petersburg for northern Siberia to bring back the carcase of a mammoth discovered there.

Prof. Locassagne, professor of medical jurisprudence in Lyons University, is making a strong appeal to France to enforce the death penalty for murderers.

Dr. William Saunders, director of the Dominion Experimental Farm, has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

The marriage contract of the present Emperor of China has been discovered in a saloon in south Germany, the owner of which had not the least idea of the value of the article. It has been missing from the archives of the Imperial Palace since the visit of the allies to Pekin in 1900. It consists of a gorgeous piece of silk four feet in length, and a foot wide, which folds up in a curious manner until it assumes the form of a fancy wallet, richly emblazoned with dragons and other artistic emblems of the Chinese dynasty, and recites the solemn conditions of the sacred pact in Oriental terms. Ever since the disappearance of the document the Chinese diplomatic representatives in all parts of the world have conducted an exhaustive search, but for nearly eight years they were baffled.

The Kaiser is reported to have written to the King of Italy asking him to cultivate good relations with Britain, with a view to the beginning of agreement to curtail the armaments of the nations.

Serious financial depression is reported in Japan, many banks in Osaka and Kobe are failing.

In an automobile accident in Turin, on Friday, two women were killed, one injured, probably fatally, and four men seriously hurt.

The British note sent to the powers by Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, proposing virtually the appointment of a permanent governor of Macedonia, has been received in St. Petersburg and it is understood that Russia will announce her willingness to support the proposition of Great Britain. Grave doubts are entertained, however, of the possibility of inducing the Porte to accept the proposal.

The 'Right to Work' bill of the British Socialists was defeated in the British House of Commons on Friday by a majority of 149. The main point of the bill was to force local authorities either to provide work for the unemployed or support them and their families while they were idle.

A London despatch tells of a curious case of somnambulism during which a Birmingham girl tunes her violin, crochets, writes musical essays and reads various books all in the pitch darkness.

Imprisonment for life was the verdict of the Chicago jury on Friday that tried Howard Steele, colored, convicted of attacking Mabel Miller, seventeen years of age, near her home last December. Steele was identified by the girl. She said that he struck her and left her unconscious in the snow.

The United States Pacific Fleet is to visit Australia.

LOST RELATIVES

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

HAMMOND (ALFRED CHARLES) last heard of at Crandale, Manitoba, three years ago. Sisters Cissie and Rose and Brother Joe ask.

LOVELL (ALFRED) left England 19 years ago for Canada; last heard of 11 years ago. Sister Polly asks.

OAKLEY (FREDERICK), last heard of 15 years ago, and his brother Charles, who was in Canada seven years ago. Sisters Rose and Lizzie ask.

HUNTER NOT GUILTY.

Toronto, March 9.—James Hunter was found not guilty by the jury of the General Sessions this afternoon after they had been out an hour and a quarter. Hunter was accused of shooting at William Chute with intent to do bodily harm. In discharging the prisoner, Judge Winchester warned him to keep away from evil companions and from drink.

A SCHOOL TEACHER'S DEATH.

Toronto, March 9.—A pathetic death is that of Miss Nellie Wallace, aged 22 years, a student at the Normal School, who came from Blind River, near Sault Ste. Marie. Some time ago, while trying to remove an ingrowing toenail, Miss Wallace slightly lacerated the flesh. She paid no attention to the small wound, which finally developed blood poisoning. Everything possible was done for her, but the girl died a few hours before the arrival of her parents from Blind River.

SALOONS IN DAYLIGHT ONLY.

Lincoln, Neb., March 8.—The excise board last night adopted a rule providing for all daylight saloons, beginning at the new municipal year in May. The hours for opening and closing are 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., and the license fee is to be $1,800.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

AN OLD-TIME REVIVAL IN JAPAN.

A letter from the Rev. A. C. Hennigar, B.A., dated Fukui, Japan, brings tidings of a wonderful work of grace in that Buddhist stronghold.

I want to write you about a great experience we have had. We have just been through a revival, right here in the midst of old Buddhist Fukui. No less than forty-eight gave themselves to Jesus Christ, their Saviour and ours. Think of it! A revival in Japan, and such results! We had been asking the Lord for twenty or thirty converts, but he doubled it for us. 'Exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us,' proved again. It is the 'power that worketh in us,' poor human instruments that we are, that brings to pass these grand results.

We secured the help of a native evangelist, the Rev. H. S. Kimura, for one week's meeting, which was all the time he could give us at present, but we hope to have him again next year for a longer time. Mr. Kimura spent ter years in America, most of it at the Moody Institute, Chicago. He has come back with our Western evangelistic fire and methods, of which the Japanese church generally knows nothing at all. If only we had a hundred or more such men among the 5,000,000 of this country the cause of Christ would soon take on an entirely different aspect.

Some incidents in our campaign will be of interest to you as illustrating our difficulties and ways of working. To begin with singing. All church music is set to Western tunes, which is entirely different from old Japanese music. Though foreign music is taught in all the schools the effect is hardly felt yet on the average congregation. Well, Mr. Kimura would spend twenty minutes every evening in teaching the people to sing. By dint of hard work, he would get the meeting into a good, free, sympathetic spirit and incidentally teach the people a new hymn. Then his preaching was not of the ethical argumentative style—which is the only style nine out of ten Japanese preachers will use—but a free conversational, simple style that won the hearts of the people. He did not apologize for Christianity, nor did he smooth matters over for the Buddhists. He said right out in so many words that the Buddhists are on the broad road to destruction. His whole message was 'Christ and Him crucified,' and the promise was again fulfilled, 'I, if I be lifted up from the earth will draw all men unto myself.' I have not had a wide experience at all, but I think I never saw an evangelist deal more skilfully and more thoroughly with a score of converts kneeling at the altar seeking Jesus and his light. So far as he could make it the work was straightforward and thoroughgoing, no undue emotion, nor anything of that **kind at all.** I must say that I wondered at his skill and thought what a national evangelist that man will make when he gets a little older. He is only thirty-two as yet, and age counts for a great deal in these things in Japan.

I have said above that forty-eight persons stood up signifying their desire to become Christians. But that was only the beginning for them. Imagine what it must be to go home to a Buddhist or Shinto home and say, 'I have become a Christian.' Some of these converts had a hard time, some are having a hard time yet. Just try to put yourself in the place of one of them. Suppose your son or brother should come home some evening and say, 'Well, to-night I became a Mormon believer, and I intend to join the Mormon Church. You would be mortified, and would do all possible to shake his decision. We have no better standing here in Fukui than Mormonism has in Canada. Only the power of God can keep these new Christians in this very trying time. However, all homes are by no means hostile. One great victory was right in the family of the Shinto priest of a large shrine near the church, his daughter, a young lady perhaps twenty-five or more, was converted, and went home conscious of salvation. But we feared for her, felt sure her way would be hard. However, the next time we talked with her, 'Will it be about receiving baptism? What your family object?' we asked. 'Oh, no!' she said, 'mother agrees, and father does not care.' It was different with another poor girl whom our Bible woman went to look up a day or two afterward. The Bible woman could not see the girl and the mother would not let her in the house (a great breach of etiquette in Japan), but said she had sent her girl to church because she had some nervous disease, and she had heard people were helped by going to a Christian church, but she did not intend her to become a Christian at all.

It is a fact many are helped in the nervous disease called 'hammon.' They are dissatisfied with life, cannot understand why they must live at all, etc. This is the class from whom all, or nearly all, the suicides in Japan come. We have a man and a young student in our church who have joined within the last six months, who through sickness or trouble thought life not worth living. But they came to church; one came first to my Bible class, and gradually their faces lighted up; they found 'The peace that passeth all understanding,' and after a while presented themselves for baptism.

There were many of clear, bright, out-and-out conversion; one man was anxious to have his wife go forward with him; another wife afterwards brought her husband, who was sick at the time of the meetings, and so on. One man of scholarly turn of mind wrote a little poem on the back of his calling card and gave it to Mr. Kimura at the station. The poem was to the effect that he was so happy over being saved that his happiness could not be contained in his sleeve. I must explain that the Japanese sleeve is a great bag a foot square? hanging down from the elbow and forearm and used as a receptacle for various things.

In a recent letter I think I wrote to you how one of the boys in my Sunday school class brought his mother to church several times on Sunday evenings. Well, she has been coming more or less regularly, and at the last meeting of the series she and her boy stood up, making their decision together. I cannot tell you how glad it made me.

'Well, there are many things I might go on and tell, but I must close here. Our concern now is to shepherd these new lambs of Christ's fold. Pray for them and for us that the assistance of God's Holy Spirit may be given us as we severally need.—The Missionary Outlook.'

A MISSION STUDY CLASS.

('Baptist Missionary Magazine.')

Our mission study class was organized at the solicitation of the Christian Endeavor Society. Although a general invitation was given to all, the attendance was practically confined to the members of the society. By their request the pastor became the teacher. Our people were too busy to give an extra evening to the class, so we gave up the regular hour for the Christian Endeavor meeting to the study. The attendance was excellent, and the interest good from start to finish. As our meeting was held for only three-quarters of an hour, before the Sunday evening service, we were limited as to variety in method. The teacher's aim was to make the most of the short time.

The study book used was 'The Christian Conquest of India,' and the method of study in the class meeting was something like this: The teacher gave a brief outline of the work at the first meeting and suggested some methods of individual study. In subsequent meetings the first part of the hour was devoted to a review, this review in every instance covering all the work previously done, with a detailed review of the lesson immediately preceding. The members of the class were encouraged to commit to memory the outline of the book, naming chapter headings and giving briefly the sub-topics in each chapter as we advanced from week to week. In this way nearly all of them mastered the general outline of the book. Some time was spent at each session in conversation on the most interesting items under study. The members of the class were free to express individual opinions along this line. This awakened interest, drew out the individual and provoked valuable discussion. Whenever there was opportunity, comparisons were made between conditions in India and those in our own country. Special topics were assigned to different members, who were to report the result of their studies from time to time. Particular attention was given to the work of our own denomination. The teacher was careful to point out, and to keep constantly before the minds of the class, the apparently providential preparations that had been made for the prosecution of missionary work in India.

When their attention was called to it and they were encouraged to do a little individual thinking, the members of the class became much interested in considering the ability of many of the converts. I think this gave some of them new ideas about the 'heathen.' Although the conditions were not the most favorable for the best work, I am sure the results were valuable. There was an increase of intelligence regarding missionary enterprise, a better understanding of the character of that work and a clearer insight into the reasons for such work. The society gladly contributed $25 toward a special offering, and made an increase in other offerings.

THE CLOSE OF A SUMMER'S WORK

(From a letter by Dr. Alfreda Withington, of Pittsburg, Mass., in 'Among the Deep Sea Fishermen.')

I couldn't leave Blanc Sablon at the end of four weeks, the season had been so late and there was work to be done, I stayed twice as long as I intended. I left some supplies behind me and packed a trunk full for Indian Harbor Hospital. I took with me to Battle Harbor 'the old man' whose granulating wounds in the arm needed attention, and another man whom I found down the shore in a deplorable condition from acute articular rheumatism. The day before leaving Blanc Sablon this telegram came from Red Bay, seventy miles 'down' the Straits. 'To the doctor at Blanc Sablon,' four men sick with colds, etc., etc. ,no appetite, eating causes vomiting, kindly forward remedies by "Home." Please keep private." Signed, Skipper K. The telegraph operator adds 'I think it is smallpox.' I wired back, 'I will be on "Home" and will visit schooner.' The morning for leaving Blanc Sablon dawned fair, the flags were flying from the Room of the Jerseyman and at Grant's, the schooners floated their ensigns, the foreigners in the harbor not to be outdone hoisted their codes of signals, but daylight did not bring the Home, and only at midnight dark as pitch did her lights show up, but friends were there to say 'good-bye.'

At Red Bay the next day the Captain thought he would not be able to get into the harbor, as the fog was like a great blanket and predicted that Skipper K. would not appear, but the Captain sounded his whistle and I soon saw emerging out of the fog a trap-skip with a man standing astern anxiously looking up. 'Skipper K?' I asked leaning over the rail. 'O-h- yes' came in a tone of relief. A sober looking man was the skipper. Off into obscurity we went, scaling the side of the schooner and clambering over blubber barrels we came to the aft cabin where out of the bunks with little more than two feet square openings, the skipper hauled, first one man cyanosed, head bobbing; then another semi-delirious and two more not quite so bad, but all bad enough, four cases of typhoid! The skipper said he would not send them to the hospital now that they were irresponsible, when they refused to go while able to decide. They had wished to go home, so fortified by such help as I could render they started for Newfoundland. I have since heard that all recovered, although Uriah—'had a close shave.' I had scarcely set foot upon the landing at Battle Harbor when Dr. Grieve asked: 'Do you chance to have anaesthetics?' 'Yes!' 'a scrap of gauze?' 'a trunk full of dressings,' I replied. 'Oh my, oh my, any bandages?' 'Dozens.' They were out of all at Battle Harbor and my trunk of supplies got no farther north.

The hospital at Battle Harbor is a cozy little place, made so by Sister Bailey. Up on the hill is the doctor's cottage occupied by Doctor and Mrs. Grieve, whose charming hospitality is known to all travellers. There is much I would like to write of; of that exciting occasion, the arrival of the 'Daryl,'—the motor launch brought up from Gloucester to the Labrador by four Harvard medical students; of our efforts to get a nurse over to St. Anthony to Miss MacMahon, who had scarlet fever; of Miss Macdonald's arrival and of her departure on the 'Hawk.' I can see her now, standing out in relief behind the sealer's gun pointed toward Newfoundland, the one figure on deck, an earnest of help and comfort for St. Anthony, but missed by the people of the Straits to whom she and Miss MacMahon had so unselfishly administered.

My trip north completed my knowledge of what Dr. Grenfell had done for that coast. It can not be estimated in cold statistics, but by the effect upon the lives of those who would be still hopelessly struggling with disease and poverty and despair had he not brought help and hope.

The time was drawing near for me to leave the Labrador but I had a longing to re-visit my summer-made friends along the shore. Miss Richardson went with me, and we took with us the old man whom we were to see to his home in Newfoundland. New needs had arisen along the coast. In one home we found a man with unsuspected diphtheria, and it was hard for him to realize the menace he was to his little children, a realization dearly bought, for a letter later informed me of the death of his little girl.

A busy week we had!

Then came the real good-bye and again at mid-night. 'We are rough Newfoundlanders,' they said, 'but come back and see how we'll welcome you.'

'The old man' had never been on a train. It was a great occasion for him. We started out of the station at Bay of Islands in the late afternoon and had gone about twenty miles when there came a jar, a jolt, and a crash. Running to the door, a medley of overturned cars obscured by steam and people running to and fro met our eyes. The engine and three cars had gone off the track and overturned, the diner was half off and we in the next coach had just escaped. The awful thought was 'the old man,' and the two Harvard men who had joined us on the homeward trip and who had just gone forward. Before I had time to jump and find out the state of affairs, the old man's red sling appeared in the crowd and running he cried out: 'They'se sees you'se safe and they'se helpin' the others.'

The fireman proved to be the only person seriously injured and while the Harvard men extricated him from the wreck and with Miss Richardson prepared a place for him in the sleeper, I attended to minor injuries. My trunk with its emergency kit, which I had learned to carry was gotten out of the debris and there in our improvised hospital, the fireman gratefully took the ether while we repaired his awful injuries, giving him at least freedom from pain. An engine was sent down to take us back, and at one o'clock in the night we drew up under the hill where the fireman lived. An awe-struck crowd met us. The Harvard men lifted the man out upon a stretcher and silently the procession started forth, a line of lantern bearers fore and aft. We watched the lights disappear slowly round the hill. Our work for the Deep Sea Mission was over!

Only a memory remained, a picture sombre in tone 'tis true. The Labrador brooks no other, but over all the glow of human kindliness and grateful acts of a simple people living in a land where hardships and perils are every-day affairs of life and whose burdens, despite our best efforts, we may only lighten not remove.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the launch:—	
Alena Parker, Watford, Ont..	$ 60
Robt. Mc. Limont, Montreal..	5 00
A Friend, Cape Demoiselle Creek, N.B..	1 00
Mr. Lawrence, Melbourne Ridge, P.Que..	2 00
Fred R. Shore, Byron, Ont....	7 00
'In His Name,' Grantham....	1 00
Miss Florence A. Parker, Humber Bay..	1 00
Received for the cots:—	
A. Y. Y. Stella, Amherst Island..	1 00
Mrs. J. Henderson, Toronto...	2 00
Previously acknowledged..	1,326 63
Total received up to March 10..	$ 1,347 23

Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND.

A. M. Boosey, Embro, Ont.....$	9 00
Miss Florence A. Parker, Humber Bay..	1 00
W. H. Munro, Durham, Maine...	2 00
Mrs. R. Fergus..	1 00
W. W., Iberville, Ont..	1 00
Previously acknowledged...	12 00
Total received up to March 10.. $	26 00

INDIA FAMINE FUND.

A Friend, L'Orignal, Ont.. .. ..$	2 00
The Yearly Sunday School, per Mrs. Wm. Quinn..	3 20
Catherine Nolan, Glencairn, Man.	5 00

BAPTISM OF AN AGED INDIAN.

The late Rev. James Settee, himself a Swampy Cree Indian, was the first missionary among the Swampy Crees of Pelican Narrows, in the Diocese of Saskatchewan, and brought the first of them into the light. And now his son, the Rev. J. R. Settee, has baptized an old man, the last of his tribe to forsake Heathenism. Mr. Settee wrote from Cumberland, on the Saskatchewan River, on Nov. 16:

I must not forget one of the most remarkable conversions among the Pelican Narrow Indians out north, to which place I had travelled many days with my dog-team. The snow being extremely deep, we had to use snowshoes for most part of the way. On reaching the reservation of these North Swampy Crees, I had to proceed many miles farther to see others of the band. I came to a camp, and was received with hospitality, and there I saw an old Heathen who had withstood Christianity these many years from the days of my late father.

After some refreshment, a place was made to hold a service among the Christian Indians. I felt an inward confidence of the presence of my Divine Master, and made a secret intercession in behalf of the old Heathen who was present. . . . I spoke to my congregation, representing to them the chief points in the way of salvation through Christ Jesus. . . . At the conclusion of our devotions the old heathen arose from his seat and said, 'My nephew, I have experienced an inward belief of what you have just said to the Great Being. For the first time in my life I am convinced of the marvellous working of God's message to us. For these many years I have been told of Jesus by many missionaries, both English and French, and first by your late father (who was a small boy when I was already a hunter), who became our teacher and converted all our tribe. . . Now, my nephew, I give myself up to the Great Being.' . . . I had the privilege of baptizing the old man, and named him 'John Alexander,' after our archdeacon.—'Gleaner.'

TESTING BY TRACTS.

An American captain, who had been sailing about among the islands of the Pacific, landed at Singapore, and rented a little room for himself in the house of a Malaysian merchant. One day the merchant came to him and asked him to sell him several English tracts. 'What do you want with them?' asked the American in surprise. 'You cannot read English; what good will they do you?' 'It is true,' answered the Malaysian, 'I cannot read the tracts, but they will be very useful to me in my business.' 'You do not think of selling them, I hope,' exclaimed the captain. 'Oh, no, indeed!' replied the Malaysian. 'But when an Englishman or an American comes to me on business I am particular to place one of these tracts in his hand, and then notice the effect of his reading it. If he seems to be interested, I conclude that I need have no fears in dealing with him. If, on the contrary, he thrusts it aside, then I do not care to transact any business with him. I have no confidence in such a person.'—'Christian Herald.'

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

(London 'Christian.')

Official news from India states that the existing distress continues to increase in intensity, and owing to slackening in the demand for labor in the fields at this season there has been further large increase in numbers on relief works in United Provinces. Private and aided works have been started in several districts. In Central India there is a large increase in numbers on relief. In Central Provinces there is still ample employment for ordinary labor, but relief is now being given in four districts.

The Rev. N. L. Rocky (M.E. Church), writing in the 'Indian Witness' of work at Paraspur, says: 'The people were in the fields. I walked over to them and asked what they were doing. The field was baked as hard and was as clean as a cement sidewalk; but it was interlaced with deep sun-cracks. In these cracks, grass seeds, blown across the fields by the wind, had lodged. These women said they were now sweeping this field for the sixth time. With great labor they each secured a half-pound of light grass seed, which they said they would grind in the mill and cook into a gruel. It was the only food they and their little ones would get that day. I bought their stock of grass seed as a famine curiosity, giving the equivalent of two pounds of good grain for it. One of them smiled and said, 'Now I will have food at least once more.' I gave the babes all the bread I had. They might eat it, but the starving mothers might not. Caste would not permit it. To them it was unclean. Babes up to ten years have no caste.'

Mrs. Lawson (Industrial Evangelistic Mission, Pilibhit, U.P.) writes:—'The general rain which has fallen in North India put new hope into the hearts of the toiling ones of India. It has done great good to the grass, thus saving the cattle, and has been of immense benefit to the irrigated fields; but, since it is now too late to sow grain, and since the area under cultivation by means of irrigation is very small, we do not see how great distress is to be avoided.'

Dr. P. B. Keskar (medical missionary), of Sholapur, writes:—'Jowary, a staple food, has become very dear, hence there is starvation among the poorer classes. A man and his wife came for help. A little one had been born to them on the previous day. The poor woman had no strength. My heart was moved for them. I helped them a little, and told the man that the woman must have complete rest. . . . I think the real trial will be from April to November, provided we get good rain in June. Owing to high prices, the orphanage and asylum under my care are costing more, yet I could not but take more children in the former and lepers in the latter.'

The Rev. Albert Norton (Boys' Christian Home, Dhond) writes:—'Besides caring for the famine orphans, we are giving relief to the needy villagers about us. Our method is to open relief works by improving the orphanage farm, all of which will give real relief to the suffering class, besides being a help to the famine orphans during the days to come.'

THE REV. EDWARD SACKETT HUME.

('The Missionary Herald.')

Mr. Hume, who died recently, was for a full generation identified with the work of the American Board in its Marathi Mission in Western India. Mr. Hume was born in Bombay on June 4, 1848, the son of the Rev. Robert Wilson and Hannah Sackett Hume, who went to India in 1839. His father, after fifteen years of service, was returning to the United States in broken health with his family, when he died and was buried at sea in 1854. Mrs. Hume settled in New Haven, where she brought up her family of children, her home being a centre of missionary influence until her death in 1903.

Edward united with the Third Congregational Church of New Haven when fifteen years old. Entering Yale College, he graduated from that institution in 1870. While teaching in the high school of Hartford he pursued his theological studies in the seminary of that city, graduating in 1875. He there decided to become a foreign missionary, and the same year, on June 21, 1875, was married to Charlotte E. Chandler, daughter of the Rev. John E. Chandler, of the Madura Mission. Together they sailed for India, on Aug. 11, and were at once located at Bombay, which has been their home until their coming to America, in 1903, in impaired health by reason of protracted service.

Of the children of Mr and Mrs. Hume, three are engaged in foreign missionary service, namely, Dr. Edward H. Hume, a member of the Yale Mission in China, residing at Changsha; Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Byron K. Hunsberger, of Bombay, in the Marathi Mission; and Catherine M., wife of Mr. O. D. Wannamaker, instructor in the Canton Christian College ,China. A brother of Mr. Hume's, the Rev. Robert A. Hume, D.D., is the well-known missionary at Ahmednagar, also in the Marathi Mission.

Mr. Hume was a man of marked ability and of unquestioned devotion to his work as a missionary. He won to a remarkable degree the esteem and affection of the native people, both Christians and non-Christians. He secured an unusual hold also upon the foreign population of the district of Bombay. The government officials were ready to receive him and to respond liberally to his appeals. He was able to secure gifts from Parsees, Hindus, Mohammedans, as well as English residents, in support of his educational and Christian enterprises. Men of all classes, including his missionary associates, bear witness to his unselfish devotion and his unflagging zeal.

As he was resting in this country of late it became apparent to most of Mr. Hume's friends, though not to himself, that his strenuous life had impaired his health, and that it would not be expedient for him to return to India; but the end came sooner than any had anticipated. After some weeks spent in the Presbyterian Hospital in New York city, on Jan. 10 he passed to his great reward. His remains were buried by the side of those of his kindred in New Haven.

While the matter of his return to India was pending, the church at Bombay sent a special letter to the Prudential Committee, testifying to their love for their absent missionaries. In this they said:

'Mr. and Mrs. Hume are very dear to us. They loved us tenderly. They helped the growth of the church. They sacrificed their health and all to uplift the Indian Christian community. They educated our children, and the present status of the community is very largely due to the young people trained by them.'

We are specially glad to add the following tribute to Mr. Hume by the Rev. Justin E. Abbott, D.D., now on furlough in this country, who has been a close associate of Mr. Hume"s at Bombay for more than a score of years:

'My acquaintance with Mr. Hume began in December, 1881, with his cordial welcome as I stepped down from the steamer in the harbor of Bombay into the little boat in which he had come to meet me. For seven years I lived in his family. For twenty-two years I was in close brotherly association with him in the development of Christian work in Bombay. I rejoice in this sad privilege of bearing testimony to the value of his life's work, in its influence over the lives of thousands in India.

'According to his own testimony and as shown by his work, his ruling thought was to devote his energies to the elevation of the Indian Christian community. There were many agencies for the evangelization of non-Christians. Mr. Hume felt that the life work to which he was specially called was to build up in mind and soul those whom other agencies had brought to Christ. Following this idea, he entered at once into the work of giving the children of Indian Christians in Bombay the best educational opportunities that lay in his power. He put his whole soul into the school, which gradually developed into the large institution for boys and birls that taxed his utmost strength of body and mind. Probably the large majority of Indian Christians in the city of Bombay to-day have for longer or shorter periods felt the personal influence of Mr. Hume in their younger days.

'With this same idea he entered heart and soul into the development of the church life of the Christian community connected with the Marathi Mission. Ever like a brother to the Indian pastor, he loyally supported his hands. Never dictatorial, he constantly inspired the officers and members of the church to spiritual growth, wider Christian work, and manly self-support. Under the same impulse he came into loving, helpful relation with Indian Christians of every other church in Bombay, and it is within bounds to say that no missionary has ever been so widely loved by them or looked to so gratefully.

'This deep interest in the Indian Christians was not, however, in exclusion of interest in non-Christians. The gentle, sympathetic, cordial manner in which he met the Hindu, the Mohammedan, and the Parsee, high and low, was not without its deep influence; and many have been brought nearer the kingdom of God and within it, by the impression his life made upon them and by his earnest appeals in public and in private.

'He was always accessible to man or child, always unselfish in his sympathy and help, according as the need may have been; and the love which this devotion to the people's good evoked is a plant that will long bear generous fruit.

'The sound of prayer that unknown to him passed through wooden doors and floors in the morning hour or far into the night, after days of self-sacrificing toil for the people he loved, betrayed to unintending listeners one of the secrets of his power in touching the deeper spiritual springs of the Indian people. The Indian Christian community of western India is a body better educated, better equipped for life, nobler in character, deeper in spiritual power, because of the devoted life spent so generously in its behalf.'

'There is no gain, but by a loss;
We cannot save, but by the Cross.
The corn of wheat to multiply
Must fall into the ground and die.
Oh, should a soul alone remain,
When it a hundredfold may gain!
Who saves his life, or cross doth shun,
Loses a hundred, holding one.
'And he who fain his life would spare
Keeps from the multitude their share.
Whenever you ripe fields behold,
Waving to God their sheaves of gold,
Be sure some corn of wheat has died,
Some saintly soul been crucified;
Some one has suffered, wept, and prayed,
And fought hell's legions undismayed.'

QUESTION OF TIPS NOT A NOVELTY.

(Westminster 'Gazette.')

The agitation against the tipping of servants which has lately engaged attention is by no means a novelty. A determined effort was made many years ago to put a stop to the custom. From W. Toone's 'Chronological Historian' the Dundee 'Advertiser' quotes the following paragraph, under the date January 16, 1760:

'At a meeting of the nobility and gentry of Scotland at Edinburgh it was unanimously agreed to abolish the inhospitable custom of giving vails (or 'tips') to servants; and at the same time it was their opinion that an addition to the yearly wages of servants would be more honorable for the master and more beneficial to the servant. The like resolution was agreed to in a meeting of the nobility and gentry of Aberdeen.'

It does not appear that the 'unanimous' agreement of the Scottish nobility and gentry did much toward abolishing vails.

MARIE ANTOINETTE'S GUILLOTINE.

The question is being mooted as to which was the first guillotine. On this point a sixteenth century machine with a silex blade, invented by one Jacques Callot, has been found to decapitate sheep in the most admirable manner. Which machine of the type invented by Guillotin was first put to its dread use is not known, but that used for the execution of Marie Antoinette still exists in Berlin.—London 'Globe.'

NICHOLAS II.

('Fortnightly Review.')

We are being forced to revise our estimate of the Czar. He has played, in spite of all prophecy, a part as different as possible from that of Louis XVI. He has defeated the revolutionary passion which if he had not resisted it would have swept him before it like a straw. He has shown more nerve, more judgment, more persistency than he was credited by any foreign observer with possessing; and even if he has succeeded mainly by accepting firm advice, he has saved his dynasty from destruction, his empire from anarchy and his subjects from themselves.

GOOSE SENTRIES.

(From 'Country Life.')

'Silly goose' is an expression which should be used by the extremely ignorant alone. No bird of my acquaintance,' says J. Cyril Crowley, 'requires more patience to shoot with gun or camera, especially the latter. When feeding you will find flocks varying in size on open ground, and nearly always on such ground that a stalk is impossible. On the outskirts of these flocks are sentries with heads erect, eyes and ears alert, the slightest sound or movement and you are detected—true descendants from the ancient preservers of Rome.'

Entire Canadian Race Will Suffer

Unless the Disease Is Stamped Out.

A recent congress of our ablest physicians has brought to light a terrible national curse. Statistics prove that ninety-seven percent of Canada's population is infested with the Germs of Catarrh. This disease is most dangerous owing to its tendency to extend to the bronchial tubes and lungs, where it causes consumption. Unfortunately, the people have had faith in sprays, ointments and snuffs, which can't possibly cure, and in consequence catarrhal disease has become a national curse. Science is advancing every day, and fortunately a remedy has been discovered that not only cures, but prevents Catarrh. This new treatment, Catarrhozone, has sufficient power to kill the germs of bronchitis, catarrh and asthma. It contains pure pine essences and healing balsams that go to the remotest parts of the throat, nose and lungs—carrying health-giving medication to every spot that is tainted or weak. You don't take Catarrhozone like a cough mixture—you inhale its healing vapor at the mouth and it spreads all through the breathing organs, soothing and curing wherever disease exists. This is nature's way of supplying the richest balsams, the purest antiseptics known to science. A sneezing cold is cured in ten minutes, a harsh cough is eased in an hour, the most offensive catarrh is thoroughly drawn from the system. In case of Asthma and bronchial irritation nothing can equal Catarrhozone—every physician and druggist says so, and we advise our readers to try this treatment if suffering with any winter ill.

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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.

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm Drop-Head, Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.
For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness,' one year, $27.00.
The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.
A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post-paid to subscribers, $1.50.
'Weekly Witness' Club rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.
Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of six renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.75.
None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

MARCH, 1908

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.

TREASURER IS MISSING.

Winnipeg, March 11. — The H. H. Campkin Co., of Indian Head, Sask., doing a large business, have been forced to assign, due to the alleged misappropriations of C. Manford, the secretary-treasurer of the company, who has disappeared. The total defalcations is said to be in the neighborhood of fifty thousand dollars. The company has been regarded as one of the most solvent and progressive in the west.

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, MARCH 17, 1908.

Lord Rosebery recently presented Union Jacks, the gift of the Victoria League, to the Board Schools of Edinburgh, and took occasion to make a simple speech to the children, which has been generally quoted in Great Britain as a model of its kind. The Union Jack, he said, stands for the United Kingdom and British Empire; 'but if the United 'Kingdom were like some kingdoms, and 'the British Empire like some empires, 'we should not take the trouble to give 'you the flag to-day. It is because, as 'we think, it stands for justice, good 'government, liberty and Christianity 'that we honor that flag.' Lord Rosebery went on to discourse to the children in this delightful way: 'You know,' he said, 'what inspiration is, though that 'is a longer word than I meant to use, 'something that seems to come from 'above, higher and better than ourselves, 'that tends to make you higher and better than you usually are, and I want 'you when you see this flag waving on 'your schools to let it be an inspiration 'to you. If any of you at any time 'should be tempted, as we all are tempted, to do something mean or base or 'vile or cowardly, look up to that flag 'and forbear.' An English journal quotes John Morley as once declaring: 'I am 'for an upright England and the bigger 'the better. I am not a little Englander—I am for the ten commandments.' If every one in that spirit regarded the Union Jack its mission would be fulfilled. 'For frantic boast and foolish word, 'Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord.'

England and a good part of Ireland are laughing merrily over the by-election that took place in the North Division of Leitrim. In 1906, Mr. C. J. Dolan was returned unopposed, as an official Nationalist, but since then, he has joined the Sinn Fein party and he resigned his seat to contest it again on the side of that party. The result has been the return of his Nationalist opponent by 1,946 votes majority. The 'humor of it,' however, lies in the fact that Mr. Dolan was a candidate for parliament on a policy of abstention from parliament. His platform was that if elected to go he would stay away. He tried to persuade his former constituents that that would be an awful thing for parliament and a wonderfully good thing for Sinn Feiners; but the position was too esoteric for the large majority of them, and so Mr. Dolan was turned out of a seat he did not intend to fill. Evidently the 'absence treatment' is not yet popular in Ireland.

The United States has, it seems, listened to Australia's pathetic cry from across the waters to 'come over and help us,' or, at least, 'stay with us for a while.' There is no doubt about Australia's concern of the Oriental, whom she alternately fears, despises and loathes, whom she prevents from entering her country, and, whom, as a people, through one, at least, of her most widely circulated journals, she insults weekly by calling them 'yellow monkeys.' The Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, Mr. Deakin, who was one of the most aggressive 'imperialists' at the Colonial Conference last year, is now the prime mover in the attempt to make it appear that 'Australia's future in the 'Pacific is bound up with that of the 'United States.' However that may be, the Old Lady at Home will not object to her two children falling on each other's necks, and she will be glad to learn that young Australia is contemplating the spending of nine million dollars of her own money on the 'wooden walls,' as it were, of her own house—expenditure which 'Mother' has heretofore had to provide. The United States fleet, it now appears, is to sail around the world, and Japan will welcome it as heartily as anybody.

The collapsed Druce case, like the Tichborne case, is another of those incredible crazes whose records from time to time become monuments to human folly and credulity. The Duke of Portland was also Mr. Druce, who kept the Baker Street Bazaar and had a family there. He, or Mr. Druce, did not die when he was said to have done, but had a coffin filled with lead, and disappeared as Mr. Druce forever, remaining Duke of Portland only. All this was unfounded falsehood, and yet there were found women and men ready, and apparently anxious, to swear to the truth of the single identity mystery and surround it with a wealth of imaginary detail. Caldwell, a specialist, who said he cured the Duke of Portland of a bulbous nose, was finally admitted to be a perjurer by his own side, and later withheld from extradition by the United States court on the score that he was insane; and now Miss Robinson, who manufactured a diary and letters from Charles Dickens in support of the Druce case, is in jail, a self-confessed perjurer. It was a case to excite the sympathy and cash of the shop-keeping and dependent classes as it was first presented. A wronged woman, the haughty naughty duke, his wronged family, his spurious successor, and the chance that the wronged would come into their own again and turn the usurpers out. There was also fabulous wealth to divide largely among those who might back the suit. And so the five dollar shares in the Druce company that was formed to prosecute the Druce claim were selling at one time as high as twenty-five dollars. Now, alas, they are not worth the paper they are written upon. But how is it that people can be got to swear circumstantially to such tales, and, we must suppose, come in time to half believe them themselves? Is it pure badness and cupidity, or is it due to the fact that certain ill-balanced temperaments develop fancies which being encouraged by suggestion develop complete conviction of that which is entirely false?

A very significant lecture was recently delivered by Mr. Paul Sabatier before the Passmore Edwards Settlement on the Liberal, 'Modernist,' movement in the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Sabatier drew attention to extraordinary contradictions within the church itself, and the contrast between the reprobation of honest historical inquiry and the approval of behavior such as that of M. Montagnini, the papal representative in Paris at the time the disestablishment law was put into effect, whose papers revealed an underhand and misrepresenting correspondence, with secret agents throughout France. M. Sabatier said: 'If a priest was led by his 'studies to have new views on the 'date or the author of certain biblical books, authority brandished the 'thunderbolt; but if the very representative of that authority employed for years methods of espionage and 'informing which would provoke the 'contempt of schoolboys, it all seemed 'normal and legitimate.' He affirmed that the Curia was already embarrassed because the lists of those suspected of modernism had reached a length that was terrifying; that 'everywhere in the 'Roman Church there are souls in anguish, longing to prostrate themselves 'before the Pope, confess their mental 'troubles and be comforted. But they 'knew that he would not understand 'them. The true courage was to remain in the Church; and the day would 'certainly come when the Father of the 'Family would be deserted by the mercenaries who now served him so ill, 'and would recall those for whom to-day 'he had only looks of anger.' It is a dream that may be fulfilled, and the advice to the Liberals to remain in the Church is similar to that given by the Liberals of other churches to those who would come out from them because their views are not orthodox. The orthodox have pronounced this position as Jesuitical, and yet it is the fact that reforms have always come from within. It was so in the time of Luther, of Cranmer—in all times. The thoughtful lead the way and in the end truth will not be denied. Persecution only strengthens it and finally makes it irresistible.

The chairman of the Britannia Insurance Company, at the annual meeting at Birmingham the other day, stated that the company had had to pay two death claims which were directly due to the limerick craze. One of the policy-holders who had been unsuccessful in fifty or sixty competitions committed suicide through disappointment and the company had to pay a claim of over five hundred dollars. His death had such an effect upon his mother that she died of a broken heart, and the company had to pay a further claim. In the unholy wars of 'getting something for nothing' hundreds perish or come to shame. It is so in horse-racing, in bridge, in lotteries, in stock speculating, in all of what are called 'games of chance.' In bridge, English clergymen and others have declared that comparatively young girls, after heavy losses, have borrowed money from male friends and have gone down by a primrose way to the marshes of despair; and in the 'free trip to Europe' craze, we have evidence of poor girls writing to wealthy men asking for money to the extent of a hundred dollars, explaining that they have spent all their own money in trying to keep a winning place in the competition—and presumably having done much humiliating begging from friends, acquaintances and people even more remote—and now must fail without such assistance. Those who promote such things as these have very grave moral responsibilities, whatever the law may or may not say about them.

We can make nothing out of the despatch telling us the views of Mr. Rudyard Kipling with regard to Canada and things in general. He is made to speak of the most stable people in the world as being noted for violent hysterics. One cannot very easily dissociate the idea of violent hysterics from the Englishman when the Englishman is Mr. Kipling. Mr. Kipling's way of thinking imperially seems to include discussions about cutting the painter and the encouragement of dependencies to fall foul of each other. The explanation of his frenzy seems to lie in the fact that he himself is, as he declares, so excited by political animosity that he could not live in England under a Liberal government, and has to go about making all the trouble he can for it. An uprising in India as a result of slights put upon British citizenship in Natal and British Columbia would be a chance for Mr. Kipling to make some new stories and some new rhymes that all the empire would read and recite. An uprising may be remote, but turbulence, discontent, and even disaffection are there now and pervade especially those classes which education has raised from the lowest ranks to considerable influence in all parts of India. A boycott of British goods and enterprises is even now being preached in India, and in some places is appreciably in force.

Blackmailing and other forms of fraud, as practiced upon intending immigrants to this country, have frequently been discovered and, in some instances, the perpetrators were arraigned before British magistrates and punished. Hitherto these offences were committed by private agents, but now it is charged that some of the Canadian medical officials at Halifax and Liverpool have been guilty of systematic blackmailing. This is one of the meanest, most sordid crimes of which a professional man could be guilty. Only those who have gone through the experience of 'pulling up stakes,' leaving their native land and abandoning all the cherished ties and associations of home can tell how much the effort costs, and of how the venture into new and strange conditions affects the mind and character of the emigrants. When one of these finds the trusted officials of the government of the country where he intends to make his future home corrupt, venal and grasping, he is apt to form the idea that these are the characteristics of the government itself and of the people it represents. It is well the rascals have been found out, though dismissal from the public service is a far too inadequate punishment for their contemptible crime.

The possibility of a break in the diamond combine can hardly have other than a disastrous effect upon the two great companies that control the African product. The intrinsic value of diamonds is based absolutely on the difficulty of getting them. It is well known that at present they are held by combination much above the cost of production. No one quarrels with this, as every one wants the value to keep up. The only effect of a break would be to lower the value of every one's diamonds. It is a question if it would very greatly increase the demand; certainly not till people were pretty sure the price had got to the bottom, wherever that might be. Diamonds would simply lose their vogue. The mere prospect of a break must, as we have said, tend to disaster to the diamond interests, as nobody is going to buy much if dealers suspect that the price may in a year be one half of what it is now. It would seem in everybody's interest to be a chance for governments and the public. There is no reason in equity why any product of the soil should bring any one more than it costs him to produce. Natural products are in their nature public property, and the unearned portion of the value should, whatever it amounts to, go to the public in royalties. By this method, and not, so far as we can see, by any other, can the price of diamonds be kept up to the high value that people delight to set upon them.

In New York city the destitution caused by the hard times has been revealed by the religious missions. These, having become aware that many thousands of the children of the poor attending the schools were literally starving to death, established three soup-kitchens, which soon became unequal to the task of supplying the hungry little ones with a bowl of soup and piece of bread. Three more were opened last week and, like the others, they were crowded with applicants. This charity is supported wholly by voluntary contributions, and it is creditable to the people of New York that these are not lacking. At first the children were shy, but hunger overcame their diffidence, and they trooped in with tomato cans and other receptacles for the food. The missionaries say the facts disclosed a condition of more abject poverty and want than they imagined could be possible. One woman engaged in the work is quoted as saying she had discovered 'a perfect sink of horrors.' Many children were not only starving, but almost naked, and an appeal has been made for contributions of clothing. As might be expected, there is much illness and suffering, and the medical profession has not been slow in giving its aid to the missionaries. New Yorkers may be fast and furious in their pursuit of dollars, but they are not wanting in generosity and human feeling. But, though contributions may be generous and sympathy widespread, an awakening of a deeper sense of human brotherhood is needed for the discovery and application of a true remedy for the social disease of which thousands of starving children are only a symptom. The distress is no doubt largely due to the overlapping on the shores of America of the chronic distress of down-trodden Europe: but, largely too, it is the fruit, as it is everywhere, of drink and unthrift. Its sources have to be studied and the causes dealt with if the new nations do not wish to sink to the level of the older ones, which have been periodically decimated by famine and hunger diseases.

A systematic investigation is to be made of the prisons, asylums, houses of correction and benevolent institutions in the United States, with the object of ascertaining to what extent these places are occupied by foreigners who have come to the country in recent years. When the facts are obtained all such persons are to be deported to the countries whence they came. It is believed that the investigation will prove the allegation that local and parish authorities in European countries are in the habit of sending their paupers, lunatics, criminals and other undesirables to America in order to get rid of them. On this continent political freedom and the opportunity for bettering their condition have been freely offered to all comers, a policy which more than anything else has contributed to its unprecedented industrial development. During the nineteenth century and down to its closing decades, the immigrants were of the strong, the adventurous and enterprising classes, but since protection over-stimulated industry and made labor dear, the demand for cheaper labor opened the floodgates of the congested regions in eastern and southern Europe, bringing in population of a less independent class. Along with the industrious and desirable came many who were neither, and while the older countries resented and obstructed the departure of the valuable elements they were losing, the local authorities were always willing to facilitate the departure of those who were a burden upon them through helplessness, and the active pursuit of criminals and anarchists naturally drove those also across the sea. Hence, quite naturally, and without presupposing any unfriendly intent, America has become a dumping ground for the scum and dregs of Europe, and a general demand is made in the press for dealing with the evil comprehensively. The enemies of society and all governments which have abused American hospitality to the most outrageous extent, deserve no consideration. Therefore, it is held that no more of them should be admitted, and those already here must be hunted down and deported to where they came from.

We question very much, however, if anything but international irritation will be gained by such an international game of basketball. Some remarks by the Indianapolis 'Times' have more than a passing bearing on this matter. It points to the fact that practically no anarchy exists in England, and expresses the belief that the enforcement of the law, or more particularly the observance of law, is the reason of the scarcity of anarchy in England. To this the 'News' adds the indictment that the people of the United States are lacking in the sense of observance of law. 'Our instinct is to defy law. We have each of us hidden 'away in our disposition somewhere a 'feeling more or less confessed that we 'shall obey law or not as we please.' This sounds very much like a confession that the ground had been prepared in the United States for the development of Anarchist lawlessness, just as in the human physical system weak and defective organs supply conditions for the reception and culture of the germs of disease. If this be a correct diagnosis the people of the United States will possibly profit by the presence of the Anarchists, by being forced by them into a higher reverence for law and government. There is reason to believe that respect for the majesty of law is far greater in Canada than in any part of the United States but it becomes us to beware lest we lose this unquestionable advantage. There are many signs that Canadians, now in the third generation, show quite as much resentment against the exercise of authority as their neighbors do, and that the young are too generally abetted in this position by those older.

We shall not raise personal feelings if, instead of referring to cases of lawlessness in Canada, we quote a recent instance in Chicago where a medical student threw human flesh at a divinity professor. It would be hard to name a dirtier or a more offensive trick. It placed its perpetrator quite outside the pale of decency. Yet, though nasty, the young man it seems was not unmanly, and, when inquiry was made, was about to own up till he was prevented from doing so by the anti-authority spirit of the men of his class. Instead of recognizing and applauding real manliness, they thought it more manly to place themselves as a class in open array against any attempt to exercise authority in the University, no matter how obviously necessary such exercise of authority might be to the good name of the University, which they all boastfully vaunt, or to the well-being and usefulness of that institution. Instances will occur to everybody of a similar spirit rampant among the youth of Canada. It may be more noticeable in our seats of learning, where, on the one hand, there is more clannishness and on the other more serious interests to conserve and responsibilities to fulfil. But, quite apart from schools and colleges, there is a very general tone in our Canadian social life of disrespect alike for authority and for those in authority. An absolute democracy, such as ours is, may possibly have some hand in producing this tendency towards anarchism, for our political life as at present constituted consists largely, perhaps chiefly, of speaking evil of dignities. Indeed, a talent for scurrility towards all that is honorable seems not only to pave for some the way to Parliament, but to secure them eminence there. We can certainly say that rudeness and unmannerliness and opposition to the common interest are not mile stones on the path to national greatness.

An extraordinary charge has been made by the Liberal press against those Conservative leaders who have been pressing for Parliamentary returns, not in the form of copies, but the original documents. The need of seeing the actual documents appeared in the case of the disposal of certain lands in Mr. Sifton's day to friends of the government, the object being to show that certain tenders sent in, in different names, were really sent by the same person. After the battle for the originals had been fought and won by the Opposition, the Liberal press, apparently in chagrin, declares that the Opposition inquisitors fail to return the original documents which they obtain. We should gather from one journal that Mr. Ames has his dressing-room papered with purloined original documents. But this is not the worst. The Opposition leaders, Mr. Bordén and Mr. Ames, are accused of having injured the documents in question. This becomes a serious charge when the word used is mutilate, as that would imply a wilful falsification for a purpose. The language which the Parliamentary leaders used with regard to the alleged conduct of the Liberal press, was severe enough duly to characterize the basest of newspaper crimes. Whatever point there may have been in this arrangement of the party organs was badly spoiled by a terrier who sprang out, apparently from beneath the gutter, and spoke of the 'Globe' as being edited by one 'who purported to be a rev-'erend gentleman' but was really 'a pious smug-faced hypocrite.' The whole party must have felt degraded. Even the caustic Mr. Foster was no doubt ashamed. Of course, the charge of mutilation is utterly repudiated. The charge of keeping documents too long is a vaguer one. Mr. Borden had a story about the Premier himself having kept one since November. As we all know how time flies while we are trying to get things attended to, it is not improbable that there has been some detention, but it would need to be shown, not only that public interests had suffered, but also that there was evil intent, or at least very culpable carelessness, to warrant the charges that have been made. They seem futile, in any case, as far as affecting the original matter which caused these papers to be asked for is concerned. To do that it would need to be shown that the papers were wilfully falsified, which is a charge beyond belief.

The preposterous scare of the London 'Times' about the Emperor of Germany having attempted privately to frighten or cajole the minister in charge of the British navy into modifying his estimates, has been taken all over the world

for what it was worth, and has injured chiefly the 'Times.' Although, as a matter of propriety, the letter has not been published, everybody knows what was in it, and finds in it nothing but what is natural and friendly. Queen Victoria, the Emperor's grandmother, used to write lots of personal letters all over Europe, and get answers, and we never heard that there was anything unconstitutional about it. The reception given this story by the British press and by both sides of parliament, has pleased the Emperor and the Germans, and has to that extent resulted in good. The worst thing the Emperor could do to reduce the naval estimates would be to write such a letter as he was credited with. The Emperor lacks Talleyrand's first qualification of a statesman, namely, not to write. 'No sensible man,' said the great French cynic, 'ever writes letters, 'for the same reason that the red Indian warrior leaves no trace of his footsteps behind him.' The Kaiser, however, if less of a cold-blooded diplomatist than Talleyrand, is more human, and therefore more likable.

In the United States a post-office rural free delivery system has been established, but so far Congress has not been prevailed upon to establish a parcel post, although a bill to that effect has been regularly presented at every session for several years. Indeed, for fifty years back the absence of this convenience in the United States has been notorious and it has always been universally attributed to the same cause, namely, the dominance of private over public interests. It is not denied that the carriage of parcels by post, as in the United Kingdom, would be a great convenience to the people, but ways have always been found for postponing the measure. The railway companies, in conjunction with the express companies, are credited with being the influence behind this opposition to a much needed extension of the post-office system, which would not only be to the advantage of the public, but a large [illegible] citizens travelling or residing abroad. Rural free delivery is a different proposition, it having been converted into a political bribe in the hands of congressmen desirous of cultivating the good will of rural constituencies. This neglect of the parcel post and the favor shown for rural delivery casts a luminous reflection on congressional motives. The general public has few friends, but each constituency has a friend to look after its special interests. Sectionalism flourishes while an important national measure is neglected.

The government has introduced its Dominion Elections Act. It follows closely on the lines of the bill introduced earlier in the session by Mr. Alcorn, Conservative member for Prince Edward Island, and already described in the 'Witness.' In respect to the bill, Mr. Aylesworth, who introduced it, acknowledged his indebtedness for the information he had received from the Committee of the House which had taken up the question of electoral reform. Already there has been much legislation upon this subject, and, as Mr. Aylesworth says, complaints have, in the main, been directed more against the administration of the law than to the inadequacy of the existing statute. But the present law has been inadequate in a vital particular—it does not provide for sufficient publicity. This the proposed government measure sets out to remedy. Under it, all contributions to an election contest from any source must be [illegible] to and through the statutory agent, and such agent must make public the amount and source of all such contributions, as well as the use made of all moneys received. Companies and corporations are prohibited from contributing to the election fund of any party,—this being enforced by a heavy penalty on shareholders, directors and other officers of a company so transgressing. Another clause condemns the man who offers or takes money as a bribe and he not only will come under existing penalties, but will be disenfranchised for eight years and be disqualified from holding an office under the crown. There are other provisions of value, and as the Opposition is at one in support of such reforms, the bill should go through quickly and be put at once in force.

OUR INVALUABLE FORESTS.

The ninth annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association was held in the hall of the Montreal Board of Trade last week, and was largely and most influentially attended. From a material point of view, there is no question before the public to-day so important as the preservation and cultivation of our forests. Lord Grey has said, in this regard, that he is impressed with the urgent desirability of focussing the best brains of the Dominion on the immediate consideration of the protection of our forests, and the soil on which the maintenance of our agricultural prosperity depends; and has described as a warning to us the sights he has seen in India, in Asia Minor, in Greece and in Italy, where extensive tracts of territory, once inhabited by a strenuous, prosperous, numerous population, are now reduced to the misery of a barren desolation through the unregulated deforestation of their lands by a blind and selfish generation which had no regard for posterity, and no eyes for anything but its own immediate requirements. As His Excellency says, there can be no more melancholy reflections than those suggested by the sight of a country, once rich and equipped with all the majesty and panoply of power, which has become a waste and a stony desert through the reckless improvidence of its own people. It is the object of the Canadian Forestry Convention 'to fix the attention of the people of the Dominion on 'the warning which these and other 'countries hold out as the practices 'Canadians should carefully avoid.'

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has spoken with like wisdom, and believes that at last—at long last—the Canadian people realize the vital importance of all problems connected with forestry. Sir Wilfrid recognizes that a great deal of harm has already been done, harm which in some, perhaps, in many respects, cannot be recalled. The pioneer of former days did not appreciate that in the economy of nature forests are just as indispensable to the civilization of man as tilled fields, and so he ruthlessly laid waste,—set fire to miles of noble trees to clear a few acres of ground—and the forests had no friends. Even to-day, in some parts, the same sort of destruction is proceeding, although not of such magnitude as in the past, and, in a hundred ways, reforms are needed if the forests are to be saved. It is now, at least, universally agreed that 'all the hills, mountains and 'plateaus which are the sources of flowing streams or rivers should never be 'allowed for any consideration whatever 'to remain anything else than forest; 'that no consideration should allow those 'portions of the earth's surface to be denuded of their trees.' In days not long ago, we alienated some of these portion's of the earth's surface, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day advocates eloquently the repurchase of these, and that all such, henceforward, shall be part of the national domain. The proceedings at the Convention last week were interesting and valuable from many-sided points of view, and our readers will doubtless follow our report closely to their profit. Authorities from all over the North American continent were present to add their knowledge to the knowledge already gained, and to urge the practical application of the same. A most welcome announcement at the meeting was made by Mr. Sydney Fisher, who said that the government has decided to set apart the whole eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains as an inalienable forest reserve.

WHY THE BRIDGE FELL.

The decision of the commissioners as to the cause of the collapse of the Quebec bridge has been anticipated from the evidence taken and published and from the conclusions of leading engineers and technical journals. The immediate collapse was caused by the failure of the lower chords of the anchor arm near the main pier, and the cause of the failure of those chords was their defective design. The designer, Mr. Szlapka, of the Phoenix Bridge Company, the company which was building the bridge, was confronted with new problems in consequence of the projected structure being the largest of its kind. Mr. Szlapka failed to solve these problems, as did Mr. Cooper, who was consulted because of his pre-eminence at that time in bridge building design. The commissioners, however, are at pains to say that the errors of judgment of these two engineers are not to be attributed either to lack of common professional knowledge, or neglect of duty, or a desire to economize. The ability of the two engineers was tried, they say, in one of the most difficult engineering problems of the day, and it proved to be unequal to the task. The commissioners themselves, however, find that the specifications for the works were unsatisfactory, and that the 'unit stresses' in particular were higher than any established by past practice. The serious defects were fundamental errors in design, and the commissioners do not believe that any action taken after August 27 could have prevented the bridge's fall. They do, however, conclude that the loss of life which took place on August 29 could have been prevented if the inspection of the structure had been better performed, and they imply blame to the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company and the Phoenix Bridge Company's officials in charge for lack of good judgment.

The Quebec Company is also chid for not appointing an experienced bridge engineer. The Dominion Government, on the other hand, did desire to appoint a competent engineer to examine the bridge from time to time, but this was objected to by Mr. Cooper, who said that it would put him in the position of a subordinate. The commissioners, however, describe as irregular the proceedings of the Department of Railways in allowing practically the final say to Mr. Cooper The crux of the matter is that 'a grave 'error was made in assuming the dead 'load for the calculation at too low a 'value, and not afterwards revising this 'assumption'— which error was 'of sufficient magnitude to have required the 'condemnation of the bridge, even if 'the details of the lower chords had 'been of sufficient strength'; and 'it was 'clear that on that day (the day of the 'collapse) the greatest bridge in the 'world was being built without there 'being a single man within reach who 'by experience, knowledge and ability 'was competent to deal with the crisis.' The Phoenix Bridge Company is blamed on several counts, and the conclusion is that 'by no act did the government assume or exercise authority over the 'Phoenix Bridge Company, nor did it 'intervene under the contract for the 'bridge. The only party that was competent to deal with the Phoenix Bridge 'Company, and who only did deal with 'it, was the Quebec Bridge Company.' The report therefore shows that every body concerned was blameworthy in some degree, and it is more than likely that in the end the country will have to pay the bill, as no one else will be able to do it. Certainly, the government should not have guaranteed the company's bonds without more direct knowledge of and authority over the bridge.

PARTING OF THE WAYS.

The break between the Liberals and the extreme Socialists was inevitable. The Liberal party has gone a long way in a Socialist direction, but the breaking point came when it was proposed that the state must supply work to the unemployed at the standard rate of wages. Yet it is significant that a hundred and sixteen voted for such a measure, and that many members stayed away who could not support it, but were afraid to vote against it. While the unemployment bill may be dead, at least for the present, other Socialist legislation is meeting with the approval of the majority of the House. Thus, the Sweated Industries Bill passed the second reading without a division, members generally seeming anxious to tilt with sweating conditions, and if possible prevent them. With this frame of mind, which Tom Hood expressed so poignantly in his 'Song of the Shirt,' most people must sympathize; but, unfortunately, most of the remedies heretofore proposed are worse than the disease, and would inevitably prevent those now earning a little from earning anything at all. The main proposal of the bill is to fix a minimum wage, the first result of which would be to throw many who are now employed at less than that wage out of employment.

The only way such a minimum wage could be maintained would be by adopting protection—keeping out the goods of other countries for the making of which lower wages had been paid. Because of this, some tariff reformers have acclaimed the measure as a step in the direction they desire. To exclude cheap goods from abroad and force people to buy more expensively at home looks like a simple method of supporting the poor. But where is a country to get money wherewith to pay little or much which has all its markets overseas, if it manufacture at a price at which it cannot sell? In this connection it is interesting to quote Judge Backhouse, who was appointed by the New South Wales Government to inquire into the working of the minimum wage law in Victoria. He reported that the result had been to drive out of employment many of those who were previously at work, or else to cause evasions of the law. The Judge pronounced, 'To the 'man who is merely slow the law shows 'no mercy. If he cannot earn the minimum wage, he must not work at all.' Bound up closely with this question is the entire question of unemployment, which has been aggravated very largely by the people who are now crying out against it and proposing quack remedies. Whatever may be said in favor of trade unions, there is no doubt that their regulations forbidding the grading of labor according to the laborers' capacity has been the cause of a great deal of the unemployment of which we are now hearing so much.

A HOPEFUL PROSPECT.

The country will greet with satisfaction Mr. Gouin's manly reply to the very distinguished deputation that waited on him to petition for a substantial reduction in the number of licenses to be issued in Quebec City. He said that he was in entire sympathy with the objects of the deputation, and as far as it could be done without injustice, the government would reduce the number of licenses in Quebec City as well as elsewhere in the province. This is good news. We have been long accustomed to hear from commissioners that the number of licenses to be granted must be the full quota that the law allowed, and in actions that speak louder than words they have invariably acted on this principle, though it involved the most egregious departures from the law in other respects. We have been in the habit of associating this attitude with pressure from the government and its needs. For two generations every appeal made to any Quebec government for a reduction in the number of licenses in Montreal has been met with the ingenuous avowal that the government could not get on without the money that the licenses produced. Apparently the province was unable or unwilling to support its government and to supply its sometimes lavish needs, and there was nothing for it but to live on the vices of the great cities. At last, however, we seem to have a government that at least does not want to be a mere morbid growth—a product of a sore; and we are assured that distinct steps will be taken to reduce the indiscriminate licensing of common unmitigated pot-houses. This is very far from being prohibition, but it is a step towards liberating the provincial government from its present bondage to vice.

The limitation implied in the phrase as far as it can be done without 'injustice' has an erroneous ring about it. It seems to imply that there would be injustice in refusing to renew an annual license; though in its very terms and essence it terminates with the year. Mr. Gouin has, however, the license law in its latest form in support of that mischievous view. It might seem as though it would take a long time to reduce the list of licenses while acknowledging the right of holders to renewals. Yet even acknowledging that right, it could easily be so hedged as to make the number go down very fast. To begin with, the existing law might be insisted on. If every tavern that is not a bona fide hotel or restaurant was cut out, there would be at once an enormous reduction. It is not even sufficient that a place should have the requisite accommodation or some apology therefor. There should, by frequent inspection, be evidence that there is need for that accommodation by its being legitimately used. If every barroom that was open at illegal hours were cut off that would make a great many. And if every one that sent men reeling into the street was refused, the number would be reduced exceedingly, and yet the law requires by obvious implication that this should not be the result. By no stretch of tolerance can it be made out that places having such an output are needed for the good of the public. If the government and its commissioners will only live up to Mr. Gouin's attitude before the deputation the change will be marvellous.

THE CIGARETTE AND THE BOY.

Among the many useful activities of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union not the least important is its strenuous campaign against cigarette-smoking among boys. Once a year the 'Temperance Quarterly,' which the society issues in connection with the International Lesson Scheme, takes the form of an anti-cigarette polemic. This publication goes all over the Dominion. On last 'Cigarette Sunday,' a year ago this month, over 20,000 copies were distributed; and as in the main they went into the hands of teachers, a host of children must have received the instruction they contained. This year 'Cigarette Sunday' will fall on the twenty-ninth of March, and the Union have prepared a leaflet packed with facts, cogently and clearly stated. The 'Lesson Comment' is supplied by the Rev. E. E. Scott, of Montreal. Among his instances is one quoted from the 'Witness' regarding a young man in a Montreal suburb who recently reached a state of violent dementia reading 'dime novels' and smoking cigarettes. Then he quotes 'Success' to the effect that 'Leading business firms all 'over the country have put the cigarette 'on the prohibited list. In Detroit 'alone sixty-nine merchants have agreed 'not to employ the cigarette user,' and he specifies Montgomery, Ward & Co., Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett, and other large firms in Chicago as prohibiting cigarette smoking among all employees under eighteen years of age, while Marshall Field & Co. and the Morgan & Wright Tire Company have the rule, 'No cigarettes can be smoked by our employees.' He also tells how the United States Government has prohibited the use of the cigarette at West Point and Annapolis on sanitary and moral grounds, and has illustrations of their deadly inroads upon the moral and physical stamina of candidates for the United States navy and the British army. Startling statistics are furnished showing that while the number of cigarettes entered for consumption ten years ago was only 93,798,000, it had steadily increased until last year it had reached the astounding total of 331,972,137.

Among interesting medical testimony is that of a western physician who says that of all the men who came to his sanatorium within a year to become of drug habits three-fifths had been cigarette smokers and sixty percent of these pleaded as an excuse the need of a stronger stimulant. An account is given by Dr. J. J. Kellogg of an experiment which proved that a single cigarette held enough poison to kill two full grown frogs. Magistrate Crane of New York City is quoted as saying 'Ninety-nine out of a hundred boys between the ages of ten and seventeen 'years who come before me charged 'with crime have their fingers disfigured 'with yellow cigarette stains. . . There 'is something in the poison of the cigarette that seems to get into the system of the boy and to destroy his 'moral fibre. Elbert Hubbard advises 'As a close observer and employer 'of labor for twenty-five years I give 'you this: Never advance the pay of a 'cigarette smoker; never promote him; 'never trust him. Cigarette smoking 'begins with an effort to be smart. It 'soon becomes a pleasure. . . . Next it 'becomes a necessity of life, a fixed 'habit. This last stage soon evolves into a third condition, a stage of fever 'and unrestful, wandering mind, accompanied by loss of moral and mental 'control.' The tendency of juvenile cigarette smoking to lead by natural progression to indulgence in alcohol, morphine, cocaine and similar drugs is also dealt with and pathetic instances are given which conclusively and painfully enforce the general thesis. Miss Dorothy Aldworth provides a bright, breezy lesson for boys in the intermediate class. It is studded with quotations from athletes, employers of labor and others whose opinions are liable to weigh with boys as being authoritative and their verdict is unanimous regarding the extreme peril, moral, physical and economic of indulgence in the cigarette.

The leaflet contains a blackboard exercise, its point being that the flag of Canada, the symbol of our nationality, is in danger from the innocent-looking cigarette, for 'anything that hurts the people hurts the flag,' and the lesson concludes with a suggestion that the school pass a resolution asking the Dominion parliamentary representative to use its influence to protect the boys and girls of Canada from the evil. The Ontario Union, which has prepared this material, is to be congratulated upon its work, which is quaintly summed up in Robert Burdette's dictum that 'A boy who 'smokes cigarettes is like a cypher with 'the rim knocked off.' The size of the 'kids' who may be seen in the streets of every Canadian town smoking cigarettes would be amusing were it not for the real tragedy involved. The children's bill recently introduced in the British Parliament by Mr. Samuel proposes, among other things, to check the juvenile smoker. It is the fashion among some people to laugh at such enactments, but the incompetency of parental authority, which is not the most encouraging feature of the day, renders it necessary for the state to step in to check an undoubted cause of physical degeneration. While awaiting legislation, it is well, however, to remember that boys are among the most loyal creatures when properly handled, and that much good may be done among them by anyone who is supplied with facts, figures and illustrations like those provided by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN BELGIUM.

The Old-Age Pension system of Belgium is peculiar. It is founded on the principle that it is 'the duty of the state 'to meet half-way the provident 'workmen,' but it is worked out in practice differently from any other system or proposed system. With the exception of the classes who are entitled to a pension from the state or otherwise, or those who are considered too well off to need one, every Belgian who so wishes can obtain an annual pension up to twelve hundred francs, or two hundred and forty dollars, at an age between fifty-five and sixty-five years. The essential feature of the Belgian plan is the granting of premiums by the government to provident individuals. This is realized in two ways, an indirect and a direct one. The indirect grant is much the more important one. There exists in Belgium a peculiar kind of Benefit Society, which are called Mutualités, or Mutual or Friendly societies, but that is only a label, as they are more correctly Old-Age societies. They are legally incorporated, but the official supervision is very slight indeed. There is also in Belgium a special government pension institution which guarantees operations and grants premiums which are added to deposits; the state also gives some secondary advantages, such as the faculty of depositing pension money in local post offices. Now every depositor to the special government pension institution (the Caisse Générale de Retraite), who is at least six years old, and who is also a member of one of the incorporated old age societies, receives yearly from the government a fixed premium of two francs, provided that he has deposited at least three francs during the year. A 'proportional premium' of sixty centimes for every franc deposited, that is, a premium of sixty percent on his deposits, is also paid on yearly deposits of fifteen dollars and under, that is, if the old age pension to which the depositor shall be entitled does not exceed 360 francs a year.

That is to say, a member of an old age society who personally deposits three francs, receives a fixed premium of two francs and a proportional premium of (60 percent on 3 plus 2) three francs, and thus his deposit is automatically raised to eight francs. In order to get a pension of one franc a day at sixty-five, such a depositor has to set aside personally half a franc, or ten cents, a month from sixteen years of age. What is called the 'direct grant' is given to depositors who are not members of any incorporated old age society. Such receive the proportional premium of sixty percent, but only from sixteen years of age instead of from six, and they have no right to the fixed premium of two francs. The great advantage which is granted to members of old age societies is justified on the following grounds: The experience of the years 1891-1899 showed that it was exclusively through the intervention of such societies that progress was made; old age societies are the proper agencies through which to cultivate the 'moral efforts' which it is the aim of the Belgian legislator to arouse among the people; the apportionment of the premiums is greatly facilitated through the organization of these local societies—the government even financially promotes the federation of such societies in order to establish direct relations with them; the creation of old age societies among young scholars of six years and upwards makes it possible to begin saving for a pension very early in life, and this is clearly of great economic and social importance; employers may constitute old age societies, and, as many of them are doing, supplement the deposits and so increase the state's contribution.

In 1900 the number of old age societies was 3,327, and in 1906 it was 5,400. In the same period the deposits grew from 5,121,000 to 13,707,000 francs; the proportional premiums received from the state from 1,086,000 to 3,700,000 francs, and the fixed premiums from 411,000 to 1,000,000 francs, while the pension fund grew from 31,000,000 to 100,000,000 francs, or 820,000,000. There are 858,000 accounts, but only about 600,000 of these are active, the remaining 158,000 consist of accounts on which no deposit has been made for about two years. Of the 600,000 effective depositors from 150,000 to 200,000 are school children. The deposits item given above does not represent only the sums personally saved by the depositors, as it includes the supplementary contributions from protecting members of the old age societies; employers who founded such societies among their employees, and county or municipal administrations which, in several cases, are also granting some premium additional to the personal payments of the depositors. Mr. Emile Waxweiler, professor of economics and finance in the University of Brussels, estimates that on the whole amount of deposits on which the old age pension ought to be calculated, about a half is derived from the individual's savings, and the other half from the different contributing agencies. The total population of Belgium is about seven millions, and it has not yet been learned whether or no the application of the old age pension system has had any effect in reducing the amount of poor law relief. The main task of recruiting the depositors, collecting the fees, apportioning the premiums, keeping the books, administration, and so forth, is accomplished mostly without change by the officials of the old age societies. Belgians themselves are not all of one mind concerning the advantages and disadvantages of their system: but the financial aspects of old age pensions was never as earnestly considered there as the social aspect; and there is no doubt of the praiseworthiness of the active intervention of individuals themselves grouped into small local associations for the promotion of thrift. The same spirit has been responsible for the creation of penny banks, building societies, and co-operative societies in England and other countries.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

British Education Reform—Synopsis of Government Bill—'Daily Chronicle,' London'; 'Standard,' London.

A Real Governmental Change in the United States—The 'Evening Post,' New York.

National and Municipal Indebtedness in the United States—The 'Tribune,' New York.

The Worst Banking System in the World—An Address by Andrew Carnegie—The 'Outlook,' New York.

The Naval Race and German Finance—A Letter by Edward Bernstein, in the 'Nation,' London.

Japan at Sea—The 'World,' New York.

The Unconquerableness of Russia—T. P. O'Connor, in 'T. P.'s Weekly.'

The Young King of Portugal—The 'Spectator,' London.

On a Lowland Farm—The Coming of the Lambs—Bertram Smith, in the Manchester 'Guardian.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Women Artists of Bologna—The 'Academy,' London.

The Van Eycks—Their History and Their Works—'Daily Tribune,' New York.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

An Irish Mother—By Percy French, in the 'Nation,' London.

The Wit and Humor of Persian Poets—F. Hadland Davis, in the 'Orient Review,' London.

Delight and Deceit in Seed Catalogues—G. Heward Chamberlin, in the 'Evening Post,' New York.

A Diplomatist's Reminiscences—The 'Spectator,' London.

Of a Great Novel—H. N. B., in the 'Daily News,' London.

Beyond the Vaal—'Daily Chronicle,' London.

A Japanese Fairy Tale—Pamela Tennant, in the 'Academy,' London.

The Life of Christ in Recent Research—The 'Spectator,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Psychology of Reading—Springfield 'Republican.'

The Heavens in March—Henry Norris Russell, in the 'Scientific American.'

Beneficent Bacteria—The 'Outlook,' London.

The Rusting of Structural Steel in Tall Buildings—'Western Architect and Builder,' Cincinnati.

Professor Koch on his Investigation of the South West African Sleeping Sickness—'Evening Post,' New York.

Old French Machinery at Panama Does Good Work—'Scientific American.'

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'It has saved me the price already in doctor's bills.'

Dr. H. SANCHE & CO.,
368 St. Catherine street West, Montreal.
61 Fifth avenue, Detroit, Mich.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

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

ABOUT SURNAMES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Please allow me to give to some inquirers another explanation of the surnames used by several French families of this country. L'Abbé Tanguay, in his 'Chronologie des familles Canadiennes' says that they are war names, 'noms de guerre.' It agrees with what Bescherette says in his large French dictionary. Here is a free translation: 'Name that each soldier used to take when joining the army. Name adopted in certain occupations in which an individual does not care to have his real family name known. Many comedians use war names. Some use a war name when living among foreigners, Used also as a nickname.' Some opera singers, as is well known, do the same. For instance, our countrywoman, the great singer Albani's family name is Lajeunnesse. A more striking case, as one among many others, is that of the late Montreal mayor, Rivard. His father's name was Rivard dit Laglanderie, and so were called his uncles, cousins, etc., and I cannot say how many generations before him, except this, that the first settler in the country, in the beginning of the 17th century, was called Rivard only. Many descendants of his ancestors have dropped their original family name and are called Laglanderie, Lacoursière, Bellefeuille, Vertefeuille, Lavigne, Dufresne, Lanouette, Préville, Loranger, Beaucourt. Clifton and Grimaux's English and French dictionary translates 'nom de guerre' by 'suppositious or travelling name.' If all the above French-Canadians were called by their original name of Rivard, the name in this country would be as common as that of Smith.

L. E. R.

A PLEA FOR THE VETERANS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We have in this city four organizations, the Fenian Raid Veterans, British Army and Navy Veterans, South African Veterans, and French-Canadian Veterans. My object in writing this letter to you is to ask the military authorities at Ottawa to consider the sending of veterans as a body to the centenary in Quebec. It is true they are no longer young, and are not uniformed, but they should get all that is coming to them, and there is nothing too good for the brave and good soldiers of long ago. If Massachusetts can send veterans, so ought Canada.

PATRIOTIC BRITISH-CANADIAN.
Montreal, March 12, 1908.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING VS. EDUCATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In reply as briefly as possible to 'An Experienced Teacher,' I would like to touch upon a few points in his letter. Primarily, his assumption of bad faith in my earlier letter was surely one of the last weapons an unbiassed opponent would have resorted to. Also, I fail to see how any representations could be 'misleading to those who are cognizant of the facts,' and mine certainly were not intentionally untrue. Numbers were not quoted exactly, but relatively, as they stood in this class 'at the beginning of the school year' first mentioned. They have since altered, I learn, but still much the larger half of the class is taking the commercial course.

As to the real decision—that is certainly made by the boys, although the handwriting of the father or guardian must ratify it to make it operative in school. The boy decides in by far the majority of cases; probably where the Latin course was taken up, the parents had the real decision. Clause 2 is rather confused, possibly the fault of a typewriter without sufficient knowledge of analysis; however, many parents today do 'refuse to give this important matter' more than a moment's thought. The good old days of 'following in father's footsteps' are past, and the boy, not the parent, now decides on what he wishes to become, or very frequently 'happens into' something. Clause 4 seems to utterly oppose clause 1. If the son's feelings must so persistently come into play at the age of sixteen that he cannot take a father's advice as to another year given to commercial studies before entering into commercial life, surely they would not be overlooked by the same father two or three years earlier. Have the parents lost all control at that age, so that the wilful youth must rush into business, prepared or no? However, many men prefer their juniors, common sense provided, to enter their offices willing to learn, rather than primed with a knowledge that induces contempt for 'old-fashioned ways.' The educated boy with a year's study superadded will be less prone to this evil than the one specialized since the age of thirteen. The few short months here questioned were not advocated but deemed sufficient to cover all that the boy during his school years would learn. Clause 5 questions a knowledge of origins being of assistance to spelling. There is a slight instance of its use in the letter in question—the word 'metal' in section 4. If the writer had considered that this comes from the Latin word 'metallum,' a metal, and that the corrupt spelling, 'mettle' is now used, and the only form now used, to indicate the less cognate sense of 'courage' or 'spirit,' for the sake of differentiation, he would not have slipped on this spelling. However, perhaps that is again his typewriter's fault, but it serves for illustration. Surely, surely, a knowledge of the origin of a word and its meaning should help to fix in mind the appearance of its present written form. In connection with phonetics. I did not postulate a boy who was a good speller since spoiled, but rather one 'just beginning to realize the difficulties of the English spelling,' a boy of thirteen, and to such an one the phonetics of shorthand do mean an added burden. Clause 6: Certainly, each lesson, of which there are not to be more than four for home study, is allotted a half-hour's study at night, two hours supposedly in all, but the others are filched from for the sake of shorthand, where the boy really strives to do the delicate strokes and curves justice, especially if he is a poor draughtsman. In spite of the question conveyed by clause 7, many an office boy or junior has picked up typewriting during spare moments with his employer's approval, as he then shortly comes to have less spare time. As to a knowledge of commercial correspondence, that is as readily acquired, common sense again supposed, as is the typewriting. I do not understand the final sentence in clause 8. There was no quarrel with shorthand for those who are to become secretaries and typewriters.

Finally, the 'swelling indignation' so indignantly met, was against neither parent, scholar nor teacher personally, or the study of these subjects themselves, but against the possibility of a boy of thirteen being allowed to so seriously handicap his mental development. He cannot in after years pick up a book with any pretension to depth that he will not be confronted with phrase and quotation from Latin on many a page. In this limitation of his outlook he will be driven to a mental diet of magazine literature and light fiction where even then this enemy will find him out. In later years he will be able to find neither time nor energy, however strong his regret, to pick up again the opportunities let slip in his school days. No doors are closed to the educated man, but those to the highest callings are all barred to the man without a knowledge of Latin.

I would advise, in closing, that 'An Experienced Teacher' should not neglect to revise his typewriter's work if this letter, as it stands, is a just specimen. By the way, I am not the boy's father, only more distantly

A RELATIVE OF ONE OF THE BOYS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was very much pleased to see and read a letter in your last Saturday edition signed 'An Experienced Teacher,' and I can heartily endorse all said in that letter re benefit derived by both boys and girls by having shorthand and typewriting made an important part of their education, for the following reasons:

The bulk of business correspondence and letter writing, as well as the bulk of legal documents, are now done by shorthand and typewriting experts, with great saving of time to the writers, and equally great to the receivers, who used to be much puzzled over badly written and frequently badly spelled letters and written documents received by them, the contents often having to be guessed at after loss of much valuable time spent in the endeavor to decipher them. For these causes, and many others that might be mentioned, shorthand and typewriting must increasingly become an essential part of every boy's and girl's education intending to enter business life, for which year by year more girls are fitting themselves, and that mainly through their knowledge of shorthand and typewriting, proficiency in which enables them to earn much more money than they could in any other way, without overtaxing their strength, and also, as a rule, leaving them ample time for self-improvement and home or other work.

For boys the knowledge of shorthand and typewriting is even more important. In a business office the shorthand writer gets through his work, and the business ideas and thoughts of his employer, at first hand, and if thoughtful and anxious to acquire a knowledge of the business for which he works and writes, gets a business training that he could not acquire so well in any other way, and which office hands used to miss in days when letters were written and contents never seen or heard by the office employees. He also acquires a knowledge of correct spelling and grammatical thought and writing, because to be a proficient shorthand writer and typewriter such must spell correctly and acquire the art of writing grammatically, as all the good ones do, by ever keeping a dictionary and grammar beside them to which to refer, and it is wonderful how few mistakes are made in the bulk of typewritten correspondence as compared with the written correspondence of former days.

For young men going in for a university education a knowledge of shorthand and typewriting seems equally important, as it enables him to take correct notes of lectures, much better than competitors not possessed of such knowledge, and impresses the subject on his mind. It also puts him in possession of a talent by which he can, as a rule, always earn a living, a thing of importance to many young men, and frequently gives him chances of advancement in the work he may take up, by doing the correspondence of those above him who may be pressed by time or work, so acquiring their thoughts and ideas.

It has been my good or ill fortune to receive many young men from Great Britain with letters of introduction, and in my endeavors to find them employment the almost invariable first question asked by a prospective employer is 'Do you write shorthand and do typewriting,' and if they say no, as is too often the case, the answer is, 'I have no opening.' But if a good shorthand writer the application is nearly always considered and work given, so giving the applicant a chance of showing what he can do, and an introduction to business life, of greatest importance to such, and as I think a very strong argument in favor of shorthand and typewriting teaching.

A MONTREAL MERCHANT.
Montreal, March 10, 1908.

SCHOOL DISASTERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—When we think of those disasters of Collinwood and of Hochelaga, we feel shuddering in our soul and body. All, if not poor little children, we have dear little kids attending school. Fire escapes, fire drill, for schools, are good measures of prudence. But at the same time, I would suggest one means of suppressing, or at least of minimizing, as much as it can be done, the most immediate cause of school fire danger. Generally our schools are heated by some hot water or steam systems, with the boilers and the furnaces installed in the cellar of the schools. Why not instal those boilers or furnaces in a separate small fireproof building adjacent to the main building? My dear mister, if you think the idea is worth being published in your valuable paper, I am reading for the last 34 years, please do it. A FATHER.

Quebec, March 10, 1908.

WHOLESOME LENTEN ADVICE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Anglican Bishop of Nova Scotia has addressed a Lenten pastoral letter to his flock that not only the people of Nova Scotia, but also the Christian Protestants of all denominations and in all parts of the Dominion, would do well to take home to themselves, and, so far as circumstances will permit, try to carry out the suggestions of the good bishop, not only during the six weeks of Lent, but throughout the fifty-two weeks in the year. After giving some directions about the proper way to keep Lent, he said that the Saviour commanded fasting in the Sermon on the Mount: 'When ye fast, be not as the hypocrites.' He further said that 'the substituting of one sort of food for another does not meet the requirements. Nor is it possible to lay down rules which might be universally applicable. The rich and the luxurious must submit themselves to one sort of discipline. The poor man must adopt another. But both must be with the purpose of pressing towards the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.

'Money and time are spent to-day in things that are unnecessary, and the habits of all classes are tending to greater extravagance. There is not one who would not be better physically and morally, as well as spiritually, by honestly carrying out a good forty days of self-denial. I urge every one this Lent to give up some luxury, withdraw from some amusement, and devote more time and money to religion. The additional services must not interfere with the ordinary household or business obligations.'

The good bishop does not go into particulars about the classes of luxuries and amusements which may be found advisable to give up, probably not wishing to offend some of the more worldly-minded of his flock, but he certainly might have specified the reading of light literature in general and of yellow journals in particular.

But, in all sincerity, if self-denial is so beneficial physically, morally and spiritually, is it not time that we were all doing a little more of it, and by this means help to check the progress of race suicide which is becoming painfully manifest in some quarters? D. C.

LENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—While thanking you for your remarks re Lent, and the Lenten season, I desire to add just a few thoughts and suggestions which commend themselves to me as very important subjects for all thoughtful Christians and patriots to consider.

The forty days of Lent should be days of meditation and prayer, not only prayer—but meditation, that is, thoughtful consideration of life, its duties, responsibilities, powers and proportion of values which obtain in time and eternity.

We hear a great deal of 'Get right with God,' and the words strike an answering chord in every human heart, but to how many do they convey a clear, wholesome lesson? What is it to be right with God?

'He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to walk humbly before God.'

Can the duties of ordinary business be more concisely stated? Where can we find altruism more beautifully defined. But are we willing to reduce to practice the principles enunciated? As individuals are we desirous of doing justly? Do we realize what justice really means between man and man? Do we recognize that it includes the opportunity to realize oneself to the fullest possible extent; to realize one's powers so that one may reach the stature of fulness of Christ, who was perfect man.

Do we realize that to do justly means the submitting our desires to the limitations imposed by the sum of the Ten Commandments? That we must actively, vigilantly judge our thoughts, desires and actions that we do not fall short of that life which all who call themselves Christian should seek to attain?

If we are keenly desirous of right living, we have his promise that 'He will subdue our iniquities,' but we must do our part. He has nowhere taught us that he will roll away the stone from the grave. We must do that, and then he will do for us that which we cannot do for ourselves.

What should Lent mean to us as a nation? What does 'Getting right with God' mean in that connection?

What are our national sins? Let us face the question and answer it truly, even though the answer should cause deep shame and confusion of face. Allow me to name a few of our national sins: The opium traffic with China, the licensed liquor traffic in our own Empire, the condoning of the social evil in many parts of our Empire, and actual licensing in some. The refusal to acknowledge the right of franchise to half the citizens of the country, thus strengthening the forces for evil, and weakening those for good. Shall I continue the list? I think not.

'Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse. . . . and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room to receive it.' That is, obey the word of the Lord, acknowledge his laws, and then we are right with him.

Who among our ministers and clergy prepare a lecture on our national sins? Which of them all tell us where the actual wrong is where the liquor traffic or the social evil is concerned. Who speaks of these things as 'traffic in the bodies and souls of men?' Scarcely one. But many of these men who call themselves God's messengers to us will prepare a lecture on 'Love, courtship and marriage,' and amuse the audience thereby. Such a lecture invariably is unmistakably profane, and profaning to the bodies and souls of the audience, and we wonder why our young people do not realize that their bodies are temples, and should be kept pure; that the body in which the Spirit of God is, should be, and if kept right is 'beautiful entire, and clean.'

SARA F. TRACY.

Minesing, Ont.

TEMPERANCE ADVOCACY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Though I put the extreme supporters of the temperance movement in rather a tight place by maintaining that the wines of the New Testament were intoxicating, and by disputing the sweeping assertions made by Mr. Munro in regard to the responsibility of the liquor traffic for the world's sin and crime, yet all this did not justify Mr. Davis in jumping to the rash and illogical conclusion that therefore I am a champion for the liquor interests, and vainly trying to wash the robes of the liquor traffic and present them 'spotless to the public.' It is quite characteristic of the genuine temperance extremist that he ever draws strong and abrupt contrasts, and anyone who fails or refuses to pronounce the party shibboleth is branded ex-cathedra and in double superlatives, as a liquor supporter and a foe to moral reform. The disciple John came to Christ on one occasion with the courageous report: 'Master, we saw one casting out demons in thy name, and we forbade him, because he followed not with us.' I respectfully commend the answer of the Master to Mr. Davis: 'Forbid him not: for, he that is not against you is for you.' (Luke ix., 49-50.) I am quite willing to stand for what I said in my letter, and with Job, to be 'weighed in an even balance,' but I must decline responsibility for the phantom deductions which Mr. Davis conjures up as a basis for his criticism, if such it may be called.

I am not going to enlighten Mr. Davis as to whether I am a distiller, brewer, hotel-keeper, minister or boot-black, as a man's business should have no necessary connection with the cogency of his arguments. I may say, however, that I am a student of the Bible in my humble way, and believe in interpreting it in the light of modern knowledge and critical methods, and bravely meeting its difficulties, both internal and in relation to the application of its statements and principles to the larger ethical problems as they arise. Because the Old Testament speaks of wine as a blessing, and Christ and Paul sanctioned it, I do not therefore rush to the absurd conclusion that they anticipate and approve of the present drink traffic with its licensed dram-shops and fiery liquors. Each age has its own moral and intellectual standards, and ours is not theirs. Moses sanctioned polygamy, but Jesus repudiated it. Christ practised exorcism, but the writer of the fourth gospel ignores it. Paul taught the submission of women and their exclusion from the ministry of preaching and teaching, while the more advanced thought of the twentieth century quietly disregards Paul's injunction. Even in regard to the institution of the Eucharist, and which bulks so largely in the view of the synoptics and Paul, the later and more spiritual fourth gospel passes it over in silence. Perhaps the writer regarded it as a feature of the more immediate and spectacular parousia of Christ view, and therefore provisional. Such a method of meeting the wine difficulty generally is surely more sane than the subterfuge of assuming that the New Testament wines were non-intoxicating in order to give a doubtful support to the prohibition propaganda.

D. STEWART.

London, Ont., 1908.

A SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—About twenty years ago, in the 'Witness,' you had considerable discussion on social reform. Since that time only occasionally to any degree, and I would like to see it revived again and kept up until something came of it. To me there seems a possibility to devise means which would help the middle classes to help themselves. I know it is a big subject, and would take many years to accomplish much. I might give a few of my ideas.

It seems to me the working classes and the farming community are being driven to the wall, and there should be a remedy in so free and enlightened a country. Why should thousands be slaves for hundreds, for that is really what is taking place? Cannot learned men, Christian men, wealthy men, who are in sympathy with the weaker, propose and devise means whereby the masses who are ground, could by co-operation and mutual aid, to some extent be freed from the unequal burdens they are bearing? My idea would be a society of mutual aid based on the following obligation for membership: To practice reasonable industry, frugality, morality, temperance and humility. No cast-iron or stringent rules would follow. There is a class who perhaps spend fifty percent, some more, some less, of their income on fancies, lotteries, gambling, and, worst of all, intemperance. If the young could be saved from these and trained in the five principles in the obligation it would not be many years before the society would have means to help themselves and assist those in need, so that worry and fear of keeping the wolf from the door would be little felt. Again, as wealth came in the society would have manufactories of many kinds to provide many necessaries at the lowest possible cost, so as to be independent of the goods inflated by trusts and combines, for this is the cry of many who find it not easy to make both ends meet in striving to make a decent and honest living.

I have said enough to give a faint idea. It would need a book to go into details. If you can give it space and feel that it might do good, I would be very much pleased if any material good came of it. A. WASHINGTON.

Head Lake, Ont., March, 1908.

PRIVILEGE VS. GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is rather interesting for the ordinary unprivileged citizen to see some of the privileged classes pose as the defenders of virtue, because the legislation on which they depend is threatened or insufficient for their wants.

In your last issue 'Aurea Mediocritas' writes of prohibition and total abstinence from the standpoint of 'one interested in the business.' That business is now a 'strong and unscrupulous monopoly, and this attempt to pose as disinterested patriots persecuted by temperance fanatics is particularly out of place. Your correspondent pretends to oppose prohibition, yet the very existence of the liquor monopoly depends on prohibition—the prohibition of the sale of liquor by any other than themselves! The liquor monopoly, however, shows no great zeal in the prevention of illegal sales, and seems to be quite willing to allow total prohibitionists to exhaust themselves in efforts in that direction; the corrupting of the electorate and their representatives is a labor more to its taste, and one it seems to take advantage of every opportunity to pursue. With a prudence I can quite appreciate, 'Aurea Mediocritas' ignores the 'juice of the corn' and commends that of the vine., Does he want the sale of the former prohibited?

The important question arises, and is being asked, would free trade in liquor be as great a hindrance to good government as our existing liquor monopoly?

Mr. Holland, whose letter appears in the same issue, seeks privilege of another kind—the privilege of selling union labor at monopoly prices, while profiting by 'yellow' and all other competition when he buys!

He speaks of the unemployed this winter in British Columbia as a fault of the government, but government cannot give without robbery what nature denies, and she does not reward labor every week. A large percentage of workers in Canada are idle much of the time in winter, which they provided for by working overtime in summer; true, they had to; that is one of mother nature's terms, and she does not vary them even to labor unions.

Mr. Holland, by Asiatic exclusion, would promote the coming of more white women to the coast. He states: 'I have known many a lonely man whose untidy house and garments would have been the better of some one's care,' etc. If he crossed the Rockies he might see many times more equally handicapped, and manfully meeting Asiatic and all other competition in the markets of the world, while, when he buys British Columbia goods, he is compelled to contribute to the pauperized labor unions. The farmer, living under more difficult circumstances than the labor man, suffers much less moral injury, because he is unprivileged, paid by piecework, and only once a year.

Mr. Holland states that according to his humble opinion to permit Asiatic immigration would degrade the population of western Canada to the level of that of Hayti or that of the Eurasians of India. What right has the Pacific coast of America to 'cast stones' at Hayti? The latter sins through ignorance, lacking the light of the gospel; the former has no such excuse.

Mr. Holland gives us a characteristic sample of labor union argument when he speaks of the Asiatic at home receiving ten cents a day. There are 'days' and 'days.' Labor unions may accept the Asiatic as a standard day, and still it may not be worth more than ten cents anywhere. Canadians no doubt pay the same 'wage' when they buy Asiatic tea as Asiatics do, but when either of them buy British Columbia labor union products they pay another kind of 'wage.'

UNPRIVILEGED FARMER.

Why Many People Look So Old

To look old before their time seems not uncommon to-day, with many people who should still be in the prime of life. Physicians say nothing in the world is so sure to age a person, to destroy their vitality and happiness as pain. A comparatively young man who suffers with muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, looks older than a man twice his age. The farmer, the man who works at hard labor, the mechanic, is subject to the baneful influences of dampness, fog and inclement weather. It's hard for him to escape pain. What he needs at home is a bottle of that trusty liniment, Polson's Nerviline, which gives instant ease to every kind of pain. So strong and concentrated is Nerviline that one application is as good as six ordinary rubbings with other liniment. The most wonderful pain-subduing substances in the world are in Nerviline—that's why it penetrates so quickly, why it instantly cures pain that other remedies can't even relieve. You'll be surprised how quickly Sciatica, lumbago or rheumatism are cured by Nerviline—seems almost magical the way it will cure a cold or sore throat. When the chest is sore and it hurts to draw a long breath, one rubbing with Nerviline is sufficient. So highly valued is Nerviline by those who use it, that many families consider it quite as good as a doctor for aches, pains and minor ailments of every kind.

CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was pleased to see in the 'Witness' of March 5, that the Brockville Presbytery had passed a resolution naming the Rev. Dr. Strachan and the Rev. James Cummings a committee to interview the Methodist congregations and ascertain whether they would be willing to come to an agreement with the Presbytery in closing some of the smaller churches in the rural districts. To my mind this is a move in the right direction. I am convinced that such practical work as indicated by the resolution will have to precede the scheme of organic union. I question whether the churches at the present time in all parts of the country are ready for anything like organic union. Much educational work needs to be done. It would be a calamity to attempt to force the churches together. I am in sympathy with the scheme of organic union. I think it would be a blessing to the churches concerned and the Kingdom of God at large. It would be a great saving of missionary money. It would also put an end to much unnecessary and shameful overlapping. Yet it is a great undertaking. It is necessary to move slowly. We must be sure that God is with us or the loss will be greater than the gain. Personally I wish the churches which are not immediately concerned with organic union every success, but I am not anxious to see them prosper at our expense, which they doubtless will if any plan of organic union be prematurely adopted.

Let the Presbyteries and district meetings, etc., adopt the plan indicated by the above mentioned resolution. Some good work along this line has already been accomplished. The Methodist authorities last year withdrew their supply from Agnes, in the province of Quebec, the Presbyterians from East Angus. It was also reported in the 'Witness' some time ago that at a meeting of a joint committee of Methodists and Presbyterians in Halifax, N.S., to consider practical co-operation in missionary work, it was agreed that the Methodists would retire from one community in Halifax County, and the Presbyterians from one in Cumberland.

GEO. W. SNELL.
North Augusta, Ont., March 9, 1908.

BICYCLES IN GERMANY.

Uited States Consul E. Theophilus Laefeld, of Freiburg, furnishes a copy of the regulations concerning the use of bicycles on public roads and in public places in the Grand Duchy of Baden, which went into effect on Jan. 1, 1908. A brief summary follows:—

Every bicycle must be provided with a good working brake; a clear ringing bell must be used as a warning signal, and a bright burning lantern with colorless lens, which must be used when it is dark or during a heavy fog. The cyclist must have on his person a card of identity, showing that he has a right to ride a wheel, which he must exhibit upon request to the proper authorities. The card of identity costs 23.8 cents. Foreigners are also obliged to carry cards of identification, which are good all over Germany.

The speed of riding is to be controlled so that there will be no danger of accidents and collisions. When riding on roads which are obstructed from sight or in dense fogs, turning from one street into another, passing over narrow bridges, as well as riding down hill, etc., the cyclist must ride cautiously and slowly. In all these cases he is not permitted to ride without holding the handle bars or removing his feet from the pedals. The bell is to be rung at all places obstructed from the sight of the wheelman. The passing around of vehicles is forbidden, if it disturbs traffic in any way or is liable to frighten animals.

The riding of bicycles, except upon special paths for wheelmen, is permitted only upon such roads as are used for general traffic. The wheelman must not ride on embankments or sidewalks intended for pedestrians if such are at a higher level than the roadway. Special paths for wheelmen can be closed at any time by a police ordinance. Racing is not permitted on public roads, and can be allowed only upon special permission of the authorities.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Special Colonist Trains for the North-West.—During the months of March and April the Canadian Pacific has arranged to have special Colonist trains leave Carleton Junction at 9 p.m. every Tuesday, if sufficient business offers. The object of these special trains is to permit passengers to travel with their effects, a Colonist car being attached to each train. A Colonist guide giving full information may be procured from any agent of the Canadian Pacific.

4 YEAR OLD BOY COULDN'T STAND!

Limbs Weakened by La Grippe Made Strong by Zam-Buk.

Mrs. T. Brixton, of 5 Woodworth Ave., St. Thomas, Ont., says: "I had had some experience as to the efficacy of Zam-Buk in healing sores, cuts, etc., and had heard good reports from friends who also tried this balm, so when a year ago my little lad, four years of age, was left weak in the limbs as the result of a severe attack of influenza, I began rubbing in the Zam-Buk. His legs were so weak he would tremble and shake and was unable to stand for any length of time, but frequent applications of this ointment well rubbed in, seemed to strengthen him daily, and in a very short time the shaking and trembling in his limbs had been banished and he soon got strong and able to run about, thanks to Zam-Buk."

Zam-Buk is a splendid embrocation for rheumatism, sciatica, etc., and is without equal as a healing balm.

WHAT ZAM-BUK CURES.

Zam-Buk cures cuts, burns, scalds, ulcers, ringworm, itch, barber's rash, blood poison, bad leg, salt rheum, abrasions, abscesses and all skin injuries and diseases. Of all stores and druggists 50c. box or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, post-paid for price. 3 boxes for $1.25.

ZAM-BUK

FREE! Send coupon and 1c. stamp for free sample to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 3K5

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig street West, Montreal.
Montreal 'Weekly Witness,' March 17, 1908.

CHESS

Saturday, March 14, 1908.

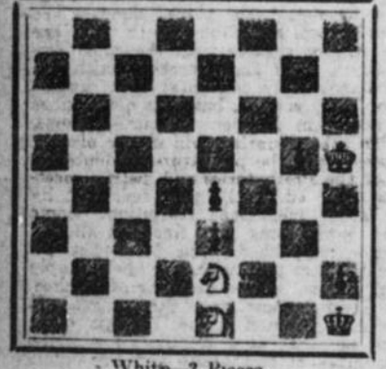
PROBLEM NO. 1238.
(By K. A. L. Kubbel, St. Petersburg.)
Black—2 Pieces.



White—7 Pieces.
White to play in Two moves.

NO. 1239—END GAME.

(By A. Troitzky, Kejdany.)
Black—5 Pieces.



White—3 Pieces.

SOLUTIONS.

'Report' sends the key 1. Kt Q B 3 for problem 1229; please see column for Feb. 22.

H. H. S., Paradise, N.S., gives for No. 1232—1. Q Q 1, correct; but the key for 1233 is 1. Kt B 4, and if 1..K x R; 2. Q Kt ch, K Q 5; 3. Kt Kt 5 mate. After 1..P x R; 2. P Kt 4 ch, P x P e.p.; 3. Q B 1 mate. 1..P x Kt or P Q 5; 2. Q Q 4, any; 3. R B 4 or R x P mate; 1..P — Q; 2. Kt x P ch, K B 3; 3. Kt K 8 mate. 1..R or B moves, or P B 6; 2. Kt x P ch, R x Kt; 3. Q K 5 mate. After 1. Q Q 4 try P x R for the defence. Shall be pleased to hear from you again.

Misses sailed for home on the 'Campania' about a week ago.

NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The championship of the New York State Chess Association is retained by Mr. Julius Finn, who carried [illegible], though one more round is to be played. The other leaders are Messrs. H. Helms, H. Rosenbaum and J. Jaffe.

Lecturing at New Orleans says the Otago 'Witness,' Dr. Lasker is reported to have laid down four rules as fundamental and essential to successful chess play. The Doctor thinks they are of great assistance not only in games with opponents of equal skill, but also against adversaries of superior ability who perchance neglect these four points, which are as follows:—

(1) Make it your object to achieve development of your game by aiming at the mobility and activity of your pieces.

(2) In seeking development in even position you should not make a material sacrifice of force. Experience has shown that gambits are unsound.

(3) If your opponent makes an attack when you have an even development, calmly pursue your development, disregarding his attacks as much as is possible, and after having thus attained superior development, reply to his attack by a counter attack, instead of assuming merely defensive manoeuvres.

(4) Abstain from attack the intent of which would be to obtain an advantage as long as you have no more than equal development with that of your adversary.

An exciting and instructive game from the recent match in Paris, between Messrs. Janowsky and Marshall.

CHARLICK-COUNTER GAMBIT.

White. D. Janowsky.	Black. F. J. Marshall.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 4
3 Q P x P	3 P—Q 5
4 P—K 4 (a)	4 Kt—Q B 3
5 Kt—K B 3 (b)	5 B—K Kt 5
6 Q—Kt 3	6 B—Kt 5 ch
7 K Kt—Q 2 (c)	7 Q—R 5
8 P—Q R 3	8 B x Kt ch
9 Kt x B	9 Castles
10 P—Kt 3	10 Q—R 4
11 P—B 4	11 P—K Kt 4 !
12 Q—Q 3	12 P x P
13 P x P	13 K Kt—K 2 (d)
14 R—K Kt sq	14 K R—Kt sq
15 R—Kt 2	15 B—K 3
16 R—B 2 (e)	16 R—Kt 8
17 Kt—B 3	17 R—R 8
18 B—Q 2	18 P—B 3 (f)
19 P x P	19 Kt—B 4 (g)
20 Castles	20 Kt—K 6
21 B x Kt	21 P x B
22 Q x P	22 R x R ch
23 K x R	23 B x P
24 Q—K sq	24 Q—Q B 4 (h)
25 B—R 3 ch	25 K—Kt sq
26 Q x R	26 B—Kt 6 ch
27 K—K 2	27 Q—Q B 7 ch
28 K—K 3	28 Q—B 4 ch
29 K—K 2	29 Q—B 5 ch
30 K—K 3	30 Q—B 4 ch
31 K—K 2	31 Q—B 5 ch

Draw.

(a) A plausible continuation, which, however, has before now been found to be unsatisfactory. It is doubtful whether White has anything better than, 4. Kt K B 3, Kt Q B 3; 5. P Q R 3.

(b) If 5. P B 4, Black may with advantage reply P K Kt 4; breaking up the position, as actually happens later in this game.

(c) Better seems B Q 2. If 7. Q Kt Q 2. Then B x K Kt; followed by B x Q Kt, and Kt x P.

(d) Black has now an excellent game, although a Pawn minus.

(e) He dare not change Rooks for fear of the attack becoming too strong.

(f) Resolved to maintain the attack at any cost.

(g) Precisely what might have happened if Black had taken the piece is by no means clear. Janowsky probably thought he had already sufficient to win, without the Kt, in which assumption, he was, as will be seen, quite mistaken.

(h) Looks like an oversight, for, apparently, R x B; 25. R x R, Kt Q 5; wins for Black. This is the kind of game usually enthused over as, 'Chessie'; or, 'well worthy of the reputation of both parties.' A game marred by glaring errors on both sides.

Mr. R. J. Webb, a strong Cheltenham player, tries the 'Muzio' on Lasker.

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 B—B 4	4 P—Kt 5
5 B x P ch (a)	5 K x B
6 Kt—K 5 ch	6 K—K sq
7 Q x P	7 Kt—K B 3
8 Q x B P	8 P—Q 3
9 Kt—K B 3	9 Kt—B 3
10 P—Q 3	10 B—K 3
11 P—B 3	11 B—Kt 2
12 Castles.	12 Q—K 2
13 Kt—R 3	13 R—K B sq
14 Q—R 4	14 P—K R 3
15 P—Q 4	15 B—Kt sq
16 B x P	16 B x B
17 Q x B	17 Kt x P
18 Q R—K sq (b)	18 P—Q 4
19 Kt—B 2	19 K—Q 2
20 R—K 2 (c)	20 Q R—K sq
21 K R—K sq (d)	21 K—B sq
22 Kt—Q 2	22 Q—B 2
23 Kt—B 3	23 Kt—Q 3
24 Kt—K 3	24 Q—Q 2
25 P—K R 4	25 Q—Q sq
26 Kt—Kt 5 (e)	26 Kt—K 2
27 Kt—K 6 (f)	27 B x Kt
28 Q x B ch	28 K—Kt sq
29 Kt x P	29 Kt x Kt
30 Q x Kt	30 R x R
31 R x R	31 Q x P
32 Q—K 5	32 R—R sq
33 Q—Kt 7	33 Kt—B 4
34 Q—K 5	34 Kt—Q 3
35 Q—Kt 7	35 Q B 7 ch
36 K—B 2	36 Q—B 5 ch
37 K—Kt sq	37 R—B sq
38 Q—K 5	38 Q—B 8 ch
39 K—R 2	39 P—K 3
40 Q—K 3?	40 R—R sq ch
41 K—Kt 3	41 Kt—B 4 ch

Resigns.

Notes: by the loser, who adds, 'I think Lasker is magnificent.'

(a) A seldom played variation of the 'Muzio'—in lieu of sacrificing the Kt by 'Castles.'

(b) P—Q 5, B x P; 19 P—B 4, etc., looks tempting against an ordinary player.

(c) Kt—Kt 4 should have been played here.

(d) Even now Kt—Kt 4 looks powerful.

(e) The champion here ejaculated 'this is a terribly complicated game.'

(f) A time-pressure move—fireworks—and gradual collapse of White. (Kt—B 3 better.)

BRIGHT EYES, ROSY CHEEKS.

Every Girl Can Have Them by Keeping Her Blood Rich and Red With Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

In the early days of her womanhood every girl—no matter what her station in life—should be bright, active, cheerful and happy. Her steps should be light, her eye bright and her cheeks rosy with the glow of health. But the reverse is the condition of thousands of young girls throughout Canada. They drag along, always tired, suffer from headaches, breathless and with palpitating heart after slight exercise, so that merely to go upstairs is exhausting. This is the condition doctors call anaemia, which means weak, watery blood. In this condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only safe and reliable medicine. These pills actually make the new, rich, red blood which can alone give health and strength, and thus make weak, listless, pale-faced girls bright, active and strong. Miss Albina St. André, Joliette, Que., says: 'I am more grateful than I can say for the benefit I have found in the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was weak, run down and very miserable. I suffered from severe pains in my back and chest; had a bad cough; no appetite, and would lay awake most of the night, and what sleep I did get did not refresh me. I tried several remedies, but they did not help me, and I, as well as my friends, feared I was going into a decline. At this stage a friend who came to see me strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and providentially I acted upon the advice. After using a few boxes my appetite improved, and I began to sleep much better at night. This greatly cheered me, and I continued taking the pills for some time longer, when the change in my condition was really marvellous. I was feeling as well as I ever had done. I could sleep soundly at night; the pains and cough had disappeared, and I felt an altogether different girl. I am so grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me that I cheerfully give you permission to publish this in the hope that it may point the way to health to some other weak and despondent girl.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are good for all diseases due to weak, watery blood. That is why this medicine cures rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis, and the sideaches, backaches and headaches caused by the troubles women alone suffer from. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TOUCH.

I am sure that if a fairy bade me choose between the sense of sight and that of touch, I would not part with the warm, endearing contact of human hands on the wealth of form, the nobility and fulness that press into my palms—Helen Keller, in 'Century Magazine.'

SCIENCE NOTES.

COMPASSES FOR SOLDIERS.

Every soldier in the Russian army is to be provided with a pocket compass with a luminous needle, and 300,000 compasses, costing £80,000, have already been ordered.

SIGHT HOLE IN FURNACES.

A sight hole to enable a stoker to see the combustion without opening the fire door is a very useful adjunct to a furnace, as an intelligent stoker soon notes what color indicates that the boiler is doing its best, and learns how to regulate his operations to obtain that color.

NEARLY PERFECT TIMEKEEPER.

A nearly perfect timekeeper is the clock that has been installed in the observatory of the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio. Tests show that the clock does not vary more than fifteen one-thousandths of a second from the exact time in twenty-four hours, a degree of accuracy almost as great as that of the sun itself.

TOO HOT TO BOIL WATER.

If a saucepan in which water is boiling on the fire be emptied, and a few fresh drop of cold water put into it, the heat of the pan quickly dries up the water. Suppose the pan be kept on the fire until it is much hotter than when it had the boiling water in it—till it is, in fact, red hot—and when it is in that condition a few drops of cold water are put into it, instead of flashing instantaneously into steam the water will rest on the pan in the form of a flattened globule, or spheroid. Sometimes the globule is horizontally quite round, sometimes of an indented formation. The fact is that the pan is too hot to boil the water. Before the water can touch it its heat vaporizes some of the liquid and keeps it in the condition of gas and vapor between the water and the pan. The two, therefore, never come into actual contact because of the cushion on which the water rests.

ALL FOAM WHITE.

'All foam is write: if the blackest of black inks be beaten vigorously, its foam will be as white as the froth of milk. The reason of this is,' says a scientist, 'that we see all objects by reflected light. If they reflect all the rays that make up light, they appear white; if they absorb all the rays, they seem to be black. The ink absorbs all the light, and is black accordingly. When it is beaten into froth, the little bubbles reflect all the light from their surfaces—for their extreme thinness makes them practically nothing but surface—and thus they are white.'

LIGHT WITHOUT MATCHES.

To obtain a light without the use of matches, take an oblong vial of the clearest of glass, put into it a piece of phosphorous about the size of a pea, and upon this pour some pure olive-oil heated to the boiling point, the bottle to be filled about one-third full; then cork tightly. To use the light remove the cork, allow the air to enter, then recork. The whole empty space in the bottle will then become luminous, and the light obtained will be a good one. As soon as the light becomes dim allow a fresh supply of air to enter. In very cold weather it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil. This ingenious contrivance may be carried in the pocket, and has been used by watchmen in Paris in magazines where explosive or inflammable materials are stored.

WHY SHE WAS DISCHARGED.

(Chicago 'News.')

The young woman who came out of the store manager's office had her hat and coat on. She was evidently going home to tell her tale of injustice to another saleswoman, described as 'a girl with a lopping bang.'

'I got leave of absence without pay,' she said, with a sniff of injured innocence.

'Was you making a complaint, Mame?' asked the girl with the bang.

'It wasn't me making the complaint. A customer. I didn't turn handsprings to wait on her and then get out in the aisle for her to wipe her feet on me.'

'Pshaw!'

'It ain't pshaw nor yet pish-tush. It's what. If you want to breathe, you wait till the customer's got his check and his change, and then breathe easy.'

'Of course, you don't want to get too flossy, Mame,' said the girl with the bang.

'Was I too flossy?' demanded Mame. 'I was just talking to Annie about something when the customer come up, and I didn't notice her. She didn't blow any horn, or even sound a gong. First thing I know she says, "Are you very busy, if you please?"'

'Was I busy. Huh! And so-o o polite! Well, I didn't say anything. I just went on finishing what I was saying to Annie. It wouldn't have taken me more than a minute, but she was in a rush. Her time was worth a dollar and a half a second. "If you will please wait on me," she says.

'Well I broke off right there. I'd like to know what more she could have wanted than that. "Was there something?" I says.

'"I want some hairpins," she says.

'"Right in that tray," I says, pointing to it.

'So she went on mussing around in it, and I went on to finish what I was saying to Annie. Presently she coughs. Well, I ain't any lady throat doctor, and I didn't take any notice of it, so she says, "I wish you could find time to wait on me. If you haven't time I must ask for some young lady who has." What do you think of that?

'Then she takes a hairpin out of her hair. "I want some like that," she says.

'"We don't keep 'em," I says.

'"Don't you think you could tell better if you were to look at it?" she says.

'What do you think she done? Went right up and complained to the manager that I was insolent and indifferent, and he sends for me. Seemed there was some pins in stock like she showed me, and she'd been getting 'em right along, but they wasn't in the tray, and how was I to know that? I says to Mr. Biggs, "I treated her like a lady, I says, but she just wanted to be snippety and make trouble," I says.

'"We expect our saleswomen to be polite and pleasant to customers," he says. "We expect 'em to take pains to be agreeable and assist purchasers, and to keep in mind that they have no social obligations to their fellow employees during business hours." He gave me that kind of talk for about ten minutes, and then he put me on top of the toboggan and let go.'

'Seems strange he'd fire you just for that,' said the girl with the bang.

'I guess that customer must have had some kind of a pull,' said 'Mame.'

SNOWED IN.

Among the picturesque sketches of scenes in Japan are those of villages half-buried beneath undrifted snow. 'How such conditions are produced is explained in the Rev. Walter Weston's book 'Mountaineering and exploring in the Japanese Alps.' He thus describes a village near the beach of the Sea of Japan:—

A curious effect is produced by the long galleries running in front of the lower stories of the dwellings which afford a means of passage from house to house when the streets are, as is often the case, deep blocked with winter snows.

The excessive snowfall in the region and on the north-western spurs of the main chain of the Japanese Alps is an interesting phenomenon. The explanation is simple enough. As the cold north-westerly wind sweeps over from Siberia across the Sea of Japan, it there mingles with a warmer, and moister air, so that when it finally reaches the western face of the range, this moisture is precipitated in an abundant snowfall on the west flank and summits of the range. Consequently, in the winter and early spring an extraordinary contrast strikes the traveller.

On the west the valleys lie deep in snow under a sky often hidden in a dark veil of clouds. On the east, however, for months together, a bright sky smiles on valleys and plains comparatively uncovered.

It is to meet the exigencies of this heavy snowfall that galleries are constructed. The inhabitants are compelled to live in the upper story, and additional light and air are then admitted through a paper window in a sort of chimney. So deeply are whole villages occasionally buried that the various houses can be distinguished only by sign-posts stuck in the snow or fixed on the roofs.

The following sorts of inscriptions are employed to point out public buildings:

'The Post-Office is beneath this spot.'

'You will find the police station buried below.'

Every Reader Should Know The Following Medical Facts:

How few realize that twenty-five percent of all disease has its origin in some interference with the function of elimination. Up to a certain point the body has power to object to destructive elements, but this power is limited. When it happens that the body is loaded with wastes and poisons which it can't eliminate, fermentation, decay and germ life run riot through the blood. Serious illness is the result unless nature is assisted by a cleansing tonic like Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are purely vegetable, contain no mercury, no bismuth, no injurious metallic ingredients of any kind. Such a medicine is the greatest possible assurance to every man and woman of health, spirits and contentment. Grand results are achieved, and famous cures made every day by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, as this letter proves.

From Newfoundland Miss Lillian Anthony, of Upper Gullies, Conception Bay, writes: 'In praise of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, I must say that I have used them with grand success for three years. They never fail to cure me of indigestion or constipation. Formerly my face was full of pimples, but now my complexion is clear and ruddy. In more ways than I care to mention have Dr. Hamilton's Pills helped me; they would be good for every woman to use.'

Insist on only Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box, or five boxes for $1.00, at all dealers.

MEDICAL WOMEN OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

The statement that Madame Susslova-Golubeva was the first woman in Europe to obtain a degree in medicine is certainly not correct, says the 'Novoe Vremya,' although Madame Susslova-Golubeva was an early pioneer of medicine amongst modern women. If we look back far enough, however, we find that women once held a very honorable estate in European medicine. The first famous lady doctor was Trotula, who flourished in the eleventh century. Her contemporary reputation was great, and two centuries later a troubadour of France, named Ruteboeuf, recorded the cheap jack speech of a travelling quack who claimed as his great merit that he was a pupil of Trotula. That lady was of the school of Salerno, a university which conferred medical degrees on women as late as the fifteenth century. Amongst these graduates were Sichelguada, who tried to put her knowledge of materia medica to account by poisoning her stepson, but was prevented from doing so by her brother physicians, who found her out and told her husband about it; Abella, who wrote a medical work in Latin hexameters; Calenda, a lady of great beauty, who married a nobleman of the Court of John the Second of Naples in 1423; and later in that century Marguerite of Salerno, who was licensed to practise by the King of Poland. Roswell Park, in his 'History of Medicine,' quotes Daremberg to the effect that these lady physicians were in great request on account of their talents, and that they combined scientific knowledge with facetious playfulness in such ways as doctoring roses with powdered euphorbium for presentation to admiring gallants, whose subsequent sneezings caused them much merriment. No medical degrees were granted to women in England until the last century, but Henry the Eighth granted licenses to practise medicine to certain women to attend the poor who could not afford to pay the fees of regular practitioners yet did not wish to depend entirely on charity. These were probably the first recognized women practitioners in England.'—'Bristol Times and Mirror.'

The Persistent Symptom of Eczema is Itching Skin



Itching skin and the difficulty in healing the sores are the two features of eczema which make it the despair of doctors. Dr. Chase's Ointment controls these two symptoms, cures the disease, and leaves the skin smooth, natural and healthy.

Redness and Irritation of the skin,
Heat and Inflammation,
Discharge of Watery Matter,
Formation of a Yellow or Brown Crust,

mark the stages of eczema. In the majority of cases Dr. Chase's Ointment brings relief from the very first application, but, however, cure is a matter of patient and persistent treatment, for naturally and gradually the raw, flaming sores are soothed and healed, and a new, soft skin is formed.

The following testimonial tells of a cure effected by Dr. Chase's Ointment when the skin

Became Raw Like Beefsteak

Mrs. Edwin W. Cossitt, Sydney, N. S., writes:—"It truly gives me great pleasure to say a good word for Dr. Chase's Ointment. About eight years ago I had a sore come on the top of my foot near the ankle and it turned to eczema and became raw like beefsteak and as large as the palm of my hand.

"I tried three different remedies, but it grew worse and the itching became intense. Hearing about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I began using it and it worked like a charm—five boxes making a complete cure. I have recommended it to my friends as the best ointment ever made. It allays Itching at once."

Dr. Chase's Ointment

There is no case of eczema too severe for Dr. Chase's Ointment to cure. On this fact rests its world-wide reputation. But at the same time wisdom suggests the advisability of treating every skin eruption, every case of poisoned skin or chafing, every sore or wound, before eczema, with its distressing, agonizing itching, sets in.

THE YUKON TERRITORY AS IT IS TO-DAY.



HYDRAULICKING ON BONANZA CREEK

THE glamor of the Yukon is not now so insistent as it was in the days when gold-hunters from all parts of the world were swarming into the Klondike region. No longer are enormous fortunes lying there ready to hand in the lap of nature. The richer surface deposits have long since been worked out, and gold mining there has entered upon the prosaic stage when in order to be successful big capital and extensive plants are necessary.

But while gold mining has gradually been sinking to the level of an ordinary industry, the other attractions of the Yukon have been looming up in view. So great are these attractions that wtihin the past few days the Department of the Interior at Ottawa has issued a publication giving an enthusiastic description of them, and informing all and sundry that for the tourist in search of sport and scenery, for the geologist, scientist, mineralogist and capitalist, as well as for those who desire to come in close touch with pioneer life, it is doubtful if there is a part of any country in the world offering such advantages as the Yukon Territory.

The publication in which these attractions are set forth is entitled 'The Yukon Territory; Its History and Resources.' The author of the book is not named, but whoever he is, he has done his work well, and the Hon. Frank Oliver, the Minister of the Interior, under whose direction the book has been published, is to be congratulated on placing within public reach a volume which, within a compass of a hundred and forty pages, gives so adequate a description of that territory, and so much information bearing upon the life of the people who inhabit it.

It was in 1869, we are informed, that the first 'minute specks' of gold were found in the Yukon by some of the Hudson's Bay Company's men, and although small discoveries of the precious metal were made from time to time after that date, it was not until 1894 that prospectors began to get an inkling of the vast wealth of the Klondike region. In that year Robert Henderson and some other miners found good prospects on various water courses, and it was largely through Henderson that the marvellous wealth of the famous Bonanza Creek and its tributaries was discovered in 1896.

When the news of the rich strike reached the outside world, thousands of gold seekers immediately started for the Klondike, and probably never before in the history of gold mining camps had there been such a rush of people from almost ever vocation in life as was seen in that irresistible stream of fortune seekers who climbed the Chilkoot Pass, and pressed on to Lake Lindeman, where the most rude boats and other flimsy craft were constructed for the journey of five hundred miles down the Yukon River to Dawson. By the spring of 1899 nearly all the creeks in the Klondike district had been staked out, and in a few years the district produced millions of dollars.

Of course there were many tragedies connected with that stampede, and one of the worst of them occurred on the trail between the summit of Chilkoot Pass and Sheep Camp. A long trail of heavily burdened gold-hunters were laboriously toiling along the bottom of a steep mountain when suddenly a huge mass of snow came sliding down the mountain side, striking the line of travellers and burying between fifty and sixty men, very few of whom were rescued.

In another place, between Skagway and White horse, 1,700 horses engaged in packing to the lakes, were lost in the fall of 1897 in the bogs, and years afterwards forelegs and hindlegs, with occasionally the still bloated body of some poor beast who died in the service of man, could be seen sticking out of the bottomless mud.

The greatest danger of all was the long journey by water down the tributaries of the Yukon in hastily-made boats and scows. Heedless of all danger in their mad haste to be among the first to stake out claims in the Klondike, the gold-hunters passed down the river in a procession that never ended, day or night, until the waters froze in the fall. Mad whirlpools, seething rapids, and a chaos of angry waters in narrow canyons were passed in turn, and numerous, indeed, were the wrecks.

Since those early days the mining camp of Dawson has developed into a city that lays claim to the title of 'the golden metropolis of the north,' and tries to live up to it. Not only has the city fine streets and stores, and park, but it has two hospitals, a Carnegie library containing over five thousand volumes, good elementary and high schools, an athletic association building, a Masonic Hall, and two daily newspapers.

Probably there is no other city on the continent of America where the commercial conditions are so peculiar as they are in Dawson. The limited period of transportation, the difficulty of accurately calculating on the importation of not more than a sufficient quantity of the different lines of goods, the risk to perishables, the delay occasioned by the congestion of traffic during the latter part of the summer, and high freight rates; all these considerations help to inflate prices.

Many of the necessities of life are canned goods which, togetner with staples and other merchandise, have to be imported between the middle of June and the latter part of October, this being the period when the Yukon river is open to navigation. Some lines of merchandise are shipped from Whitehorse to Dawson over the winter trail, but the express and freight rates are so high that wholesale merchants and importers order for delivery during this season of the year only goods and commodities which they are confident will find a ready market. It is only by experience, by a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the community and by careful manipulation that large importers can attain any degree of success.



DAWSON CITY, FROM THE MOUNTAIN.

During the past two years the population of Dawson and the surrounding district has considerably decreased, and in consequence several retail and wholesale merchants have closed out their business. The gradual reduction in population necessarily created a corresponding reduction in the number of stores and other business houses. The result of such a condition is the gradual cessation of business on the part of the merchant who only transacts a small volume of business, and the continuation in trade of the merchant who does a large amount of business, unless there is an amalgamation of interests. Business in Dawson at the present time may be said to have found its level. The distribution of the retail and wholesale trade seems to have reached that stage where the margin of profit on the volume of business transacted is a satisfactory return or interest on the capital invested.

The storage of goods during the winter is very costly. The rent of a warehouse will run from $75 to $120 a month; and to this amount has to be added fuel, which last year averaged $15 per cord, and coal about $18 per ton, and the wages of a warehouseman, $150 per month. If a merchant neither owns nor rents a warehouse, he can place goods in warm storage at the rate of two dollars per ton a month, and in cold storage at the rate of 75 cents per ton.

The retail prices of foods on the Dawson market in April last were :—

Eggs, over-ice	$ 0.75
Butter, per lb.	0.50
10 lbs for	4.50
Cheese	3—1.00
Sugar, 10 lbs. for	1.00
Cream, hotel size, 3 cans	1.25
Rye flour, 50 lbs.	3.75
Whole wheat, 10 x 10	7.50
Rolled oats, 7-lb. sack	0.75
Corn meal, 10-lb. sack	0.75
Cream of Wheat, package	0.50
3 packages	1.00
Corn starch, 5 packages	1.00
Cocoa, per lb.	1.50
Maple syrup, Canadian, ½ gal	1.00
Maple syrup, Log Cabin, ½ gal.	1.25
Molasses, ½ gal.	1.00
Rice, eight lbs.	1.00
Lima beans, seven lbs.	1.00
Potatoes, 7 lbs.	1.00
Evaporated pears, lb.	0.25
Evaporated Apricots, lb.	0.25
Canned fruits, Canadian, all sizes	0.25
Canned peas, beans or corn, can	0.25
Canned corn on cob, per can	1.00
Canned tomatoes, Canadian	0.25
Asparagus tips, 3 cans	1.25
Canned chicken or turkey, 3 cans	1.25
Canned ox tongue, can	1.25
Sunlight soap, 10 bars	1.00
Hams and bacon, per lb.	35 to 40

The retail prices of meat and game on the Dawson market, at the same time, were :—

Beef (best roast)	45c per lb.
Steak (best)	50c per lb.
Mutton (best)	50c per lb.
Pork (best)	40c per lb.
Veal (best)	50c per lb.
Moose	30c per lb.
Caribou	30c per lb.
Ptarmigan	75c each
Wild duck	75c each

The mining throughout the Yukon Territory is now very largely in the hands of big companies, who are gradually installating the most modern machinery for extracting gold from the earth, and this machinery works under conditions such as exist nowhere else in the world. One very striking peculiarity of mining in the Klondike is the fact that the ground is frozen to bed-rock, which ranges from fifteen to forty feet in depth. Owing to this frozen ground new methods of mining had to be devised. Formerly the ground was thawed out by wood fires—a very slow process, for only two or three feet could be thawed in a day. Now, however, by using steam, the frozen gravel can be thawed at the rate of eight or ten feet a day.

Many mammoth dredges are being placed on the water-courses. The fact that these dredges cannot be operated during the winter might be looked upon as a great disadvantage, but the conditions are more than sufficient to offset the short season. Owing to the continual daylight in the Yukon during the summer season, a dredge can be operated during the whole twenty-four hours, or, in other words, from the beginning to the end of the summer without stopping.

Gold is by no means the only mineral to be found in the Yukon, for copper and coal are mined and the deposits of gas and petroleum are believed to be very large.

During the summer the great channel of transportation from the coast to the Klondike is the Yukon River, which is navigable for a distance of over a thousand miles from the Behring Sea. The usual route taken by tourists, however, is by steamer from Vancouver to Skagway, and then by the White Pass Railway to White Horse. From White Horse to Dawson is a two-day trip by steamer in the summer, while in the fall Concord coaches run regularly over the winter trail, built in 1902 by the government, between Dawson and White Horse, a distance of 333 miles. These coaches give place to sleighs as soon as there is sufficient snow. The passenger rates between Whitehorse and Dawson vary from $75 to $125 each way, according to season.

The impresion that winter in the Yukon is extremely rigorous, and that the few hours of light during the day render this season anything but delightful, is not borne out, it appears, by those who live there. While the cold at times is intense, extremely low temperatures do not continue for long the ideal Yukon winter weather being a temperature of from 15 to 25 below zero, with a few hours of sunlight. The most depressing period of the year is between the middle of December and the end of the first week in January. During this period the sun occasionally shines upon the surrounding hills, unless there is severe cold, in which case the sun may not be seen on several weeks. By the middle of February, however, there are usually a few hours of sunlight. The display of the Aurora Borealis is, at times during the winter months, magnificent.

As regards scenery, the official writer has not the slightest hesitation in assuring the prospective tourist that the trip along the coast of British Columbia, when extended to the Yukon, is the trip par excellence of the American or any other continent, 'for travellers who have visted all parts of the world, and have admired scenery rendered immortal by poetic genius, have freely admitted that the scenery along this unparalleled inland voyage not only equals but excels even the beautiful fjords of Norway and the wondrous beauties of the Isles of Greece.'

The sportsman may find an abundance of game, including caribou, moose, mountain sheep, bears, both black and grizzly, ducks, geese, cranes, and numerous other water fowl, also trout, pickeral, grayling, etc.

It will be news to many to hear that the Yukon offers opportunities for profitable agriculture, but it is pointed out that the growth of this industry must be dependent upon the mining industry, and must necessarily proceed according to the requirements of the population engaged in that industry. Up to the present time, however, the number of agriculturists is not sufficient to supply the local demand for farm produce,

During the past few years comparatively large quantities of oats, potatoes and vegetables have been grown along the Yukon valley, and in nearly all cases excellent results have been obtained. In the latter part of April one farmer near Dawson, who had held his stock of



'SHOVELLING IN' ON DOMINION CREEK

home-grown potatoes during the winter, sold thirteen and a half tons at 13 cents a pound, which brought him a round sum of $3,500.

The Yukon Territory contains approximately 196,976 square miles, of which 649 square miles are covered by water. It is estimated that between [illegible] and 100,000 square miles might be utilized in the cultivation of crops in the drainage area of the Yukon river alone, and that the territory offers every facility for a large and self-sustaining population.

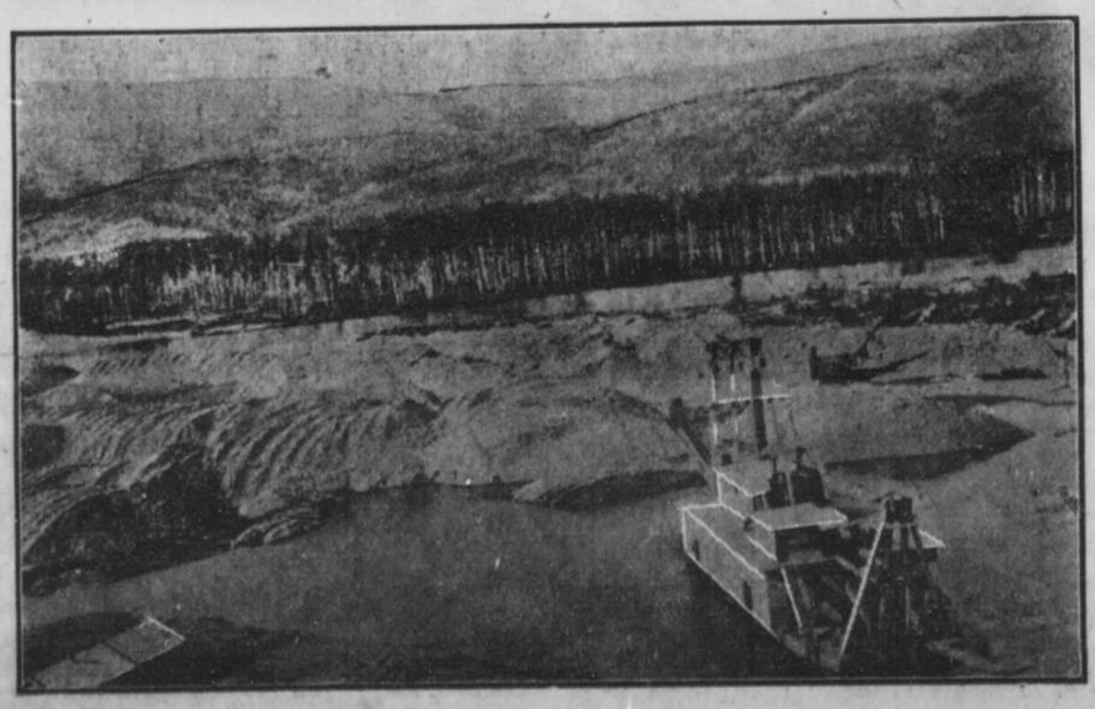
'SON OF THE CZAR, FEAR THE RED!'

The Czar has issued an order that several state buildings in St. Petersburg, which had been painted red since the time of Nicholas I., must be repainted some other color. The fact is he dislikes the color red. Neither his wife, his daughters, the little grand duchesses, nor the ladies of the court ever wear red in the Czar's presence. His abhorrence of the color is not due altogether to his associations with anarchy and rebellion. When he was quite a boy he was with his parents at Livadia. While walking with some companions one afternoon Nicholas came upon an old gypsy woman who was telling fortunes. There has always been a strain of the mystic in Czar Nicholas. He insisted that the woman should 'read' his hand. Long she gazed at his palm and studied its lines, then, supposedly ignorant of his identity, she said—'Son of the Czar, fear the red!' The incident deeply impressed him. He described it to his father and mother, who only laughed at him. But the impression remained in his mind and gradually has grown stronger. The Czar's fear of red has been increased by the events of recent years and by the knowledge that it is the color of the revolutionists.—'P. T. O.'

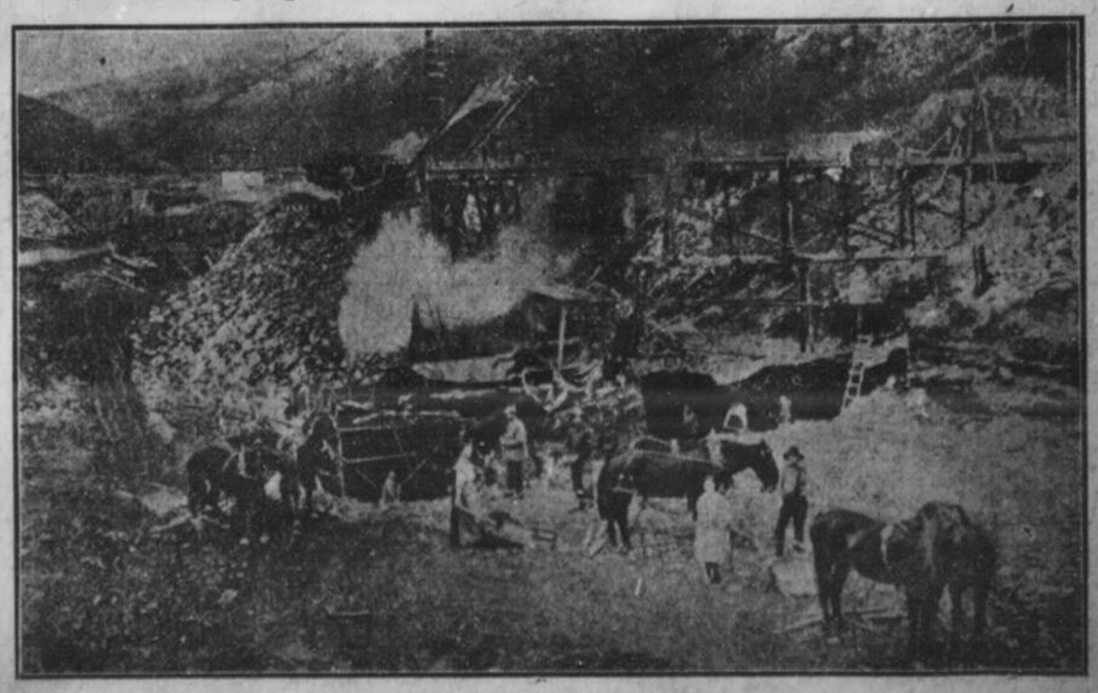
WHERE DO THEY GET IT?

Every once in a while some of our gangsters make ostentatious show of their opulence by the purchase or sale of lands or stocks and bonds; sometimes they die and surprise their friends and fellow citizens by posthumous disclosure of unsuspected wealth. Where do they get it?

This reminds us of a story they tell of Secretary Straus, who was one day driving his mare on the New York Speedway when he was passed by a notorious promoter, 'That fellow,' said the secretary, naming him, 'came to New York in the seventies with only a dollar in his pocket.' He paused, then added reflectively. 'However, there were other pockets.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'



ON BEAR CREEK, SHOWING DREDGE AT WORK.



BELOW DISCOVERY BONANZA—OPEN CUT WORK WITH SELF-DUMPING OUTFIT

Agricultural.

COMING EVENTS.

Provincial Seed Fair, Summerside, P. E. I., March 18 and 19.

Regina Winter Fair, March 18-20.

Saskatchewan Spring Stallion Show, Fat Stock Show and Provincial Cattle Sale, Regina, March 19-21, 1908.

Alberta Horse Show, Calgary, March 25-27.

Canadian National Horse Show, May 4-9.

Alberta Fat Stock Show, Calgary, May 19-22.

Dominion Fair, Calgary, June 30, to July 9, 1908.

Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg, July 11-17.

CURRENT COMMENTS

The Permanent Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture, of which Canada is an adherent, is to meet in Rome in May, with the object of drawing up a plan for the working of the Institute. The plan to be submitted for the approval of the General Assembly of the Institute at its first session in the fall of this year.

* * *

Cleanliness in the stable is desirable at all times, but especially at milking time the stable should be clean and free from dust. The udder, teats and flanks of the cows should be well brushed before milking. Only bright, clean, tin pails should be used to milk in. Galvanized pails are difficult to keep clean, and bad flavors have been traced to their use.

* * *

The man who operates a cheese factory or creamery must be a man of ability. He must be capable of dealing with patrons in an intelligent business manner. If the patrons are not satisfied the business is bound to be a failure. The average quality of cheese settles the price throughout. Good cheese does not get what it is worth; inferior gets more than it is worth, and besides, it ruins the market for the better quality article.—N. J. [illegible]man, cheese factory inspector for Manitoba.

* * *

To get the best results in farm dairy work: Keep good cows; feed them liberally; keep them comfortable and clean when in the stable; skim a rich cream; keep the cream cool; churn at the temperature that will give a flaky granule in the butter; use clean, pure water for washing butter, not more than three degrees colder or warmer than the buttermilk; put the butter up in neat, attractive packages, and keep everything in and about the dairy clean and attractive.

* * *

Scientific research, the world over, has proven the fact that barnyard manure is used at a loss where there is a large application, because there is always a loss of the nitrogen, the most available substance in the manure. Experiments conducted in the Old Country have demonstrated the fact that smaller quantities of barnyard manure backed up by the particular constituents required by the crop grown, applied in some soluble form, will give more economical results—will give healthier growth and all around better growth—than the use of too large quantities of barnyard manure.

* * *

The programme of the Prince Edward Island Seed Fair, to be held at Summerside, P.E.I., on Wednesday and Thursday, March 18 and 19, is an attractive one. Lieutenant-Governor McKinnon will open the show on Wednesday, and after the judging and the farmers' institute meeting, there will be a public gathering at which addresses from Mayor Compton, Captain Joseph Read, M.P.P., president of the Board of Trade; Lieutenant-Governor McKinnon, the Hon. [illegible] Haszard, Premier; Professor Cumming, S. E. Reid, Commissioner of Agriculture; Miss Juniper (judge in the domestic science department) will be delivered. On Thursday there will be judging and buying, selling and exchanging seeds.

* * *

After months of unforeseen delay the Canadian National Live Stock Records have at last secured full sets of both the French and American Percheron studbooks, and are prepared to accept registrations for the Canadian Percheron Stud Book. The first five volumes of the American book are out of print and were obtained through the courtesy of Mr. Stubblefield, secretary of the American Percheron Association, who went to a great deal of trouble to get them from the different persons who were willing to dispose of them. The National Live Stock Association is now able to record Percheron pedigrees, and application blanks, etc., will be forwarded upon application to the accountant, Ottawa.

* * *

Members of the Canadian Press Association have paid a visit to the Ontario Agricultural College, and under the guidance of Prof. Creelman have spent a very pleasant day seeing the features of that excellent institution. There were about 150 guests, who were taken from Toronto to Guelph in a special C. P. R. train. In the various departments the work was explained by the professors, and it may safely be said that Canadian agricultural interests will now find many a zealous advocate as the result of the visit. One of the departments that attracted attention was the Macdonald Institute, where young women are trained in domestic economy. The guests had practical demonstration of the abilities of the students in the dinner which was served. At this function, Mr. Tarte, of Montreal, expressed the opinion that the province of Quebec had something to learn from the college. It may be added that the present winter term was commenced with 837 students.

ONION GROWING

(By E. G. Malcolm, Scotland.)

It appears to me that onion culture is only in its infancy. This Dominion is not producing nearly the amount that it should, or that it will raise in the near future. We have the proper climate and the soil to produce the best onions in the world. Having the proper foundations to start with, why, then, should we not be at the front and produce enough for our home use and have some for export. At present, there is a great number of car lots of onions brought in from the United States. To grow onions successfully it is necessary to have a good loam or sandy loam with loam predominating. It should be made as rich as we know how to make it, and to reach that end I know of nothing better than a successive application of well-rotted stable manure from forty to fifty tons an acre.

In some places that is difficult to get and, therefore, each grower must do a certain amount of experimental work for himself before he can find out what will be the most economical fertilizer for him to use, because soils differ not only in chemical composition but also physically. I do not use any of the onion fertilizers, because I think that there is more cost than profit. A number in our section have tried them at different times and they have come to the same conclusion. I do not think that you can supply enough plant food from fertilizers; onions need more vegetable matter. We use a great amount of wood ashes and salt—from four to six hundred pounds to the acre. This is usually applied after ploughing, and sometimes just before sowing.

Plough as early as possible in the spring. By doing so moisture is preserved. Prepare your seed-bed by rolling with a heavy roller. (That must be governed by the soil; if there is clay I would not use a roller.) Then, put on your planker or roller. I prefer a plank as it gives a nice, mellow smooth seed-bed. The variety or kind of onion to grow has to be determined by yourself, as some markets seek one kind and some another.

After choosing the variety comes the buying of seed. In that a person should be careful, for upon the seed depends the crop, to a great extent. The very best seed that you can procure is the cheapest in the long run, if you do have to pay a higher price. Poor seed is dear at any price. You want seed that is sure to germinate. Do not be in too great a hurry to get the seed in the ground. Have the ground thoroughly warmed before sowing, or the weeds will get started before the onions, when the expense of keeping clean is too great.

When the onions make their appearance through the ground, start harrowing. By that means you will loosen the ground and kill weeds.

The more you work the harrow the less weeding you will have to do by hand. The harrow that is used is made from light material, pine or elm strips, three quarters of an inch by two inches and three by three by four feet, with common spike nails for teeth. Then attach a strap or rope to pull it with. As soon as the onions are up high enough to follow the rows, put the cultivator to work with wings on, and work as close to the row as possible, not covering the young plants with earth. We usually start hand weeding immediately after cultivating the second time, cultivating astride the row. We continue using the cultivator or digger as long as possible, for by so doing we retain moisture and keep the weeds under control. If kept perfectly clean the harvesting is much easier.

When the onions are ripe, or when the tops have fallen, the harvesting begins. We usually pull six rows and throw them into one. That gives a nice windrow to top and places the rows convenient for sacking. We usually have five in a gang, four picking and sorting and one to hold sacks. They place them in piles, from six to ten sacks in each pile. After sacking, they are weighed up at seventy-six pounds, or eighty-one pounds a sack, but usually seventy-six pounds. Then they are ready to be loaded on cars. Very seldom are any onions housed, as the demand is so great the buyers are anxious to have them shipped as quickly as possible. The average crop is about three hundred sacks an acre, but in some cases they will go four hundred. That would be about 450 to 600 bushels an acre.

CLIP YOUR HORSES

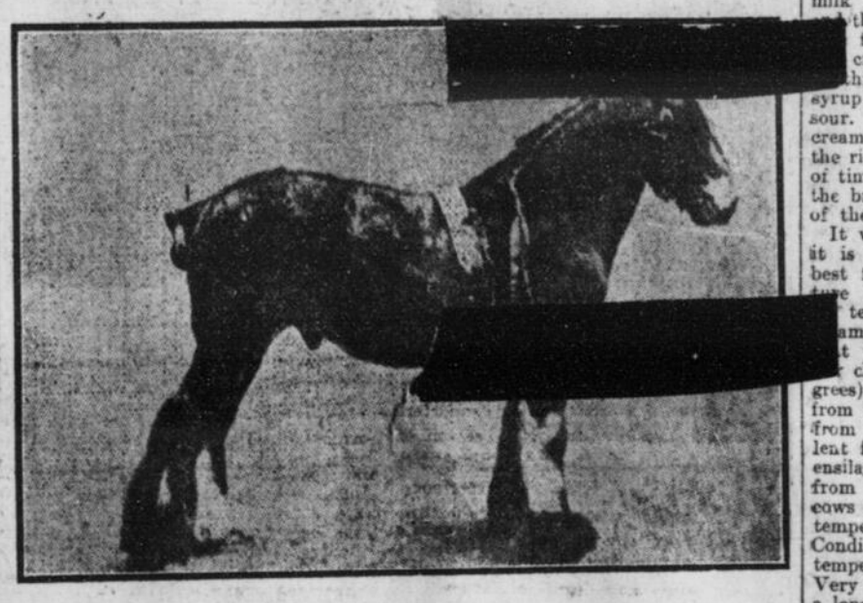
One of the greatest improvements ever introduced into the stable management, according to the opinions of leading veterinarians, is the custom of clipping horses in the spring, which will not only do a greater amount of work on the same amount of food that a horse with his natural winter coat will do, but he will also be fresh and full of vigor, while the horse with the heavy winter coat will be dull, out of condition and seldom or never dry or clean. Clipping removes the tendency to sweat, and there is no comparison as between a long, wet coat and a short dry one. When the winter coat is warmed up and the horse is being worked regularly it is next to impossible to thoroughly dry the coat and this causes the animal to lose flesh in addition to making him a prey to a multitude of ills. Big companies which require hundreds of horses in carrying on their business, have experimented and have found that where their horses were clipped coughs and pneumonia have been practically eliminated. Clip your horses early in the spring if you want to keep them healthy and in good condition.

Keep your horses in condition by clipping them. They need to be clipped even more than they need to be shod. Shoeing them makes them comfortable in their feet. Clipping them makes them comfortable in body, and, more, it makes them healthy and vigorous. The clipped horse feels better, works with spirit and gets there. It is to your benefit, means money for your pocket and satisfaction for your feelings.

Health and appearance add value to your horse. Clipping makes them healthy by taking off the heavy coat of hair that mats with sweat and lies tight against the skin, covering up the pores and preventing healthy action in the sweat glands, causing irritation and finally sores and other skin disorders. Then, too, after a horse has worked himself into a sweat, or is wet from the rain, he is led into the barn where he remains in the chill night air of early spring, subject to colds, rheumatism and fevers because the natural heat of the body cannot find its way through the matted coat to thoroughly dry it out. When the horse is clipped the hair is short and free and is quickly dried out by the natural heat given off by the body and averts all tendencies toward diseases.

Clipping makes your horses look better. This is evident. You know that if you had the choice between a dispirited, shaggy haired nag and a smooth, shiny coated spanker you would pick the latter. What makes him look like that is a clipping, which takes away the bunches of dead hair, and makes grooming a snap.

Furthermore, the half hour you give to each horse in clipping him early, saves you three-fourths of the work of currying and taking care of him the rest of the season. No long hair sticking in your curry comb and brush. No going over the horse a half-dozen times to get all the loose long hair off. No shedding of hair for a whole season to have them blow over everybody and everything. Your horses are too valuable to neglect in this important respect. They should all be clipped in spring.



LORD ROTHCHILD'S CHILDWICK CHAMPION.

TIME TO PICK APPLES

We used to think that fruit should be picked somewhat green to insure the best keeping quality. The investigations of the department (says Mr. G. H. Powell, of the United States Agricultural Department) have shown this opinion to be erroneous. It has been our experience that the best keeping apples or peaches are those that have attained the highest color and fullest size, but which are still hard and firm when picked. The pear has kept best when it attains full size, and is picked before yellowish tints have appeared. In our fruit storage investigation we have observed that after it is picked green fruit actually ripens more quickly than more mature fruit of the same variety, and the chemical changes have been shown to progress more rapidly. Green picked fruit, therefore, reaches the end of its life in the warehouse as quickly as, or even more quickly, than the latter. Poorly-colored fruit brings the lowest price; it does not attract the consumer; it never acquires that exquisite aroma, or that fine quality that are characteristic of a highly-colored, well-matured specimen.

Furthermore, the premature picking of the apple makes it especially susceptible to scald. Apple scald is the most serious warehouse trouble in certain varieties, like Rhode Island Greening, Grimes's Golden, York Imperial, and Wagener. It appears to be the result of a ferment or enzyme working beneath the skin. It attacks the apple late in the storage season on the immature or light-colored side, and a crop picked prematurely is particularly susceptible to it on account of its green condition. Highly-colored apples are less seriously affected, and a crop picked when the fruit has attained full size and deep color may escape the difficulty until very late in the season, provided the fruit is stored quickly after picking, in a low temperature. It is therefore in the interest of the long keeping of the fruit, of fine flavor and quality, of a greater commercial value and of a comparative freedom from storage scald, to allow the apple crop to hang on the trees longer than the average apple-grower allows it to hang at the present time.

When cows have free access to salt at all times, they will keep in better health, will give more milk and the cream from this milk will have a better flavor and keep sweet longer, than when they do not get any at all, or receive it only at intervals.

HOW TO GROW ALFALFA

Mr. Henry Glendinning, of Manilla, is a good authority on the growing of alfalfa. He has grown it for many years, and his remarks on the crop are worth reproducing.

'The ideal land for alfalfa,' he says, 'is good clay loam. I like good, rich soil, and I want to have it rolling, so that there is no danger of water standing on that land. These are some things that I consider essential. I have seen a fairly good crop of alfalfa grown on some sandy land, but I would say good clay loam that is rolling, and it must be clean. It must be free from weeds or from grass, because if you are going to grow alfalfa you cannot grow anything else with it. The proportion for that land is just such as you would require to get a good catch of red clover. A piece of root or corn land that has been well attended to and manured, and is clean, is the ideal place for alfalfa.

'I would not plough that land in the fall or the spring if you have grown roots or corn. Put on your cultivator and cultivate the land well. Get the fine tilling. You are not likely to cultivate it too fine. Working up the soil and getting a thorough tilt is one of the best things in getting a good catch. Then we sow from 15 to 20 pounds of seed to the acre. My experience has been that a nurse crop of three pecks of barley to the acre gives us the best thing to sow, unless we sow without a nurse crop. You can secure a better catch if you have nothing on the land except the alfalfa seed, but we usually sow three pecks of barley.

'My best results have been with three pecks of Manchuria barley. Get the barley when it is ripe, and do not allow anything on that field for a year afterwards. Land on which you have never produced alfalfa, you should treat with nitro-culture. When it is applied with the seed, it has the effect of causing the plants to produce these nodules, that grow upon the roots. In many cases where alfalfa has been sown the first time upon the land it will not grow. On my land it was that way. We found that the seed would come up and produce little short plants from two to five inches long. The leaves would be yellow on the side, there being a couple of green leaves on the plant end very spindly.

'I have been growing alfalfa for the last ten or twelve years, and have had good success with it. If I had known as much about alfalfa then as I do now it would have been worth a great deal more to me. I used to attribute that appearance of the alfalfa to the weather and to the season. It was not a good season for getting the crop. Now, however, I do not say that. I will give you an experiment I conducted two years ago. I have been growing alfalfa for two years on what I call the home farm. I bought another farm across the road from it. There had never been any alfalfa grown on that place, and I seeded down eight acres. I tried the culture, not having a great deal of faith in it, tried it as an experiment. When we got that culture the bacteriologists at the Agricultural College asked me to treat all the seed but a small quantity, that small quantity to be planted by itself, and to be marked carefully by a line. We did that, and watched for results. I visited the field occasionally in the summer as the alfalfa was coming out in bloom amongst the barley. My son went to cut the barley, and he came home at noon, and I said: "What kind of a catch was there on the alfalfa?" He said: "Part of that field will have to be ploughed up." Now, I was not prepared for that, and I said: "What part?" He said: "That portion of the field that was not treated, it is no good." I went there and I found it not quite as bad as he represented it, but I was not surprised at what he said, because there were a number of small plants there from two to five inches long, and where they left off you could see a distinct line.

'Last year was a big season, and it was very dry. The second cutting was not very heavy. I have an idea that the untreated part will be better than it was last year, but it will never be as good as the treated part, because there are not as many plants on it. By all means get the alfalfa culture, and apply it to the seed before you sow it, unless you have already grown it upon the field. If you have grown it for a number of years on your field, the chances are you have that bacteria already in the soil, and you do not need to apply it in that place.'

CREAM AND ITS CARE

Skimming a rich cream leaves more skim milk for feeding young stock; there is less can room required for the cream; less cream to cool; it will keep sweet longer than thin cream will, other conditions being equal; it will churn more easily; and will make better flavored butter than can be made from thin cream. The cream should be skimmed of such richness that one gallon (10 pounds) of it will yield from three to three and a half pounds of butter. The cream from deep setting will not require much cooling, but cream from shallow pans or from hand separators, should be cooled to under 60 degrees, immediately after skimming, and kept cool until about 12 hours before churning. If cream is allowed to stand at a high temperature (70 to 75 degrees) for any length of time, the flavor will be injured, and it is apt to become curdled or lumpy. This condition will cause serious loss of fat in the buttermilk and the quality of the butter will not be fine.

We would recommend keeping the cream in shotgun cans. Tin cans are preferable to crocks, because they are easier to handle, and if the temperature of the cream has to be changed for churning, it can be done very much more quickly and easily when in the tin cans, by surrounding them with either warm or cold water. Water or ice should not be put into the cream to raise or lower the temperature. Warm cream from the separator should not be added to cream already cooled. The cream should be stirred well each time a fresh lot is added, and occasionally until it is ready to churn.

To prepare the cream for churning, the proper acidity (sourness) must be developed and the cream must be at the right temperature. No fresh cream should be added for at least 12 hours before churning. If the cream is sweet at this time, a small quantity (five to ten percent) of clean flavored sour skim milk may be added with good results if the cream kept at churning temperature for 12 hours. The appearance of the cream when ready to churn should be thick and glossy, and pour like thick syrup; it should smell and taste slightly sour. The proper temperature of the cream for churning depends upon (1) the richness of the cream; (2) the length of time the cows have been milking; (3) the breed of the cows, and (4) the feed of the cows.

It will therefore be seen how difficult it is to give any temperature as the best for churning. The best temperature for churning can only be known by testing the percent of fat in the cream. It is well however, to know that the following conditions require low churning temperatures (54 to 62 degrees): (1) Very rich cream; (2) cream from the milk of fresh cows; (3) cream from the milk of cows receiving succulent feed, such as fresh pasture, clover, ensilage, and wheat bran; (4) cream from the milk of Jersey or Guernsey cows can usually be churned at a lower temperature than that from other breeds. Conditions that require high churning temperatures (64 to 75 degrees): (1) Very thin cream; (2) cream from cows a long time in milk; (3) cream from the milk of cows receiving dry feed, such as hay, straw, dry pasture, or cotton seed meal.

It cannot be definitely stated how high it may be necessary to raise the temperature of the cream to make butter under some of the above conditions, and the best rule that can be given is to raise the temperature high enough to bring the butter in about 30 minutes. Too high a churning temperature is not desirable, it causes the butter to come in soft lumps instead of in flaky granular form, and causes a greasy texture in the butter and also results in the incorporation of too much buttermilk, which is likely to sour and spoil the flavor of the butter. Too low a churning temperature is also undesirable, although it is better to have the temperature a little low rather than too high. Cream at too low a temperature is difficult to churn. When the butter does come, it will be in such a firm condition that it will not gather properly, and is apt to make a dry, brittle butter that does not spread easily. It is nearly always necessary to have a higher churning temperature in the fall and winter than in spring and summer. Aim to have the cream at such a temperature that the churning will be completed in from 25 to 30 minutes.

FARM-MADE MANURE

Farm-made manure is not a thing that has a fixed value as to its fertilizing content. It varies greatly in this respect, and it begins to undergo chemical change as soon as it is made, and gains nothing but loses much by being kept. How greatly it changes was never suspected till the chemists became interested in the matter and began to make analyses of manure under various conditions.

Even manure made from the same food and under the same conditions as to climate and temperature varies for a young and growing animal will take more out of the feed than an animal that has attained full growth. Also an animal that is being merely fattened will take very little of the manurial elements from food, for the carbon taken can hardly be considered as a manurial element. An animal that has reached full growth is casting off as much nitrogen phosphorous and potassium as he is taking in. It is evident then that the manure made will contain apparently the same amount of fertility as the food had that was fed the animal. There may be small loss in the nitrogen through volatilization.

Even in the case of growing animals only the minor part of the manurial elements goes into the building of the body. This amount of nitrogen utilized is only about one-fourth passed through into the manure. About one-third of the phosphoric acid in the feed is retained in the animal for body building. This leaves two-thirds manure. Of the potash in the food animal only about fifteen percent is utilized. The other eighty-five percent passes through the animal into the manure pile.

Manure varies greatly, according to the length of time it is kept and season during which it is stored. On many farms the practice is to allow the manure to accumulate through the winter till spring, when it is hauled out on to the land and the manure that accumulates in the barnyard during the rest of the spring and through the summer is not hauled out till fall. It is frequently allowed to increase in quantity for six months. As it is kept in a pile the farmer thinks that all of its manurial qualities are preserved intact, but the loss of fertility during the summer season is very great. Of the seventy-five percent of the nitrogen in feed that gets into the manure pile more than half will be lost from spring to fall by being dissipated into the air in the form of gas. Nitrogen is the most expensive element in manure and as a commercial product is worth fifteen cents a pound.

This loss of half of the nitrogen occurs even when the manure is kept in a solidly packed pile under a shed that protects it from the rain and the sun. How much greater must be the loss where the manure is left loosely piled, and when long exposed to every rain that falls and to the sun and wind? As a matter of fact about all of the nitrogen gets out of it under those circumstances in the course of an ordinary summer.

In the part of the year when manure is not frozen it should be gotten on to the land and under the surface of the soil as fast as possible after it is made. If it is to be spread on grass land it should be put on in the fall, winter, or very early spring, when the loss from drying is small and when the soaking rains and the melting snows work much of it into the ground.

Through the wrong handling of barnyard manure, farmers every year lose millions of dollars' worth of valuable fertility, for we have to consider not only the plant food in the manure but the other equally important office it performs in liberating and increasing the bacteria to make available the food already dormant in the soil. On this account it often happens that a small quantity of manure thoroughly and evenly spread by a manure spreader, produces greater results than much larger quantities spread by hand.

ABOUT SCOURS

Scours or calf cholera in many instances differs from diarrhoea in the adults and has special features of its own, taking the form of infectious intestinal catarrh, which is far more serious than the ordinary diarrhoea of the full grown animal. This disease generally appears suddenly. A perfectly healthy calf may be seized all at once, apparently, without any change in food or care. The symptoms of this infantile diarrhoea usually appear during the first two or three weeks of life. In many cases it appears within a few hours after the animal is born, and the calf may die within from twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

It is common for the calf to be inflicted with scours immediately at birth, even before it has had time to suck or take any nourishment whatever.

The feces or manure are very thin and watery. They have a sour disagreeable odor and are usually light-colored. The evacuations are frequent and expelled with force.

The first indication of the presence of the disease is the soiled condition of the tail, loss of appetite, sunken eyes, sometimes the saliva flowing from the mouth, no attempt being made to swallow it. They have a staring coat, grow thin and lose strength rapidly. Death usually follows in from twelve to twenty-four hours, unless prompt measures are taken to check the disease. If allowed to continue for any length of time the scouring will be accompanied by congestion and ulceration of the intestinal mucous membrane, caused by the irritating secretions. As a result of this disease partial or total blindness is sometimes brought on.

To prevent scours in calves proper care should be given to the mother while pregnant, that she may be able to give birth to a healthy calf. As it is a germ disease, it is very important that the calf have none of these germs in its system before it is born. Calves from mothers which are affected with the disease of abortion are most apt to die of scours. It is, therefore, very necessary that the cows be kept free from the disease. Calves born afflicted with the germs of this disease in their system are in a position to spread the disease to other calves that they may come in contact with in the same herd, or if shipped to other herds. This is another proof of its infectious nature.

The most important factor in the raising of cattle is their care while young. Do not think that you are doing the correct thing if you are only managing to keep the life in the calf until it is three months old, and then have it get fat on grass before the winter comes. If you do this you will be apt to have a lot of 'scraws' with their digestive organs destroyed, and which will never make strong, healthy steers or cows and will not be good for either dairy, beef or breeding animals.—Dr. David Roberts, Wisconsin State Veterinarian.

Print butter should always be wrapped in parchment paper of good quality, and it will add to the attractiveness of the package if the name of the farm or dairy, and the address of the proprietor, are neatly printed on each wrapper. Many dairy butter-bakers seem to forget that the merchant who buys their butter must re-sell it, and that the appearance of the butter has much to do with a customer's decision in buying. No one cares to buy a slovenly package of butter, for it is a fairly safe inference that if the outside of the butter looks clean and attractive the inside will be all right, and vice versa.



POULTRY.

CONDUCTED BY MR. F. C. ELFORD.

HINTS AS TO BREEDING

To have good results with brooding good healthy chicks are necessary.

Nine times out of ten the incubator is not responsible for the lack of vigor in the chicks.

An incubator cannot hatch a healthy chick out of a weak germed egg.

Success with the brooder means strong germed eggs to put into the incubator or under the hen.

Strong germed eggs are not laid by weak or sickly hens, or hens that have been fed stimulating foods.

The foundation of successful brooding is vigorous, healthy, parent stock.

We would not hear of so much trouble in the brooder if we started to get it ready months before the eggs were laid, by having healthy hens and provided sanitary conditions, so as to keep them healthy.

The individual style of brooder used is of secondary importance; some makes are more easily managed. The style that gives plenty of fresh air, sufficient heat, and is easy to clean, should be selected.

As a rule an indoor brooder placed in a colony house or other small building gives better results and are cheaper than outdoor brooders.

Next week we will show a cut of a simple colony house that is cheap and gives good results.

INCUBATOR AS A STARTER

The other day I read this in a farm paper: 'The man who starts into the poultry business with scarcely enough money to pay the expenses of the first month, expecting to make his living from the start, will soon find himself out of business.'

There never was a truer word, and I want to add that the man who starts expecting to build up a good business and begins by hatching with hens has a long road before him.

It is true that there are a lot of poultrymen who do not use incubators, and I am willing to admit ther are a good many who do not need them, because they hatch only a few chicks each year.

I believe the beginner who desires to hatch 100 chicks, or more, makes a mistake if he tries to get along with hens as hatchers and brooders.

No one who expects to keep poultry for profit would think of starting with fewer than 100 pullets. Say this is the limit fixed. In order to secure this number of good pullets at least 250 chicks should be hatched. Half of these will be cockerels and at least twenty-five of the 125 pullets will be inferior and be discarded as culls before the laying season begins.

To hatch this number of chicks with hens would require at least twenty-five broodies, admitting that each would bring off ten chicks, and the man who gives this number the care they require will spend a lot of time with them.

After the chicks are hatched, trouble begins, where so many clucking and quarrelsome hens are to be cared for. They must be watched every day to prevent them from leading their chicks into danger. They must be shut up at night and let out in the morning, and fed, watered and otherwise cared for, because where chicks run with hen mothers eternal vigilance is necessary to success.

With an incubator of 120-egg capacity, it requires only two hatches to bring off as many chicks as could be got by using twenty-five hens. The incubator can be used over again, because it is available for use as soon as the chicks are hatched, while the hen must be used as a brooder.

An incubator requires about as much time in caring for it as will be given to one hen. At the same time it never goes off duty and does not conclude to quit work and spoil a whole hatch, as a hen frequently does.

It has been shown by numerous tests that the average incubator hatches a larger percentage of the eggs put into it than can be hatched by using hens.

The large number hatched at one time gives the poultryman a flock all of one age, which will grow up evenly, all being of equal strength and each having as good a chance as all the others, which is never the case where hens are used as brooders, some hens being better mothers than others.

When the chicks are hatched they can be put into brooders and cared for at very little expense for time. Brooder chicks grow faster and mature more quickly than those reared by hens because they are always where they can be fed at regular times, and never get chilled, or set back by being dragged through wet grass.

Chicks hatched in incubators and reared in brooders cost less than those hatched and reared by hens. The reason this is true is that it costs less for eggs to begin with, as more chicks will be hatched from the same eggs. Fewer chicks will be lost in a brooder than would be from the same number kept under hens, and it takes less feed to raise a chick in a brooder than it would when running with a hen, because none of it is wasted, as is invariably the case when hens are used as brooders.

If the beginner has plenty of money, he naturally desires to begin on a large scale, and will use incubators as hatchers, but it is the beginner with little money who is most in need of an incubator. If he has but little money, and desires to grow into the business, expanding as his business grows, he will usually have some regular occupation from which to gain a livelihood while his poultry business is coming on. If he uses hens as hatchers and brooders, his growth as a breeder must be slow, because he cannot devote enough time to it to make rapid progress. If he uses incubators and brooders, he will be able to operate his machines mornings and evenings, and devote the usual working hours to his regular business.

The wife can look at the incubator at times during the day, and often a woman who is interested in poultry makes the most successful incubator operator. Such work as filling the lamp and turning the eggs takes only a few minutes each day, and once this is done there is nothing to worry about, while with a lot of hens on nests there is no telling what will happen in any half day.

When the chicks are hatched and the brooders are at work, the matter of feeding the chicks is only that of throwing the feed to them at intervals. The brooder lamp may be filled at evening, and brooder cleaned at morning.

While it is aside from my subject I want to put in a good word for prepared chick feeds. I have found them much cheaper, more convenient and better for the chicks than feeding single grain or mashes that are home-made.

It may seem to the beginner that they are a little high in price, but I have satisfied myself that they are the most economical feed any poultryman can use in bringing up little chicks.

A good prepared chick feed contains that large variety of grains which a growing chick needs, grit enough to keep the digestion in good condition, and the proper proportion of meat feed. Chicks fed on these feeds farerly have setbacks from bowel troubles and grow finely.

The incubator, brooder and prepared chick feeds are short cuts to success for the beginner.—'Poultry.'

HELP TO BEGINNERS

Youth is the time when all things seem easy and all things seem to come our way. Old age is careful, but youth is hopeful, venturesome. This is as true in the poultry business as in the most gigantic business in the world. But enthusiasm run wild is not good. It brings dire results to the one who thus permits the 'piles of money' that are to be made run away with him.

This leads the young poultryman to make wild statements which hurt his business. Here is an expression that many young beginners use: 'I have the best birds in this country.' Now, every experienced poultryman knows that no young man with no experience is likely to have 'the best' birds in the country. There are but a few men in the poultry world who have the boldness to say 'they have the best in the world.' That means a great deal. That means that a man ought to have the goods to prove what he says. I fear many times many of my young friends have not the goods to produce over such statements.

There are many things to be taken into account in such matters. The young poultryman may never have had any opportunities of seeing good birds and to his eyes his birds might be the best in the world. But a man ought to learn to have the more caution in such matters. He must go to the shows; he must look after the men who are 'old liners.' He must study every phase of the work.

The same is true with the egg business. The young fellow is bold to say: 'My eggs are all fertile,' or, 'I will insure every egg to be fertile.' Now every old poultryman whose hairs are gray with poultry troubles knows that such things are hard to manage. That would be a rich man indeed, who could look into every egg ere the shell was broken and detect the fertile from the infertile eggs. Such news the world is waiting for. But to expect the beginner to have surmounted every obstacle in the way of securing eggs that every one will mean a chick, is more than the average buyer is likely to believe.

At any rate, says the Inland 'Poultry Journal,' let every man who think lots of his birds be sure not to overrate them. It will not make him as many sales. Many steer shy of fellows who make big claims of 'the best' birds and the 'eggs that are all fertile.' Temper your statements. Back your words with the best proof.

The short course in horticulture now being given at Macdonald College is the last of the three short courses that are given this winter. Judging by the report of the 75 students in attendance, the courses have been very much appreciated. The present course is full of practical subjects, and should be of value not only to horticulturists, but farmers interested in mixed farming as well.

Eggs and Poultry.

POULTRY FOR SALE --KILDARE POULTRY Yards. Entire Flock of Single Comb White Orpingtons and appliances, going at prices away below value, including 3 cocks, 14 hens, 4 cockerels, 11 pullets 120 eggs, Cypher's incubator, 60 eggs, Chatham incubator, two brooders, each 120 chick capacity. Drinking fountains, shipping coops, etc. Write for prices. JAMES LOGAN, Morrisburg, Ont.

GLEN FARM WHITE PLYMOUTH Rocks, bred for meat and winter egg production by use of trap-nests. Winners at the Ontario Show for three successive years. Stock is hen hatched and raised on free range, insuring fertile eggs and vigorous chicks. Eggs, $2.00 per 15. G. A. ROBERTSON, St. Catharines.

25 CHOICE BARRED ROCK PULLETS and one Cock for sale, $20.00. Write for our Credit plan of selling eggs from our S.C. W. Leghorns. DURST BROS., Benmiller, Ont.

MY ROSE COMB B. MINORCAS ARE prime, and closely related to Victor and Regent. Eggs, $3 for 15. REV. J. H. CHANT, Newburgh, Ont.

20th CENTURY RED POULTRY FARM at Guelph, on 13 entries won 13 prizes. Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, $1.50 and $2.50 per 15, either comb. Some choice cockerels for sale, and cocks, either comb, at bargains. EMIL WANKEL & SON, Waterloo, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS PER HUNdred, $5.00; per setting, $1.00; few pullets, $1.50 each. grand winter layers. GREYSTONE FRUIT FARM, Winona, Ont.

OWLS, MAGPIES AND HOMERS, ALL very good birds, at $1.50 per pair. Owner giving up fancy. C. JOHNSON, Box 727, St. Thomas.

BLOCKY PERFECT WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels (two) for two dollars each. One trio, Silver-laced, $5. H. O. HEIMBECKER, Hanover, Ont.

FOR SALE, THREE CHATHAM INCUBAtors, capacity 600 eggs. Also seven brooders, in use one season, perfect condition. Price, complete, $90.00. A. J. PENNOYER, Cookshire, Que.

[redacted]

FOR SALE, SOME EXTRA CHOICE Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels; also eggs for hatching. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence a pleasure. ENOS M. BEER, Bethany, Ont

EGGS, 15, $1.00; 100, $4.00. FISHEL Strain White Rocks; Imperial Pekin, headed by Japanese Pekin Drake, Donner's, $1.50, 11. Japanese Pekin Drake for sale. MRS. I. J. FREE, Campbellford, Ont.

[redacted]

BLACK LANGSHANS, FOR EGGS AND Meat. Hardy prolific winter layers; no culls in my breeding pens. Won at Toronto shows 1906-07, 8 firsts, 3 seconds, 3 specials. Eggs, $2.00 per 15. WM. SHURMER, Runnymede Poultry Yards, Box 497, Toronto Junction, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS — WE HAVE FOR Customers, the Poultry Department at Ottawa, to whom we sold twenty cockerels in one year. And also the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, the same number. We have a few well bred and well shaped cockerels for sale at two to three dollars each. JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, BARRED Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, S.C. Black Minorcas, Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. Our winnings this year better than ever, including Montreal, St. Johns, Granby, Sherbrooke. Hatching Eggs, 50c dozen, $1.00 per 100. BONDVILLE POULTRY FARM, Bondville, Quebec.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, ROSE COMB; bred nine years from carefully selected heavy winter layers; large, brown eggs. As hardy, quick-maturing, market fowl, they have no superiors, and as cold-weather egg producers, no equals. Eggs, $1.50 per fifteen. Good hatch guaranteed. JNO. LUSCOMBE, Merton, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS PER HUNdred, $5.00; per setting, $1.00; few pullets, $1.50 each; grand winter layers. GREYSTONE FRUIT FARM, Winona, Ont.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF Anconas, Cockerels for sale; also eggs in season. Write for prices. E. W. WARDLE, Box 131, Corinth, Ont.

FOR SALE — S. C. BLACK MINORCAS, that win for size, and very best laying strains. Northup, Minshall, Ford and other strains, at bargain prices, $3 to $5. First here, first served. Also a few Barred Plymouth Rocks, Pringle strain. Write at once. GEO. E. BARCLAY, Popular Hill, Ont.

FOR SALE—FINE SINGLE COMB Black Minorca Cockerels, Single and Rose-Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels, pairs and trios. Direct from finest strains obtainable, Minshall, Glennon, Wilson. Vigorous and healthy. Heavy laying strains. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. T. ROBSON, Vernonville, Ontario.

EGGS. EGGS. — PARSON'S POULTRY Tonic for Eggs. Its composition is a guarantee that it makes hens lay. It tones the whole system; increases and enriches the blood, assuring health and vigor, and gently stimulates the egg-producing organs. Best method of feeding hens for eggs printed with each package. Try it. It will surprise you. Easily given. Simply dissolve in drinking water. Per package, postpaid, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sample free. H. B. CAMERON Lancaster, Ont.

FOR SALE—30 PURE BRED TOULOUSE Geese, 20 Bronze Turkeys, 10 Pure Bred Barred Rock Cockerels, 10 Pekin Ducks, 1 Fox Terrier Puppy. P. D. SINCLAIR, Box 88 Maxville, Ont.

Canada's Champion

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Winnings at Toronto, 1907.

First cock, first second, third and fourth hens, first and fourth cockerels, and first, second and fifth pullets. Some high class cockerels for sale. Send for mating list.

JOHN PRINGLE, London, Ont.

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.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE, TWO HOLSTEIN BULLS, fit for service, bred from good sire and good milking dams; also some bull calves, two weeks old. Apply to JAS. SHIELDS, Smith's Falls, Ont.

FOR SALE, TWO EXTRA GOOD CANAdian bred registered Clydesdale stallions, rising three years old. Come and see them, or write to J. L. WILSON, McGarry P.O., Lanark County, Ontario.

Books, Cards, &c.

SEND FOR SHEET MUSIC CATALOGUE. Best ever published. ROYAL MUSIC Company, Spadina avenue, Toronto.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS LOOK nifty in ornamental penmanship; $3 per hundred. Visiting cards at 15 cents per dozen. BERT. A. NICHOLSON, Penman, Mount Forest, Ont., Can.

BRITISH COLORED VIEWS OF NEARLY every important town; 15c for 25c. Postal note. A. G. BROWN, Creighton, Ont.

EASTER POSTALS — FIFTEEN BEAUTIfully Embossed and Colored, on Silver Ground, only 25c; 100 all different, richly Colored View Postals, Canadian scenery, only one dollar postpaid. G. P. LeGRAND, New Carlisle, Que.

TEN BEAUTIFUL FLOWER POSTCARDS, embossed in colors, and price list sent, postpaid 15c. THE WESTERN SPECIALTY CO., Winnipeg, Canada.

Seeds, Plants, etc.

GINSENG SEEDS FOR SALE. A. McFARLANE, Eden Mills, Ont.

EARLY BIRD POTATOES BEAT THEM all. Very early; fine stock; seed, 15c per pound, 2 pound, 25c. By mail. LENNOX SEED CO., Box 16, Napanee.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS — 55 LEADING new and older varieties. Raspberry and Blackberry Plants and Seed Potatoes. Catalogue free. Get it before ordering. JOHN DOWNHAM, Strathroy, Ont.

TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES. THE best at tempting prices. Herbert Raspberry, Perfection Currant. Write for descriptive price list. A. W. GRAHAM, St. Thomas, Ont.

THE 'GIBRALTAR' BLACK CAP. — A most excellent new Canadian Raspberry. Eldorado Blackberry. The prize taker, Golden Gate Strawberry, and the Best Standard Varieties. Unique collections, and low prices. Send for catalogue. N. E. MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE — GOOD STORE IN THRIVing Western Manitoba town. Groceries, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Crockery, and Boots and Shoes. For terms, apply Box 113, Alexander, Man.

Agents Wanted.

WANTED, LOCAL ORGANIZERS AND route men. Apply quick to ALFRED TYLER, Wholesale Tea Importer and Spice Grinder, London, Ont.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show-cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter; commission or salary, $83 per month and expenses $4 per day; steady employment to good, reliable men; no experience necessary; write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, NOW, RELIABLE AGENTS TO sell fruit and ornamental trees. We positively guarantee our trees to be hardy for Quebec, selling selected varieties approved by Government Experimental Farm. Trees true to name. Delivery guaranteed in good condition; exclusive territory; outfit FREE. Established over 25 years. For terms write, PELHAME NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH WORLD Wide 'on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Teachers Wanted.

TEACHERS WANTED—Wanted for School Municipality of Aylwin, three Lady Teachers, Protestants, holding 2nd E. Diploma, for terms 8 and 10 months. Teachers stating salary and qualifications. Duties first of April, 1908. Apply to J.R. SLOAN, Sec.-Treasurer, Kazubazua P.O., Que.

Personal.

WANTED, INFORMATION AS TO THE whereabouts of Victor Jordan, last heard of in Canada nine years ago, by his brother, Private Alex. Jordan, The King's Regiment, 'B' Co., Regt. No. 10218, Oford Barracks, Warrington, Lancashire, England. Leaves a mother and brother in England.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, FIRST CLASS CHEESE MAKer, for May 1st, for six months; medium sized factory. Apply, stating salary, to EDGAR BOYD, Britonville P.O., Que.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED BRICK Setter; also an experienced Burner, where the Eudaly Down Draft Kilns are in use. Apply to THE EDRANS-BRANDON PRESSED BRICK CO., Ltd., Brandon, Man.

For late Classified Ads See Page 24

Farm and Other Lands

160 ACRES FOR SALE IN CENTRAL Alberta. Part fenced and under cultivation. Frame house, with cellar, log barn, splendid soil and running water; three miles to P.O. and creamery. Price $1,400, part cash. A. J. SHARY, Armstrong, B.C., Can.

FOR SALE — 30 ACRES FRUIT FARM— with good building and plenty of water; one mile from T. H. & B. station, in Township of Pelham. Address Box 8, Fenwick.

KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS FOR SALE, cheap. A few choice ten acre blocks, cheap. Some improved, balance easily cleared. JOHN TOYE, 220 McDermot ave., Winnipeg.

DO YOU WANT A GOOD HOME?—$2,500 will secure one on a section of land in good district. Three miles from town, on good road. Fine stock farm. Good reasons for selling. Box 117, S. Qu'Appelle, Sask.

BUY A HOME IN DELAWARE. SLAUGHTER & BAKER, Brokers in Real Estate, Grain, Fruit and Dairy Farms for sale; also, city and town property. 26 Loockerman street, Dover, Delaware, U.S.A.

FOR SALE — 160 ACRES, GOOD IMPROVed wheat land, with new frame buildings, in Southern Manitoba; $1,500 cash; reasonable terms for balance. JOHN McELREVY, Glenora, Man.

FOR SALE, 110 ACRES, 1½ MILE OF Station, some wood, good buildings, nearly 2,000 fruit trees; price, $4,300 $2,000 cash, balance 5 years. Catalogue free. 42 acres, good buildings, some fruit, near church and school, on a public road; price, $1,800; $600 cash, balance 5 years. Catalogue free. J. R. McGONIGAL & SON, Dover, Del.

SPLENDID FARM, 173½ ACRES, RICH loam, between 30 and 40 acres cleared, 30 acres old pasture, several acres slashed and sown on burnt ground; barn, 66 ft. x 80 ft. Bales for 12 cows, 3 horse stalls. Good well water; new fowl house; frame house, five rooms, kitchen, larder; close to Nicomen station; two hours C.P.R. to Vancouver. Terms, $4,500 cash down, $2,250, remainder in 12 months. Apply, F. TURNER, De Roche P.O., B.C.

FARM FOR SALE, 300 ACRES, in the Township of Beverly, will sell in one, two or three hundred acre lots; first-class stone house and bank barn; all necessary outbuildings; farm in a high state of cultivation; never failing water; large quantity of timber; situated on county road, between Galt and Hamilton; would take in exchange a small property. For full particulars apply to JOHN McCLURE, Sheffield P.O., Ont.

60 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, 25 ACRES high land; best in Canada for fruit of all kinds; tobacco and Early Tomato raising; balance black sandy loam, 6 acres wheat, 7 rye, 10 seeded to hay, good water, well fenced wire, frame house, new barn, one mile from station, four miles from the best town in Ontario (Leamington). Particulars, apply to owner, Box 29, Leamington, Essex County, Ont.

289 ACRES — WELLINGTON — ONE OF the best farms in the county; close to Alma station, post-office, schools and churches, etc.; rich clay loam, under high state of cultivation; no waste land; well watered and thoroughly underdrained; particularly well fenced, including about three miles of wire fencing; 30 acres hard and soft wood bush; fall ploughing done; two large bank barns, and other outbuildings, thoroughly equipped, beautiful brick house, furnace; hard and soft water throughout; windmill; cement walks; Bell telephone connection; excellent frame house for hired help; ornamental trees and orchard; an ideal country home, and a money-maker; owner retiring; early possession. JOHN McGOWAN, Alma, Ont.

Farms Wanted.

WANTED

to hear from owner having

A GOOD FARM

for sale. Not particular about location. Please give price and description, and reason for selling. State when possession can be had. Will deal with owners only.

L. Darbyshire, Box 984, Rochester, N.Y.

Miscellaneous.

SEND FOR SACHET PERFUME, SWEETest thing out, 10 cents a packet, 3 for 25c. JAS. ADAIR, Box 548, Galt, Ont.

FOX AND MINK TRAPPERS — I teach you 8 secrets free. No fake. I buy the fur. I supply scents, guns, traps. Write for price list. E. W. DOUGLASS, Stanley, N.B.

For Sale

FOR SALE — ONE BELT POWER DeLaval cream separator, three thousand pound capacity, in first class condition. Only used three weeks. No reasonable offer refused as I have no use for same. POINT ABINO CREAMERY, Ridgeway, Ont.

Canaries For Sale.

CANARIES FOR SALE, FINE SINGER or Breeding Pair; cash or on my easy payment plan. Write, WAITE, Owen Sound, Ont.

LITTLE METIS.

Merlinwood Cottage to let; commodious, in fine grounds, unsurpassed view, beach, locality, and water; recently furnished; arrangements for bringing spring water from the hill down into the house, if required. For full particulars apply to MR. McGLAUGHLIN, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

RAISING HEALTHY CHICKENS

Commence right by having nothing but healthy fowls in your house, keep it clean of filth and free from vermin. Feed as good a variety of feed as you can get, plenty of fresh water and plenty of exercise. On your city lot keep the birds on the run from the time they come out of the shell until they are ready for the market. Dispose of them as soon as you can. Thin out the large ones. I have known persons who had chickens ready for the market early in the summer when they could have received fifty cents each for them, but instead they would keep them until Thanksgiving time and sell them when the market was glutted with poultry, and then they only receive from four to six cents per pound. In other words, they would receive from thirty to thirty-five cents each besides feeding all summer and fall. Nothing is easier than to feed away one's profits. It can be done in so many ways that only an experienced or cautious feeder can avoid the pitfall. Every day that one holds and feeds a marketable fowl he must deduct the cost of that day's feed from the market price. When this is done one will be surprised at the rapidity with which his profits shrink. It is the best policy to sell as bird as soon as it is marketable.

RURAL INQUIRIES

LICE ON CATTLE AND PIGS.

Subscriber.—Would you tell me how to kill vermin on cows, calves and pigs. There are blue lice on one coming a two-year old heifer, and on the other cows and calves they are the other kind. Would the same kind of poison kill both kinds? Why do the blue lice come, as they have not been round for several years? What effect have lice on calves and cows? Can they kill them in time either in the barn or on the pasture? If so, how do they kill them? Some calves of mine that died had some on them, and I could not tell what killed them except the lice. Would they get weak in the legs, or would it be some disease that they had? One died quickly and the others slowly. Also, what would kill lice on pigs five or six months' old? I wish you could give me as simple a poison as possible. Would kerosene oil have any effect on lice, or does it do calves or stock any harm? Ans.—The same remedies are good for both kinds of vermin. The disease has probably been caught through infection, but cattle which are debilitated are more liable to it than others. Vermin affect cattle by causing them to become weak, and in their poor condition they are liable to colds and various disorders, which may prove fatal. Lice-affected cattle have not the stamina to stand against disease; they get into a very low and weak state, and in some instances are so affected that they die. The remedy for lice on pigs is the same as for cattle. We would not recommend kerosene oil. Lice may be killed with precipitate of mercury 1 part, lard 12 parts; or stavesacre seed ½ oz., soft soap 2 oz., the bruised seed being boiled with the soap in a pint and a half of water until only one pint remains. Tobacco infusion is also good.

A MILK DIFFICULTY.

A.R.G. purchased a cow a few weeks ago. When he bought her she was thin in flesh, and gave little milk, although 'a stripper.' She has since been fed hay and turnips, and has gained in flesh and flow of milk, but her milk will not churn. He uses a 'Daisy' churn, and heated the cream to 62 degrees. When it failed to churn he took it out of the churn, and heated it to 140 degrees, then cooled it down to churning temperature, and he churned again, but without better results. He used cream as he used to, and never before failed to get butter. What is the trouble? Will the milk churn in future, say, in April, when mixed with the milk of freshly calved cows? Ans.—This is not an unusual occurrence where 'strippers' have been kept milking for a considerable time. Better not try to churn her cream until there are some 'fresh' cows, when no trouble will be experienced.

HAY AND MANURE.

C.T.—If a farmer sells fifteen tons of hay off his farm, how many tons of barnyard manure should he return to that farm, so that the farm will not be injured by the sale of the 15 tons of hay? Ans.—Roberts estimates that on an average 15 tons of ordinary hay would contain 420 lbs. of nitrogen, 84 phosphoric acid and 468 potash. F. J. Lloyd estimates that an average ton of farmyard manure contains 8 lbs. nitrogen, 5 phosphoric acid, and 9 potash. From this one can easily figure out what will be required.

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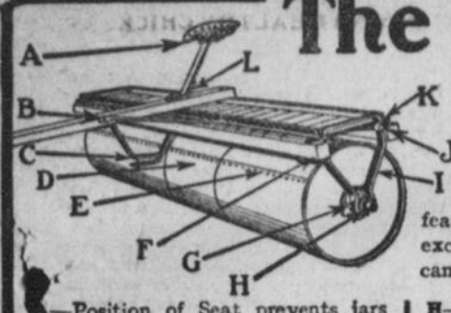
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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

DIFFERENCE OF LATITUDE.

A British Columbia Reader.—Please give the difference in latitude between Montreal and Vancouver. Ans.—Montreal is in 45 deg. 30 min. north latitude, and Vancouver in 49 deg. 15 min. north latitude, a difference of 3 deg. 45 min.

MISSION HYMN.

[illegible]—Please give the words of the mission hymn 'Speed Away.' Ans.—Words and music are to be found in 'The Male Quartet,' published by the Biglow and Main Co., 135 Fifth avenue, New York.

TARIFF RATES.

M.F.C.—Please state the customary rate of duty on articles imported from England, or mention where a tariff list could be procured. Ans.—There are different rates for different articles, and the list is much too long for us to give. Apply to the Department of Customs or Department of Finance for a copy of tariff list.

THE EASTER HARE.

M.R.H.—Why is the rabbit an emblem at Easter? Ans.—To be quite correct, it is the hare which figures as an Easter symbol. The connection is traced back to Oriental sources. In several Hindu myths the hare was chosen to symbolize the moon. In Egypt also, the hare, which is born with its eyes open and was fabled never to close them, was connected in idea with the full moon, the 'open-eyed watcher of the night.' Later, the exact date of the festival of Easter was determined by a particular phase of the moon,—falling on the first Sunday after the first full moon, upon or after March 21, the vernal equinox. The old symbol, the hare, is in this way connected with Easter. The hare was also taken as the type of periodicity, and was associated with the opening of the new year, that is, the spring, when new life begins. The egg symbol also denotes the coming forth of life from the buried germ, and these two symbols have become closely associated in the popular mind in some countries. In Swabia, for instance, the little children are sent to look for 'hares' eggs' at Easter. In short, it may be said that many forms of reproduction and revivication, both animal and vegetable, are used as Easter or resurrection emblems.

VERSES WANTED.

A Reader, Ontario, asks for the words of the song, 'The Mocking Bird,' containing the line, 'And the mocking birds are singing o'er her grave.'

'Maritime' asks if any reader can give the words of 'Out in the Cold,' of which one verse is:

'Nothing but love! ah, men did not know
The wealth of love that a child could bestow,
So they passed on and worshipped their gold,
Leaving this little one out in the cold;
So 'twas she died, but an angel form
Brought her white robes that were rich and warm.'

Also an old poem descriptive of an Indian girl taken captive, and forced by her captors to pilot their party down a river in New Brunswick to the Indian Settlement, instead of which she led them down the river and over the falls, perishing herself rather than betray her people.

THE QUEEN'S MARIES.

The poem on the Queen's Maries, asked for by 'Maritime,' is given below. There are several ballads in which the Queen's Maries, ladies of Mary Queen of Scots, are mentioned. In this ballad, the fourth is Mary Hamilton, who is represented as signing this song the morning before her execution:

Last nicht there were four Maries,
This night there'll be but three,
There was Mary Beaton an' Mary Seaton,
An' Mary Carmichael an' me.

Oh, little did my mither think
When first she cradled me,
That I would dee sae far frae hame,
Or hang on a gallows tree.

They'll tie a napkin round my e'en,
An' they'll no let me see to dee,
And they'll ne'er let on to my father an' mither
But I'm awa o'er the sea.

I wish I could lie in our ain kirk yard,
Aneath the auld yew tree,
Where we pu'd the gowans an' thrid the rowans,
My brothers, my sisters an' me.

But little I care for a nameless grave,
If I've hope for eternity,
So I'll pray that the faith o' the deein' thief
May be granted thro' grace unto me.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

POST-OFFICE NUISANCES.

'Witness' Reader' asks: Can cigarette-smoking, and card playing, and the use of foul language be prohibited in a country post-office? Ans.—Yes.

TOWNSHIP SCHOOL QUESTION.

Subscriber.—Can more than five school commissioners be appointed in a township where there are five or more public schools, the said township being in the Province of Quebec? Ans.—No.

SPINSTERS' VOTE.

A.W.—Can two sisters, being joint owners of property valued at $300, vote in municipal matters? 2. Can a lodger, who does not own property but who pays his poll tax, legally vote in municipal matters? 3. Give the time after an application for an hotel license in a country municipality has been filed, before it can be granted? 4. What is the remedy if the returning officer refuses to accept the vote of one who is entitled to vote? Ans.—1. Providing they are spinsters or widows and otherwise qualified, yes 2. No. 3. Not before eight days have elapsed, but this time may be extended, as set forth in the Municipal Code. 4. Action in damages will lie against the municipality.

ONTARIO.

SON CLAIMING WAGES.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—1. What is the lawful pay for an executor per day, or what percent can they take for wages when acting for an estate? 2. Has the executor named first in a will more power than the second one named? 3. Can a son, who has stayed at home (at the request of his father), for six years after he was married, and never received any wages during those six years, claim a reasonable wage, say, $100 per year, for the six years he has worked for his father? This son was given $1,200, while the other sons were given $1,500. The father promised this son more for working these six years, but he did not mention it in his will. 4. When the estate comes to be sold, and the executors' notice is published, asking for any claims to be put in against the estate, can this son put claim in for wages for the six years that he never received any remuneration? Ans.—1. There is no fixed and arbitrary percentage or other remuneration. The matter is one in the Surrogate judge's discretion. 2. No. 3. It would be proper for him to put in a claim for remuneration under the circumstances, but he might have difficulty in establishing it to the satisfaction of a court. It must be corroborated by independent evidence. 4. Yes; and he ought to have the matter attended to by a solicitor.

DEALING WITH LEGACY.

S.S.M., Ont.—Can a person, unmarried, will money, which is coming to her, at death of her mother and one brother (cripple). In case of said person dying first, would the estate have to pay the legacy at all, there being other sisters and brothers. The said person wishes to borrow money, giving a note to be paid out of her legacy. Ans.—We cannot tell you without seeing the will (or a copy) by which the legacy is given. It is a question of construction of such will, and it is important to know the exact wording of same in order to answers being given you.

SCHOOL RATES.

T.I.B.—1. Can a public school ratepayer in a school section in unorganized township keep a boy for doing chores and send him to the public school while he is of school age without having to pay a rate for his tuition? 2. Can a girl live with her grandfather for the purpose of attending the public school of which he is a ratepayer without paying a rate for her tuition? Ans.—1 and 2. Probably not, if payment of rates be insisted upon.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Subscriber, Ont.—Husband dies without a will leaving widow and three children. Is it really necessary for her to get out papers of administration? 2. Can she sell personal property to pay all debts without getting out papers? 3. Would notes drawn out in her name be collectable? 4. Can she work or rent the farm? She wants to save expense of getting out papers. Ans.—1. It would seem so. 2. No; at least it would be irregular to do so, and she might have difficulty in putting through sales and collecting proceeds. 3. Yes. 4. Not in a regular way; and she might have trouble later on.

COLLECTING SMALL CLAIM.

Subscriber, Ont.—I lent a man $5 about two years ago and he has not paid me yet. I wrote him a letter asking for it and he never answered me. He owns no property. 1. Could I take any legal proceedings to recover the money? 2. Could I have him arrested for debt? 3. If he had a bank account could I get it that way? Ans.—1 and 3. Sue him, and if he really has money at his credit in a bank have it garnished at same time. 2. No; but having obtained judgment in your Division Court suit, and not having been able to realize the amount of debt and costs otherwise, you could have the man up before the judge for examination on a judgment summons.

MEDICAL.

(Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor "Witness," Montreal.' Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

LUMP ON FINGER.

'Brampton' asks for a remedy for a lump on the finger under the nail. Ans.—I cannot tell you what the trouble may be. It would be necessary to see your finger. Perhaps it is a wart. They sometimes develop under the nail. An operation would not be necessary unless the lump begins to grow rapidly, or, again, becomes painful. I should advise you showing it to a doctor.

PRURITUS.

J.R. has been troubled for some months with an itching rash, principally in the armpits. It is always most troublesome in the night or on going into a warm room. Has tried sulphur ointment without much effect. Ans.—The irritating rash is probably due to excessive perspiration. Try bathing the affected parts every night before retiring with cold water and some mild soap, like castile. Then rub with rectified spirits, and finally dust with a good borated talcum powder, or what would be still better, if you can get it a dusting powder made of equal parts of boracic acid, zinc oxide, and carbonate of bismuth. Change your underclothing frequently.

HAIR RESTORER.

'A Constant Reader' asks for a recipe for a hair restorer, which contained sulphur and glycerine, among other things, and colored the hair slightly. The recipe appeared in these columns some years ago. Ans.—I cannot recall the formula you enquire about. It is not usual to put sulphur in a hair restorer. I think, however, you will find the following a good preparation: Resorcin, three drachms; salicylic acid, twenty grains; compound tincture of cinchona, three drachms; glycerine, three drachms; oil of bergamot, eight drops; rectified spirits to make eight ounces. Apply once daily in the morning, rubbing well in to the roots of the hair.

GANGLION.

'Subscriber' has a daughter, aged sixteen, tall, attending school, who has lumps on the back of her hands near the wrist. They are sometimes larger than a plum. A doctor struck them with a book to scatter them, but they still come. Another daughter, aged twenty-one, has a short dry cough during the early part of the night and somewhat in the morning. Has a good appetite, sleeps well also, but complains of being tired. His wife has distress in the stomach two hours after eating with gaseous distention and irregular bowels. Ans.—If the trouble with your young daughter is ganglion there is no better method of treatment than that adopted of breaking them with a sharp blow. You had better try it again. For your other daughter, let her try sponging the neck, shoulder and chest, with cold water every night before retiring. She should take some cod-liver oil emulsion for the rest of the winter. Your wife would do well to avoid pastry, all rich sauces and strong tea. She should eat in strict moderation potatoes and sweet stuffs. Let her drink a glassful of cold water immediately on rising and also the same amount two hours after eating. Some fresh fruit at breakfast, such as an apple or orange, first thing would be desirable.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

'Subscriber,' Ont., asks for information in regard to the use of the X-rays for the removal of downy hair from the face and hands. Could an ordinary doctor, having a machine, use it safely for the purpose indicated? Where could it be done, and is there such a place in Ottawa? Is it more expensive than the use of the electric needle for coarse hair? Is one treatment sufficient? Is there any danger of leaving scars if properly done? Will the face show the effects of the use of the X-rays, and if so, for how long? Would a person having leakage of the heart incur any danger in undergoing such treatment? Has it been clearly shown that the X-rays are able to remove downy hairs without leaving scars or marks, if applied by a skilled physician? Ans.—In reply, I would say, that much depends on the doctor. A skilful and careful man might apply the treatment without much risk. The probability is, however, that he would not have the proper apparatus for the purpose. It requires a vacuum tube of a certain kind. On the whole, it would be certainly wiser to consult a specialist in electro-therapeutics. Nearly all the large cities have one or more specialists in this line. We do not know of any such in Ottawa, but perhaps a letter to the superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital would elicit the required information. The cost of the treatment is usually from three to five dollars a sitting, but no doubt the fee could be arranged beforehand. One treatment is not sufficient. It usually requires about twenty sittings. Then, the hairs begin to fall out, and the process may take some time. Not infrequently, the hairs come back, though less thickly, and a shorter or longer repetition of the process is necessary. With perseverance the cure can be effected in time. There is some danger of leaving scars, but in skilled hands this would be very unlikely to happen. The usual effect of the prolonged action of the X-rays on the skin is a brownish discoloration, something like sun-burn, pigmentation, and perhaps a little redness. Fair skins will burn more easily, and dark skins will remain longer pigmented. These untoward effects usually pass off after some weeks. The X-rays in skilled hands have been positively proved to remove hair permanently from the body without any scarring or bad effect in the vast majority of cases. Leakage of the heart would not contraindicate the treatment.



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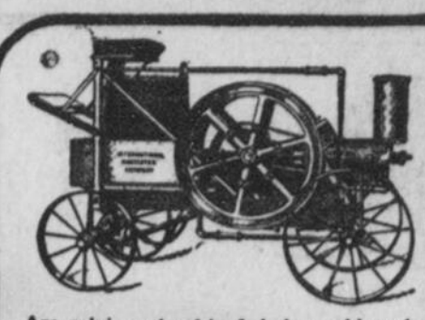


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GARDEN TALKS

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.'

It is not always possible to get away from the weather, even if one has a sane mind in a sound body, but when there is any lapse in the physical condition, a grey day is sure to bring the mood of depression. For there are such days in all lives, and in all communities, when faith is lost sight of, in the mists that hide the beyond. At such a time it is pleasant and cheering to make a choice of climate and season from the dear and cherished books, that are the most unselfish of possessions, for they give us all, and take nothing in return.

No need to spend a moment of any dreary March day in foreboding, for the shadows will disperse ere long, and meanwhile a dull day should be a sedative, a time for gleaning and refreshment of spirit.

Opening a book of Oriental stories from that land, where for centuries the leaders have preached morality, but had not found Christ, we read many parables, and among them one of a thief who entered the palace of a prince in one of the provinces, and having gathered much booty, was about to leave, when his foot struck something on the floor. He thought it must be a precious stone—touched it with his tongue—it was a lump of salt! According to the code of honor in that heathen country he must not rob or injure in any way the family whose salt he has eaten. But the attempted robbery was traced to him, and the prince sent for, and questioned him.

After hearing his reason, his captor said: 'Such self justification, assumes wrong doing, he is trying to settle with his conscience. It is admissible in a school boy, but is contemptible in a leader of men, even of thieves; the motive was the same, the example is pernicious. Off with his head.'

Another story, rather gruesome for such a day, is an Arabic legend how that while Moses was on Mount Sinai the Lord instructed him into the mysteries of His providence, and when he deplored the impunity of vice and its success in the world over virtue, the Lord led him to a rock overlooking the desert.

In one of the caves a young Arab slept, but soon awoke, sprang into the saddle, and quickly disappeared, leaving behind him a bag of pearls. Presently another Arab, stopping to rest, found the pearls and galloped off with them in the opposite direction.

And onw an aged wanderer, leaning on his staff, came wearily to the shaded spot, and resting there, fell asleep, but was rudely awakened by the young Arab, who, returning, demanded his pearls.

No plea of innocence availed, and the angry youth plunged his sword in the aged man's breast.

'O Lord, is this just?' exclaimed Moses, with horror, and the answer was: 'On that same spot many years ago this man secretly murdered the father of the youth who has slain him.'

As the legend became impressed upon the imagination, it showed the terrible power of Retribution, and to one's mind came the lines:

'Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small,
Though with patience He stands waiting, with exactness grinds He all.'

RESTORING A LAWN.

Mr. M.T.—The lawn demands attention as early as possible in spring, because the young grass plants start into growth almost as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and often suffer from heaving of the soil, as their roots are near the surface.

If the lawn is small, and you have no roller, go over it with the back of a spade, first filling in hollows and depressions in the surface For the effect of the winter severity is too often seen in patches of bare earth, from which the grass has died out.

Go over the surface, scattering a little finely sifted garden soil, and a pinch of seed here and there. If possible, have a light draught roller made ready that can be pulled without effort over the ground.

The principal trouble with our lawns is in careless preparation, and the weeds often get a start as quickly as the grass, but the best way to keep the weeds out is to keep the grass in.

In my own experience the two worst weeds are dandelions and plantain, and although I like much the golden disk of the former, and know well the healing virtues of the latter, it is hardly suitable to allow them to choke out the clover and June grasses. So the knife is inserted well below the crown severing the root, and the lawn mower kept busy.

But it is not well to crop the grass too short, or it will soon have a dried out effect as the season advances. Leave the clippings where they fall to mulch the roots.

If the lawn requires top dressing, that most satisfactory for the amateur is a mixture of finely ground bone meal and wood ashes, scattered evenly over the grass at the rate of 500 lbs. to the acre. This gives a rich, green color as a result.

LETTUCE.

E.L.B.—Make the drills three-quarters of an inch deep and not less than fifteen inches apart. Sow the seeds at the rate of 25 to 40 to the foot, cover with less than half an inch of soil, and press down with the flat side of the hoe.

When the young plants have been growing about two weeks they must be thinned to stand an inch apart, and when these begin to crowd every alternate one should be pulled up. These, though small, make good salad, and are often of delicate flavor if quickly grown.

Always thin when the leaves touch, and keep the plants growing till heads form, if of that variety. Additional plantings must be made for a later supply, but lettuce does not succeed well if planted late.

Heat and a poor supply of natural soil moisture will account for your lettuce being bitter and tough, and good early to seed bearing For it is a plant for a cool season, and requires spring rains, or artificial watering in order to ensure crisp, finely flavored heads or leaves To blanch the 'Cos' lettuce the leaves are often loosely tied together.

SHRUBS FOR NAME.

Willis.—Your specimens, so well put up and labelled, are easily described. The one marked No. 1 is the Privet, used as a hedge plant, and considered hardy, though often winter killing in this province. It is a well known hedge plant in milder latitudes, is a fine plant for a lawn, and has racemes of white flowers in June.

No. 2. is Exochorda, or Pearl Bush, a shrub from North China, that gives large, white flowers early in the season. It is a little difficult to propagate.

UNCOVERING BULBS.

Mrs. A.—In this locality the snow still covers the ground several feet deep over the bulb bed, but in your province the ground will be bare before this reaches you.

If this is the first year you have grown them it will be as well to examine the ground and see if there is any young growth, in which case you had better take off half the covering, and a little more in a week or two. But keep the material handy in case of a cold snap, when it can easily be covered again.

As a rule the amateur waits too long before uncovering the beds. He waits till the yellow points of the tulips show above ground. Good judgment is required as to weather and conditions in order to have the young shoots green and sturdy instead of spindling, as is often the case when they are too long covered.

PLANTS FROM CUTTINGS.

Inquiry.—Take a soup plate and fill with sharp sand, to be kept constantly wet. Let it stand in the sunshine in a corner of a southern window if it is to be successful. Into this wet sand may be thrust cuttings of choice flowers, geraniums, begonias and chrysanthemums root easily and can be started at this season, then potted off to be ready for planting out in spring.

Some begonias are easily rooted from leaves, a flat surface being filled with sand which is thoroughly soaked with water. The leaves are laid upon it and pinned down after the large veins have been cut, here and there. The stem of the leaf sends out roots and also the cut veins, forming perfect little plants. The Gloire de Lorraine is easily propagated in this way, its leaf stems when inserted in wet sand form tiny white tubers from which new plants spring.

But they need attention and careful shading if the sun is strong.

OYSTER BARK SCALE.

Q.C.R.—The specimens you send are named as above, the insect wintering in the egg, and often forming an incrustation over the bark. It thrives upon young apple trees, willow, and poplar, but can be controlled by spraying if thoroughly done, either with whale oil soap solution, or a kerosene emulsion applied when the young insects begin to move about. It is often mistaken by the amateur for the dreaded San Jose Scale, but is more easily managed than that destructive insect.

EARLY CABBAGES.

James Mc.—The first essential in growing early cabbages is to select a rich soil that contains a large amount of humus. The cabbage plant is a gross feeder requiring a large amount of plant food, especially nitrogen. It is also a thirsty plant and must be supplied with all possible moisture.

The seed is sown thinly in a hotbed about five weeks before the time to plant in the open ground, and it is quite necessary that the young plants make rapid growth, for if checked in any way it never recovers from the injury.

A cold frame without bottom heat is best for transplanting, which induces stocky growth. The ground should be ploughed in autumn and gone over in spring with a harrow or rake, according to the size of the ground. To plant, to hoe, to keep clean are the principal elements of success, and it is quite likely the firm round heads of the early varieties will surprise you before you have begun to look for them.

PLANTS FOR NAME.

M.E.M.—The large, notched leaf sent is a fern that requires a moist cool place. The long narrow leaf resembles Eupatorium, but it is something of a conundrum to know just what it is without further explanation than a single dried leaf.

For worms in the soil take a bit of unslacked lime the size of an egg, drop it into a pail full of clear soft water, let it stand all night, and the next day water your soil with the clear lime water—this will destroy them.

MARCH REMINDERS.

Interview the gladioli, dahlias, cannas, and any other roots in the cellar, also seed potatoes, and be sure they are in proper condition.

Bring up from the cellar hydrangeas, geraniums or any other plants that have been wintering there, for they need the light.

See that the wood ashes are kept dry for fertilizing purpose, moisture reduces their value.

Start a few boxes of seed in a sunny window and give them good attention.

Search for the rings of eggs of the tent caterpillar on the apple trees and destroy them.

Have a plan of the garden and seeds and plants ordered in time, before the nurseryman or seedsman is sold out of what you require.

Spray the plum trees for soft scale with kerosene emulsion, and destroy cocoons of insects wherever found.

It is a good plan to make bird houses and set them in the forks of the trees. A hollow stump with the aperture partly closed makes a good home for the small insect eating birds where the larger ones cannot follow.

SET SEA GULLS TO WORK

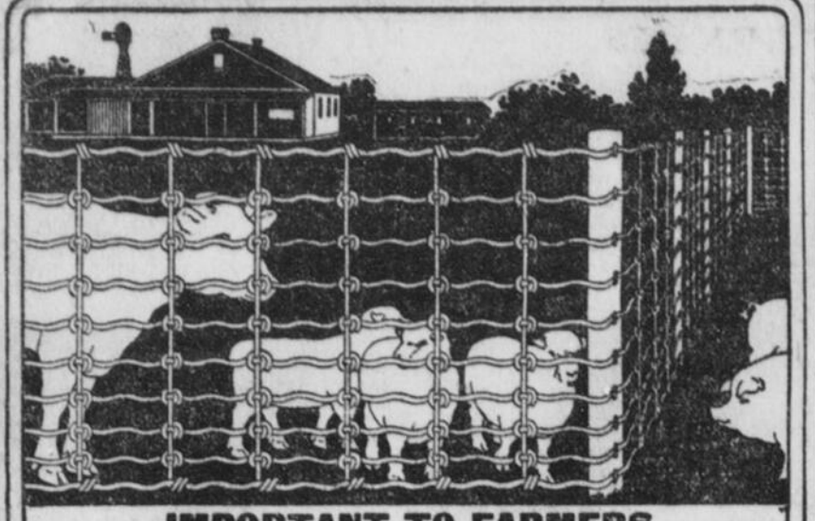
HOW A GOVERNENT OFFICIAL SOLVED A PERPLEXING PROBLEM.

(New Westminster Correspondence Seattle 'Post-Intelligencer.')

From Nanaimo comes the story of an enterprising government fisheries official who is enlisting the services of thousands of sea gulls in the task of cleaning up the immense number of dead herring dropped overboard by boats at the different wharves where cargoes are loaded on the vessels. While making his rounds this party tied up his gasolene launch at one of the wharves while figuring out the best method of attempting to remove the fish. Neglecting to switch off the power, the propeller churned up the water to such an extent that a large number of dead herring came to the surface, thousands of sea gulls immediately swooping down and gluting themselves on the fish. The experiment was made at several of the other wharves, and in every case the gulls performed the task which would have entailed considerable expense had it been done by manual or mechanical labor.

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THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg



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The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co. Ltd.
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THE DOUKHOBORS

SOME INTERESTING NOTES FROM DR. REID.

Dr. J. T. Reid supplies the accompanying pictures and the following notes concerning the Doukhobors and their acknowledged leader:

Peter Verighen was elected leader of the Doukhobors in Russia, and as a leader of heretics was persecuted by the Greek Church. True to Doukhobortsi principle of love rather than hatred of enemies, he resisted the order that he and his people should join the Cossacks in war against Russia's enemies. As a result, he was arrested, knouted and exiled to Siberian penal mines. He spent his twelve years there in self-educaitnon and is now a man of clear judgment, active mind, strong will and broad culture. He is now capable of discussing all leading topics of current interest, from New Zealand land laws to German philosophy. His chief motives in life are the best interests of his people. He lives not for self but for them. Men who are ready to suffer and to die for principle are not the men who stoop to baseness. His people not only respect his authority, but esteem him as their best human friend. His mother died last year at the age of ninety-seven. She was the mother of twelve sons. The other eleven are equal to Peter in physical stature, but his inferiors mentally.

Reverence for age is a very beautiful feature of every Doukhobortsi village. To Verighen's mother they paid the highest possible respect. When she became too feeble to attend their religious services, the young people of her village spent Sabbath afternoons with her, singing hymns and psalms, and repeating for her the words of 'The Book of Life.' Leaving the house, they prostrated themselves before her, touching the forehead to the ground at her feet, kissing the ground and then rising, kissing her hand and retiring as from the presence of a queen.

The cut shows two of the few Doukhobortsi women who went out to service in the homes of Canadians. In



PETER VERIGIN.

the west the Galician girls make the best domestic servants, but the Doukhobor fathers and mothers do not like to encourage this practice for their daughters. They have not yet full confidence in the Canadian people.

Give Your Child a Fighting Chance

Rapid growth, work at home and in the school-room, are sure to tax the strength of every child, and often prove the beginning of a chain of weakness that lasts through life.

Give your sons and daughters a fighting chance! Give them good home surroundings, fortify them with education—but above all else do everything possible to insure for them perfect health in years to come. In no way can you destroy weakness, and build up health so surely as with Ferrozone. It's the concentrated nourishment in Ferrozone that enables it to do so much good. It contains the very elements that are needful in building up bone and sinew, in vitalizing and strengthening the blood. The appetite Ferrozone brings will gladden any parent's heart, and when color, spirits, vim and energy increase day by day then you know what grand work Ferrozone is doing. Because it makes and keeps you healthy, because it is pleasant, harmless and sure to do enormous good—you and your children should use Ferrozone every day. Sold by all dealers in 50c. boxes.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ANNUAL CATHOLIC REFERENCE BOOK.

'Le Canada Ecclésiastique' (Montreal: Cie. Cadieux & Derome).

The twenty-second edition of this valuable reference book has just come to hand. Published first in unpretending form, in 1886, the 'Canada Ecclesiastique' has now reached the proportions of a fine volume of 600 pages. It constitutes a complete annual of the Catholic clergy and Catholic religious institutions throughout the whole of Canada, and there is also added an ecclesiastical calendar, with valuable historical data for each month, and a full description of the Papal Court, Roman Congregations and Diplomatic Corps of the Catholic Church.

The hierarchy of the different parts of Canada is given, together with the date of the foundation of each diocese and the names of the predecessors of each bishop.

Besides, a general record giving the whole of the clergy and the religious communities in each diocese, with the number of the population, Catholic and Protestant, each parish or mission, with its pastors, assistants and religious institutions is mentioned.

A special index contains the name and address of every priest, and another table gives all the parishes and missions, with an indication of the diocese to which they belong, the nearest railway station, on what railway line situated, and mention of express, telegraph and telephone communication.

All the religious orders, male and female, established in Canada, are also recorded, with the names of their superiors and a brief reference to their origin and their special work.

The volume is profusely illustrated, and also contains a study on the movement of the Catholic population in Canada during the 20 years extending between 1881 and 1901.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

A small hand-book for the use of those engaged or about to engage in public speaking is 'Pulpit and Platform,' by the Rev. E. J. Bidwell, M.A., D.C.L., (Wm. Briggs, 60 cents.) The contents are the outcome of the author's own experience, and consequently are eminently practical in character, brief, simple suggestions for the attainment of fluency, ease and effectiveness in speaking or preaching. A few elementary exercises in voice management aim at giving fulness and variety of tone and distinctness of utterance as well as naturalness and self-control in addressing an audience. Special chapters are devoted to reading in public, extemporary preaching and platform speaking. Both manner and matter of delivery are subjects of consideration.

To sum up, the person who desires to attain to some ease and efficiency in public speaking must first of all master the technical side of his art. That is to say, he must entirely understand the management of the voice, and how to make himself heard. He must become completely acquainted with the means of making his delivery effective. In the second place, he must study the English language in the best sources available. In the third place, he must keep in touch with contemporary thought and expression. Above all, he must be willing to take trouble, and to practice without ceasing.

For sale by E. M. Renouf, St. Catherine street.

LES MAITRES SONNEURS.

Lovers of French romantic literature will find a treat in the exquisite new edition of 'Les Maitres Sonnèurs,' by George Sand (George Bell & Sons, 5s.) The brief preface by M. Emile Faguet, of the Academie Francaise, is a fine example of biographical criticism, expressed in language almost as direct, simple, and pure as that of the great novelist herself. Tracing the rise of the early romantic influence of the 'thirties' and the succeeding socialist enthusiasm, he shows the disillusionment and decadence of both these influences and the purifying and ennobling of the work of George Sand when left to herself and nature. Her later works are full of intimate sympathy with and understanding of nature and country life—'George Sand n'est pas un spectateur de la nature, elle en fait partie.' It is this that makes her latest work her freshest and best, and in none of her books is it found to greater perfection than in the book now re-issued in such attractive guise.

La Mare au Diable, la Petite Fadette, les Maitres Sonneurs sont des chefs-d'oeuvres incomparables de la littérature française, parcequ'ils sont—écrits par un grand poete, il ne faudrait pas oublier cela—les ouvrages les plus sincères, les plus personnels, les plus intimes qui aient été jamais écrits en largue française.

Some of the truly artistic illustrations both in color and line, the work of M. V. Wheelhouse, are pastoral idylls in themselves. This is a most attractive number of the series known as 'Les Classiques Français Illustrés.'

QUEEN OF A DAY.

'The Queen of a Day,' by J. S. Fletcher (T. Fisher Unwin), is one of the utterly irresponsible, quasi-historical novels of the Anthony Hope School. Though not so powerfully realistic as the 'Prisoner of Zenda,' the stories of political scheming and sudden coups d'état well carried out. The heroine has been brought up as the daughter of an Italian professor who dies suddenly, a stranger in London, leaving her some very mysterious instructions. The young doctor whom she summons to the dying man falls in love with her on the spot and takes a deep interest in her affairs. He finds that a mystery surrounds her, and, fearing for her safety, persuades her to a hurried marriage, that he may have a right to protect her. His plan is found out by the supposed enemies of the lady and they interfere to prevent the marriage, announcing that she is rightful queen of 'Montalba.' She refuses to go to her Kingdom without her lover, so he and his mother form part of her suite. The queen is received with great enthusiasm by all her subjects except the Heir Apparent. He springs a surprise at the first royal council by denouncing the supposed queen as an imposter. She is imprisoned and the doctor and his mother banished from Montalba. The mystery is cleared up by a great English lawyer who discovers that when the former King of Montalba was murdered, a loyal subject carried off an infant whom he supposed to be the princess, but who was not. 'The Queen of a Day' then returns happily to England to be the wife of the doctor. The principal characters are simple and good.

Child labor in the cotton mills of Mexico averages about 25 percent of the total number of operatives. The boys and girls begin work at the age of nine; they earn at first 20 to 25 cents a day.



MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

LITERARY NOTES.

NOVELS OF ENGLISH LIFE.

W. B. Maxwell, the author son of 'Miss Braddon,' has a solid contribution to present-day English literature in 'Hill Rise,' published in New York by the Empire Book Company, a tale of the familiar struggle of penurious aristocracy to keep in their proper place the rising families of wealthy manufacturers. Mr. Maxwell's earlier novels, especially 'The Guarded Flame,' have given him a definite place and authority in the world of letters that this will but make more sure. The objectionable element of the former is here entirely lacking; Mr. Maxwell did not require it for the completion of his picture and the story is therefore entirely wholesome. 'Edge'og Crunden' is a familiar figure of the solid English middle-class manufacturer, respected deservedly, and wealthy. The traitor in the aristocratic camp of 'Hill Rise' is Jack Vincent and his desertion of the old conservative corps was foredoomed, while of course the wealthy Crunden had a daughter just as good as she was fair. A good story, good character studies, and a satisfactory ending.

The reminiscence of Anthony Trollope's style and stories that Mr. Maxwell's novel at an early stage awakens is more definitely brought to mind by Mr. Archibald Marshall's story of 'Exton Manor' (Dodd, Mead & Co.). This, however, is not because of any greater likeness to Trollope himself in Mr. Marshall's style, but because Mr. Marshall in his preface proclaims its existence. The difference is that the Trollope traditions are forcibly suggested by the former and only laid claim to by the latter. This is not to condemn Mr. Marshall's story, and he may well, from its style, have taken the elder novelist for his master, but the words of the preface were not needed to forestall a criticism. The story, needless to say, is of English country life, and contains two beautiful heroines, one far outclassing the other, and two detestable old women, one again, however, far outclassing the other, the rector, poor fellow, being tied to the worse. It is too bad to give Nora O'Keefe every advantage of youth and beauty and then set her loose among a lot of impressionable bachelors, and equally too bad to endow Mrs. Prentice with all her evil propensities and then set her in that place of power, the Rectory. However, the author has told his tale as it stands, and who will quarrel with some hours of pleasant reading?

OTHER FICTION.

David Graham Phillips does not appear to have improved his standing as a safe reader for the 'young person' by the publication of his latest novel, 'Old Wives for New.' (D. Appleton & Co.) There is much to disgust also the older mind and the story is a disappointment. The delicate opening idyll is ruthlessly taken and destroyed, and fine though the character of Murdock is represented to be he is surely somehow to blame for the wrecking of his home. The ugly sacrifice he is called upon to make for the sake of the wonderfully ideal girl, and the coarse degradation of Sophia, his wife, are equally unpleasant reading. Whether the author intended it for a moral homily or no is a question, but its end does not justify its means, in spite of the author's skill.

Two rather striking stories appear simultaneously in New York from different publishers, both by the same author, Baron Palle Rosenkrantz. 'The Magistrate's Own Case' (McClure) is rather stronger than 'The Man in the Basement' (Empire Book Company), but as the titles suggest, both are tales of mystery and crime, the former having to do with some defects of the continental system of justice, the latter, a story of London, that great mine of strange adventures and possibilities.

TURNER.

It is not generally known that J. M. W. Turner, R.A., held for some years the position of professor of perspective to the Royal Academy. It is difficult to imagine a man of Turner's eccentric and unmethodical habits performing the duties of such an office, and his biographers have given currency to many quaint stories of the way in which he used to leave his lectures in his cab, or forget to appear before his audience at all. Mr. D. S. MacColl, the Keeper of the Tate Gallery in London, has recently been afforded by the Turner family an opportunity of seeing the manuscripts of the lectures Turner actually delivered, and these prove that far from neglecting his work as professor he took an enormous interest in it, labored to make his lectures as dignified and interesting as possible, and delivered them with great regularity. Some very interesting notes on these lectures, showing Turner's enormous appreciation of Sir Joshua Reynolds, not only as painter but as man of letters, are contributed by Mr. MacColl to the March number of the 'Burlington Magazine.' The art of Turner is also the subject of an interesting paper by Professor Joseph Strygowski in the same number. It is announced that a collection of important Turner relics will shortly be on view at the Tate Gallery.

OLD LANDS.

More fascinating to the true archaeological spirit than a fairy tale to a child of strong imagination is Professor Hugo Winckler's story of 'Babylonia and Assyria' (Scribners). Originally published as part of Helmolt's 'World History' (1900) it has now, for its publication in separate book form, been revised and brought up to date by the author, and translated by Professor James Alexander Craig, of the chair of Semitic languages and literature, in the University of Michigan. This fascination is far from the evanescent fancy of fairyland, it is the strong fascination of reading buried truth, and the glimpse is into a land and at peoples who have the veil of dim past milleniums about them, and yet whose writings can be read to-day. Six thousand years before Christ and these people lived, wrote, and builded, in a civilization of which the influence is felt to-day. The history of these people, their place and power, the immigration of other races, the vanquishing of the early Sumerian power, the successive struggles and rise of petty kingdoms to greater strength and final supremacy over their neighbors, with all the time, Babylon, growing, reigning and wealthy among its fertile gardens, it is all a story which even a child may enjoy, so free from technicalities is the language, and yet it is matter for the profoundest study and interest.

THE NEAR PAST.

A curious tale of lawless days in the earlier Australian Commonwealth is the story of William Moncton's 'Three Years With Thunderbolt,' (Cassell and Co.), edited by Ambrose Pratt. The boy of fourteen, who in 1806, according to the story, ran away from home and entered into solemn pact with this outlaw and highway robber, is now a respected and well-to-do Australian citizen, but he had three years of adventure such as the yellow-backed Wild-West Jim stories make other youngsters only dream about. It is comforting to know that conscience got its way in the end, that the young desperado surrendered himself to the authorities and suffered his just term of imprisonment in expiation of his misdeeds before starting out on an honest career at last.

A pamphlet publication from Whittet & Shepperson, Richmond, Va., is 'Jack Sterry, the Jessie Scout,' by John Cussons, further described as 'an incident of the second battle of Manassas, on which turned the course of the campaign and the fate of the Southern army,' 'an unrecorded episode of the American War.' Mr. Cussons was a scout with the confederate army, and records from memory and notes taken at the time this story of a fearless, ready, and quick-witted young spy who yet paid for a failure of his mission to decoy the Southern army astray, the usual forfeit of a death by hanging at the enemy's hands. It is presumably told to convey the moral that 'war is hell,' and to set forth on how slight a matter, in this case, the deceptive powers of one open-faced young man, the fortunes of a nation may turn.

OF INTEREST.

An important manuscript find is that of some theological writings by Martin Luther, in the library of the Russian Prince Lwoff, lately deceased. The manuscript is a volume of 252 pages, of heavy paper, bound in vellum, and bearing on the fly leaf the words:

Manuscripta Theologia Miscellanea Wolfgangus Musculus dono dedit Johanni Parzimenio tandè Abbat. Hirsaug 2 Augusti. ano 1547.

There is such undoubted authority for the fact of these miscellaneous theological writings being really the work and the handwriting of Luther that a prominent German dealer in antiquities, and especially in palaeographs, has offered 10,000 marks ($2,500) for it. The writings are evidently the product of Luther's early Protestant life and study, and are believed to be among those which influenced Musculus himself, the first owner, to join the Protestant cause.

According to 'The English Catalogue of Books' (London: Sampson Low, Marston and Co.) the past year has been 'the busiest in the annals of English publishing,' the total number of books published having been 9,914, of which 7,701 were new books. The notable feature in the increase over previous years is the twenty-seven percent increase of republications brought about by the various popular cheap-priced 'Libraries,' etc. These have met with deserved favor, and the rivalry between the various publishing houses along this line has been a good thing for the public.

A little 1s. 6d. publication of Simpkin and Marshall, London, will be of interest to the Bible student, 'The Bible in the Full Light of Modern Science,' by W. Woods Smyth. The author is a doctor, a Fellow of the Medical Society, and his effort is to refute the supposed variance of science and the Scriptures. He is satisfied of his ground, enthusiastically so, and his reasons are here briefly and concisely set forth.

Little, Brown & Co., have just issued 'The Louisa M. Alcott Reader,' a new book of supplementary reading for the fourth school year, containing ten of this author's shorter stories, of a simpler nature than 'Little Women.'

EAST AND WEST OF FIJI.

(From the 'National Geographic Magazine.')

East of Fiji life is one long lotus eating dream, stirred only by occasional parties of pleasure, feasting, love making, dancing, and a very little gardening work. Music is the soul of the people, beauty of face and movement is more the rule than the exception, and friendliness to strangers is carried almost to excess. Westward of the Fijis lie the dark, wicked, cannibal groups of the Solomons, Banks and New Hebrides, where life is more like a nightmare than a dream; murder stalks openly in broad daylight, people are nearer to monkeys than human beings in aspect, and music and dancing are little practised in the rudest possible state.

GREAT MEN TO THE JAPANESE.

(From 'Nihanoyabi Nihonjiu,' Tokio.)

Our referendum among the leading personalities of this country on the question, 'What is your opinion of the great men of Europe and America?' has resulted as follows: Washington and Napoleon are the greatest favorites, after whom come Hannibal, Caesar and Charles XII. of Sweden. Among the most disliked are Brutus, Cromwell and Darwin.

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FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' Office,
March 14, 1908.

The past week on the local stock market has been an interesting if not an exciting one. Prices were steady for a day or two, but a fresh wave of buying carried them up to the highest point reached since the beginning of the year. Considerable profit taking was in evidence, and this largely assisted the activity. The bull party on Francois Xavier street seems now to have control of the situation.

At the close of the local market, on Friday afternoon considerable satisfaction was expressed among the brokers at the appreciable rise in the majority of the leading stocks. Power gained two points during the week, selling yesterday at 91, with a strong demand. This stock is a splendid investment for those who are looking for good interest returns. Montreal Street, which has shown considerable weakness recently, has rallied again, gaining three points, and is now quoted at 182, on a recovery from 179, a week ago. Richelieu & Ontario is a factor in the advance, closing yesterday at 66, or a gain of four points during the week. One of the conspicuous features in the market is Ogilvie preferred, which touched 117, on an active demand. This stock sold at 110 at the close last week, and its rapid rise is due largely to reported good news regarding increased orders for foreign shipment. Illinois preferred is quietly picking up from the decline of a few weeks ago. This issue has a splendid future, and on a fair call the stock reached 83½, with a strong undertone. Iron and Coal common stocks remained steady throughout the week, each gaining a point, while the preferred advanced two points. Several industrial issues held at average quotations, with little inclination towards a higher tone. Certain bank stocks and corporation bonds continue in demand and any offer to sell is readily accepted. Prices show a tendency to advance, but with the future holding out every encouragement of much higher quotations holders are reluctant to part with their stock. Altogether the market situation is brighter.

Unexpected heavy decreases in the earnings of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway Companies for the first ten days in March are shown, and give cause for reflection. The big Canadian railways handle what is known as international traffic as well as domestic, and the depression in the United States is having a marked effect on the volume of trade between the two countries. Leading officials nevertheless express confidence in the future, and if their forecasts prove true,—and they generally do—the coming summer will see unprecedented activity in all departments of railway work.

Reliable industrial and wholesale houses, it is said, are beginning to secure funds from the banks on easier terms for conservative undertakings. This action on the part of bankers is having the effect of quietly stimulating business in quarters where it has been rather unsatisfactory during the past six months. A large amount of money is immediately required throughout the country, but it is reassuring to be told that within a short time there will be sufficient for all demands.

Remarkable activity is being displayed by large and important mining companies all over the country in preparation for a big season's work. Indeed, properties both in Ontario and Quebec which have been neglected of late years are to be worked, while several new companies are being organized to operate and develop valuable claims in different parts of the Dominion. It is estimated that at least $25,000,000 will be the result of this year's operations.

The most favorable and encouraging reports are being received from Manitoba and the new provinces as to the outlook for a bountiful harvest. Even at this date farmers have commenced their seeding, principally in Southern Alberta, while prevailing weather conditions in the Northern districts point to an early spring. The winter now drawing to a close has been an exceptionally good one for western cattle, and the opening of navigation will see thousands of primest beeves ready for the foreign market.

The gradual improvement in the money market is having a good effect on United States securities. The recent reduction in the Bank of England rate to 3½ percent is proving a most helpful feature not only to the stock market, but to the entire American business world. It is pleasing to note that there are fewer shut-downs in the United States than there were a month or two ago. Mills and factories are resuming work more freely. Failures during last month were at least fifty percent less than in January, a sign, among other things, that business is being conducted largely on a cash basis. Decreases in United States railway earnings were not so large last month as for the previous month, and reports from leading industrial centres show that the number of unemployed is decreasing each succeeding week. In fact, in nearly all departments of business activity there are evidences that depression is less acute and that powerful and influential forces are at work to relieve the situation.

Complete recovery in the United States is somewhat handicapped by the frequent attacks on the part of certain classes against corporations of all kinds. At the present moment many of the legislatures of the country are threatened with an overflow of imprudent measures, which if not discouraged will only aggravate conditions. Among the latest of these is the Hepburn Bill, which proposes to tax sales of all stocks fifty cents a share. The passing of this bill will, it is said, prove a serious setback to Wall Street as the financial centre of the United States. It is claimed that had this bill been passed last year it would have cost the New York Stock Exchange at least $150,000,000, and it would have reduced the revenue of the state by loss of the $6,000,000 taxes collectable under existing laws.

A leading broker on Wall Street is credited with the statement that if the Hepburn Bill is allowed to become law it will tend to divert business from several of the larger United States cities to English and Canadian centres. It would, the same authority asserts, work serious injury in other directions. It would destroy the free market for securities upon which the banks loan large sums of money. He claims that the majority of low-priced stocks, which are now an important part of the business machinery of Wall Street, would be practically unsalable, and that the present system of conducting financial and business operations would be fatally deranged. If any method could be devised whereby stock speculation could be discouraged and stock buying encouraged, it would be, both ways, enormously to the public benefit. If it would check gambling only, this drastic measure should have all moral support, but such a burden would also hinder real business. President Roosevelt is now starting an official investigation which it is hoped will result in purging stock exchanges and closing bucket shops.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS.

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1907-1908, together with the investment returns on current quotations.

	Div.	Paybl.	1907. High.	1907. Low.	1908. High.	1908. Low.	This week. High.	This week. Low.	Last. Sale.	Price per share	Re-turn.
C. P. R....	..	.3½H	Apr. 19½	140	160	142	147½	144¼	144¾	$144.25	4.8
Power . . .	.1	½Q	May 96½	79	91	36	91	89	91	91.00	6.6
N. S. R....	.2	½Q	May 239	157	191	174½	184	181	182½	182.50	5.5
Twins	1	¼Q	May 108¾	169	87¾	78¾	83⅞	83	83⅝	83.63	6.0
Tor. Ry. . .	1	½Q	Apl. 115½	82¼	100	94	100	99¾	99¾	99.75	6.
Detroit.. ..	..	..	.. ..	84½	28½	40	31¾	33	32	32.00	...
Richelieu .	.1	½Q	Mar. 82⅞	43½	66¾	62	66¾	64	66¾	66.75	7.5
N. S. Steel.	.1	½Q	Apl. 79	45	61	51½	60	59	59	59.00	10.2
Dom. Coal.	..1	Q	Apl. 70¼	37	43½	37⅝	40	40	40	40.00	10.0
Iron bonds	2½	H. July	80	64½	76	70½	76	75	76	76.00	6.6
Iron Com. .	..	.. ..	.. ..	80	13⅛	17⅛	14	16	15¼	16.00	...
Mackay Com.	.1	Q	Apl. 75	42	60¼	57⅝	57½	56¼	56¼	56.25	7.1

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Re turn
BANKS							
Bient.....	2¾	Q. June	257	243	235	240	4.2
Merch....	2	Q. June	170	158	143½	157	5.1
Hoche..	2	Q. June	159¼	137	134	135	5.9
E. T.....	2	Q. Apl.	162	152	150	151	5.3
Mols.....	2½	Q. Apl.	215¾	200	188	195	5.1
Toronto..	2½	Q. June	234	207½	205	207½	4.8
B.N.A....	4	H. Apl.	163½	....	....	152¾	5.2
Royal....	2½	Q. Apl.	243½	234¼	216¼	224	4.4
Dominion	3	Q. Apl.	263¼	....	....	234	5.1
Imperial.	2½	Q. May	230	218¼	218¼	217	5.0
Standard	2	Q. June	240¾	....	....	215¼	5.5
Ottawa..	4	H. June	264	....	....	224	4.4
Quebec...	1¾	Q. June	145	122¾	120	122	5.7
Union....	3½	H. June	132	126	121½	122½	5.7
N.S.....	3	Q. Apl.	293	279¾	267¾	280	4.3
Comm....	2	Q. June	179¾	164	160	162	4.9
LOANS							
Coal....	2½	H. May	100	92	92	92	5.4
Scotia..	3	H. July	110¼	105¼	103	104	5.7
M.T.R..	2¼	H. Mar.	104	100	95¼	95½	4.7
Col.Cot..	3	H. Apl.	98	....	....	92½	6.4
Lke.Wds.	3	H. June	107	102¾	102¼	102¾	5.8
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia.....	2	Q. Apl.	120	111	110	110	7.3
Iron.....	..	.. ....	.. ..	66½	56	44	55	..
Coal.....	3½	H. Aug.	112	92	85	88	7.9
Ogilvie...	1¾	Q. June	120	120	114	120	5.8
Switch...	1¾	Q. June	105	95	93	93	7.5

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Re turn
PREF CONT.							
Mackay..	1	Q. Apl.	71¾	65	....	59¾	61	6.5
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. June	112	105½	....	102	105	6.7
Illinois...	1½	Q. Apl.	94½	84	....	77	82¼	7.3
Tri. City	1½	Q. Apl.	90¾	73	....	69	70	8.5
Lau. Paper	1¾	Q. Apl.	110	110	....	100¾	110	6.4
Magd.....	1¾	Q.	....	71¾	....	....	71¾	9.7
Havana..	1¾	Q. Apl.	85	75	....	74	73	8.0
Textile...	1¾	Q. Apl.	98¾	90	....	78¾	81	8.6
B.C.Pack.	3½	H.	74¾	....	....	....	74¾	9.7
MISCELLANEOUS								
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Apl.	145	131	123	130	6.1
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Apl.	162	148	137	137	5.8
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Dec.	128	109	105	109	6.4
Hafx. Ry	1½	Q. Apl.	104½	100	95	96¼	6.2
Trinidad.	1¼	Q. Apl.	78	....	....	5¼	6.5
Toledo...	..	.. ....	29¼	12¾	9	10	..
Switch...	7	Y. Dec.	98¾	93	70	71	10.0
Soo.....	3	H. Apl.	136½	104¼	80¼	104¼	3.8
Lau. Paper	3	H. Aug.	93	104	93	98½	6.1
Magd.....	..	.. ....	31½	....	....	31	..
Havana...	..	.. ....	45¾	....	....	21	..
Textile..	1¾	.. Apl.	45	45	41	43	12.2
Lke. of W	1½	Q. June	107	80	77	78½	7.6
Mexican	..	.. ....	57½	55½	46¾	53½	..
Sao Paulo	3	Q. Apl.	138¼	120¼	113	120¾	6.6
Rio.....	..	.. ....	48	37	29¼	33	....
Ohio....	..	.. ....	30¾	21	19	19	....

BANK TO RESUME BUSINESS

Providence, R.I., March 16.—The Union Trust Company, which suspended last October, will be re-opened for business, according to a decree of Presiding Justice Sweetland in the Superior Court on Saturday, when the case came up after many postponements, upon the question of appointment of a permanent receiver. Chief Justice Sweetland declared that the bank was solvent and announced that at a later hearing a date would be fixed for a reopening.

Out of a total of more than $19,000,000 in deposits $18,431,085 was released by 16,500 depositors, while the issue of 10,000 shares of new stock in the reorganized institution was oversubscribed.

MORE MILLS RESUME WORK

Pittsburg, March 16.—Ten of the twenty hot mills of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, at South Sharon, Pa., were placed in operation to-day, affording employment to 600 men. The Sharon hoop mill will resume work to-morrow, employing a thousand men.

WORK OF EXCHANGE HAS BEEN A GREAT BENEFIT.

Royal Commission So Reports Even After Hearing Evidence of its Opponents.

The report of the Royal Commission on the Grain Trade of Canada, which was addressed to the Governor-General-in-Council on Oct. 11, 1907, deals with some subjects that are of lively interest at this moment in view of the strained relations between the grain dealers and the farmers in the north-West.

The commissioners' investigations into the methods of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange and the North-West Grain Dealers' Association, were held about twelve months ago, and at the request of the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, they were given the opportunity of presenting evidence relative to an alleged combine in restraint of trade on the part of the Grain Exchange and the Dealers' Association.

The paragraphs that follow are extracts from the signed report of the commission, submitted after the consideration of this evidence:

'The Winnipeg Grain Exchange is a non-trading body which provides facilities for its members in doing business and makes by-laws and regulations for the systematizing of trade among its members. It provides a public trading room in which its members buy and sell grain. The prices at which transactions are made are officially posted on a blackboard by a man provided by the exchange. These prices are made in open competition, and are beyond doubt the full value of the grain as based on the world's markets.

'The work of the Grain Exchange in establishing and systematizing a market in Winnipeg for the handling of the crops of the West has been a great benefit to the country. The restrictions placed upon its members in providing for the fulfilment of contracts, the establishment of a clearing house in which contracts are protected day by day give the banks the necessary confidence and surety in advancing money to the trade with which to handle the crop. This has brought the producer much nearer to the consumer than he at one time was and no doubt is of great financial benefit to him.

'The North-West Grain Dealers' Association is a corporation existing under charter from the Province of Manitoba, the members of which are elevator owners and grain dealers, a large proportion of whom are also members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. While the powers of this corporation under its charter are very broad, it does not engage in any business other than the buying of supplies for the country elevators of its members and the sending out of joint telegrams to all buying points, thus saving a large amount to its members each year. The main object of the association is the regulating of the buying of grain in the country. Each day on the closing of the market the secretary sends to every buying point, where members of the association are represented, a telegram containing the prices of the day. There are two prices, namely, "track" and "street." The track price is fixed absolutely by the closing cash price in Winnipeg until the opening of the market next day. The street price is variable and depends upon the car supply, the price of the delivery month in which the grain may reasonably be expected to arrive at the delivery point, and such expenses and profits as are agreed upon from time to time by the members of the association. While it is quite evident that there is an agreement or understanding that the list prices as sent to the country and the changes as wired from time to time are to be adhered to, and buyers instructed to this effect, there is nothing in the association by-laws compelling its members to abide by the prices so decided upon, nor is there any penalty provided for the breaking of the prices. These prices are not adhered to in all cases, although where a buyer persists in breaking prices he is brought into line by the combined action of other buyers on prices.'

MONTREAL STOCKS OF GRAIN IN STORE

The following table shows the stocks of grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned.

	Mch. 14. 1908.	Mch. 7, 1908.	Mch. 15, 1907.
Wheat, bush	82,115	84,347	5,175
Corn, bush	66,690	69,197	25,232
Peas, bush.	10,596	13,667	23,659
Oats, bush.	173,424	148,309	200,572
Barley, bush. . . .	120,028	117,983	39,150
Buckwheat, bush. .	36,077	37,207	15,206
Flaxseed, bush. . .	59,237	59,237	39,233
Flour, brls.	48,590	46,940	48,074
Meal, brls.	441	441	332

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

Egg values are down again to-day on the local market with the result that buyers are very diffident about giving orders, though the consumptive demand is growing as prices are moderated. Straight candled, new laid stock is offered at 25c per dozen to-day, and there seems to be every prospect of a continuation of the heavy deliveries, from Canadian points as well as from the United States, tast have been exerting a depressing influence on values here during the past few weeks.

The quality of the offerings is good, so good infact, that there is very little call for selects, which would only be superior to the standard grade in point of size.

Prices are steady on the potato market, the best grades of whites selling at 90c to 95c, and reds at 80c to 85c per bag in car load lots. Jobbing lots are held for 5c to 10c higher.

Beans are quiet and steady at $1.50 to $1.55 per bushel for 3-lb. pickers, on track, and $1.60 to $1.65 in small lots.

The ruling price for select lots of live hogs on the local market this morning was $6 per 100 pounds. Some mixed lots sold at $5.80 to $5.85, but the higher figure was that at which the bulk of the sales were made. Supplies were not overplentiful, but there was enough to meet current requirements.

Fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs are quoted at $8 to $8.25 per 100 pounds.

There is a fair demand from local retailers for cured and smoked meats, and prices are steady.

Lard is very firm and all grades and packages are selling at top prices.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $6.10; second patents, $5.50; winter wheat patents, $5.25 to $5.75; straight rollers, $4.50 to $5.00; in bags, $2.15 to $2.30; extra, $1.50 to $1.90.

ROLLED OATS—$3.12½ to $3.25 in bags of 90 lbs.

OATS—No. 3, 45½c; No. 4, 47c; rejected, 44c to 46c; Manitoba rejected, 43½c to 43c.

CORNMEAL — $1.60 to $1.70 per bag; granulated, $1.60.

MILLFEED—Ontario bran in bags, $23 to $24; shorts, $24 to $25; Manitoba bran in bags, $23 to $24; shorts, $24 to $25.

BEANS — Prime pea beans, in jobbing lots at $1.60 to $1.65 per basket.

POTATOES—90c to $1 per bag of 90 lbs. in jobbing lots.

PEAS—Boiling, in broken lots, $1.20 to $1.30 per bushel.

HAY—No. 1, $15.50 to $16.50 per ton on track; No. 2, $14.50 to $15; clover, $11; clover mixed, $12 to $12.50.

PROVISIONS — Barrels, short cut mess, $21; ½ brls., $10.75; clear fat back, $22 to $23; long cut heavy mess, $20; ½ brls., do., $10.50; dry salt long clear backs, 10½c; brls., plate beef, $13.50 to $15; half brls., do., $7.25 to $7.75; brls., heavy mess beef, $10 to $11. ½ brls., do., $5.50 to $6; compound lard, 8¼c to 9c; pure lard, 11¼c to 11½c; kettle rendered, 11½c to 12c; hams, 12c to 13½c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 14c to 15c. Windsor bacon, 14½c to 15½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $8 to $8.25; live, $5.80 to $6.

EGGS—New laid eggs, straight candled, 25c.

BUTTER — Fall grader, 32c to 33c; fresh receipts, nominal; dairy, 27c to 29c.

CHEESE—12¾c to 13¼c.

HOW WHEAT FLUCTUATED

Highest and lowest prices of Chicago and Winnipeg cash and future options for the week ending March 14:

CHICAGO.

Day.	Option.	High.	Low.	Change.
Monday	May..	97	95¾	——
	July..	91⅝	89⅞	——
Tuesday	May..	96¼	93⅝	—2⅝
	July..	91¼	89¼	—2
Wednesday	May..	95½	93½	•2
	July..	90¾	87⅝	—3
Thursday	May..	95¼	94	—1¼
	July..	90¼	88⅞	—1⅝
Friday	May..	95¼	93⅜	•1⅜
	July..	89⅞	88⅜	•1½
Saturday	May..	96⅝	94⅝	•2
	July..	92¼	89¾	•2½

WINNIPEG.

Day.	Option.	High.	Low.	Change.
Monday	Mar...	110	109¼	¾
	May..	113¼	112	•1¼
	July..	115½	114⅜	•1⅛
Tuesday	Mar...	110¼	109¼	—1
	May..	113	111⅞	—1⅛
	July..	115¼	114¼	—1
Wednesday	Mar...	109¼	109¼	——
	May..	112⅝	111¼	•1½
	July..	114⅝	113⅝	•1
Thursday	Mar...	109½	109	—½
	May..	112¼	114¼	—1
	July..	114⅝	113½	—1⅛
Friday	Mar...	109¾	108¾	•1
	May..	112	111	•1
	July..	114½	113¼	•1⅛
Saturday	Mar...	111½	109¾	•1½
	May..	113¾	112	•1¾
	July..	116	114½	•1½

* Advance. — Decline.

THE PENALTY.



CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET—March 16.

About 850 head of butchers' cattle, 92 calves, 103 sheep and lambs, and 1,770 fat hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon. Trade was good while the prices have an upward tendency all round. Prime beeves sold at 5c to near 5¼c per lb.; pretty good cattle, 4c to near 5c, and the common stock 3c to near 4c per lb. Calves sold at from $3 to $14 each, or 4c to 6¼c per lb. Sheep sold at about 5½c per lb., and lambs at 6½c do. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 5⅝c to 6c per lb. Mr. Joseph Richard bought four prime steers at $4.60 per 100 lbs., three calves at 6½c per lb., and a young lamb for $10, or near 20c per lb.

Toronto, March 13.—To-day's trade on the City Cattle Market was another illustration of the effect of the scarcity of feed. A large supply of poor stock, with but a small proportion of choice, made the trade very slow this morning. The run for yesterday and to-day was 92 cars, including 1,742 cattle, 616 sheep and lambs, 1,150 hogs and 235 calves. Several more loads coming in late made the number of cars over a hundred. While the demand for the best class of cattle was brisk enough, good prices being paid, there was a considerable quantity of light left unsold by noon, which was either sold at a sacrifice or held over.

The exporters offered were very few, but among them were several exceptionally choice steers, which brought $5.25. One load of heavy bulls sold for export at $3.75 to $4.12½.

What really choice butcher cattle were on the market were eagerly taken up at good prices, but they were comparatively few. Common and medium butchers' sold very slowly. One fair load of butchers' cattle brought only $3.50 to $4.30 per cwt., while last week it could have sold easily for $4 to $4.50.

Good butchers' cows were in fair demand, but were also very scarce. Fair and common cows sold at low prices.

Not many stockers were on the market, but as there was little demand, most of what there were sold round 3c per pound.

Calves were slow, and prices ranged from $3 to $6 per cwt. The average price per calf was about $6.50, so they were not very heavy. The trade in sheep was fairly steady and prices held up. There was a good demand for the best grade of grain-fed lambs, which made the price go a little higher. But common lambs sold slowly at former prices.

The price of hogs is reported to be unchanged.

Chicago, March 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 25,000; steady; beeves, $4.25 to $6.35; Texans, $4.10 to $4.90; cows and heifers, $2 to $5.35; westerners, $4 to $5; stockers and feeders, $3 to $5.

Hogs—Receipts, 55,000; five cents lower; light, $4.40 to $4.67½; mixed, $4.40 to $4.72½; heavy, $4.40 to $4.72½; rough, $4.40 to $4.50; pigs, $3.75 to $4.35; bulk of sales, $4.60 to $4.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; strong; native, $2.85 to $6.50; western, $4.25 to $6.50; yearlings, $5.65 to $6.80; lambs, $5.60 to $7.25; western, $6.15 to $7.45.

East Buffalo, N.Y., March 16.—Cattle receipts, 3,300 heady, steady; heavy slow; others fairly active; prime steers, $5.75 to $6.00; shipping, $5.00 to $5.65; butchers, $4.50 to $5.50; heifers, $3.50 to $5.40; cows, $3.00 to $4.75; bulls, $3.25 to $5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.25 to $4.50; stock heifers, $2.75 to $3.25; fresh cows and springers, steady, $20 to $56.

Veals, receipts 1,600 head, active and 75c lower, $5 to $8.50.

Hogs, receipts, 17,000 head, fairly active and 5c to 10c lower; heavy, mixed and Yorkers, $5.00 to $5.05; pigs, $4.00 to $4.60; roughs, $4.25 to $4.50; stags, $3.00 to $3.50, dairies, $4.90 to $5.00.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 17,000 head, active; sheep steady; lambs, 10c to 15c lower; lambs, $5.00 to $7.85; a few at $7.90; yearlings, $6.50 to $7; wethers, $6.25 to $6.50; ewes, $5.25 to $6.00; sheep mixed, $2 to $6.

BRITISH CATTLE.

London, March 5.—To-day's supply of beasts compared with Thursday last showed decrease of 40 head, and consisted principally of fat butchering cows and bulls, which met slow but steady trade at Monday's values. Top prices paid per 8 lbs. as follows:—Fat cows, 3s 6d; extreme, 3d; fat bulls, 2s 8d to 2s 2d. Sheep trade not worth noting. Calf trade nominal. Total supply—Beasts, 80; sheep, 10; calves, 10; milch cows, 5.

London, March 5.—Good supplies, and trade slow, beef and mutton finishing lower. English beef, 3s 6l to 3s 9d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s; shorts, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 5d to 3s 8d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 3s 6d to 3s 8d.; do., seconds, 3s 4d to 3s 5d; do., forequarters, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 8d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 5s to 5s 4d; do. tegs, 5s 6d to 5s 10d; do. ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; English wedders, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; do., ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; English lambs, 6s 8d to 7s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 5s; English pork, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; Dutch do., 2s 6d to 3s 10d per 8 lbs.

Dublin, March 5.—Strong market for good bullocks, slow trade for rough beasts; brisk demand for prime mution. Best heifer and ox beef, 52s to 56s; second quality, 46s to 50s; prime wedder, 7½d to 8d; prime ewe, 7d to 7¾d; veal (choice), 7½d to 9d.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—March 13.

There were more farmers' sleighs at the Bonsecours market to-day than were present on any day since the New Year; oats and potatoes being unusually plentiful; there were also more apples offered by the farmers than has been the case for several months past; live fowls were also much more plentiful than usual and lower in price, but dead turkeys and geese are still high priced; the market gardeners had large supplies of roots and cabbages which they sell at moderate rates. California navel oranges are very low priced for such good fruit. Oats sold at $1 to $1.10 per bag; buckwheat, $1.35 do.; beans, $1.75 to $2 per bushel; potatoes, 70c to 75c the 80 lb. bag; turnips and beets, 60c do.; carrots, 50c do.; parsnips, 90c do.; onions, $1.25 do.; cabbages, 70c to 90c per barrel; celery, $1 to $1.25 per dozen. The beef offered by the farmers was of rather poor quality and sold at 5c to 6c per lb. for hindquarters, and 4c per lb. for fronts; pork carcasses, 7¼c to 8½c per lb.; turkeys, 22c to 25c per lb.; geese, 15c do.; chickens, 18c do.; live fowls, $1.40 to $1.75 per pair; tub butter, 28c to 32c per lb.; print butter, 30c to 40c do.; new laid eggs, 35c to 40c per dozen; older eggs, 30c do.; apples, $2.50 to $4.50 per barrel; California oranges, $2.25 to $2.75 per box; lemons, $2 to $2.50 do.; Almeria grapes, $5.50 to $6 per keg; bananas, $1.75 to $2.50 per bunch; hay, $15 to $16 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4.50 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

The Montreal Clearing House returns for the week ending March 14 are as follows:

1908	$25,208,270
1907	28,885,060
1906	25,657,894

ONTARIO MARKETS

Hamilton, Ont., March 14.—White wheat per bushel, 91c to 92c; red, 91c to 92c; spring, 90c to 92c; peas, 78c to 80c; barley, 65c to 70c; oats, 52c to 53c; corn, 68c to 70c; clover seed, $1 to $1.20; timothy seed, $1.25 to $2.25; white wheat flour, per brl., $4.20 to $4.50; strong bakers, $4.40 to $4.60; dressed hogs, per cwt., $6.75 to $7; apples, per bag of bushel and half, $1 to $1.50; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 80c to $1; butter, in rolls, per lb., 27c to 29c; butter in firkins, per lb., 25c to 28c; eggs, per dozen, 22c to 25c.

Ottawa, March 14.—The largest market for some time was to-day. It was active, too, there being a good demand for most articles of produce. The prices were somewhat lower than on Thursday. Lots of fresh eggs were offered for sale, the quotation being 30 cents, while the new laid ones still commanded 40 to 45 cents a doz. Beef sold at $6.50 per hundredweight, as compared with $7 last day; but pork remained at $8. Oats were down to 48 cents a bushel, the drop being two cents. Butter was stiff, 32c to 35c being asked for prints, and 29c to 30c for tub. There was a fair supply of poultry, but it was pretty dear. $1.50 being asked for chickens a pair, or 25 cents a pound. Veal, fronts, 6c to 7c; do., hinds, 10c to 11c; beef, per cwt., hinds, $6.50; pork, light, $8; lamb, fronts, 8c to 9c; do., hinds, 13c to 12c; turkeys, fresh killed, 20c; chickens, per pair, $1 to $1.50; live fowl, per pair, $1 to $1.50; ducks, per pair, $1 to $1.25; geese, per lb., 14c to 15c; tub butter, 30c to 32c per lb.; lard, per lb., 15c; oats, bushel, 48c; hay, per ton, $16 to $17; straw, $8 to $10; potatoes, per bag, $1; carrots, per bag, 50c to 60c; turnips, per bag, 50 to 60c; parsnips, per bag, 75c; onions, per bag, $1.35 to $1.75; celery, doz., 40c; cabbage, per doz., 75c to $1; beets, per bag, 70c; peas, per gal., 15c.

Toronto, Ont., March 16.—The breadstuffs market opened firm this morning with prices generally a little steadier. Deliveries of grain throughout the province on Saturday were reported larger.

Prices are: Manitoba wheat, No. 1 northern, $1.21½; No. 2 northern, $1.18½; No. 3, $1.13; feed wheat, 67½c; No. 2 feed, 61½c. Ontario wheat, No. 2 white, 94c outside; No. 2 red, 92c; No. 2 mixed, 90c; goose, 90c to 91c. Corn, firm; No. 3 yellow American, 71c to 72c, Toronto freights; No. 3 mixed, ½c less. Barley, No. 2, from 65c to 72c according to quality. Rye, No. 2, 82c to 84c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 67c. Oats, No. 2 white, 50c outside, 52½c on track, Toronto; No. 2 mixed, 48c outside. Flour, Manitoba patents, special brands, $6; second, $5.40; strong bakers, $5.30; winter wheat patents, $3.50. Bran, full cars, $25 to $26, bags included outside. Shorts, scarce, $23 to $24.

SOME PRODUCE DEALERS ARE LOSING CONFIDENCE.

In the Strength of the Outlook on the Local Butter and Cheese Markets

Some of the produce dealers here take the view that butter prices have reached the highest price that the market will hold during this movement, though they admit the possibility of a spurt that might raise values to a higher level for a day or two. This opinion is fostered by the change that has taken place in market sentiment since last week.

Anticipation of a steady advance, probably up to 40c, was widespread, and as high as 32c per pound was asked and paid. Now, the tone has changed, 31c and 32c are the asked prices and one of the local dealers states that he has some fall creamery, equal to any on the market, that he would be glad to close out at 31c.

The break in English values is only a contributary factor in the situation, as there is very little likelihood of any butter being imported at this late date. The first of April will see an increase in the production of milk and the make of fresh butter will be large in proportion. Some of the factories will open inside of six weeks and the butter famine that assumed such dangerous proportions in perspective, will be a thing of the past.

Nobody knows what stocks of butter remain, but the feeling is growing, that the local holdings, supplemented as they are from time to time by shipments from outside points, will be sufficient to meet the demand that has been somewhat curtailed by the high prices. These offerings from the country generally take the shape of consignments of dairy butter in rolls and solids, but one of the local houses had a car of Manitoba creamery delivered to them a day or two ago.

The cheese market is very quiet, and, according to local dealers, this is due more to the absence of a demand than to a shortage of supplies and there are still some holdings in store here to be disposed of. Dealers are quoting 13c to 13¼c for western colored grades, and sales have been made at the lower figure, and it is said that white cheese could be bought for 12¾c to 12⅞c.

WHO GOT THE $62,000 FROM SOVEREIGN BANK?

This Amount Was Handed Over to Mr. D. F. McMillan, But Latter Has Disappeared.

A most curious episode has cropped up in connection with the conduct of the affairs of the Sovereign Bank prior to the reorganization which came too late.

It appears that $62,000 was advanced on two notes signed 'D. F. McMillan,' whom the management of the bank has been unable to locate. Cash was paid on the notes without security or collateral and they had the name of the endorser on them whom investigation has also failed to locate. The only data in connection with the notes was a supposition that the said 'D. F. McMillan' resided in Toronto.

Every man of the name to whom it was conceivable that a bank would advance $62,000 without security was approached during the period preceding the Sovereign Bank's suspension with a view to ascertaining whether he was the McMillan in question.

Similar inquiries have been conducted elsewhere; in fact, Canada has been scoured for the maker of the notes in vain and the problem before the liquidators is who got the $62,000.

PURCHASE OF BONDS

Messrs. G. A. Stimson & Company, of Toronto, have just purchased $4,520 bonds of the town of Walkerton, Ont., bearing 4 percent and 5 percent interest, and maturing part in ten instalments and part at the end of twenty years.

A Victor of Salamis

BY WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS,

AUTHOR OF "A FRIEND OF CÆSAR," "GOD WILLS IT," "BELSHAZZAR," ETC.

". . . On the Ægean shore a city stands,
Built nobly, pure the air and light the soil,
Athens, the eye of Greece."

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SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

At the time when Greece lay under the fear of the Persian invasion, Glaucon, the Athenian, is Victor in the Isthmian games. His triumph, however, is cut short by the charge of treason, preferred against him by Democrates to cover his own treachery. The athlete, unable to prove his innocence, seeks safety in flight, and boards an outgoing merchantman. The boat is wrecked, and Glaucon is able to save the lives of two Orientals, who prove to be the Persian noble Mardonius and Artazostra, his wife, the sister of Xerxes. In reward Xerxes creates Glaucon a Persian Lord and loads him with honors. The long months of ease and luxury are disturbed at last by news from Athens that his wife Hermione is expected to marry Democrates, but Glaucon tries to stifle his pain in the company of Roxana, the beautiful sister of Mardonius, to whom he is betrothed by order of Xerxes. It is not until the advancing Persian forces reach Thermopylae that they meet with any opposition, but in the struggle here, Glaucon's patriotism is again awakened, and he elects to fight with Leonidas and his Spartans in their last brave stand. He is wounded and found on the field by Mardonius, who cares for him, and promises to help him escape. Meanwhile, it is decided by the Athenians to desert their city after the departure of their fleet.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Continued.

With a rustle of white Hermione went down the slope in advance of her mother. Hermippus and Lysistra were not pleased. Plainly their daughter kept all her prejudice against Democrates. Her cold contempt was more disappointing even than open fury.

Once at home Hermione held little Phoenix long to her heart and wept over him. For the sake of her dead husband's child, if for naught else, how could she suffer them to give her to Democrates? That the orator had destroyed Glaucon in black malice had become a corner-stone in her belief. She could at first give it only a woman's reason—blind intuition. She could not discuss her conviction with her mother or with any save a strange confidant—Phormio.

She had met the fishmonger in the Agora once when she went with the slaves to buy a mackerel. The auctioneer had astonished everybody by knocking down to her a noble fish an obol under price, then under pretext of showing her a rare Boeotian eel got her aside into his booth and whispered a few words that made her red and white come and go from her cheeks, after which the lady's hand went quickly to her purse, and she spoke quick words about 'the evening' and 'the garden gate.'

Phormio refused the drachma brusquely, but kept the tryst. Cleopis had the key to the garden, and would contrive anything for her mistress—especially as all Athens knew Phormio was harmless save with his tongue. That evening for the first time Hermione heard the true story of Glaucon's escape by the 'Solon,' but when the fishmonger paused she hung down her head closer.

'You saved him, then? I bless you. But was the sea more merciful than the executioner?'

The fishmonger let his voice fall lower. 'Democrates is unhappy. Something weighs on his mind. He is afraid.'

'Of what?'

'Bias his slave came to see me again last night. Many of his master's doings have been strange to him. Many are riddles still, but one thing at last is plain. Hiram has been to see Democrates once more, despite the previous threats. Bias listened. He could not understand everything, but he heard Lycon's name passed many times, then one thing he caught clearly. "The Babylonish carpet-seller was the Prince Mardonius." "The Babylonian fled on the Solon." "The Prince is safe in Sardis." If Mardonius could escape the storm and wreck, why not Glaucon, a king among swimmers?'

Hermione clapped her hands to her head.

'Don't torture me. I've long since trodden out hope. Why has he sent me no word in all these months of pain?'

'It is not the easiest thing to get a letter across the Aegean in these days of roaring war.'

'I dare not believe it. What else did Bias hear?'

'Very little. Hiram was urging something. Democrates always said, "Impossible." Hiram went away with a very sour grin. However, Democrates caught Bias lurking.'

'And noosed him?'

'No. Bias ran into the street and cried out he would flee to the Temple of Theseus, the slave's sanctuary, and demand that the archon sell him to a kinder master. Then suddenly Democrates forgave him and gave him five drachmae to say no more about it.'

'And so Bias at once told you?' Hermione could not forbear a smile, but her gesture was of desperation. 'O Father Zeus—only the testimony of a slave to lean on, I am a weak woman and Democrates one of the chief men in Athens! O for strength to wring out all the bitter truth!'

'Peace, kyria,' said Phormio, not ungently, 'Aletheia, Mistress Truth, is a patient dame, but she says her word at last. And you see that hope is not quite dead.'

'I dare not cherish it. If I were but a man!' repeated Hermione. But she thanked Phormio many times, would not let him refuse her money, and bade him come often again and bring her all the Agora gossip about the war. 'For we are friends,' she concluded; 'you and I are the only persons who hold Glaucon innocent in all the world. And is that not tie enough?'

So Phormio came frequently, glad perhaps to escape the discipline of his spouse. Now he brought a rumor of Xerxes's progress, now a bit of Bias's tattling about his master. The talebearing counted for little, but went to make Hermione's conviction like adamant. Every night she would speak over Phoenix as she held him whilst he slept.

'Grow fast, makaire, grow strong, for there is work for you to do! Your father cries, "Avenge me well," even from Hades.'

. . . . . .

After the departure of the fleet Athens seemed silent as the grave. On the streets one met only slaves and graybeards. In the Agora the hucksters' booths wer silent, but little groups of white-headed men sat in the shaded porticos and watched eagerly for the appearing of the archon before the government house to read the last despatch of the progress of Xerxes. The Pnyx was deserted. The gymnasia was closed. The more superstitious scanned the heavens for a lucky or unlucky flight of hawks. The priestesses sang litanies all day and all night on the Acropolis where the great altar to Athena smoked with victims continually. At last, after the days of uncertainty and wavering rumor, came surer tidings of battles.

Leonidas is fighting at Thermopylae. The fleets are fighting at Artemisium, off Euboea. The first onsets of the Barbarians have failed, but nothing is decided.'

This was the substance, and tantalizingly meagre. And the strong army of Sparta and her allies still tarried at the isthmus instead of hasting to aid the pitiful handful at Thermopylae. Therefore the old men wagged their heads, the altars were loaded with victims, and the women wept over their children.

So ended the first day after news came of the fighting. The second was like it—only more tense. Hermione never knew that snail called time to creep more slowly. Never had she chafed more against the iron custom which commanded Athenian gentlewomen to keep, tortoise-like, at home in days of distress and tumult. On the evenings of the second day came once more the dusty courier. Leonidas was holding the gate of Hellas. The Barbarians had perished by thousands. At Artemisium, Themistocles and the allied Greek admirals were making head against the Persian armadas. But still nothing was decided. Still the Spartan host lingered at the Isthmus, and Leonidas must fight his battle alone. The sun sank that night with tens of thousands wishing his car might stand fast. At gray dawn Athens was awake and watching. Men forgot to eat, forgot to drink. One food would have contented—news!

. . . . . .

It was about noon—'the end of market time,' had there been any market then at Athens—when Hermione knew by instinct that news had come from the battle and that it was evil. She and her mother had sat since dawn by the upper window, craning forth their heads up the street toward the Agora, where, they knew all couriers must hasten. Along the street in all the houses other women were peering forth also. When little Phoenix cried in his cradle, his mother for the first time in his life angrily bade him be silent. Cleopis, the only one of the fluttering servants who went placidly about the wonted tasks, vainly coaxed her young mistress with figs and a little wine. Hermippus was at the council. The street, save for the leaning heads of the women, was deserted. Then suddenly came a change.

First a man ran toward the Agora, panting—his himation blew from his shoulders, he never stopped to recover it. Next shouts, scattered in the beginning, then louder, and coming not as a roar but as a wailing, rising, falling like the billows of the howling sea—as if the thousands in the market-place groaned in sore agony. Shrill and hideous they rose, and a hand of ice fell on the hearts of the listening women. Then more runners, until the street seemed alive by magic, slaves and old men all crowding to the Agora. And still the shout and ever more dreadful. The women leaned from the windows and cried vainly to the trampling crowd below.

'Tell us! In the name of Athena, tell us!' No answer for long, till at last a runner came not toward the Agora, but from it. They had hardly need to hear what he was calling.

'Leonidas is slain. Thermopylae is turned! Xerxes is advancing!'

Hermione staggered back from the lattice. In the cradle Phoenix awoke; seeing his mother bending over him, he crowed cheerily and flung his chubby fists in her face. She caught him up and again could not fight the tears away.

'Glaucon! Glaucon!' she prayed—for her husband was all but a deity in her sight—'hear us wherever you are, even if in the blessed land of Rhadamanthus. Take us thither, your child and me, for there is no peace or shelter left on earth!'

Then, seeing her panic-stricken women flying hither and thither like witless birds, her patrician blood asserted itself. She dashed the drops from her eyes and joined her mother in quieting the maids. Whatever there was to hope or fear, their fate would not be lightened by wild moaning. Soon the direful wailing from the Agora ceased. A blue flag waved over the Council House, a sign that the "Five Hundred" had been called in hurried session. Simultaneously a dense column of smoke leaped up from the market-place. The archons had ordered the hucksters' booths to be burned, as a signal to all Attica that the worst had befallen.

After inexpressibly long waiting Phormio came, then Hermippus to tell all they knew. Leonidas had perished gloriously. His name was with the immortals, but the mountain wall of Hellas had been unlocked. No Spartan army was in Boeotia. The bravest of Athens were in the fleet. The easy Attic passes of Phyle and Decelea could never be defended. Nothing could save Athens from Xerxes. The calamity had been foreseen, but to foresee is not to realize. That night in Athens no man slept.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE EVACUATION OF ATHENS.

It had come at last—the hour wise men had dreaded, fools had scoffed at, cowards had dared not face. The Barbarian was within five days' march of Attica. The Athenians must bow the knee to the world monarch or go forth exiles from their country.

In the morning after the night of terror came another courier, not this time from Thermopylae. He bore a letter from Themistocles, who was returning from Euboea with the whole allied Grecian fleet. The reading of the letter in the Agora was the first rift in the cloud above the city.

'Be strong, prove yourselves sons of Athens. Do what a year ago you so boldly voted. Prepare to evacuate Attica. All is not lost. In three days I will be with you.'

There was no time for an assembly at the Pnyx, but the Five Hundred and the Areopagus council acted for the people. It was ordered to remove the entire population of Attica, with all their movable goods, across the bay to Salamis or to the friendly Peloponnesus, and that same noon the heralds went over the land to bear the direful summons.

To Hermione, who in the calm after-years looked back on all this year of agony and stress as on an unreal thing, one time always was stamped on memory as no dream, but vivid, unforgetable—these days of the great evacuation. Up and down the pleasant plain country of the Mesogia to southward, to the rolling highlands beyond Pentelicus and Parnes, to the slumbering villages by Marathon, to the fertile, farm-land by Eleusis, went the proclaimers of ill-tidings.

'Quit your homes, hasten to Athens, take with you what you can, but hasten, or stay as Xerxes's slaves.'

For the next two days a piteous multitude was passing through the city. A country of four hundred thousand inhabitants was to be swept clean and left naked and profitless to the invader. Under Hermione's window, as she gazed up and down the street, jostled the army of fugitives, women old and young, shrinking from the bustle and uproar, grandsires on their staves, boys driving the bleating goats or the patient donkeys piled high with pots and panniers, little girls tearfully hugging a pet puppy or hen. But few strong men were seen, for the fleet had not yet rounded Sunium to bear the people away.

The well-loved villas and farmsteads were tenantless. They left the standing grain, the ripening orchards, the groves of the sacred olives. Men rushed for the last time to the shrines where their fathers had prayed—the temples of Theseus, Olympian, Zeus, Dionysus, Aphrodite. The tombs of the worthies of old, stretching out along the Sacred Way to Eleusis, where Solon, Cisthenes, Miltiades, and many another bulwark of Athens slept, had the last votive wreath hung lovingly upon them. And especially men sought the great temple of the 'Rock,' to lift their hands to Athena Polias, and vow awful vows of how harm to the Virgin Goddess should be wiped away in blood.

So the throng passed through the city and toward the shore, awaiting the fleet.

It came after eager watching. The whole fighting force of Athens and her Corinthian, Aeginetan, and other allies. Before the rest raced a stately ship, the 'Nausicaa,' her triple oar banks flying faster than the spray. The people crowded to the water's edge when the great trireme cast off her pinnace and a well-known figure stepped therein.

'Themistocles is with us!'

He landed at Phaleron, the thousands greeted him as if he were a god. He seemed their only hope—the Atlas upbearing all the fates of Athens. With the glance of his eye, with a few quick words, he chased the terrors from the strategi and archons that crowded up around him.

'Why distressed? Have we not held the Barbarians back nobly at Artemisium? Will we not soon sweep his power from the seas in fair battle?'

With almost a conquerer's train he swept up to the city. A last assembly filled the Pnyx. Themistocles had never been more hopeful, more eloquent. With one voice men voted never to bend the knee to the king. If the gods forbade them to win back their own dear country, they would go together to Italy, to found a new and better Athens far from the Persian's power. And at Themistocles's motion they voted to recall all the political exiles, especially Themistocles's own great enemy Aristeides the Just, banished by the son of Neocles only a few years before. The assembly dispersed—not weeping, but with cheers. Already it was time to be quitting the city. Couriers told how the Tartar horsemen were burning the villages beyond Parnes. The magistrates and admirals went to the house of Athena. The last incense smoked before the image. The bucklers hanging on the temple wall were taken down by Cimon and the other young patricians. The statue was reverently lifted, wound in fine linen, and borne swiftly to the fleet.

'Come, makaira!' called Hermippus, entering his house to summon his daughter. Hermione sent a last glance around the disordered aula; her mother called to the bevy of pallid, whimpering maids. Cleopis was bearing Phoenix, but Hermione took him from her. Only his own mother should bear him now. They went through the thinning Agora and took one hard look at each familiar building and temple. When they should return to them, the inscrutable god kept hid. So to Peiraeus,—and to the rapid pinnaces which bore them across the narrow sea to Salamis, where for the moment at least was peace.

All that day the boats were bearing the people, and late into the night, until the task was accomplished, the like whereof is not found in history. No Athenian who willed was left to the power of Xerxes. One brain and voice planned and directed all. Leonidas, Ajax of the Hellenes, had been taken. Themistocles, their Odysseus, valiant as Ajax and gifted with the craft of the immortals, remained. Could that craft and that valor turn back the might of even the god-king of the Aryans?

CHAPTER XXV.

THE ACROPOLIS FLAMES.

A few days only Xerxes and his host rested after the dear-bought triumph at Thermopylae. An expedition sent to plunder Delphi returned discomfited—thanks, said common report, to Apollo himself, who broke off two mountain crags to crush the impious invaders. But no such miracle halted the march on Athens. Boeotia and her cities welcomed the king; Thespiae and Plataea, which had stood fast for Hellas, were burned. The Peloponnesian army lingered at Corinth, busy with a wall across the Isthmus, instead of risking valorous battle.

'By the soul of my father,' the king had sworn, 'I believe that after the lesson at Thermopylae these madmen will not fight again!'

'By land they will not,' said Mardonius, always at his lord's elbow, 'by sea—it remains for your Eternity to discover.'

'Will they really dare to fight by sea?' asked Xerxes, hardly pleased at the suggestion.

'Omnipotence, you have slain Leonidas, but a second great enemy remains. While Themistocles lives, it is likely your slaves will have another opportunity to prove to you their devotion.'

'Ah, yes! A stubborn rogue, I hear. Well—if we must fight by sea, it shall be under my own eyes. My loyal Phoenician and Egyptian mariners did not do themselves full justice at Artemisium; they lacked the valor which comes from being in the presence of their king.'

'Which makes a dutiful subject fight as ten,' quickly added Pharnaspes the fan-bearer.

'Of course,' smiled the monarch, 'and now I must ask again, Mardonius, how fares it with my handsome Prexaspes?'

'Only indifferently, your Majesty, since you graciously deign to inquire.'

'Such a sad wound? That is heavy news. He takes long in recovering. I trust he wants for nothing.'

'Nothing, Omnipotence. He has the best surgeons in the camp.'

'To-day I will send him Helbon wine from my own table. I miss his comely face about me. I want him here to play at dice. Tell him to recover because his king desires it. If he has become right Persian, that will be better than any physic.'

'I have no doubt he will be deeply moved to learn of your Eternity's kindness,' rejoined the bow-bearer, who was not sorry that further discussion of this delicate subject was averted by the arch-usher introducing certain cavalry officers with their report on the most practicable line of march through Boeotia.

Glaucon, in fact, was long since out of danger, thanks to the sturdy bronze of his Laconian helmet. He was able to walk, and, if need be, ride, but Mardonius would not suffer him to go outside his own tents. The Athenian would be certain to be recognized, and at once Xerxes would send for him, and how Glaucon, in his new frame of mind, would deport himself before majesty, whether he would not taunt the irascible monarch to his face, the bow-bearer did not know. Therefore the Athenian endured a manner of captivity in the tents with the eunuchs, pages, and women. Artazostra was often with him, and less frequently Roxana. But the Egyptian had lost all power over him now. He treated her with a cold courtesy more painful than contempt. Once or twice Artazostra had tried to turn him back from his purpose, but her words always broke themselves over one barrier.

'I am born a Hellene, lady. My gods are not yours. I must live and die after the manner of my people. And that our gods are strong and will give victory, after that morning with Leonidas I dare not doubt.'

When the host advanced south and eastward from Thermopylae, Glaucon went with it, riding in a closed travelling carriage guarded by Mardonius's eunuchs. All who saw it said that here went one of the bow-bearer's harem women, and as for the king, every day he asked for his favorite, and every day Mardonius told him, 'He is even as before,' an answer which the bow-bearer prayed to truth-loving Mithra might not be accounted a lie.

It was while the army lay at Plataea that news came which might have shaken Glaucon's purpose, had that purpose been shakable. Euboulus the Corinthian had been slain in a skirmish shortly after the forcing of Thermopylae. The tidings meant that no one lived who could tell in Athens that on the day of testing the outlaw had cast in his lot with Hellas. Leonidas was dead. The Spartan soldiers who had heard Glaucon avow his identity were dead. In the hurried conference of captains preceding the retreat, Leonidas had told his informant's precise name only to Euboulus. And now Euboulus was slain, doubtless before any word from him of Glaucon's deed could spread abroad. To Athenians Glaucon was still the "Traitor,' doubly execrated in this hour of trial. If he returned to his people, would he not be torn in pieces by the mob? But the young Alcmaeonid was resolved. Since he had not died at Thermopylae, no life in the camp of the Barbarian was tolerable. He would trust sovran Athena who had plucked him out of one death to deliver from a second. Therefore he nursed his strength—a caged lion waiting for freedom—and almost wished the Persian host would advance more swiftly that he might haste onward to his own.

. . . . . .

Glaucon had cherished a hope to see the whole power of the Peloponnesus in array in Boeotia, but that hope proved quickly vain. The oracle was truly to be fulfilled—the whole of 'the land of Cecrops' was to be possessed by the Barbarian. The mountain passes were open. No arrows greeted the Persian vanguard as it cantered down the defile, and once more the king's courtiers told their smiling master that not another hand would be raised against him.

The fourth month after quitting the Hellespont Xerxes entered Athens. The gates stood ajar. The invaders walked in silent streets as of a city of the dead. A few runaway slaves alone greeted them. Only in the Acropolis a handful of superstitious old men and temple warders had barricaded themselves, trusting that Athena would still defend her holy mountain. For a few days they defended the steep, rolling down huge boulders, but the end was inevitable. The Persians discovered a secret path upward. The defenders were surprised and dashed themselves from the crags or were massacred. A Median spear-man flung a fire-brand. The house of the guardian goddess went up in flame. The red column leaping to heaven was a beacon for leagues around that Xerxes held the length and breadth of Attica.

Glaucon watched the burning temple with grinding teeth. Mardonius's tents were pitched in the eastern city by the fountain of Callirhoe—a spot of fond memories for the Alcmaeonid. Here first he met Hermione, come with her maids to draw water, and had gone away dreaming af Aphrodite arising from the sea. Often here he had sat with Democrates by the little pool, whilst the cypresses above talked their sweet, monotonous music. Before him rose the Rock of Athena—the same, yet not the same. The temple of his fathers was vanishing in smoke and ashes. What wonder that he turned to Artazostra at his side with a bitter smile.

'Lady, your people have their will. But do not think Athena Nikephorus, the Lady of Triumphs, will forget this day when we stand against you in battle.'

She did not answer him. He knew that many noblemen had advised Xerxes against driving the Greeks to desperation by this sacrilege, but this fact hardly made him the happier.

At dusk the next evening Mardonius suffered him to go with two faithful unuchs and drove through the deserted city. The Persians were mostly encamped without the walls, and plundering was forbidden. Only Hydarnes with the Immortals pitched on Areopagus, and the king had taken his abode by the Agora. It was like walking through the country of the dead. Everything familiar, everything changed. The eunuchs carried torches. They wandered down one street after another, where the house doors stood open, where the aulas were strewn with the débris of household stuff which the fleeing citizens had abandoned. A deserter had already told Glaucon of his father's death; he was not amazed therefore to find the house of his birth empty and desolate. But everywhere else, also, it was to call back memories of glad days never to return. Here was the school where crusty Pollicharmes had driven the 'reading, writing, and music' into Democrates and himself between the blows. Here was the corner Hermes, before which he had sacrificed the day he won his first wreath in the public games. Here was the house of Cimon, in whose dining room he had enjoyed many a bright symposium. He trod the Agora and walked under the porticos where he had lounged in the golden evenings after the brisk stroll from the wrestling ground at Cynosarges, and had chatted and chaffered with light-hearted friends about 'the war' and 'the king,' in the days when the Persian seemed very far away. Last of all an instinct—he could not call it desire—drove him to seek the house of Hermippus.

They had to force the door open with a stone. The first red torch-light that glimmered around the aula told that the Eumolpid had awaited the enemy in Athens, not in Eleusis. The court was littered with all manner of stuff—crockery, blankets, tables, stools—which the late inhabitants had been forced to forsake. A tame quail hopped from the tripod by the now cold hearth. Glaucon held out his hand, the bird came quickly, expecting the bit of grain. Had not Hermione possessed such a quail? The outlaw's blood ran quicker. He felt the heat glowing in his forehead.

A chest of clothes stood open by the entrance. He dragged forth the contents—women's dresses and uppermost a white airy gauze of Amoros that clung to his hands as if he were lifting clouds. Out of its folds fell a pair of white shoes with clasps of gold. Then he recognized this dress Hermione had worn in the Panathenae and on the night of his ruin. He threw it down, next stood staring over it like a man possessed. The friendly eunuchs watched his strange movements. He could not endure to have them follow him.

'Give me a torch. I return in a moment.'

He went up the stair alone to the upper story, to the chambers of the women. Confusion here also—the more valuable possessions gone, but much remaining. In one corner stood the loom and stretched upon it the half-made web of a shawl. He could trace the pattern clearly wrought in bright wools—Ariadne sitting desolate awaiting the returning of Theseus. Would the wife or the betrothed of Democrates busy herself with that, whatever the griefs in her heart? Glaucon's temples now were throbbing as if to burst.

A second room, and more littered confusion, but in one corner stood a bronze statue—Apollo bending his bow against the Achaeans—which Glaucon had given to Hermione. At the foot of the statue hung a wreath of purple asters, dead and dry, but he plucked it asunder and set many blossoms in his breast.

A third room, and almost empty. He was moving back in disappointment, when the torch-light shook over something that swung betwixt two beams—a wicker cradle. The woollen swaddling bands were still in it. One could see the spot on the little pillow with the impress of the tiny head. Glaucon almost dropped the torch. He pressed his hand to his brow.

'Zeus pity me!' he groaned, 'preserve my reason. How can I serve Hellas and those I love if thou strikest me mad?'

With feverish anxiety he sent his eyes around that chamber. His search was not in vain. He almost trampled upon the thing that lay at his feet—a wooden rattle, the toy older than the Egyptian pyramids. He seized it, shook it as a warrior his sword. He scanned it eagerly. Upon the handle were letters carved, but there was a mist before his eyes which took long to pass away. Then he read the rude inscription: 'Phoenix, the son of Glaucon.' His child. He was the father of a fair son. His wife, he was sure thereof, had not yet been given to Democrates.

Overcome by a thousand emotions, he flung himself upon a chest and pressed the homely toy many times to his lips.

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE LION-TAMER.

Jack had been to the trained animal show, and he was telling Cousin Ben about it.

'I'm going to be a lion tamer when I grow up,' Jack announced. 'Then I'll just crack my whip and say, "Jump!" and the big lion'll go over the bars. He's got to mind every word I say. It's splendid to be a lion tamer—isn't it, Cousin Ben.?'

'Yes, indeed' said Cousin Ben. 'But why don't you begin right now, Jack? You're a strong boy, but you're not strong enough in the right way, I'm afraid.'

Jack looked puzzled. 'Why, I—I haven't got any lion,' he said. 'If I had just a little lion cub I could begin. But I can't, without any lions.'

'I've seen two little lion cubs having their own way with you for a good while, Jack,' said Cousin Ben, 'and you never train them a bit.'

Jack looked at him. Cousin Ben must be joking; but no—he looked very serious.

'What cubs?' asked Jack.

'One is the lion of Bad Temper,' said Cousin Ben. 'He growls and snaps and flies out at little sister, and even at mother, and you never train him at all. You let him growl and snarl, and he keeps on growing bigger and bigger. And the other lion cub is called Self-Indulgence. He wants things to eat, and to drink that aren't good for him, and wants to do just what he pleases all day long. He is growing very fast, too. Suppose you begin cracking your whip and mastering these two. Be strong the right way—the way God wants you to be—and then your lions will obey you.'

Jack laughed. He thought it was funny. But Cousin Ben didn't laugh. That evening Jack wanted two pieces of cake. Mother only let him have one piece, but she was away at Aunt Ella's. So Jack helped himself to his second piece, and was beginning to eat it when he suddenly remembered what Cousin Ben had said about that second lion cub. The cake tasted good, but somehow it choked him.

'I ought to be a lion tamer,' he said to himself. Then—it was hard work, but he did it—he pushed away the piece of cake, and didn't eat any more. How he did want it, though! The lion cub was strong. 'I'm not going to let it get any stronger, though, without being master!' Jack made up his mind.

The next day he had a sudden, hard struggle with the other lion—Ill Temper. It jumped out, snarling at little sister before he could hold it back. He tried to stop it, but at first he couldn't. He ran away down into the yard, and finally he got it under. But how strong it was! He had never tried to master it, really, before, and he saw how it had grown.

Lion taming isn't easy work. Jack found it hard. But he made up his mind to tame these two lion cubs, and he kept on. They are learning to obey the crack of Jack's whip now, and they are not growing so fast. I wonder if any little boy who reads this needs to go into the lion-taming business, too?—Priscilla Leonard, in the 'Child's Hour.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

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

PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

HAVE YOU A COLD?

Get a Box of HARTE'S GRIP WAFERS.

Cures a Cold in 24 hours.

Price 25c.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

Then get a bottle of HARTE'S COUGH MIXTURE

Price 25c.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist,

180 Notre Dame St. West.

Nothing Did Good

Until She Tried "Fruit-a-tives"

Madame Rioux is the wife of M. Jos. Rioux, a wealthy manufacturer of lumber in St. Moise. Madame Rioux is greatly esteemed in her home town and her testimonial in favor of 'Fruit-a-tives' carries conviction with it, as it is entirely unsolicited.



St. Moise, Quebec.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the marvellous good which I have received from the use of the famous tablets 'Fruit-a-tives.' I was a great sufferer for many years with serious liver disease and severe constipation. I had constant pain in the right side, and in the back, and these pains were severe and distressing. My digestion was very bad, with frequent headaches, and I became greatly run down in health. I took many kinds of liver pills and liver medicine without any benefit, and I was treated by several doctors, but nothing did me any good, bloating continued. As soon as I began to take 'Fruit-a-tives' I began to feel better, the dreadful pains in the right side and back were easier, and when I had taken three boxes I was practically well. 150

(Signed) MADAME JOSEPH RIOUX.

'Fruit-a-tives'—or 'Fruit Liver Tablets,' are sold by dealers at 50c a box—6 for $2.50—or will be sent on recipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

EVOLUTION OF THE MORAL IDEA.

SERMON BY THE REV. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, OF SOUTH NORWALK, CT.

Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets. I am not come to destroy, but fulfil.—Matt. v., 17.

All ideanzing yields a philosophy of life. Every man has such a philosophy. The aim that it gives is what determines the nature and scope of his life, effort and achievement. The supreme question of life is: What am I living for? What is my ultimate aim and motive? In our text Jesus is speaking of his fulfilment, his completion of the Jewish philosophy of life. He took its form and gave it a new and better content. In the same way the thought of Jesus completes, perfects, fulfils all moral ideals and philosophies of life. He does the same with them all that he did with Jewish thought.

When we take the other moral philosophic systems in order, we find the order of an evolution with that of Jesus Christ as the finality. He is the Master of the masters of thought. He avoids the defects of others. He takes up all that is good in them. He thus transcends them by fulfilment. He takes their forms and gives a newer, higher content.

If you read the history of moral science you find mentioned four great systems of moral philosophy. They are associated with the names of Epicurus, Epictetus, Plato and Aristotle. Perhaps it may be said that all systems since these are but these amplified and modified. They all exist to-day. They exist in philosophic thought, but more do they retain a place in life.

Epicurus and his school concluded that the end of ends was the gaining of pleasure and the avoidance of pain. A man's concern is to get all that he can out of life and put in as little as he can. He is to gain the most pleasure at the least cost. This school of thought does not overlook the duties of life, but it has pleasure as the ultimate end and aim. Men are to toil, but they do so that they may go to the theatres and the baths. They are to construct the home, but they do it for their own personal comfort. It does not exclude moral action, but the end of all such action is the gaining of pleasure and the avoidance of pain. Epicurus lives to-day in the man of pleasure, in the woman ever going about seeking a new diversion, in those men and women whose chief thought is where they shall spend their summers and where they shall spend their winters. Present-day society is full of them. They do not know that this system was long ago found wanting; yes, there are too many followers of this pagan philosopher who do not even recognize the finer elements of life so much as he did. The philosophy of Epicurus did not gain the heart of the world, nor did it long command thought. No other reason was necessary than that it was impossible.

So men next called the stoic to their aid. Philosophy passed from Epicurus to Epictetus. It was an inevitable reaction. The new order of thought was that of self-control under law. Epictetus said: 'We find ourselves under unevadable laws; the true end of life is to submit to them without complaint.' The virtues of this school of thought were self-sufficiency and indifference to pain. Its god was fate. Men had realized that the system of Epicurus was an impossible one. There were insuperable things in the way of gaining pleasure. The new ideal was to take whatever should come and accept it with resignation.

Stoicism had much in it that was admirable, but it again was an impossible ideal. The universe was found to be acting upon the humn personlity too strongly. The human heart was too gentle, the human soul too sensitive to be indifferent to hate, to scorn, to scandal, woe and suffering. The successor of stoicism was the thought of Plato. The fault of Epicurus had been that he did not sufficiently discriminate between the differing qualities of pleasure. The fault of stoicism had been that it did not see the two sets of influence working upon the human consciousness.

Then Plato came with a further advance. He recognized the two selves, the higher and the lower. His doctrine was that of the subordination of the one to the other. While Epicurus had simply urged the gaining of pleasure and Epicteteus the bearing of pain Plato took up the question of the quality of pleasures. He took up also the question as to what men were to bear pain for. Virtue is in neither. In his 'Republic' we have two pictures. The first is that of a man who succeeds by bad means. The second is that of a man who fails by good means. The truth issues in a contradiction. The man who fails is the man succeeds. Platonism was a great advance in the moral order of thought. Its fault was that it supplied no method. It gave no universal law by which men might gain the higher self. As we pase on in our thought, bear in mind that in this hasty survey we proceed in the order of an evolution. Plato's thought was lofty. His ideals were high. There are many men and women to-day who are far behind this old pagan. His fault was partly exclusiveness. That is the fault of Platonism. It recognized only God and self. It ignored human associations. It was to selfish.

The disciple and successor of Plato was Aristotle. He departs from his master. He gives a fine philosophy of human industry. He says: Stop trying to get the pulse of things and immerse yourself in some worthy work. With Epicurus he says: Get pleasure, but get it in worthy toil for a lofty end and aim. With Epictetus he says:—Endure with fortitude, but endure for some high human service. This philosopher saw the social relations of life. He saw man not only as a man, with his Platonic soul and God, but he saw him also as son, brother, as father, friend, citizen, neighbor and workman. He said: Serve dutifully in the varied spheres of life. There are many men and women to-day who might well sit at the feet of Aristotle.

In the final judgment, Epicurus would ask: Have you had a good time in life? Epictetus would say: Have you kept the commandments? Plato would demand: Have you risen above the earth and men? Aristotle would ask the question: Have you been a good father, husband, friend, citizen, and workman?

And now last of all, in the fulness of time, and in the order of thought came Jesus Christ. He did not deny what these had said. He did not refuse to men the right of obeying their instincts for pleasure. He mingled in the joys of men. He exhibited a stoic nobility of resignation as he repulsed the suggestions of his disciples, and bravely said. 'I go up to Jerusalem.' He affirmed the two natures of men with Plato. He recognized both heavenly and earthly needs and relations. He uttered Aristotle's law of service and told men they were to minister and not only be ministered unto. He takes all these things and fulfils them, reinterprets them, gives them their new and final meaning. He says:—Your joy no man taketh from you. Find your pleasure, but find it in the love of God, in the love of the true, the beautiful, the good, and in the service of mankind. He took the pleasures of life and sanctified them.

He turned to the stoic and said: Cease your cold devotion to a stern law of stone. Look at a person: That person was himself. In him stoic suffering was transformed into a holy moral and spiritual discipline. Suffer, he said, but suffer for the sake of something. And then he showed what that something was. He then did a marvellous thing. He brought Epicureanism and stoicism together. He said: Get your pleasure, but get it out of suffering. Be like the mother who rejoices in her pain. His thought was as lofty as Plato's, but it went far beyond it. He did not say: Get above and out of common life, but: Lift that common life with you. He then brought Epicurus, Epictetus and Plato together. He said: Get your pleasure, through your suffering, for the sake of lifting humanity to God. Then to all these he adds the ethics of Aristotle. The worthy end which this philosopher had sought was just this lifting of humanity to God by willing suffering, and in this finding the true pleasure of life.

In the gospel we have all, Epicurus, Epictetus, Plato and Aristotle at the feet of Christ. He says to them: He that saveth his life shall lose it and he that loseth his life shall save it. He takes Epicurus and thus shows him the true pleasure which is the end and aim of life. He takes Epictetus and reveals to him the true meaning of suffering. He calls down Plato from the mountain-side to heal diseases on the plain of life. He takes Aristotle, seeking his worthy end, and shows him that it is the getting of God's will done on earth as it is in heaven.

This world is full of disciples of all these to-day, and the great mass of mankind is far beyond them in its visions and ideals. The world is full of men and women who make pleasure the end of life and it is a very miserable pleasure. There are those who get no further in the ministry of suffering than learning to bear it, and some who do not get that far. Christ will sanctify their suffering in the holy light of his ineffable personality. There are to-day religious aristocracies that try to confine their world to God and self. Christ points them to their fellowmen in love and not in scorn. He says: 'Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these ye have done it unto me.' With Aristotle he says: Seek your worthy end, in business, in the home, and in the social order: but behold that end in doing of the will of the Father here among his children.

Thus do the intellects of every age uncover in Christ's immeasurable presence. Of all the wise, of all the philosophers and sages, the priests and prophets, of all time, behold a greater than Solomon and these is here. The intellectual, the moral, the spiritual comprehension of Jesus is an ideal that absolutely knows no beyond. He is the fulfilment of all before him. His word is sovereign, ultimate, eternal. He is the Master of masters.

WAS A TOTAL WRECK FROM HEART FAILURE.

Heart disease is characterized by its stealthy approach and its variety of forms, yet in all its forms nature gives unmistakable signals which warn us of its presence.

One of the first danger signals announcing something wrong with the heart is the irregular beat or violent throb. Often there is only a fluttering sensation, or an "all gone" sinking feeling; or, again there may be the most violent beating, with flushings of the skin and visible pulsations of the arteries. You may experience a smothering sensation, gasp for breath and feel as though about to die. In such cases the action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centres, is, beyond all question, marvellous. They give such prompt relief, such speedy restoration to health that no one need suffer.

Mr. Darius Carr, Geary, N.B., writes: "It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you a few lines to let you know the great blessing your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been to me. I was a total wreck from heart failure, my wife advised me to take your pills, and, after using two boxes I was restored to perfect health. I am now sixty-two years old and feel almost as well as I did at twenty."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 for $1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

THE DEITY OF CHRIST.

No truth is more clearly taught than that of the Deity of Jesus. He claimed equality with God. (Jno. v., 18-25.) He was the Son of the Most High. (Lu. i., 32.) A son is of the same nature as his father. The Jews charged Jesus with blasphemy because He claimed to be Son of God. He answered, 'The Father is in me and I am in the Father.' (Jno. x., 33-38.) In Jno. xvii., Jesus spoke of the glory He had with the Father before the world existed. Without Him was nothing made. The Jews demanded His death because He claimed to be the Son of God. (Jno. xix., 7.) When He changed water into wine He created. He knew all things and therefore did not need to be told what was in man. (Jno. ii., 24, 25.) He taught the Jews that he was not of this world. (Jno. viii., 23.) All the apostles believed in His deity and worshipped Him. The Spirit of God is the Spirit of Christ. The Spirit is the agent in creation and the source of spiritual life, and this Spirit is the gift of Christ. He who can impart God must be God. In the beginning, before earth's creation, the Logos existed, and that Logos was God and appeared among men in human form, was made flesh. Deity took upon itself human nature, and by dying in that nature secured eternal life for all that trust in the redemption accomplished by the God-man. (Phil. ii., 5-11.) Jesus had the right to lay down His life and take it up again. (Jno. x., 18.) Now He is seated on the throne of God, crowned with honor and glory. All orders of created beings bow in reverence and worship before Him, a proof of His Deity. (Rev. v.) The man who leaned on Christ's bosom at supper, falls as one dead as he beholds His glory. (Rev. 1.)

GIANTS SHORT LIVED.

(Dr. Wood Hutchinson in the American Magazine.')

Giants are not long lived. Of nearly one hundred names recorded I have been able to find the ages at death of eighteen, as follows:—

Lewis Wilkins	28
The Giant Constantin	30
Charles Byrne, "The Irish Giant"	22
Cornelius McGrath	23
James Toller	24
Thomas Hasler	25
The Minnesota Giant	18
The Norfolk Giant	43
Patrick Cotter	45
Clerk in Bank of England	32
C. Munster	45
J. Winckelmeler	22
The Kentucky Giant	22
Lady Aama	18
S. Botis	37
Peter Tuchan	29
The Peruvian Giant	30
Antonius of Syria	25

This makes an average longevity of barely 28 years, or only a third as many years as they have inches. Some five others are recorded as dying young, without any figures given, and the overwhelming majority were under 20 at the time they were measured and recorded. A giant living to a good old age is a thing unheard of. Length of days and length of inches are utterly incompatible, and no man can have both.

ALMOST LYNCHED.

It happened to a local druggist that sold a cheap acid corn salve instead of the reliable Putnam's Corn Extractor. Substitutes burn the flesh. Putnam's cures the corn. Use only the best. 'Putnam's.'

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Contains all the wonderful lung-healing virtues of the Norway pine tree and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Do Not Accept Dangerous Substitutes

There is nothing "just as good" as Dr. Wood's. Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price is 25 cents.

COLD SETTLED ON THE LUNGS.

Mrs. Irwin Bennett, Parrsboro, N.S., writes:" I feel it my duty to write a few words in praise of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I took a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, and made it almost impossible to breath at times. I coughed constantly and could not sleep at nights. A friend told me how Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup had helped her, so I procured some, and before I had taken one bottle my cough was gone and I could lie down and sleep at night."

MORAL FAILURE OF THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

The following are extracts from articles in the Swedish 'Reformatorn' by Herr Oskar Eklund, O.S.T., when still M. P. for Stockholm. He is now in the City Council in the Swedish capital:—

'Our Gothenburg System Liquor Companies' Bolags are quite as desirous of getting their liquors sold as ordinary publicans would be. Complaints are repeatedly made that the Bolags are making strenuous efforts in order to push the sale of brandy—sometimes even by unlawful means, such as the sending out of agents to canvass for orders in areas where the people have prohibited drink shops. And when the question of closing of public-houses in the evenings, or on Sundays, market days and the like, arise, the Gothenburg System Companies fight with hands and feet against such proposals, precisely as private publicans would have done if the brandy traffic had been left in their hands. In these cases the only difference is that as the Bolag often consists of those deemed the "best men" in the community, they exercise far greater influence than the private publicans in forcing their opinions through the Town Councils.

'The Liquor Bolags say, with regard to themselves, that they are "working in the interests of morality and sobriety." It is false!

'The Gothenburg System has never become in practice what it was in principle. It almost immediately degenrated into a common monetary business, and the warmth of its advocates for the promotion of temperance and morality dropped down to zero.

'Those "disinterested" men who founded the Liquor Bolags soon taught themselves the art of directly or indirectly securing their own financial interests. Soon it was arranged that from the large funds placed in the business a high interest was drawn, and high salaries were paid to the directors. The directors hired public-houses from their partners at exorbitant rents, and made corrupt agreements with the liquor distillers, by which they got a percentage on the spirits they bought—thus accounting for the excessive prices some of the Bolags have paid for their brandy as compared with the proper market value.

'There are examples, for instance, of Bolags, who in order to let their own town get as much as possible, have rented buildings at such enormous sums as to make people marvel when hearing of it. Thus one Bolag needlessly rented from the Town Council the vault under the Town Hall for many thousand crowns, and having no use for it, afterwards let it out to a private person for half the sum. All this was done in order to defraud both the other profit-sharing bodies, the Provincial and District Councils (Landsting and Landskommuner), of their part of the profit.

'It is a shame to talk about the Bolags working in the interests of sobriety and morality. Who are they who are always desirous that at least the hotels of the city and the gaudy drinking asloons shall remain open longer than the time fixed by the law? They are these Utskankning Bolags—the Liquor Bolags. The Liquor Bolag of Hudiksval desired to get the Sunday closing regulation rescinded, and the Town Council yielded to this petition of the Bolag, although the Burgomaster (Mayor), on the ground of his own experience respecting the state of things previously (when the public-houses were open), vainly objected to re-open them. Which of these authorities evinced the greater interest for temperance and morality? Was it the Bolag who petitioned for the re-opening of public-houses, or the Mayor who wanted to keep them closed?

'When attempts have been made in several of our towns to get some public-houses suppressed, or Sunday closing introduced, the Bolags have generally opposed such measures.

'Among the City Councillors the shareholders of the Bolags have fought with all their might against any proposed diminution, and the Bolags have scarcely obeyed the decrees of the Town Councils on these matters. In fact, in one town the Bolag, with the silent assent of the Mayor, defied many of the decrees of the Town Council, and not till fines were inflicted did the Bolag conform itself to the law.

'Whenever any proposition to restrict the sale of spirits has been formulated in parliament, or embodied in memorials to His Majesty, the subject matter has generally been sent to the provincial authorities, who have remitted it to the Bolags for their opinions, and it can be regarded as a rule that the Bolags have never been promoters of any restrictive proposals, but have always attempted to hinder them by warning the authorities against their acceptance.

'How has it been with regard to the application of that famous law which gives the provincial authorities (the governors) power to extend the hours of liquor-selling saloons beyond ten p.m.—the time fixed by law?

'On whose initiative is it that this law has become the exception, and the exception the rule in these places? It has been done on the initiation of the Bolags, who profit by the spirits then sold. In many cases they have petitioned for prolongation; in other cases the Bolags, which have always had opportunity to object, have not opposed other petitions for such prolongation.

'This is, however, not enough. Some Bolags have not contented themselves with their own sphere of activity, but have sent agents out into the country districts (which have voted to have no public-houses) to take up orders for ardent spirits—of course, 'in the interest of sobriety and morality!"! (Parliament has had to pass a law to prohibit their doing so.)

STOPPED TO WIPE HIS GLASSES.

(From the 'Outlook.')

'That man Roosevelt is the bravest man I ever saw. He is awful near-sighted, and has his pockets full of different kinds of eye-glasses, and spectacles; he has one set for reading, one for ordinary outdoor work, and one for shooting. We were going up a narrow trail—I was ahead—when I saw a big grizzly trotting down, not over a hundred yards away. I jumped back and told Mr. Roosevelt. Most any other man would first have thought of his gun, but Roosevelt stopped, felt around until he found the glasses that he wanted, took off the pair he had on, wiped the other pair, and adjusted them on his nose; and then, with the grizzly coming along at a good clip and only a few yards away on the narrow trail, he took time to get a good aim and shot him dead. A man that takes time to change his eyeglasses when a grizzly is charging him is mighty brave.'

ALPINE FATALITIES.

'This playground of Europe,' as Sir Leslie Stephen called the Swiss Alps, has for many been a graveyard—a fact which experience from year to year emphasizes rather than modifies. Statistics officially compiled for 1907 supply us with the death rate due to misadventure in the year now closing on the Alps—Italian, Swiss and Austrian—and those of Dauphine. Actual lose of life is noted in seventy-five cases.—'Lancet.'

MILTON.

Say not that England ever kingless was:
'Twixt Charles and Charles two royal men appear,—
Cromwell, to give her health with arms and laws,
And Milton, thou, to speak out loud and clear
For freedom of man's conscience and the state,
For England and her deeds before the world,
And for the victims of religious hate,
From Alpine summits pitilessly hurl'd.
Thou wast a Champion of Liberty:
In fair Italian cities thou had'st heard
Her voice upon the north wind summon thee,
And, like another Moses, had'st preferr'd
Affliction with the brethren to the lure
Of beauty, art and cultur'd ease secure.

W. M. MACKERACHER.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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

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IN YOUR DISTRICT,

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The Montreal 'Witness,'
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A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ½-lb. and ¼-lb Tins.

The Boys' Page.

[For the 'Witness.'

The Moose They Did Not Shoot

(By Fred. H. Stevens.)

To reach Guthrie's sporting camp the traveller must leave the train at Odellic and drive along ten miles of fairly level country road and then traverse the six-mile portage that brings him out upon Nictor Lake, on the shores of which the camp is located.

If the weather is fine, as it nearly always is during the summer months, the journey is most delightful. The buggy rolls smoothly along the hard road; the air is pure and invigorating, the sky bluest of blues, the hills grand in the varying shades of green near by, or grander still in the hazy distance. The portage—a disused lumber road through the woods—possesses all the witchery and charm of the primeval. The traveller, emerging upon the shore of the lake is at once enchanted by the unrivalled beauty of the shimmering water, with the cool-looking fringe of green trees perfectly mirrored therein, and the majesty of old Bald Mountain standing guard at the other side.

But more likely than not the traveller is a sportsman in search of big game. The summer is past. The autumn rains have fallen and the road is six inches deep with red Tobique mud, while one needs a suit of oil-skins and a 'sou'-wester' for the journey through the portage; for there the saucy fire-hued blossoms, heavy with rain-drops, and great dogwood leaves, limp and wet, rudely slap against the traveller's face while he flounders waist-deep through a bed of ferns that are wetter still, and sinks ankle-deep into the sodden muck the ferns have grown from.

There had been rain when Ernest Weir and Joe Mitchell, two youths of Boston, arrived at Guthrie's camp, wet and hungry and disheartened. And rain fell frequently during their ten days' stay. True, between storms there were fine days and fine nights with sharp frost and the subsequent deepening of the autumnal glow surrounding the lake and flaming up the mountain side. But the young sportsmen were disappointed.

Enthusiastic since during the winter before they had spent a day at the Sportsmen's Show, they had all spring and all summer looked eagerly forward to the opening of the big game season and their trip to the Tobique River region of New Brunswick. Bear or deer, wild-cat or loup-cervier, they had confidently expected to slay daily, while the head of a caribou was considered a not unlikely trophy. But to bring down a lordly moose bull, brother to the proud beauty whose mounted remains they had so admired at the show in Boston, was their real errand to the Canadian forest. Not even to have seen his lordship during the whole ten days' camping-out, much less to have shot him, filled the young men with humiliation that was like genuine grief. They frankly dreaded the empty-handed return to Boston, for, be it known, they had freely discussed among their friends the intended trip, and the only disappointment they had then feared was that the moose they should shoot might not bear the mighty spread of antlers as had the one on exhibition.

On the evening of the last night in camp the little party sat as usual around the camp-fire, but the songs and stories and the guides' yarns were lacking. The two Bostonians, reclining each on an elbow, gazed moodily into the crackling blaze; Guthrie, the guide, sat stolid as an Indian, hugging his knees, and smoking the pipe of peace. Aleck Guthrie, son of the guide, and a youth that yearned for a glimpse of the outside world, sat a little apart from the others, and, as he had done every night, stared in wide-eyed, speculative wonder at the alert, quick-spoken youths from Boston.

Joe Mitchell shifted his position and tried to divert his mind by throwing bits of curling birch bark into the fire. Ernest stirred uneasily and murmured, half aloud: Ten whole days and not a solitary one have we seen!'

'And the woods fairly alive with cow-moose, too,' murmured Joe. 'That's what makes it the more aggravating. If the law would only permit us to take a shot at one of them!'

'Why,' interupted the guide, 'you fellows ought not complain. You've shot a deer, and have had partridges galore—which is not too bad for a first season.'

Joe, who had shot the deer, smiled with some degree of satisfaction, but Ernest continued his lamentation:—'Hang it all! it was moose we came for, and it is moose we want.'

'Oh, well,' Guthrie went on, 'do as many other sportsmen do: you can buy a nice pair of antlers down at the Indian village for about ten dollars. There's really no need for going home empty-handed.'

'Oh, fudge!' sniffed Ernest, disdainfully. 'For my part I carry back no trophy I did not capture myself.'

'Same here!' exclaimed Joe, springing to his feet. 'And come, let's go to bed.'

All hands thereupon bestirred themselves; each contributed an armful of wood to the big fire, and in ten minutes every man was rolled in his blanket.

In the morning, when Ernest awoke, and peeped out of the tent the first grey of dawn was showing over the shoulder of Bald Mountain. He lay for a moment nursing the disappointment that was his first thought. For ten successive mornings they had risen early and gone with the guide along the path that led around to the south shore of the lake, where the moose were accustomed to come down to drink. Often they had seen cow-moose; sometimes only one, other times two or more, accompanied by their awkward-limbed calves. But, alas! to get a glimpse of the great antlered male had never been their good fortune. Guthrie had trumpeted in vain through his birch-bark megaphone, but never was there an answering call.

To-day they were to break camp and begin the journey home.

The thought that there was yet one more chance came to Ernest like a revelation. Why not arouse Joe and they two start out alone on one last visit to the drinking place? He lost no time in laying plans and gave his companion a vigorous poke in the ribs.

Joe grunted and rolled over sleepily, but was wide-awake in a moment, and ready to join his friend in the last venture. Peeping out from their own tent all seemed quiet about that of the Guthries.

In a few minutes the two strode silently forth and set off on the path through the woods. There it was still dark as night, but when they came to the lake shore again a faint glimmer of red showed under the clouds in the east.

Concealing themselves in an alder thicket within fifty feet of where many hoof-prints marked the drinking place, the young men composed themselves to wait.

They had not arrived too soon, for directly the sharp crackle of dry reeds and the swish of underbrush sounded, and the great head and antlers of a magnificent bull appeared in the opening. For an instant it gazed steadily forward, alert and cautious, and then stalked with majestic mien to the water's edge. It was a rare sight, and the bosoms of the young men were moved by an emotion quite new to them.

For thirty seconds they knelt in the bushes and watched the stately animal in breathless wonder. Six feet high to its massive shoulders, the moose stood with head projected forward, its great muzzle quivering, its sensitive nostrils whiffing for the scent of danger. Just at that moment the first yellow ray from the rising sun shot across the lake, and the proud beast stood full in the golden light, with ears whisking this way and that, while it turned its gaze toward the glorious sunrise. Then with head thrust further forward until level with the wide-spreading antlers, the beast stood with half-closed eyes and drew mighty draughts of the crisp morning air, exhaling the warm breaths in curling columns of vapor. For a moment thus—then a mighty bellow bursting forth from the cavernous lungs echoed and re-echoed from shore to shore, and the moose, gracefully lowering its head, drank deep of the sparkling water of the lake.

The hunters had been fumbling clumsily with their guns as they knelt side by side in the bushes. Ernest found it impossible to hold his rifle at arm's length, and looking into his companion's face, wondered if his own was as white. Breath came in fluttering gasps, and he felt the cold sweat gathering in beads on his forehead.

As the moose took in long, sucking draughts of the cool water, its broad side presented toward the young men, Ernest felt that for very shame he must pull the trigger, and wondered why Joe did not fire. But his nerveless finger pressed the cold metal vainly. Nearly frenzied with excitement, he took fresh breath and more careful aim, the unwilling finger again pressed the trigger, and—crack!

A twig had snapped somewhere in the bushes behind, and Ernest, startled, dropped his gun with a loud clatter upon the gravel at his feet. The moose wheeled about on its hind legs, facing the direction whence the noise proceeded, snorted, and stamped angrily, its heavy, bristly mane rising and falling; then it wheeled again and loped leisurely away into the bushes.

For the space of a full minute the two hunters stared stupidly in the direction the moose had gone. Then they turned and gazed wonderingly into each other's faces. Both rifles had fallen to the ground when the moose made off, and they eyed the weapons sheepishly.

Ernest was the first to break the silence. 'H-how stupid of me!' he stammered. 'But, Joe! I could not—simply could not hold that gun, and that's all there is about it.'

'Say, old man!' croaked Joe hysterically, quite ignoring the other's apology, 'wasn't it fine? Wasn't it great? That grand figure standing there so alert, so full of life and glorious freedom was a beautiful living picture. My! what stateliness; what grace and strength combined!

'Shoot him? Why, man alive, it would be—'

'Murder!'

'Yes, murder in cold blood. Indeed, it would be as easy to draw a bead on your own bared breast as to pull a trigger on that kingly presence.'

'But for goodness sake, Joe, let's not tell the guide.' Ernest was beginning to feel chagrined rather than disappointed. Knowing that already the older hunter considered him a greenhorn, he desired to shield himself and his friend from the scorn he believed Guthrie would feel for them.

'No, indeed, I'll not tell Guthrie; and don't you dare yawp about it to the folks at home either.'

'Say, do you suppose anybody else ever felt as we did just at that moment?' Ernest asked.

'Ha-ha! Sure they have, lads!' It was Guthrie's voice, and both turned to behold his smiling visage peering from bushes behind them. It had been his footstep that startled Ernest when he was about to fire. Evidently Guthrie had watched the whole proceeding. 'Why, sure, boys, it takes a man of cold blood and no heart to shoot a big bull moose on first sight.'

A MATTER OF WEIGHT.

(Kate W. Hamilton.)

Two boys, merry, care-free, with arms thrown over each other's shoulders, and apparently with no more pressing business on hand than that of enjoying themselves, were sauntering down the street. One of them espied a penny-in-the-slot machine, and paused, with a pretense of great interest.

"'Stop and get weighed?' Now, that's what I ought to do. I haven't been weighed this long time. Wait till I find a penny."

'Oh, come along, Bobby,' laughed his companion, pulling him forward. 'There's plenty of you, such as it is. You stop at everything you come to, and it's more than likely you've been weighed a dozen times without knowing it.'

The latter statement, at least, was true, because it is true of us all; we are weighed a great many times, and by many different scales, without knowing it. When Bobby came down late to breakfast that morning, after everyone had left the table, the troubled mother—whose scales are always love-weighed—wondered whether her boy was really growing less prompt and less considerate of others every day.

The father met him in the hall with a question about a commission given the previous evening, and when the boy was obliged to confess that it had been forgotten, said some sharp words about lack of attention, and reliability. 'But Rob is truthful and honest,' the father added, to himself, noting that there had been no evasion or attempt at foolish excuse.

At school the professor shook his head over the papers Rob handed in, showing lessons none too carefully prepared. He smiled but shook his head again as he saw the boy on the playground. 'That boy leads others whatever way he goes, but, as yet, he has no sense of responsibility,' the professor commented.

Rob's little brother was found by the small companion busily washing off a mud-spattered wheel. Bobby hadn't time himself, and he said he'd make me a kite Saturday, if I'd do it for him,' explained the child.

'Likely he'll try to get out of it by that time,' suggested the visitor.

'No, he won't,' answered the small brother, promptly. 'Bobby always plays fair.'

So it went all day long; now here, now there, by this one, and that one, with whom he came in contact, Bobby had been weighed—good measure in one place, falling short in another, according to the qualities called for. Ought he to consider that he averages pretty fairly, and be satisfied? It is symmetrical, reliable, well-rounded characters that the world needs. The acts of impulsive kindness cannot undo the hurt of the thoughtless selfishness; the fact that one is honest cannot atone for the other fact that he cannot be depended upon for the performance of a duty. Amid all the daily weighing by others we should learn, each one of us, to weigh ourselves by God's standard.—The S.S. 'Visitor.'

A CORNER IN REAL HEROES

STICKING TO DUTY.

Not all the courage of war is expended on the battle-field, remarks the 'Youth's Companion.' A man died lately in Calcutta who performed a deed which contributed greatly to save the Indian Empire. At that time, in 1857, he was a mere lad, employed as an assistant in the telegraph service. His name was W. Brendish, and he sent, at the risk of his life, a despatch from Delhi to Umballa, which bore the first news of the outbreak. This message, repeated to every town which could be reached, proved of priceless value. Colonel Edward Vibart, in his 'Sepoy Mutiny,' tells the story of how, to quote the judicial commissioner of the Punjab, 'the electric telegraph saved India.'

'It was the custom to close the telegraph offices on Sunday between the hours of nine and four. On May 10, 1857, as the operator at Delhi was about to close his station, he received a message from the Meerut office announcing an uprising in that section. At four o'clock, when the office was reopened, connections with Meerut were found to be interrupted.

The telegraph force at Delhi consisted of the chief and two young assistants, Brendish and Pilkington. The office was situated outside of the city, about a mile from the gates.

On discovering the break in the connections, the chief sent the two lads to test the cable across the river. They found that they could signal to Delhi, but not to Meerut, and reported the fact on their return. It was too late to do anything that night, but the next morning Mr. Todd, the chief, went out himself to investigate the line. He never returned, and although his fate is unknown, there is little doubt that he was murdered.

The office was thus left in charge of the two lads. Signs of trouble began to be evident close at hand. Brendish, stepping from the door, met a wounded officer, who cried to him, 'For God's sake get inside and close your doors!'

The revolt crept closer and closer. The boys felt that their lives were in danger; soon they became sure of it. But before they fled to a place of comparative safety they waited to send out to the Indian world the news of the revolt.

Brendish ticked out the message which caused Sir Edward to say:

'Look at the courage and sense of that little boy! With shot falling all round him, he stayed to manipulate the message that was the means of saving the Punjab.'

The government rewarded Brendish for his services by giving him a life pension, and the other day the old man died in the India he had helped to preserve.

If one is to be a true Christian, one must be a Christian hero, G. A. Henty.

A DOZEN AND A HALF OF DOGS.

Can You Guess Their Names?

There was a man, whose name was Daniel.

1. He had a very handsome ——.
   He thought he'd change it for a better.
2. So bought instead, a splendid ——;
   Though soon he sold it to a farrier,
3. And tried to buy a well-trained ——;
   But found the salesman a deceiver,
4. And took instead a black ——;
   And then to make him all the merrier,
5. He purchased a most lively ——;
   Then stepped aside and bought an eagle,
6. Yet fancied he should like a ——,
   Which undesirable he found,
7. So changed it for a young ——;
   Then saw upon a crimson rug,
8. What he declared 'A lovely ——!'
   He wished to own it, when his eye,
9. Fell on a little dog from ——;
   But as he whistled 'Yankee Doodle,'
10. Up sprang a very clever ——;
    Whilst close beside him there did stand,
11. A huge black-coated ——;
    And yet to purchase it was folly,
12. He'd rather have a faithful ——;
    Or, though to get one might be hard,
13. He'd like to have a — ——.
    Just then from out the railway station,
14. Came leaping up a fine ——;
    And a man dressed like an Albanian,
15. Led by a snowy ——.
    'Oh, for such dogs,' he said, 'as these!'—
16. A lady passed with a ——.
    'But how the little creature snarls!
17. 'Tis snappish as a small — ——.
    How can I choose?—dogs without number
18. Are here, not missing out a ——.'
    So many dogs did quite confuse,
    And Daniel found it hard to choose;
    And quite impossible to find
    One that was suited to his mind;
    Some were too large, and some too small,
    And so he'd have no dog at all.

—Julia Goddard, in 'Little Folks.'

PUZZLES.

ORIGINAL.

Change words into others by the addition of a letter:

1. Change an instrument of punishment into a way for travelling.
2. Change actual into a kingdom.
3. Change a chamber into a domestic utensil.
4. Change a fastening into a timepiece.
5. Change a story into kept too long.
6. Change a gleam of light into a sound made by an animal.—Bristol 'Times.'

CHARADE.

Before you at this moment
My whole you surely see,
Behead, and then curtail it—
Lo! a monkey then 'twill be.

AUTHORS AND POETS ENIGMATICALLY EXPRESSED.

1.—A metal and a workman.
2.—To count, a vowel, and a male descendant.
3.—Not wet; an animal's home.
4.—Caused by fire.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

TRIANGLE.

P U R S E
U N I T
R I M
S T
E

CHANGED LETTERS.

1. Nice. Nile.
2. Lady, lazy.
3. Host, hose.
4. Lake, late.
5. Lamb, lamp.
6. Sage, sane.
7. Cone, cove.
8. Coal, cool,
9. Home, hope.
10. Hood, hoop.

Diamond:—

P
P A N
A R G U E
P A G E A N T
S T A I N
A N T
T

The results of the competition will be published next week (March 21.)

Marks for puzzles of Feb. 22:—Ruth Campbell, Charlottetown, 22; (Nos. 3, 4 and 6 wrong in drop letter puzzle, and 1 in divided cities). Vina R. Wood, Mount Tryon, 19; (three missing in dicided cities, two wrong and two missing in drop letter puzzle). Frank Chute, Berwick, 24; (Nos. 3 and 4 wrong in drop letter puzzle).

Marks for puzzles of Feb. 29:—Lila S. Trenholme, Blue Bonnets, 26; (Nos, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 21 wrong in bird puzzle). Ruth E. Campbell, Charlottetown, 32; (No. 10 wrong in bird puzzle). Arthur S. Reid, Montreal, 26; (Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 22, wrong in bird puzzle). Grace Currie, Pictou, 30; (Nos. 4, 15, and 23 wrong in bird puzzle); Fred. B. Hayden, Montreal, 22; (11 wrong in bird puzzle). Helen W. Scott, Eramosa, 31; (Nos. 22 and 23 wrong in bird puzzle). Jack Cockburn, 31; (Nos. 6 and 10 wrong in bird puzzle). E. Trenholme Armatage, Blue Bonnets, 24; (four wrong and two missing in bird puzzle, and numerical enigma omitted). John B. Clark, Smith's Falls, 22, (five wrong and three missing in bird puzzle, and numerical enigma wrong). A. Gordon Anderson, Buckingham, 30; (No. 11 missing, and 15 and 21 wrong in bird puzzle). Minnie B. Alward, Butternut Ridge, 33; (you had only one error in the puzzles of Feb. 22; the correct answer to No. 1 in drop letter puzzle was sole—sol, the solution sent by you was coral—coal; coral is a hard substance, which is found in the sea, but it is not a fish). Hattie Clare Putnam, 25; (three wrong and five missing in bird puzzle); Don. S. M. Clark, Chatham, 33; Tena MacLean, Elmsdale, 24; (five wrong and four missing in bird puzzle). Mabel Skelton, 27; (four wrong and two missing in bird puzzle). Ralph G. Parker, Bridgetown, 26, (Nos. 4, 8, 10, 15, 21, 22, 23, wrong in bird puzzle). Elinor M. Mitchell, Winnipeg, 23, four wrong and six missing).

Correct answers have been received from Dorothy Dean, for the puzzles of last week.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

A Wounded Wild Duck

It was late in February and over the Ozark Mountains a warm breeze was sweeping from the Gulf coast. The snow was gone, except on the north hillsides. The brown earth was slushy and cheerless, but there was the suggestion of spring in the wind. The birds recognized it, for there was a great stir in feathered society.

Going into the yard late in the afternoon, two tiny black objects moving in the southern sky caught my attention. Momentarily they increased in size. Reaching a point over the creek, which flows around the base of the hill on which my house stands, they changed their course to a graceful circle. Down, down they came, as they swept round and round. When only a few yards from the tree tops, I was able to make out that they were a pair of mallard ducks. Back and forth they flew over the big pond, as if reconnoitering, and then, seeing no enemy, they dropped quickly to the water.

A hunter's instinct prompted me to get my gun. By creeping a hundred yards, I got close enough for a shot as they rose, and one dropped to the water. It was not dead, for immediately it made an other effort to fly, merely skimming the surface of the water and revealing that its wings were injured.

When I stepped from my hiding place and approached the creek bank, the duck dived but soon came up. Then it smam rapidly to a sand-bar on the opposite side and walked out of the water. I was too amazed to think of shooting again. It seemed to me that it blamed the water for its inability to fly, for it stood on the bar and made two efforts to rise.

Folding its wings deliberately, resignedly, so it seemed to me, the duck returned to the water, and started swimming slowly toward the upper end of the pool. It became my resolve then to effect its capture. By tossing pebbles and sticks behind it, I increased its progress, and presently succeeded in driving it to shallow water where it stopped.

Removing my shoes, I cautiously waded to a point between it and the deep pool, for I thought it would make an effort to escape. My caution was unnecessary. Greatly to my surprise, I was able to grasp and lift it from the water without it making a flutter for liberty. I could not understand, and so I sat down on the bank and made a careful examination to ascertain whether its unusual submission was not due to exhaustion from a serious wound in the body. No, there was not a scratch. Only the end bones of the right wing were broken.

Taking the duck—a splendid drake, fat and plump—to the house, I put splints on the fractured wing and placed it in a wire chicken coop, intending to see whether it would mate with my tame ducks when it got well.

With this object in view, I placed the tame ones in an enclosure by the coop, but if the mallard, during his confinement, deigned to display an interest in its noisy neighbors, it must have done so when my back was turned.

Early next morning after the capture, I noticed a single mallard flying back and forth along the creek, quacking incessantly. I fancied it was the mate of my prisoner, and my conscience troubled me. I entered the house, but not to get my gun, and when I came out an hour or two later, the lone mallard was gone.

The crippled duck received plenty of attention; in fact, more than it seemed to relish. What kind of food to set before it was a perplexing question. I knew what the tame ducks liked—wheat and corn, and plenty of it, and I placed a quantity of those cereals in the coop, but as I never saw the mallard eating, and as the supply of grain in the coop did not diminish, I became alarmed lest confinement was accomplishing what my gun had not. Sweeping the wheat and corn from the coop, I counted and returned a certain number of grains of each. When I made an investigation two days later, I found the duck had not taken any food in the meantime. That would not do.

With a net I caught a lot of minnows in the creek, and placing twelve live ones in a basin of water, I set the basin near the duck and entered the house. When I came out, later, the minnows were gone, but the mallard seemed to be sitting exactly where it was when I placed the basin in the coop. After that it got all the minnows it wanted, and it ate a lot.

Invariably the duck sought the same corner of the coop when alarmed. Surprised in the act of taking minnows from the basin, it would steal back to its corner and sit down quickly. Its body did not sway or wabble as it walked. When it would sit down, right after being placed in captivity, you could approach the coop without causing it to so much as move or turn its head. It would remain as motionless as if it were a stone duck. The only way you could tell it was alive was by fixing your attention on its eyes.

Early every morning it took a bath. The slightest noise in the house would cause it to hurry to its favorite corner of the coop.

Hour after hour I would sit by the coop studying the mallard. My presence caused it to lose some of its shyness, and after awhile it got up courage to move about when I was near. That duck recognized me, for the appearance of a stranger would alarm it greatly, and cause it to run and sit down. On the departure of the stranger, it would resume walking, but would not flee when I approached immediately thereafter.

Presently, I began a series of experiments. When the duck would approach my side of the coop, I would retreat, feigning fear. Well, the scheme worked wonders. Right away the duck seemed to get an idea that I was afraid of it. Why, it got really bold and haughty. One day, while passing the coop, I was startled to see it rush toward me, quacking defiantly. The feathers on its head were ruffled up, and it rushed back and forth looking for a place to get out. I believe it would have chased me if it had been given its liberty at that moment.

Making an examination of the duck's wing, I found that the fracture had healed. So the splints were removed, but I replaced it in the coop, fearing that, if given its liberty so soon, it would injure the wing by flight.

In a short time it discovered that it had the use of its wings once more. Standing in the centre of the coop, it would indulge in the calisthenics of flight, beating the air, however, not quite rapidly enough to lift it from the ground. It no sooner discovered that its wings were again strong than it evinced a desire to regain its liberty. All day long, pausing only to get food, it would walk round and round in the coop, searching for a place to get out.

Finally, near the end of March, I concluded to put an end to this hunt for liberty. In fact, I could bear the sight no longer. So, taking the mallard from the coop, I placed it in the enclosure with the tame ducks and stepped back. Did it mate with them? Indeed not.

The moment it discovered it was at liberty, it rose in the air, quacking it seemed to me, from sheer joy. Rising above the trees, it began circling over the pond where I had wounded it. Its 'quack, quack,' uttered rapidly, doubtless were calls for its mate. Presently, it appeared to be satisfied she was gone, for it took a course due north. I watched it until it became a speck in the sky; long after it was lost to my view, I stood gazing after it.—'Leslie's Weekly.'

RECEIVED FOR THE KOMATIK.

Mrs. John Urquhart, Waugh's River, N.S.	$ 2.00
Enid Fee, St. Hyacinthe, P.Que.	1.50
Mr. W. J. Sutherland, Embro, Ont.	1.00
Previously acknowledged	174.38
Total received up to March 10.	$178.88

Address all subscriptions for this work to Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' office, Montreal, stating that the gift is for the komatik.

MOTHERLY INSTINCT OF A CAT.

W. W. Hart, in March 'Outing.'

Probably the coldest morning last winter, I had occasion to go very early to my office, the entrance to which, by the way, is several feet deep. While unlocking the door, I noticed a large black cat curled up on a piece of newspaper, the warmest thing she could find no doubt. I pitied the poor creature, but it being a holiday, no one was in the place who could care for her. On passing out from the entrance some hours later, I noticed under the black fur of the cat a little bunch of gray, which on examination, proved to be a wee little gray kitten, the old cat was trying to shelter. This was too much, so I took the little family in and cared for them the best I could. Then I went out to a nearby restaurant for some lunch. I casually mentioned the incident to the proprietor, who in an excited though disgusted way, told of an inhuman neighbor having thrown five little kittens out into the snow early that morning, and that shortly after an old black cat ran up and catching up one of the kittens in her mouth, disappeared around the corner. On my return to my office I discovered I had this sympathetic old tabby and kitten, for sure enough she was not the mother, and was of course physically unable to nurse and care for the kitten. I tried hard to raise the little kitten, but the exposure had weakened it and it soon died.

The foster mother then refused to eat, wandering around mewing from place to place as if looking for her adopted baby, and, seemingly heartbroken, finally she too passed away, certainly to eat heaven if there be one.

THE WEST TO THE FORE

Among our 'Pictorial' boys, the West is certainly to the fore; perhaps not in the actual aggregate of 'Pictorials' sold, for there are not so many people to sell to as in the eastern provinces, but in proportion the West is ahead. Why is it? Have the Western boys more 'hustle' than those 'down east'? Or is it because Westerners in general are sharper to recognize a good thing when they see it? We won't presume to say why, but we only say to the rest of the boys 'look to your laurels.'

The following letter from T. B. Patterson, L——, Sask., is a sample of letters coming in from places in the West where one might think sales would be slow and scattered, but they are not. The letter reads:

'I have the 'Pictorials' all sold. They certainly went like hot cakes, as you say. I want eighteen more at once, so I will get my camera. I want you to send me twelve 'Pictorials' every month, and they will keep me in things for the camera.'

Just think how jolly it would be for YOU to have a camera all your own, and then to be able to provide your own supplies so that father wouldn't need to shake his head and say, gravely: 'My son, this is a very expensive fad!' If you earned everything yourself right along it would be only a pleasure instead of a worry, and in ways too numerous to mention, it would be a profit to you by-and-by.

Now, if you've never started before why not try half a dozen to start on? You need not pay for them till sold. We trust you. Then, when you've made good with us for that lot we will send you a larger supply. The April Number will soon be out—a lovely Easter cover, more pages than March issue—altogether a delightful ten cents worth to offer anyone.

There are all sorts of other premiums to win, if you're not inclined to photography, and there are bonuses and prizes as well as premiums, of all of which we will give you full particulars on application. As a brand new competition starts with the April issue, NOW is the time to fall in line.

Address: JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

SHOW THIS TO A FRIEND.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN!

Sunday School Workers

in Sunday Schools where the 'Northern Messenger' has not been taken, would be greatly interested in a proposition we have to make them for a free distribution for three weeks, or for a longer period, at nominal rates. **NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT.** Those interested in Sunday Schools will confer a favor on all concerned by bringing this advertisement to the notice of one of the officers of any Sunday School where this, the cheapest and best Sunday School Paper, is not being taken. Full particulars sent on application.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers,

'Witness' Block, Montreal.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

March 29, 1908.

TEMPERANCE LESSON.

(Prov. xxiii., 29-35.)

Golden Text.—'At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.'—Prov. xxiii., 32.

This book of kingly authorship will never lose its charm, and the world of letters will always be its debtor. Even the Man who spake as man never did, uses admiring terms as he tells how the wisdom of its author was the loadstone which drew the queen of the south from the uttermost parts of the earth. Solomon is first of philosophers, and Aristotle is thought to have reproduced him. He is eldest of fablers whom Aesop imitated. He is the eldest of natural scientists.

Stanley aptly calls the Book of Proverbs 'the sanctification of common sense': and again, 'the philosophy of practical life.' Familiarity with Solomon's sayings, in Guthrie's judgment, accounts for the proverbially high character of old Scotia's sons. And this handy guide in homely matters has its spiritual uses also. Wordsworth says finely: 'The proverbs of Solomon come from above. They also look upward.' Another affirms: 'While other parts of Scripture show us the glory of our high calling, this may instruct us in al' minuteness of detail how to walk worthy of it.' These aphorisms are a succession of flashlights, showing the wisdom of goodness, the folly of sin. They might be memorized in our homes and Sunday-schools to highest advantage.

Now Israel's poet-king and prodigy of wisdom sets himself to the task of painting the drunkard's portrait. It is a faithful likeness, and horrid because faithful. The royal artist persists in his undertaking though his canvas grows lurid and frightful under each successive stroke of the pencil. His picture has proved a veritable danger-signal, flashing its warning color upon successive generations for three thousand years. Its red light has proved a powerful deterrent to multitudes. Nowhere in literature is the woe, the folly, and the fate of the drunkard so powerfully depicted.

That such a picture could have been painted thirty centuries ago sufficiently proves the antiquity of the vice. Drunkenness is no modern sin or mere accident of our present civilization. It is as old as Noah, and older. Intoxicating liquors undoubtedly inflamed the race before the flood, and led on to that nameless depravity which had to be drowned out in awful judgment. And each succeeding generation has suffered the crushing might of this dreadful woe. Each has been burned, bitten, and poisoned by this vice; from each has burst the sorrowful and despairing interjections here uttered, 'O!' 'Alas!'

Old as it is, Solomon's picture is the very similitude of the drunkard of today. Three thousand years have not sufficed to change the causes or effects of intemperance. Study the successive strokes of this masterful delineation.

Those who tarry at wine, by the increase of the subtle and powerful appetite, are compelled to seek stronger potations (mixed wine). The gradation light wine to red wine, and the highly alcoholized wine, with its eyes or beads, is inevitable. Then follow the facial signs of inebriety (redness of eyes); next quarrelsomeness, causeless wounds, and the inflaming of sexual passion. Finally incipient dementia which makes the drunkard oblivious to personal danger and to indignities visited upon him by hooting mob or officer of law—a dementia in which, however, the appetite persistently asserts itself; the worm dying not and the fire being unquenched. All is forgotten, all is lost; but among the débris of mind, heart, and manhood the conqueror stalks—

'And careth naught
For the awful ruin he hath wrought.'

This is no pleasing fancy-sketch of genius, nor happy aesthetic study; but it deserves the close, respectful attention of every one who loves himself and his neighbor. No one can push this picture nonchalantly aside unless his Bible allows him to say, 'I am not my brother's keeper.' No truly philanthropic spirit can turn with indifferent coolness from this inspired canvas. It pictures the all-embracing 'woe,' making its piteous appeal to every one who professes to love his species.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

The bowl has swallowed more than the sea.—Old German Proverb.

Where'er the Lord erects a house of prayer,
The devil always builds a chapel there.
—Defoe.

A young man was recently found in the Mersey drowned. On a paper found in his pocket was written: 'A wasted life. Do not ask anything about me; drink was the cause. Let me die: let me rot.' Within a week the coroner of Liverpool received over two hundred letters from fathers and mothers, all over England, asking for a description of the young man. How suggestive is this fact! What a story it tells of houses desolated by strong drink!

Chauncey M. Depew was brought up in the town of Peekskill, on the Hudson River. In an address to an assembly of railway men a few years ago, he said:—'Twenty-five years ago I knew every man, woman and child in Peekskill. And it has been a study with me to mark boys who started in every grade of life with myself, to see what has become of them. I was up last fall and began to count them over, and it was an instructive exhibit. Some of them became clerks, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, doctors. It is remarkable that every one that drank is dead—not one living of my age. Barring a few who were taken off by sickness, every one that proved a wreck and wrecked his family, did it from rum and no other cause. Of those who were Church-going people, who were steady, industrious, hard-working men, who were frugal and thrifty, every single one of them, without an exception, owns the house in which he lives and has something laid by, the interest of which, with his house, would carry him through many a rainy day. When a man becomes debased with gambling, rum, or drink, he does not care; all his finer feelings are crowded out.'

'I would not give one happy, rosy, little woman, uplifted from that degradation—happy again in her home, with the cricket chirping on the hearthstone, and her children about her knees, her husband redeemed from drink at her side—I would not give one of them for all the shades of all the men that ever contended since Catiline conspired and Caesar fought.' (Henry W. Grady.)

Wages and whiskey. Fifty years ago, in Columbus, Ohio, three young men, carpenters by trade, hired themselves to a boss, promising to stay with him until a certain piece of work was completed. They were to receive the same wages, and were to draw them as they chose. The work lasted from spring until Christmas. On the final settlement, one of the young men, who frequented the tavern, and was a pretty hard drinker, found a balance to his credit of $2.50. The second, who was a somewhat more moderate drinker, had $11; the third, who was a teetotaller, had $150! The first and second wore very seedy clothes, and were in debt. The third had a good suit and no debts. (The late William Armstrong, Columbus, Ohio.)

Not long since the good barque 'Monrovia' came to anchor in New York harbor. After her cargo was discharged, her skipper, Cantain Chase, was rummaging in the hold, when a monstrous snake of the python species lifted his glittering eyes, and threatened to make a square meal of him. The New York papers saw only the comical side of the incident, and gave the captain's words of humble apology for having disturbed his majesty, and the rate of speed with which he beat his retreat. But is there not a serious side to this novel circumstance. We are sending whole shiploads of snakes to Africa. Should it be thought strange that, in the spirit of reciprocity, Africa should present us with a sample of her own?

Hear the fable of the serpent in a circle of fire. A man was passing by and the snake said to him, 'Help me out of my difficulty!' 'If I do, you will bite me.' 'O no, I won't.' 'I am afraid to trust you.' 'Help me out of the fire, or it will consume me, and I promise on my word of honor I won't bite you.' The man took the snake out of the fire and threw it on the ground. Instantly the serpent said, 'Now I'll bite you.' 'But didn't you promise me you wouldn't?' 'Yes, but don't you know it's my nature to bite, and I cannot help it.' So it is with the drink. It is its nature to bite; it is its nature to deceive. (John B. Gough.)

ANALYSIS AND KEY.

I. Book of Proverbs Praised.
  Its general excellence.
  Jesus' reference.
  Aphorisms show wisdom of goodness, folly of sin.
II. One Portion in Particular.
  The drunkard's portrait.
  Fidelity of royal artist.
  A danger signal.
III. Picture Proves Antiquity of Vice of drunkenness.
  No incident of current civilization.
  Vice as old as Noah, and older.
IV. Old Picture, but True Likeness of Drunkard of To-day.
  Portrait analyzed. Successive strokes traced.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, March 23.—Prov. xxiii., 20-35.
Tuesday, March 24.—Eph. v., 1-21.
Wednesday, March 25.—Isa. xxviii., 1-13.
Thursday, March 26.—Hab. ii., 1-17.
Friday, March 27.—Num. vi., 1-12.
Saturday, March 28.—Jer. xxxv., 1-11.
Sunday, March 29.—Jer. xxxv., 12-19.

THE COMPLAINT OF THE TREES.

(It has been claimed that the demand upon wood-pulp made by the newspapers of America, especially the bulky Sunday papers of the United States, is so great as to threaten the extinction of the trees of the Continent.)

No more we'll temper summer's heat
  In quiet sylvan bowers,
Or bring the rain, to fall in sweet
  And fertilizing showers,
Or humidize the Atmosphere
  With salutary vapors;
We're doom'd, it seems, to disappear
  In making Sunday papers.

These horrid many-headed yaps,
  Chimaeras foul and mighty,
Will kill us all, except, perhaps,
  The little 'arbor vitae.'
We do not dread to 'hop the twig
  We never fear'd death-warrant;
But thus to die is 'infra dig,'
  Unthinkably abhorrent.

We gave the best that we could grow,—
  And glad was every giver,—
To make the archer's trusty bow
  And arrows for his quiver;
We dropt before the axe with pride,
  Gave sinews stanch and limber
To build the gallant vessel's side
  Of good seaworthy timber.

We've let men fell us year by year,—
  Nor murmur'd at the felling,—
Of our substantial trunks to rear
  A church, a school, a dwelling;
Our hearts have burn'd to do them good—
  We never grudged a splinter
Of all the hecatombs of wood
  They sacrificed in winter.

Have we no friends, then, to prevent
  Our swift extermination
By color'd comic supplement
  And scandalous sensation?
Are our green shades to vanish, pray,
  Before these shady fellows?
Our yellow leaves to yield the day
  To leaves of Sunday 'yellows'?

W. M. MACKERACHER.

A SQUIRE WHO IS THE KING'S FRIEND.

((From 'Harper's Bazar.)

The list of suggested fellow guests of royalty is an anxious and serious question for the hostess for even the most exalted have their likes and dislikes, and inadvertently to introduce a jarring element would spell disaster. Royalty's favor is capricious. Who would have thought that a plain untitled Yorkshire squire, with the unpromising name of Sykes, would be one of the most intimate friends of the British royal family, constantly entertaining the present King and Queen, staying with them at Sandringham, and being generally on terms of intimacy such as kings very rarely allow? Christopher Sykes is a very notable instance, for as a general rule England's King and Queen pay visits that are few and far between, and those only in as many houses as may almost be numbered on the fingers of one hand.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Rest and Recuperation.—To provide a restful environment without sanatorium restrictions, to enable tired humanity to recuperate naturally, to secure to the average man or woman the needed change from worry and care, and to do these at moderate cost, is the mission of "The Welland," the home of "The St. Catharines Well." Apply the manager, St. Catharines, or any Agent of Grand Trunk Railway System.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

TIT FOR TAT.

A few days ago two young ladies hailed a tramcar, entered it, and found only standing room. One of them whispered to her companion:

'I'm going to get a seat from one of these men. You take notice.'

She looked down the row of men and selected a sedate gentleman who bore the general settled appearance of a married man. She sailed up to him, and boldly opened fire:

'My dear Mr. Green! How delighted I am to meet you. You are almost a stranger. Will I accept your seat? Well, I do feel tired, I heartily admit. Thank you so much.'

The sedate gentleman—a total stranger, of course—looked, listened, then quietly rose, and gave her his seat, saying:

'Sit down, Jane, my girl. Don't often see you out on a washing day. You must feel tired, I'm sure. How's your mistress?'

The young lady got her seat, but lost her vivacity.—London 'Truth.'

They Cleanse the System Thoroughly.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills clear the stomach and bowels of bilious matter, cause the excretory vessels to throw off impurities from the blood into the bowels and expel the deleterious mass from the body. They do this without pain or inconvenience to the patient, who speedily realizes their good offices as soon as they begin to take effect. They have strong recommendations from all kinds of people.

Sportsman (having just come over cramped place after a refusal)—'Funny thing the old horse refusing. I suppose it was because I got on his neck to miss that tough.' Cruel Fair—'Don't blame the old horse. Perhaps he thought he had jumped.'—'Punch.'

They Advertise Themselves.—Immediately they were offered to the public, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills became popular because of the good report they made for themselves. That reputation has grown, and they now rank among the first medicines for use in attacks of dyspepsia and biliousness, complaints of the liver and kidneys, rheumatism, fever and ague, and the innumerable complications to which these ailments give rise.

'Ever seen Congress in session?' 'No,' replied Farmer Coboss, 'but I know about how it looks. I hev a hired man who kin git as busy doin' nuthin' as anything you ever saw.'—Louisville 'Courier-Journal.'

'Edgar is a splendid talker, isn't he?' 'One of the finest I ever escaped from.'—'Life.'

If you are a sufferer from colds get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and test its qualities. It will be found that no praise bestowed on it is too high. It does all that is claimed for it, and does it thoroughly. Do not take any substitute for Bickle's Syrup, because it is the best, having stood the test of years. All the best dealers sell it.

'Did he conduct his business with acumen?' 'No; I think he did it on a cash basis.'—Baltimore 'American.'

Dad—'I wish I could be a little boy again, like you, Willie.' Willie—'I wish you could, dad—only littler, of course.'—'Judge.'

Its Power Grows with Age.—How many medicines, loudly blazoned as panaceas for all human ills, have come and gone since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was first put upon the market? Yet it remains, doing more good to humanity than many a preparation more highly vaunted and extending its virtues wider and wider, and in a larger circle every year. It is the medicine of the masses.

Customer—'But I want to use it as an appetizer.' Mrs. Delicatessen (obligingly)—'Vell, dot's all righd. I vill tear der Pure Food label off it und you won't know vat's in it.'—'Puck.'

Bacon—'You remember a few short years ago in Cuba, they were killing men with the gun and the machette?' Egbert—'Yes; now I believe they have automobiles and trolley cars down there!'—Yonkers 'Statesman.'

There two desirable qualifications, pleasant to the taste and at the same time effectual, are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Children like it.

THE MODERN POLONIUS.

'My boy, if you want to stay in the public eye'—

'Yes, dad.'

'Don't be a human cinder.'—Houston 'Post.'

'The office should seek the man, you know.' 'That's all right,' replied the avowed aspirant, 'but I gave it a fair chance, and it seemed diffident.'—Philadelphia 'Public Ledger.'

When all other corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it.

'Many a man,' said Uncle Eben, 'thinks he ought to have credit foh patience, when de simple truth is dat he's gettin' too lazy to kick.'—Washington 'Star.'

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The date has arrived when subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness,' whose subscriptions terminate March 31, should send their remittance.

For new introductions the main dependence of the 'Witness' is upon the kind efforts of its friends, who have given their hearty co-operation in the past. We will look for your renewal in good time this year, so as to avoid any interruption in the regular receipt of your paper.

We would greatly appreciate the addition of at least one or two new subscriptions at the same time.

As a subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness,' you have the privilege of the following advantageous clubbing offers:—

Three Subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new .. ..worth	$ 3.00	.....for only	$1.80
Four Subscriptions to the Weekly Witness,' renewals or new .. ..worth	4.00	.....for only	3.00
Ten Subscriptions to the Weekly Witness,' renewals or new, (with a Bible or Fountain Pen to the sender) ....worth	10.00	.....for only	7.00
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Nearly all British Countries (Montreal city and suburbs always excepted), are included in above offers without extra postage. For the United States and her dependencies extra postage is needed.

See Page 8. Further particulars on application.

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THE ZAMBESI'S CANYON

WONDERFUL TRENCH FIFTY-FIVE MILES LONG DUG BY A GREAT AFRICAN RIVER.

The directors of the British South Africa Company are now taking steps to have the wonderland of the Zambesi canon reserved from settlement or from proprietary rights of any kind, so that it may be kept for the enjoyment of visitors from all over the world. It will be a long time before this belt of country can all be made accessible to tourists, because it is extremely rugged. But the upper part of the great gorge just below Victoria Falls may be opened without much difficulty, and it will soon be an additional attraction for the tourists who are visiting Victoria Falls in larger numbers every year.

It is known on the Zambesi as the Batoka Gorge. The Zambesi, the fourth largest river in Africa, flows smoothly along, a mile in width, until in a twinkling, without even preliminary ruffling of its waters, it pours over the brink and drops 400 feet. Nature furnishes few spectacles so colossal as the drop of this river into the abyss below. Tourists are travelling thousands of miles to see the sight.

Then the Zambesi flows out through the Batoka Gorge. The mile wide river is now only from 100 to 200 feet across. Above its foaming surface rise the black walls of the chasm, about 500 feet high, that the Zambesi has dug for itself.

No one knows the depth of the pent up waters, but it is at least 500 feet in the more contracted parts of the channel. The river drops 400 feet in one leap before it enters the gorge; it drops 1,100 feet more in the gorge.

It is a torrent lashed to fury for about fifty miles. The walls of the canon reverberate with the roar of the rushing flood, and in places where the onflow is broken by cataracts the vegetation that roots in the chinks of the walls is drenched with spray. The falls were discovered two generations ago, but until last year no one had any idea of the length of the gorge that carries the Zambesi to the quiet reaches of its lower course. It has been estimated at from thirty to forty miles in length, but it is now found to be about fifty-five miles long.

It was partly explored several years ago by Mr. Sykes, of the British South Africa Company, but his report is not yet published; and the reason the gorge has not been entirely revealed before this is that the country on either side of it is so rugged that the routes of explorers have been far to the north or south of it. Mr. Sykes, Mr. Lamplough and one or two others have now seen the gorge at frequent intervals along its entire length, though there are parts of it that no one has yet seen. A good general idea of the whole canon has been obtained.

A peculiarity of this rock-bound gorge is its extremely tortuous course. It continually doubles and twists on itself, turns sharply at right angles and zigzags in most intricate fashion. This trench was dug by the Zambesi, and wherever it came to a softer bit of rock the flood attacked it, and thus it was continutlly changing its course to follow the line of least resistance.

The explorers toiling along the top of the wall have often been baffled by the abrupt turns in the river. They have seen it glistening far below them, and then suddenly it has seemed to plunge into a tangle of rock and disappear. The native report that in places the Zambesi flows beneath the rocks is supposed to be based upon these apparent disappearances of the river. It is in these sinuosities that the scenery of the gorge attains its greatest diversity and interest.

At Niagara the ride on the cars along the side of the gorge is regarded as one of the finest experiences at the great falls of America. But the Niagara gorge is, after all, a small thing in comparison with the canon of the Zambesi.—New York 'Sun.'

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Home Department.

The House of Pride.

(W. J. Dawson.)

I lived with Pride; the house was hung
With tapestries of rich design.
Of many houses, this among
Them all was richest, and 'twas mine.
But in the chambers burned no fire,
Tho' all the furniture was gold;
I sickened of fulfilled desire,
The House of Pride was very cold.

I lived with Love; all she possessed
Was but a tent beside a stream,
She warmed my cold hands in her breast,
She wove around my sleep a dream.
And One there was with face divine
Who softly came, when day was spent,
And turned our water into wine,
And made our life a sacrament.

An Incognito.

(By Katharine Silvester, in 'Good Words.')

We who live in the High Row awoke one morning to find that the bills had been taken out of the windows of number 10 in the Row. The house whose future tenancy had for some time been the subject of our hopes and fears was let at last, and our fate, in the matter of new neighbors, decided for good or ill.

The Row was an old-fashioned corner lying at the back of a large seaside town, out of the reach of the yearly influx of noise and trippers. We took no little credit to ourselves for our isolation, and would have blushed to have been at any time discovered among the crowd parading the sea-front. Perhaps, indeed, it was the desire to ignore the aspect of the town as a pleasure resort that formed the basis of sympathy on which our little society was founded. Of this society it was old Mrs. Delane at number five, who was called on by at least two county families, and who took daily airings in a carriage with yellow wheels, whom we looked up to as our head, and to whom were referred all questions of fashion and social ethics. We certainly were, take us all in all, a highly respectable corner, and might be forgiven in the absence of worthy objects of comparison in mistaking ourselves for the salt of the earth. Nor is it to be wondered at that we were filled with alarm whenever there was a prospect of a house changing hands, although hitherto the character of the Row had not suffered from any such change. The dingy old corner made little appeal to the average house-hunter. A susceptibility to the charm underlying the dinginess, enough to make it appear a desirable place of residence, had in most instances proved symptomatic, and in the general run of new comers we had found new friends. Yet we knew that the luck must one day turn, and the present occasion filled more than one of us with vague foreboding.

Number 10 had been 'To let furnished' so we could not hope for an introduction to the new-comers through the customary vanguard of household goods. There was nothing for it but to possess our souls in patience, and to keep a look out for their arrival in the flesh. We were taking tea at Mrs. Delane's, and discussing somewhat dolefully the probabilities of the new tenancy, when the sound of a vehicle driving into the Row sent us all to the window with a rush. Yes, there they were! A fly, bearing a small quantity of luggage, drew up before the door of number 10. A young man in a tourist suit jumped out and was followed up the steps by a girl dressed rather too elaborately to be in accordance with High Row notions of genteel elegance. The man gave a pull at the bell, and no response immediately forthcoming, he and his companion each lifted the handle of the double knocker and roused the echoes with a vigorous rat-tat. The effort on the girl's part loosened the clumsy knot of hair gathered beneath the 'picture' hat and a great plait, inartistically stuck with hairpins, uncoiled itself to the length of her waist. We could see the little stamp of exasperation that accompanied her unskilful attempt at re-adjustment, and the amused smile of the man watching. Then the door was opened, and both disappeared into the house. Mrs. Delane returned to the tea-table drawing in her lips, and shaking her head, and we read in the combined action what would be the verdict of the Row.

The result of further observations served only to deepen our first impressions. The manner and extent of the pair's divergence from High Row notions of genteel living became the favorite subject of discussion at all the tea-parties. Each one of us was eager to contribute his or her mite of evidence. One morning, when the little maid-of-all-work had gone out of the house, in garments suggestive of a day's holiday, one of us had seen Mrs. de Villiers (the incredible high-flown name they gave out as their own) dress herself up in the servant's cap and apron and dab about the room with a broom and duster for all the world like a stage soubrette. Her husband had stood by, laughing uproariously, and the whole had concluded with an affectionate skirmish in which the broom had played an important part. The pair made daily excursions to the shops, she carrying on her arm a preposterous market-basket, itself an insult to the dignity of the Row.

On hot summer nights when we sat and stewed respectively in our front parlors these people would bring deck chairs on to their doorstep and lounge there till bedtime in shameless deshabille of tea-gown and smoking jacket. Hitherto the respectable remoteness of the High Row had been appreciated by hawkers and street minstrels and they had seldom troubled us with their visits. But now the charm was broken. Some instinct seemed to urge them daily in our direction, an instinct justified by the behavior of the new-comers, who bought shrimps and water-cresses, and threw half-pence to the man with the cornet. Indeed the dark suspicion rested upon them of having inflicted the squeaking vulgarity of a Punch and Judy show upon the peace of the High Row by deliberate invitation. They had certainly sat at their window throughout the performance, exhibiting marked signs of appreciation.

Calling on them had from the first been out of the question. Now when we came across them in the Row or street our countenances were wont to put on the most unapproachable look, whereby we hoped they would gather the extent of their offence, and be induced, perhaps, to mend their ways.

Yet I am glad to say, for the character of the Row, that we were all of us shocked at Mrs. Delane, who, when little Mrs. de Villiers stopped one morning in front of her verandah to say pretty words to the parrot sunning itself there, darted out red and wrathful and bore the cage back with her through the parlor window, as though she feared contamination for the bird. But while we watching grew red and white in the girl's behalf, she resumed her sauntering walk with a little smiling twist of the mouth that expressed more of amusement than of annoyance.

We had become aware, and the fact lay perhaps at the root of our hostility, that we, the original inhabitants, formed as important an element in the consciousness of the pair, as the pump at the corner of the rusty clumps of shrubs that did duty for garden in the middle of the Row. And so they continued to stand on their heads, metaphorically speaking, exasperatingly indifferent to the existence of an audience trying to frown them down into a more conventional attitude.

Yet it was strange that they should seem content to be let severely alone, for as far as callers went they might have lived on a desert island, and the postman rarely brought them a letter. And as summer merged into autumn, a change like that affecting the season came over the offending household. The girl's smart toilets, of which no item was ever renewed, began to look faded and shabby. She drew the light cloak, designed for summer weather, more closely about her shoulders, but the wind blew coldly through the laces and chiffons, and she shivered miserably. The little face under the big hat, whose handsome feather had long been innocent of curl, grew white and pinched, and the eyes had a frightened wide-open look. The same look was reflected in the face of the man, as he stood for hours together drumming aimlessly on the window-pane. Men who looked like duns were seen to frequent the door-step. The girl's appearance in the street grew an occurrence of increasing rarity, then ceased altogether, and had it not been for a glimpse now and then of a pale face flitting past an upper window, we might have believed she had been spirited away. It was the man who went to market now, mostly of an evening, and armed always with the offending basket, a melancholy relic of the time when life had seemed a game to be played with appropriate toys.

I would have given something to dare to cross the Row and open my arms to those poor forlorn things. But Mrs. Delane kept lynx-eyed watch. The Row, as a row, had shown no sign of relenting. Who was I, to fly in the face of the general verdict? So I just did nothing and was miserable, trying in vain to keep my eyes and my thoughts from the house over the way.

One day matters approached a crisis, Bessie, my maid, had just informed me that she had seen the doctor call twice at No. 10 on the previous day, and remain a long time on each occasion. That girl was seriously ill, dying perhaps. I could keep away no longer, and I jumped up quickly from my seat with the intention of running at once for my hat and cloak. At that moment the clatter of heavy wheels over the cobblestones directed my attention to the street. What I saw there kept me rooted to the spot. A great yellow coach, with large heraldic emblazonments, driven by a white-wigged coachman, had drawn up in front of number 10. The powdered man holding on behind jumped down and gave a knock that brought the rest of the Row to its parlor windows in time to see the most obvious dowager duchess disappear through the doorway. What could it mean? Had some dame of high estate heard of their sufferings, and called to play the part of Lady Bountiful? Then I remembered that from Bessie's attic could be obtained a capital view of the new tenants' first floor front, and, caught suddenly by a frenzy of curiosity, blinding me to all sense of decency, I scampered up the stairs and arrived at the attic window at the moment when the strange visitor was crossing the threshold of the room where I guessed the invalid lay. From where I stood I saw the poor little white figure spring up on her couch, eyes wide, pale lips, parted as though she beheld a vision; then fall back on the instant among her pillows, hiding her face in her hands. Another moment and the visitor was by the bedside, bending over her, and what followed came to me as a blurred tangle of caresses and emotion, in which the man standing on the other side of the bed was also included. Then I turned away, startled suddenly into propriety by the consciousness of tears running down my face.

A week later the great yellow carriage drove up for the last time before the door at number 10, where its daily appearance in the interval had gone far to compensate the Row for what it had undergone at the hands of the new tenants. The dowager sailed in in her usual rustling state, and returned supporting a bundle of shawls, out of which peeped a familiar, pathetic little face. The husband followed behind, and the faces of all three shone like sunshine after rain as they entered the coach and clattered out of High Row. Neither of the pair gave us so much as a backward look, but the little maid-of-all-work, superintending the lading of a 'fly' with portmanteaus belonging to her master, cried miserably on the door-step.

And that was the end of it, and we of the Row were decidedly out of concert with ourselves and with one another. It had been a variation on the theme of Alfred and the Cakes, and we had distinguished ourselves in the part of the neatherd's wife, when a little more discernment might have placed us in permanent touch with the British aristocracy. For, although we were never able to learn the whole of the story, the fact of the intimate connection of the couple with that august body was established beyond a doubt. But, by tacit consent, mention was rarely made of them in our neighborly talk. They had been the means of dispelling our illusions as to the unerring character of our instincts and perceptions; and the subject remained a painful one.

I once saw the girl again, but only for a moment. I had gone to stay with a friend in London, and we had walked one afternoon to the Park to watch the carriages returning from the Drawing Room. She was in one of them, stately but radiant, in nodding feathers and flashing jewels. A princess, every inch of her! How could we have misread the signs? Our eyes met, a look of recognition crept into hers, then she turned away with a flush and a little toss of her head. They had understood us then, and our attitude of hostility, and had resented it, and been pained by it, while appearing to ignore it! I wished she could have known how near I had once been to holding out my hand, and my eyes filled with tears, which owed none of their bitterness to the fact that it was a noble lady who had just given me the cut direct. For at the moment I could think of nothing but the lost opportunity of human love.

A Good Place to Visit.

The statement was the more impressive coming from whom it did. He was a college chap, as one could tell by the look of him—big, athletic, self-confident. 'Aunt Mitt's is a bully place to visit,' he said; 'she lets you come right out in the kitchen—makes you feel as if you were helping and not just cluttering up the room with your presence. I always stop off there a few days when I'm in the vicinity, and I never feel as if I were imposing on her hospitality because of the chores she lets me do. Last time she wrote she said their bull pup wanted to know when I was coming to give him another bath! One time I was there I ran across Reinhart and took him out to supper. Know Reinhart? It's kind of hard for him to forget how much money his pa's got, but he's a good fellow at heart. What do you think Aunt Mitt did? Set him to washing up the dishes after supper! I didn't know how he would like it, but he took to dishwater like a china duck. Told me afterward Aunt Mitt made him feel at home! I tell you Aunt Mitt's a bully place to visit.'—M.A.H., in the 'Congregationalist.'

Home Thoughts.

CHRIST IS ALL.

Christ as a Light, illumine and guide me,
Christ as a Shield overshadow and cover me,
Christ be under me, Christ be over me,
Christ be beside me,
On left hand and right.
Christ be before me, behind me, about me,
Christ this day be within and without me.
—Copied from a translation of the hymn of St. Patrick.

THE BEST ARE NEAREST

The best things are nearest—breath in your nostrils, light in your eyes, flowers at your feet, duties at your hand, the path of God just before you. Then do not grasp at the stars, but do life's plain, common work as it comes, certain that daily duties and daily bread are the sweetest things of life.—Impressions.

You picture to yourself the beauty of bravery and steadfastness. And then some little, wretched, disagreeable duty comes, which is your martyrdom, the lamp for your oil; and if you do not do it, how your oil is spilt.—Phillips Brooks.

THERE IS ALWAYS TIME.

This is a hurrying age, as we often remind ourselves; and many tasks which we would like to accomplish must perforce remain unattended to. But for some things there is always time. Duty can always be done; kindness can always be shown; wayside ministries need not be neglected; private devotions are always possible. There is never an excuse for the haste that makes waste; there is always room, in the case of the man who, with divine help, plans his life, for a certain amount of self-culture and social ministry.'—New York 'Observer.'

With the Children.

FOR A SMALL BOY.

(By Samuel McCoy.)

O prairie, Mother of my West,
Take this small waif to your broad breast,

Let his feet love your changeless ways,
To teach him firmness all his days;

Let your fields, stretching to the sky,
That sets no boundary to the eye,

Give him their own deep breadth of view,
The largeness of the cloudless blue;

Give him to drink your freshening breath
That will not brook a thought of death;

So he may go eternal young
Along your marshes, that have flung

Their yellowing willows' draperies
To the keen sweetness of the breeze;

And, prodigal of April hours,
Take benedictions of her showers;

And when across the prairies come
The yellowhammer's fife and drum,

Then let him wander as he will,
From hill to ever-rising hill,

From your spring mornings, warm and bright,
Surcharged with quivering, living light,

Until the hazy sun at last
Withdraws and leaves the pallid, vast

Immensity of sky and moor
And gray dusk closing swift and sure.

In quiet let him bow his face
Before the Presence in that space.

When ghostly white the primrose stands
The spirit of your twilight lands;

See the pale jewel of the evening skies
And hear the meadow's drowsy cries.

And last sweet challenge through the dark—
The clear, thin whistle of the lark.

So, prairie that I loved and blest,
The boy may know your way is best.
—From 'Scribner's.'

WILLIE'S RIDE.

Willie was a very small boy, but his father wanted him to be brave and manly, and was always ready to encourage him in anything that would help to make him so. As they lived in the country, riding on horseback was one of the things he would need to know.

One evening, when Mr. Lennox came home Willie begged to be allowed to ride the horse round to the stable.

His father said yes, and, dismounting, tossed the little fellow up into his place, and putting the bridle into his hands, charged him, whatever happened, to hold fast to the bridle and stick on.

As 'Don' and Willie trotted soberly on, the father went through the back way to get 'Don's' supper and bed ready by the time they got there.

Going, presently, to the door, to see if they were coming, he gave a startled: 'Whew!'

For they were indeed coming—in a sweeping gallop.

Willie's hat was gone, and his hair flying in the breeze; but his father was very thankful to see he was holding fast to the bridle with both hands, and that his chubby little bare feet were clinging securely to the horse's side.

Willie gave a little sigh of relief as they approached the stable door, and he saw his father standing, with calmly folded arms, watching them.

'If father isn't scared, I won't be, either,' thought Willie, and called out bravely: 'Father, must I keep sticking on?'

'Yes, keep sticking on, and hold fast to the bridle,' the father replied, steadily.

'All right!' the little fellow called back, as 'Don' swept past, while the father, with trembling faith and love, was asking God to take care of his little boy.

What had nettled the usually good-natured steed nobody ever knew. But after passing the stable door, his pace began immediately to slacken, thinking of the supper he was leaving behind. And, before they were well out of sight, the plucky little fellow on his back had courage to pull to the right, and let him know it was time to be going home.

'Don' promptly obeyed this time, and walked back at his accustomed quiet gait.

'Father, I did stick on, didn't I?' Willie said, proudly, as he tumbled off into his father's arms.

'Thank God, you did, my boy!'

Then Willie knew the reason his father could be so brave for his little boy was because he was asking his Heavenly Father to take care of him.—Selected.

THE MORAL OF THE LARGE FAMILY.

'It is exceedingly rare to find a large family where there is want of thrift (writes Alderman Broadbent). The only thing that can be said against them is that they are poor. . . . Poverty is often accounted the worst of modern evils, but when looked at closely it appears rather to be the very best counterpoise to the abominations of modern wealth. I do not wonder at the pessimism of those who only know the self-indulgent vileness of the moneyed classes and the havoc that is wrought amongst the poor by the direct action of unscrupulous wealth. From that point of view modern civilization appears to be little else than a mass of rotting corruption. . . . Where is the salt that saves the whole mass from rapid disintegration? You find it among the poor mainly—the poor of the large family—where every virtue that dignifies humanity is called daily and hourly into unobtrusive but constant action.—Bristol 'Times.'

Health Hints.

COUGH CANDY.

Take two tumblers: in one place a gill of whole flaxseed; fill the other with broken bits of slippery elm bark. Fill both tumblers with boiling water, and leave standing for two hours. In a saucepan place one and one-half pounds of best brown sugar. Strain into it through muslin all the liquid from the two tumblers. Put on the fire and boil, stirring constantly until the candy seems on the point of turning back to sugar. Pour out quickly on to buttered plates, and break into small pieces when cold.

MAPLE HONEY.

A correspondent writes us that having been advised to use honey and lemon for soothing a cough, she found the honey distasteful, but substituting maple syrup, half a cup to the juice of one lemon, found the mixture very helpful, and would like others to know of it.

For the Housekeeper.

HOW TO MAKE WATERPROOF WHITEWASH.

The hygienic properties of whitewash are well known, but it has the objection when applied under ordinary conditions of lacking durability, while at the same time it cannot be washed or cleansed. In certain districts in Queensland a waterproof whitewash is in general use, and it is very simply made. The recipe is as follows:—One pound of glue is dissolved in three and a half pints of water. To this is subsequently added three ounces of bichromate of potash dissolved in half a pint of hot water. These two ingredients are thoroughly well mixed, and enough whiting then added to secure the desired consistency. The mixture is applied to the walls or roofs in the usual manner, and dries rapidly, while the action of the sun upon the potash and glue serves to render it highly waterproof. Such a whitewash is available for a variety of applications, both exterior and interior. It adheres firmly to the slate, glass, metal, masonry, or plaster, care being taken in the last-named instance to rub the fluid well into the fabric. It not only affords an excellent protection to the sun's rays in tropical climes, but acts as an admirable waterproofing to walls exposed to driving rains. When desired it can be cleaned with a hose and cold water or washed down with a sponge. Of course, any required quantity can be prepared, it only being necessary to adhere to the foregoing proportions.—'Chambers' Journal.'

MEND HOT WATER BAGS.

For years I have thrown away hot water bags that had only a tiny break in the rubber; but I found by applying several coats of liquid courtplaster and letting each coat dry before applying the next it will prolong their usefulness. The courtplaster is waterproof and the hot water will not melt it.—Chicago 'Tribune.'

EVEN BETTER.

'Does she know how to cook?'
'No; she has that beat a block.'
'How?'
'She knows how to make the cook cook.'
—Nashville 'American.'

Home Work Room.

FOR MENDING DAY.

In every well regulated household there is a sewing machine, where the practical needs of the children and grown people are looked after, and where the proper sewing on of buttons, pressing, darning, cutting out and seaming together become affairs of great moment and importance.

It is necessary for the woman who takes her seat in the sewing room and draws her well filled 'mending basket' forward, to remember these rules which say:

On buttons, sew through and through the button until the hole is full of thread, then wrap the thread around the button three times, put the thread through the wrong side, and fasten well. On men's garments use linen thread when possible.

Ruffles should be cut on the bias of the goods, matching the figure or stripe and pressing the seam on the wrong side. In this way it does not require as much material, and the ruffles look much better. Facings of all widths should be cut on the bias.

Do not pucker or gather a seam in sewing it, and take care to fasten your thread before you cut it, so that your work will not ravel. On these points altogether the fit or hang of the garment depends. It injures the enamel of your teeth to bite the thread, therefore do not do it.

Darns and patches should always be pressed. Bear this in mind. You will see that ofttimes the mending is scarcely noticeable. Cultivate a pride in doing the mending, which is really such an important factor in your wardrobe. It is no disgrace to patch. Do not despise the means to the end. It does not pay.

The woman who is a practical worker in the field of good deeds never throws anything in the rag bag that can be mended or made over. She sees that they reach needy ones who have nothing so good, and she does not send them to the poor in rags either. Every article is put in the best condition possible by care and patience. The record of her 'in as much' will be large, and others can and should follow her example.

In mending with a patch, especially on boys' trousers, the piece should be large enough to cover the thin part. It must be put on the wrong side of the garment. The edge of the patch should not be turned in, but cross stitched, and care must be used not to catch the stitches through the right side. Then turn on to the right side, and if not much worn darn down on to the patch and press on the wrong side. If it should be worn through badly, cut off all the thin part, making a square hole, clip the corners a little, turn the edges in neatly, and hem all along, taking pains to have the corners square. The square holes makes a much neater piece of work than the round. Then press on the wrong side.

If towels or table linen show wear, darn even tiny holes with cotton floss or coarse thread. For darning purposes the cotton floss is preferable to linen. In all cases and at all times darn and mend, darn and mend. It saves making new. If a stitch in time is taken it is surprising how much longer sheets, pillow slips, towels and all wearing apparel, will last. When darning weave the thread in and out as far as the thin spot extends, keeping the stocking or garment smooth over the darning egg.—Selected.

Household Hints.

Burning zinc filings once a month in the furnace will remove the accumulation of soot in pipes and chimney.

'One of the chief things to remember in artificial lighting,' says an authority on the subject, 'is that it is better and more comfortable to have the light surrounding and warming us than to have it standing out cold and chill from a rather distant ceiling. Tall, graceful figures holding bunches of flowers electrically lighted, look well in a stately and brilliant hall. In the dining room the mass of light must be either over or on the table. Candelabra of electric light on the sideboard and on the mantel shelf will be all the other light required in this room.

In the drawing-room there should be candles or these imitated in electricity. Nothing gives a really purer or softer light than the wax candle. But candelabra of electric light shaded in soft tints give almost as soft an effect. In the drawing-room there must be a tall standard lamp near the piano, lights near the fireplace, and movable lamps which can be placed wherever they are needed. In the bedrooms lights must be hung over the dressing table and over the bed.'

Selected Recipes

BAKED MACKEREL.

Two mackerel filleted. Cut each fillet in two pieces, and put in a well buttred fireproof dish. Dust with pepper and salt, and sprinkle with one teaspoonful of lemon juice. Cover with buttered paper and bake in a moderate oven for about a quarter of an hour. This can be served with parsley sauce.

FILLETS OF SOLE A LA REINE.

For this dish two medium sized soles will be required, which must be filleted and steamed for twenty minutes. Take out and remove the dark skin. Fold each fillet and keep hot in the oven. For the sauce put two ounces of butter in a clean pan, and stir in by degrees 1½ ounce of flour. Stir until the sauce will leave a clean place in the pan when lifted up in a spoon. Add, very gradually, half a pint of hot milk and boil for three minutes; now add two ounces of grated cheese, boil up again and simmer for a few minutes, when the sauce will be creamy in appearance. Pour over and round the fish.

Advertisements.

WEIGHED FOUR POUNDS WHEN FOUR MONTHS OLD

Most of the sickness that comes to babies and young children is due to the stomach or bowels being out of condition. It is then that they are cross, peevish, and upset the whole household. These are troubles that Baby's Own Tablets always cure promptly. Here is proof: Mrs. J. Stewart, Everton, Ont., says: 'My little girl thrived so badly that at the age of four months she weighed four and a half pounds. Her stomach was badly out of order, and although the doctor treated her, he did not help her. Then I got Baby's Own Tablets, and right from the first they helped her, and now she enjoys perfect health.' If your little one is ailing try Baby's Own Tablets—always do good; cannot do harm. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Mother's Helper

"Black Knight" Stove Polish is entirely new. Nothing like it—nothing so good—has ever been offered housekeepers before.

"Black Knight" Stove Polish

makes a quick, lasting shine that stands the hottest fire you can build in the stove.

Equally good for Grates, Stove-pipes, or other Ironwork you want to keep polished. 3

Insist on having 'Black Knight'



MAKES THE ROOM BRIGHTER, MORE CHEERFUL.

Alabastine radiates light. Instead of absorbing all the light that falls upon it, as do wall paper or kalsomine preparations, the myriads of Gypsum rock particles, of which Alabastine is made, reflect the rays of light—make the room a great deal brighter, more cheerful.

Alabastine is more healthful, too. Free from decomposing matter. Contains no arsenic or other injurious substance. Will not rub off, peel or crack.

Our handsome book, "Homes, Healthful and Beautiful," tells of the advantages of Alabastine over all other wall coverings, and gives valuable pointers on interior decoration. Former price, 10c. Mailed to you free on request.

Alabastine is sold by hardware and paint dealers everywhere—a 5-pound package for 50 cents. Ask your dealer for tint card. Never sold in bulk.

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43 WILLOW STREET. PARIS. ONT.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Sir John Lawson, the late attorney general, left estate of the gross value of £45,949.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrow Cadbury have decided to present the estate of Uffculme, situated between Highbury and King's Heath, for the benefit of Birmingham and district.

Since the passing of the Butter and Margarine Act (1907) the Board of Agriculture has approved twelve hundred fancy or descriptive names for use in connection with margarine.

The silver medal awarded to Grace Darling by the Glasgow Humane Society for saving the lives of nine persons from the wreck of a steamer in 1838, has been sold for fifty pounds.

It was stated during the trial of a suit at the Yarmouth County Court that thirty-five pounds was spent by the executors for the funeral of a person whose estate did not exceed a hundred pounds.

The death is reported from Warton, near Kirkham, of Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher, one of the oldest postmistresses in the country. Although 85 years old, she carried out the duties attaching to the post office a week before her death.

The municipal electricity undertaking and the tramways system of Liverpool show such large surpluses from last year's working that it is proposed to relieve the general rate by over fifty thousand pounds out of these profits.

The death is announced of Mr. John Brinsmead, founder of the well-known piano firm, at the age of ninety-three. He passed away without knowing of his wife's death a few weeks ago, for he had been scarcely conscious since that event.

As usual when the hop-growers of Kent have had a bad year, there is an outcry against foreign importations, and news now comes that many farmers will allow their grounds to go out of cultivation, owing to the small prices obtainable.

The vicar of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich, recently summoned the women workers at Messrs. Hinde's silk factory, who have been on strike, to the church, and announced to them that he had succeeded in settling the strike. The women sang the Doxology

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has presented the King with a portrait of His Majesty painted by Mr. Tennyson Cole. His Majesty, in replying, expressed appreciation of the kindness that had prompted the gift, which, he said, was especially interesting, as it was the only portrait which represented him in full Garter robes.

The wife of a London steeplejack, Mr. W. Larkins, of Bow, performed the daring feat of climbing 'Allen's shaft,' a chimney 150 feet high, situated in Canal road, Mile End. On reaching the summit of the shaft Mrs. Larkins sat in the steeplejack's seat, which is simply a piece of board fastened to a rope.

The King has allowed Miss Margaret Jane Lamb, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to receive the Edward medal of the first class, in recognition of the gallant action of her brother, the late Mr. George Huddleston Lamb, who lost his life in endeavoring to save the lives of five men in a fire in a mine at Strathcona, Canada.

Mr. W. Johnson, M.P. for the Nuneaton division, has obtained a verdict for £1,000 against Patrick McNicholas, a miner, for slander. Mr. Johnson is connected with the Warwickshire Miners' Association, and the defendant charged the plaintiff with issuing a false balance sheet of the association. The jury considered the allegations a gross libel.

At the Central Poor Law Conference in London a socialist delegate moved a resolution urging that the Poor Law was unable to cope with the increasing number of unemployed, and advocating the establishment by the government of a new department with the object of providing work. The proposal was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Miss Florence Nightingale is to receive the freedom of the city of London, in appreciation of her philanthropic and successful efforts for the improvement of hospital nursing and management. The only other woman on whom the freedom of the city has been conferred was the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who was Miss Nightingale's close personal friend.

Impressive scenes have been witnessed at the funeral at Bristol of Thomas Coffin, who was the helmsman of the 'Birkenhead' when the troopship foundered. Crowds were present to pay a last tribute of respect. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack, and the gun-carriage on which it rested was drawn by Naval Reserves from the training ship 'Daedalus,' which also supplied the firing party. At the close of the burial the last post was sounded.

Owing to the state of his health, the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon has resigned his ministry at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London. It is interesting to recall that Mr. Brown was associated with the late C. H. Spurgeon in withdrawing from the Baptist Union owing to the 'down grade controversy' of 1887. The Rev. Thos. Spurgeon is a twin son of the famous preacher, and was born in London fifty-two years ago. In 1893 he became pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle in succession to his more celebrated father.

Mr. Michael Edwin Sanderson, a maltster of Wakefield, who during his lifetime made several notable gifts to Church of England objects, has bequeathed £60,000 to the Bishop of Wakefield, to be called the Sanderson Trust Fund, for the promotion of the religious work of the Church of England in or connected with the diocese of Wakefield. He has also bequeathed £10,000, the income to be applied towards providing pensions for women within the diocese of Wakefield. The net residue of his estate he leaves to the Bishop of Wakefield to be applied in such manner for church purposes as he shall think fit.

SCOTLAND.

Guarded by his collie, Malcolm MacGregor, a shepherd, was found dead in a field at Tay Farm, Meikleour, Perthshire. The dog had to be driven off with sticks before the body could be touched.

Placing a bag of sawdust on the top of a safe in a ham curer's premises in Bridgeton, Glasgow, to deaden the sound, burglars blew the safe open with explosives and made off with £600 in notes and silver.

An amusing situation arose at the Western Court, Glasgow, lately. A man claimed a woman as his wife, but she denied him as her husband, and maintained that she was a widow. The question was settled out of court.

According to a return compiled by Mr. W. S. Haldane, Crown agent for Scotland, there are 563,688 acres of deer forests and lands exclusively devoted to sport in Scottish counties other than crofting counties. The rental of these lands is £38,718.

Mrs. Bell Pettigrew, St. Andrews, has generously offered to the University of St. Andrews six thousand pounds towards providing a museum. The gift is to commemorate the long association with the university of the late Professor Bell Pettigrew, her husband.

While at the shooting range at Nobel's explosive factory, Ardeer, Mr. F. Lyall, chemist and suyperintendent of the laboratories, was accidentally shot dead. Mr. Lyall was testing cartridges at the shooting range in the presence of one of the head office officials from Glasgow and a Canadian visitor. Mr. Lyall was standing at the target in the act of changing it when, through some mistake, a shot was fired the bullet entering his back, killing him instantly.

Kilmarnock has been the scene of a disastrous explosion, by which four men lost their lives and two were injured. A squad of miners were engaged cutting through stone, making a new level about a mile from the pit bottom. For blasting purposes they were using the powerful explosive known as gelignite. How the accident happened will probably never be ascertained, as those who could have best shed light upon it were killed on the spot. It is surmised, however, that something had gone wrong with the handling of a shot.

As the outcome of the inquiries by the Scottish Churches Commission, an adjustment of the finances between the two sections of the Presbyterian Church has been agreed to. The total funds dealt with by the commissioners are as follows: Congregational funds, £160,214; funds for religious ordinances and other work in Scotland, £566,605; college, bursary and education funds, £433,516; foreign mission and similar funds, £388,400; miscellaneous, £27,721; ministers' widows' and orphans' fund, £447,918; ministers' sons' and daughters' society, £18,595. Total, £2,042,969. The last two schemes have been the subject of special arrangement. The Free Church share of the funds works out at £467,000.

After a bequest of £3,000, for the endowment of a lectureship on archaeology in the University of Glasgow, and one of £2,000 to Freemasonry, the whole of the remainder of the estate of the late Mr. J. D. G. Dalrymple, of Kirkintilloch, is left in the hands of trustees to be applied to the formation of a fund, the interest and annual proceeds of which are to be used for the purpose of making grants for the judicious restoration and repair of buildings of historical and antiquarian interest in Scotland, England, France, Spain, Italy, Germany and in Greece, but specially in Scotland, the fund to be administered by a board of trustees constituted as follows: Three members from the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, three members from the Glasgow Archaeological Society, and one member from the Scottish Ecclesiological Society.

IRELAND.

A particularly lively meeting of the Cork Corporation has just taken place. For sometime there has been practically no business transacted owing to the sharp divisions of opinion. The police had to clear the galleries of the ratepayers who had taken possession. During the meeting the uproar was deafening; two members, one of them, Sir E. Fitzgerald, seized ink bottles and commenced to strike the table as hard as they could. A scene of great confusion and disorder prevailed for some time, all the members standing and gesticulating, but so great was the babel that ensued that the remarks of any individual could not be caught. Sir Edward Fitzgerald snatched a large book from one of the officials, jumped on to a table, and shook the loose leaves out of it. He then got on to the reporters' table, and refused to move. Two other members took off their coats with the intention of fighting, while Sir Edward Fitzgerald waved a water decanter.

An interesting case is to be fought out in the Dublin courts. There are two claimants to the Magan estates, which are estimated at the present time to be worth £10,000 a year in rental, and £80,000 invested in various securities. The suit arose out of a will made by Miss Augusta Elizabeth Magan, a charitable but eccentric lady, who died in October, 1905. Immediately after her death, Captain Arthur Magan, the defendant in the present case, entered into possession of the estate and property generally. He claimed, and the claim is not disputed, to be the descendant of Thomas Magan, uncle on the paternal side of the mother of Miss Magan, and fourth son of Arthur Magan, sr., who died in 1808. A new claimant to the estates has now turned up in the person of Mrs. Joel Bartlett, of Branscombe, South Devonshire, a lady over ninety years of age, who claims that she is the daughter of Arthur Magan, the third son of the same Arthur Magan, sr., through whom Capt. Magan claims.

The United States has a larger number of hogs in proportion to its population than Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Argentina, but the number of beef cattle to the thousand of population is smallest in the United States.

DRUMMERS AND TEMPERANCE.

'Twenty years ago,' said a salesman in the metals trade, 'four-fifths of the men who were on the road in my line were drinking men. To-day four-fifths of them are—not.

'I remember that the day I was taken on by our corporation I met the highest salaried salesmen in the trade, a man who could have taken his choice of employers. I was bubbling over with pride and satisfaction, and, youngster fashion, I blurted out the story of my luck. He congratulated me and asked me to drink with him, by way of celebrating, and when I thanked him and told him I didn't drink, he seemed half amused and half sympathetic.

"Don't drink, eh?" he repeated. "You'll never be able to sell goods if you don't drink."

'I didn't believe that then, any more than I believed it now, and, as it turned out, the poor fellow himself was on the way to convince me that I was right. All at once he began to go to pieces, and within a couple of years none of his old employers would have paid him $10 a week. Fact is, he wouldn't have been worth $2 to anybody.

'Then again, there was a merchant up here in Westwood, a drinking man himself, who bought pretty heavy bills, and whom we salesmen were all after. Some of the boys used to take him out to the saloon and fish for his trade in all such ways. I didn't. But after a year or two I noticed that he was buying more than nine-tenths of his goods from me, and one day I brought it up in a joking way. "How about it, Mr. Larkin?" said I.

"Well, sir," the old fellow said, "I'm willing to go out and drink with a drummer. I'd probably drink anyhow. But when I do business I want to deal with a sober man."'—'Youth's Companion.'

DIDN'T AGREE WITH ME.

Mr. Arthur Tennison, 88 London street, Toronto, writes enthusiastically of the merits of Psychine for all stomach troubles.

'For seven years I have had indigestion and dyspepsia. I tried scores of remedies. My room resembled a drug store with nostrums which I had bought. Eventually I used Psychine, and every dose brought permanent relief.'

All throat, lung and stomach troubles quickly cured by Psychine. It is the prescription of a great specialist. At all druggists, 50c and $1.00, or Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto.

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 by mail to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.



LADIES' OVER-BLOUSE.—No. 895.

This model is among the newest shown, and is exceedingly smart. Three tucks over the shoulders provide a graceful amount of fulness, which is softly adjusted by gathers at the waistline. The short wide sleeve is cut in one piece with the front and back. Taffeta, broadcloth, voile, and pongee are all suitable fabrics for a waist of this character. For 36 inches bust measure 2 yards of material 36 inches wide will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure.



A DAINTY NEGLIGEE.—No. 748.

A pretty negligee cut on the simplest lines is here shown in a development of white dimity. Gathers in front and back adjust the fulness to a slightly rounded yoke, and an Empire belt lends a dressy air to the garment, although its use is a matter of individual taste and may be omitted if desired. The sleeve may be finished by a turned back cuff or a band and frill of lace, and a round collar completes the neck. Cashmere, challis, lawn, and China silk will all reproduce successfully. For 36 inch. bust measure 3¾ yards of 36 inch. material will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.



MISSES' COSTUME.
NO. 6126 AND NO. 5737.

No. 6126—Misses' over-blouse.—Blue taffeta trimmed with checked silk. Deep plaits over the shoulders, and kimono sleeves. Cut in sizes 15, 16, 17 years. The 16 year size will require 2¼ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 5737—Misses' plaited skirt.—Cut in sizes 15, 16, 17 years. Will require 5⅛ yards of 36-inch material for the 16 year size. Five-gore model laid in deep plaits stitched to yoke depth and pressed to lower edge which has the fashionable flare. Suitable for voile, taffeta, linen and gingham.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns. Price 10 cents for each, in silver or stamps.



ROUND YOKE WORK APRON.—No. 779.

Every housekeeper knows the value of a large apron that may be easily slipped on. Here is one that is very practical, as it is full enough to cover the entire dress, and is a real aid in preserving a tidy appearance. It is also available as a studio apron, being supplied with bishop sleeves that are full enough to prevent any wrinkling of the dress sleeves underneath. The model is appropriate for linen, gingham, percale or any of the materials used for such garments. For the medium size, 6 3-8 yards of material 36 inches wide will be required. Sizes for small, medium, and large.



SMALL GIRLS' DRESS.—No. 821.

The general becomingness of the belted-in dress is responsible for its continued popularity. This one, as illustrated, was made of shaded plaid suiting. A broad sailor collar completes the neck, which is cut in square outline. A removable shield topped by a standing band is worn with the dress. The closing is effected on the left side under a plait. Cashmere, mohair, gingham, and pongee are all suitable for reproduction. For a child of eight years, 2⅝ yards of material 36 inches wide will be required. Sizes for 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

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.

PATTERNS FREE.

Any subscriber sending $1.00 for a year's subscription to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' may select any two 10 cent patterns advertised in our various pattern depts., and they will receive these without extra charge. The selection must be given when subscription is sent, and the number and size wanted should be carefully given to avoid mistakes.

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.

A Wonderful Remedy.



ORANGE LILY is daily curing the most obstinate cases of Female Disorders. Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhoea, Painful and suppressed Menstruation, etc., etc., are all of them relieved from the start by its use, and a few weeks' or months' treatment accomplishes a complete cure. This remedy is a positive scientific preparation, and is based on the discoveries of Pasteur and Lister. It is an Applied treatment; that is, it is not taken internally, but is applied direct to the suffering parts, and it, therefore, acts with all the certainty of the known laws of chemical action. As it comes in direct contact with the diseased tissue, its antiseptic and nerve-food properties cannot help but have a beneficent influence. I receive from 10 to 50 letters daily, speaking of the benefits and cures it is performing; and so sure am I that it will do what is claimed for it that I will send, absolutely free, a 25-cent box to every suffering woman who will write for it. Price, $1.00 per box, which is sufficient for one month's treatment. Address, with stamp, MRS. F. A. CURRAH, WINDSOR, ONT.

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Should in renewing for the 'Witness' take advantage of one or other of the following clubs:

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Worth $2.00.

Our Special Family Clubs
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Our other clubs are as follows:—

	Regular rate per annum	Club price
Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide.'	$2.50	for only $2.00
Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger'	$1.40	for only $1.20
Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger.'	$2.90	for only $2.20

The above cut rate offers are subject to postal regulations given on page 8.

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

COLLINWOOD DISASTER.

Coroner Finds That Fire Was Caused by Overheated Pipes.

Cleveland, O., March 11. — Coroner Burke rendered his decision in the Collinwood school fire to-day. Conditions existing are blamed, but no fault is charged to anyone. The coroner says the fire was caused by overheated pipes, and the death of the children to faulty construction, whereby a partition projected in front of the stairway.

The coroner's recommendation is that the State Legislature pass a law to make all school buildings fireproof, and that automatic devices be put in the buildings to further safeguard the lives of the children. The coroner holds that the children became panicstricken, and were jammed in the door because of the turn in the hall to get to the door.

Janitor Herter is exonerated. The coroner says the janitor was at his post when the fire broke out, and that he duly gave the alarm upon discovering the fire, and that he opened the doors of the building.

TO REFORM LONDON.

Great Campaign Against Vice Inaugurated in the Metropolis.

London March 10.—A great campaign to make Londoners good was inaugurated to-night in Queen's Hall. The crusade has the support of every religious denomination in London, the County Council and other non-religious bodies. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, and Chief Rabbi Adler blessed the movement with messages of sympathy. The platform speakers included the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Southwark, some of the leading nonconformist clergy, and the chairman of the County Council. The movement was organized by the council for the promotion of public morality. The council, it will be recalled, toned some time ago against living statuary exhibitions in the music halls. The Bishop of London said that the objects of the campaign were the discouragement of degrading exhibitions, the removal of incentives to vice from shop windows, the suppression of papers printing suggestive pictures, the abolition of questionable houses, and the elevation of public opinion until what is condemned in women shall no longer be condoned in men.

'Religious London,' declared the Bishop, 'means to speak with one voice, and speaking thus, it will, I believe, be omnipotent. We hope to make London a decent city. If the law fails to help us we are confident of carrying the great weight of public opinion with us by bringing a suitable bill in the House of Lords. We should in such a measure certainly have the support of the labor members of the House of Commons.'

Mr. Harris, the chairman of the County Council, said the council was ready and anxious to promote reforms in the interests of public morality.

EATEN BY WOLVES

A COAT AND A PAIR OF BOOTS WITH FEET IN THEM ALL THAT WAS FOUND OF MISSING MAN.

Mr. George Poulter, of University street, received a letter a few days ago from a nephew who tells of a tragedy of the forest: 'A man left a shanty up near Amherst,' he says, 'to go home, and he did not get there; so the people went to look for him, but found he had been devoured by wolves—only his boots, with his feet in them, and his coat being found. One of Mr. Tessur's boys saw one near their place the other day. The 'cullers' all round say the wolf tracks are something terrible in the bush.'

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MURDERED BY BURGLAR

CHARLES FREEDMAN SHOT DEAD IN HIS HOUSE AT VICTORIA, B.C.

Victoria, B.C., March 10.—An attempted burglary last night resulted in the murder of Charles Freedman, aged 43, of Stanley avenue. His assailant escaped, and the police have little clue to his identity. Freedman, accompanied by his wife and sister, had just returned from the theatre, and was going to bed, when he discovered a burglar in the pantry. He grappled with the intruder, who in the scuffle shot him through the lungs and escaped by the pantry window, while the women were calling the police. The murdered man was an old-timer here. He took part in the gold rush to the Klondike, where he made a competence.

TORONTO PARKS INQUIRY

LATE PARK COMMISSIONER TELLS OF LOOSE BUSINESS METHODS.

Toronto, March 11.—Mr. John Chambers, the late park commissioner, was the star witness at the parks inquiry this afternoon. He frankly admitted that in passing Stone and Wellington's account in vouchers, each of which was for a less sum than $200, he did so in order to evade the city by-law, which requires that all purchases of $200 or over must first be sanctioned by the responsible committee, but, he added:—'Every department in the City Hall does it.' For the looseness in the business office of his department he made no defence. He admitted that it was neither sufficient nor efficient, but threw the blame on the past mayors, who, he said, always put him off with empty promises from year to year when he wanted larger appropriations in order to increase his office staff.

Mr. W. E. Wellington, from whom the city purchased trees and plants, stated emphatically that he did not overcharge the city, which received goods at less than his published prices.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY BILL

SHOULD MEASURE PASS BRITISH COAL OPERATORS WILL ADVANCE PRICES.

London, March 12.—The colliery owners, who have been conferring in this city on the subject of the government's bill for an eight-hour day for miners, to-day decided, should parliament pass the measure, to advance the price of coal thirty-six cents per ton, and to make all future contracts on this basis. Ship owners, railways and miners have been sending delegations to Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Secretary for Home Affairs, ever since the introduction of the bill, pointing out that the inevitable curtailment of the output and the increase in the price of coal will mean a serious financial strain, if not bankruptcy, to many of the country's big industries. Mr. Gladstone thinks these fears are exaggerated, but admits that the bill will require some amendments.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of 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.

ARGUE — At 189 O'Connor street, Ottawa, on March 11, 1908, the wife of Dr. John Fenton Argue, of a son.

BARNES — At Hull, Que., on March 8, 1908, the wife of Geo. Barnes, of a daughter.

BURKHOLDER — To Mr. and Mrs. William Burkholder, at South River, Ont., on March 5, 1908, a daughter.

CHISHOLM — On Feb. 25, 1908, at 8 Garlies road, Forest Hill, Kent, England, the wife of G. Prentice Chisholm, of a daughter.

CROSS.—At Madoc, Ont., on March 11, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cross, a son.

EASTWOOD.—At 81 Howard avenue, Toronto, on March 7, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Eastwood, a son.

FOULDS — On March 8, 1908, at 474 Bronson avenue, Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Foulds, a son

GOODERHAM — At 224 St. George street, Toronto, on March 10, 1908, the wife of George E. Gooderham, of a son.

HARRISON — On March 5, 1908, at Port Arthur, Ont., to Mrs. W. A. Harrison, a son.

LETT—On March 7, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon Lett, of Milverton, Ont., a son.

MALTON — At Roseberry Cottage, Toronto, on March 11, 1908, the wife of A. Ross Malton, manager of the Bank of Toronto, Colborne, of a son.

McCONNELL — At 4089 Tupper street, Westmount, on March 3, 1908, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McConnell.

MONTIGNANI. — On March 6, 1908, the wife of Wm. C. Montignani, secretary of R.R. Y.M.C.A., South Cumberland, Maryland, U.S., of a daughter.

PALLISER — At 20 Raleigh Place, Brooklyn, on March 11, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baird Palliser, a daughter.
Lachute and Huntingdon paper please copy.

READE — At Ottawa, on March 12, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar S. Reade, a daughter.

SECORD.—At 'Hill House,' Listowel, Ont., on March 6, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cartwright Secord, a son.

THOBURN — On March 11, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Thoburn, Ottawa, a son.

USHER — On March 10, 1908, at the Maternity Hospital, Rideau street, Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Usher, a daughter.

WARREN — At the Methodist parsonage, Inkerman, Ont., on March 7, 1908, to the Rev. H. E. and Mrs. Warren, a son.

MARRIED.

AHERN—LITTLE.—On March 11, 1908, at the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. S. Cleaver, Miss Anna Lillian, daughter of Mr. Parker Little, to Mr. Robert N. Ahern.

BIRGE — STURT — On March 9, 1908, at Grace Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., by the Rev. Dr. Wrigley, Miss Mabel I. Sturt, of Brooklyn, N.Y., to Cyrus A. Birge, of Hamilton, Ont.

BROUGHTON—WILSON.— On March 11, 1908, in the Methodist Church, Harriston, Ont., by the Rev. T. J. Atkins, M.A., Corry M. M. Wilson, daughter of Mrs. J. F. Wilson, Harriston, to John T. Broughton, B.A., B. Sc., of Scottdale, Pa.

BURR — BRYANT — At the Central Congregational Church, Winnipeg, by the Rev. J. L. Gordon, a marriage was solemnized on Tuesday, March 10, 1908, at 7 p.m., between Christopher Burr, third son of the late Samuel Burr, Inwood, Ont., and Ethel Bryant Christy, daughter of the late George Bryant, of London, England, and adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Christy, of Montreal.

COOKE — SMITH — At Arundel, Que., by the Rev. John B. Sincennes, William Samuel Cooke, of Arundel, to Miss Mary Ellen Smith, of DeSalaberry, on March 11, 1908.

DOBELL — CAMPBELL — On March 3, 1908, at All Saints', Knightsbridge, London, England, by the Rev. A. W. Rokeby, rector of Carlton Curlieu, Leicestershire, assisted by the Rev. James Pelle, rector of the parish, Lieut.-Colonel Chas. Macpherson Dobell, D.S.O., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, second son of the late Hon. Richard R. Dobell, of Beauvoir Manor, Quebec, and Mrs. Dobell, 12 Enplsmore Gardens, S.W., to Elsye, widow of the late Capt. Frederick L. Campbell, R.N.

FREEZE — NIELSEN — On March 6, 1908, at 2250 Columbia street, Vancouver, by the Rev. David Long, Dio Herbert Freeze, of Calgary, to Maud Mary Nielsen, of Vancouver, formerly of Moncton, N.B.

HASTERMAN — SMITH — At Windsor, N.S., on March 10, 1908, Florence Winifred Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse P. Smith to Ernest Howe Hasterman, of Ottawa.

JOYNT — TYRRELL — On March 11, 1908, by the Rev. Heman S. Osborne, Albert, youngest son of of W. H. Joynt, of Bristol, England, to Edith Alice, daughter of Stephen Tyrrell, of this city.

LAMBART — WALLBRIDGE — At St. David's Church, New Edinburgh, on Mar. 10, 1908, by the Rev. E. C. Russell, Howard Frederick John Lambart, son of the Hon. Octavius Henry Lambart, and grandson of the eighth Earl of Cavan, to Helen Marianne, daughter of the late Samuel Shelley Wallbridge, Esq., LL.B., of Belleville, Ont.

LAVERY — CULVERWELL — On March 11, 1908, at the residence of the bride's parents, Sutton West, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh Ferguson, John Franklin Lavery, to Bertie Pearl, daughter of Mr. G. Wellington Culverwell.

MacLEOD—MacLEAN—At North Sydney, N.S., on March 11, 1908, by the Rev. Chalmers Jack, D.D., John P. MacLeod, of South Gut, St. Ann's and Alice, daughter of Torquil MacLean, of Englishtown.

MUSSEN — EVANS — At St. Thomas' Church, Ont., on March 10, 1908, by the Rev. E. Horace Mussen, M.A., Rector of All Saints' Church, Collingwood, assisted by the Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, M.A., rector of St. Thomas', Winnifred Frances Mary Evans, youngest daughter of Hamilton Evans, M.D., of Toronto, to Arthur Keeble, second son of the officiating clergyman.

MUSSON — GREEN — On March 7, 1908, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. C. R. W. Postlethwaite, Toronto, by the Rev. Septimus Jones, M.A., Ida Harvey Green to J. Woodley H. Musson.

PUDDINGTON — CURLESS — On March 3, 1908, at the home of the bride's parents, Grand Falls, N.B., Estella Marie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Curless, to Dr. Berton A. Puddington, of Grand Falls, and formerly of St. John, the Rev. E. M. Skagen and the Rev. J. R. Hopkins officiating.

ROGERS — POWEN — On Feb. 25, 1908, at the Parish Church, Weybridge, England, by the Rev. Spencer R. A. Buller, Rector, assisted by the Rev. Henry Rogers, cousin of the bridegroom, and the Rev. C. W. Alington, of the Trinity College Mission, Stratford, E., J. H. Burcham Rogers, J.P., of Holt Hall, Norfolk, and Conisgaby Hall, Lincolnshire, to Sarita, daughter of G. Mountain Bowen, of Kinsale, Bel Royal, Jersey, and granddaughter of the late Hon. Edward Bowen, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, Quebec.

WOODGER — COLE. — On March 10, 1908, at the residence of the bride, Centre street, Bowmanville, Ont., by the Rev. John Garbutt, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Jolliffe, Sarah Elisabeth Quick, daughter of the late Roger and Charlotte Cole, to the Rev. Frederick Woodger, of Melrose, Ont.

DIED.

ALLEN — Suddenly, on March 10, 1908, Thomas Ellinghouse, son of John Allen and Frances Kent, aged 11 years, and 9 months.

AMYOT — On March 9, 1908, at the residence of her father, Francois Amyot, 435 St. Patrick street, Ottawa, Alma Amyot, aged 23 years.

ARCHIBALD — In this city, at 175 Ash avenue, on March 14, 1908, Agnes Nicolson, beloved wife of John Archibald, in the 75th year of her age, after a long illness borne with Christian fortitude.
Leith and Shetland (Scotland) papers please copy.

ARMITAGE.—At Toronto, on March 12, 1908, William H. Armitage, formerly of Newmarket, Ont., in his 51st year.

BARRY — At the residence of Mr. Geo. Andrews, Russell Road, Ottawa, Jane Burns, relict of the late Jonas Barry, aged 87 years.

DECHER — At Sylvan Towers, Toronto, on March 11, 1908, in her 83rd year, Caroline Becher, widow of the late E. C. R. Becher, Q.C., of London, Ont., and daughter of the late Samuel Street, of Niagara Falls.

BENSON — On March 10, 1908, at the Grace Dart Home, Ada Elizabeth Jacobs, aged 32 years, wife of Joseph Benson.

BLANDY — On Feb. 9, 1908, drowned near Boston, U.S.A., Varina Jefferson Davis, youngest and last surviving daughter of the late Alfred Addison and Ozella Louisa Blandy.

BURNS — At Quebec, on March 7, 1908, Ann Kennedy, wife of John Burns, aged 72 years.

CAMERON — At Chelsea, on March 2, 1908, Catherina Brooks, relict of the late John Cameron, and eldest daughter of the late John Brooks.

CLELAND — At Meaford, Ont., on March 11, 1908, Mr. James Cleland, ex-M.P.P., North Grey, in the 69th year of his age.

COLE — In Edmonton, Alta., on March 1, 1908, William Cole, beloved husband of Elizabeth Alexander, in his 78th year.

DANIELS—At Schreiber, Ont., on Feb. 24, 1908, Leteti M. Small beloved wife of B. F. Daniels.

DARBY — On March 3, 1908, in his 57th year, J. W. Edward Darby, assistant agent, Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, formerly of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

ERRETT — At the residence of her father, 83 Isabella street, Toronto, on March 11, 1908, Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. K. W. Errett, formerly of Peterborough, Ont.

EVANS — At his late residence, 562 Parliament street, Toronto, on March 11, 1908, Frank F. Evans, of the Education Department, in his 50th year.

EVANS — Mary Ann Evans, on Thursday, March 12, 1908, at the residence of her nephew, Mr. D. W. Campbell, Cote des Neiges Road.

FISHER — At Springhill, Dundas, Ont., on March 13, 1908, Christopher E. Fisher, in his 59th year.

FORRESTER — At the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Logan, Howick, Que., Jane Chisholm, native of Edinburgh, Scotland, in her eighty-third year, and widow of the late David Forrester, Pigeoniere, Que.

FRASER — At Lost River, Que., on March 5, 1908, Alexander D. Fraser, a native of Glenelg, Invernessshire, Scotland, aged 79 years.

FULLER — On Feb. 25, 1908, in London, England, W. Fuller, father of the Rev. G. Fuller, formerly pastor of Brantford Congregational Church.

GELLER.—At Winnipeg, on March 10, 1908, Geraldine, much beloved infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Geller, 77 George street.

GUEST — On March 8, 1908, at his residence, 46 Armstrong avenue, Toronto, Francis, dearly beloved husband of Mary Guest, in his 76th year.

HOFFMAN— At Port Hope, Ont., on March 8, 1908, Mary Ann Hoffman, widow of the late Jacob Hoffman, Esq., aged 71 years.

JACKSON — In Huntsville, Ont., on March 12, 1908, J. H. Jackson, jeweller, aged 35 years, 7 months.

JOHNSON — On Thursday, March 12, 1908, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Joseph Eveleigh, 137 Mackay street, Samuel Wood Johnson, in his 87th year.

KENNEDY — On Sunday, March 15, 1908, at Grace Dart Home, of tuberculosis, Edward Kennedy, aged 46 years, native of Scotland, resident at Petite Cote.

KING — In St. John, N.B., on March 13, 1908, Cornelius King, in the 72rd year of his age, leaving a wife, three sons and three daughters, to mourn their loss.

LANG — At Valleyfield, on March 12, 1908, Wm. Lang.

LEE — At the Manse, Apple Hill, Ontario, on March 6, 1908, Henry Stuart Lee, son of the Rev. H. S. and Mrs. Lee, aged 7 months and 10 days.

LEE — In Kingston Hospital, of infective brain meningitis, on Feb. 25, 1908, Riley Lee, of Odessa, Ont., at the age of 44 years.

MACLAREN — On March 12, 1908, Jean Isabel, infant daughter of Dr. Wallace Maclaren, 142 Wells street, Toronto, aged 1 year, 2 months and 26 days.

McARTHUR.—On March 9, 1908, at her residence, 56 Furby street, Winnipeg, Christina Nesbit, beloved wife of D. J. McArthur, aged 44 years.

McGILLIVRAY — At the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. M. Hutchison, 116 Strathcona avenue, Ottawa, on March 12, 1908, Miss Isabella McGillivray.

McKELLAR — In the Pueblo, Col., Hospital, on March 13, 1908, Nina McKellar, daughter of the late Archibald MacKellar, Ingersoll, Ont.

McLAUGHLIN — At Tampa, Florida, on Monday, March 2, 1908, in his 68th year, Dr. Miar McLaughlin, for many years a prominent physician and business man of Jackson, Michigan, a native of Fingal, Ont., and younger brother of the late Dr. Lawrence McLaughlin, of Iona, and Dr. James McLaughlin, of Fingal, Ont.

McWHIRTER — At New Richmond, Que., on March 11, 1908, Janet MacNeil (Jennie), eldest and well-beloved daughter of William and Margaret G. McWhirter, aged 4 years and 9 months.
'Jesus loves me, this I know.'

MIMMS — John Mimms, sen., at General Hospital, Toronto, on March 12, 1908, in his 88th year.

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RAMSAY — On March 9, 1908, after a long illness, at his home, No. 637 Bathurst street, Toronto, James Ramsay, formerly of the City Assessment Department, in his 84th year.

RASTALL — At the residence of his son, Ross A. Rastall, Brantford, Ont., on March 9, 1908, Richard S. Rastall, aged 74 years.

REINO — Emil Reino, on March 10, 1908, manager, Finland Steamship Company Agency, Montreal.
Quebec papers please copy.

RIDLEY — At the Rectory, Galt, Ont., on March 8, 1908, Edith, only child of the Rev. John and Mrs. Ridley.

ROGER.—At the home of her son, R. R. Roger, M.D., Russell, Man., on March 5, 1908, Isabella Roger, relict of the late George Roger, of Motherwell, Ont.

SCORE — At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. A. G. Watson, 50 Carlton street, Toronto, on March 9, 1908, Louisa Walker, widow of Richard Score, sen., and eldest daughter of the late William Gooderham, sen., in her 87th year.

SKINNER — At Kingston, Ont., on March 7, 1908, Ella Dingwall, wife of W. B. Skinner.

SMITH — At the residence of his nephew, Joseph C. Smith, Ulverton, Que., on Mar. 11, 1908, Captain Joseph Smith, in his 86th year.

SNELL — At Poltimore, Que., on March 9, 1908, John Snell, aged 64 years.
'Peace, perfect Peace.'

STOCKWELL — In this city, at 61 Rivard street, Alice O'Connell, aged 60 years, relict of James Stockwell, painter.
Boston, New York and Buffalo papers please copy.

STUART — In this city, on March 12, 1908, after a short illness, Robert S. Stuart, produce broker, and father of Bert. and Reginald Stuart.
Glasgow and Stirlingshire papers please copy.

THOMSON — At Winnipeg, on March 7, 1908, Margaret, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Thomson, aged 8 months.

TOWNE—At his residence, Danville, Que., on March 6, 1908, William Wallace Towne, aged 82 years, 9 months.

WALLACE — On March 7, 1908, at No. 52 Gloucester street, Toronto, Nellie S., beloved daughter of Peter and Georgina E. C. Wallace, of Blind River, Ontario, aged 20 years.

WELLS — At her home at Chatham, Ont., Mary Julia, widow of the late Judge W. B. Wells, aged 85 years.

WHEELER — At the Rectory, Hawthorne, Ont., on March 7, 1908, Josephine Wheeler, wife of the late Captain R. O. Wheeler, of 'The Rocks,' County Kilkenny, Ireland.

YOUNG — At his late residence, 70 Livingston avenue, Kingston, Ont., on March 7, 1908, Richard Young, aged 63 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

EDWARDS — In loving memory of Cordelia Watt, beloved wife of Charles Edwards, who died March 16, 1905.
'Tho' lost to sight, to mem'ry dear,
Thou ever wilt remain.'

WAINWRIGHT — In memoriam, Mary Emily Arnold, beloved wife of Wm. Wainwright, who died March 16, 1905.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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