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MURDER IN MONTREAL

Itinerant Musician Shoots Landlord and His Daughter.

STRIKES ANOTHER GIRL WITH A BOTTLE.

Seven little children, between the ages of 3 and 15 years, left parentless and homeless, as the result of the ruthless work of a murderer, is the terrible addition to Montreal's table of crime, as the result of a shooting affray which occurred on William street on Saturday.

James McGovern, who lived at 474 William street, between St. Martin and Richmond streets, died at the General Hospital yesterday as the result of a bullet fired into his brain by Alphonse Martel, boarder. Mary McGovern, 14 years of age, daughter of the murdered man, was also shot, in the wrist, but her condition is not serious. Martel also tried to murder another daughter, Bridget, aged 14, striking her on the head with a bottle, but she managed to get away, and took refuge with neighbors.

Martel and his mother, rented a single back room from McGovern, for which they paid $4 a month. They both slept in the same room, and there was

BRIDGET McGOVERN,

whom Alphonse Martel tried to murder on Saturday by striking her on the head with a bottle, after shooting and killing her father.

only one bed. Neighbors learned of this, and as a result, together with the fact that the old woman and her supposed son were continually drinking and fighting, complained to the landlord of the premises, who notified McGovern that he must get rid of such undesirable tenants.

McGovern worked as a night watchman at the Canada Sugar Refinery, getting home about five o'clock in the morning. On Saturday morning, he slept until about twelve o'clock, when he got up and went into the kitchen. The Martels' room was off the kitchen. He called Mrs. Martel and told her that she would have to make arrangements to leave as soon as the weather was warm enough. He went on to say that this was the landlord's instructions, and added that people did not believe that she and Alphonse Martel were mother and son. She uttered a protest, and at that moment the son, who had been listening, stepped out with a revolver in his hand, from the door of the room, and fired point blank at McGovern just as the latter was turning from the table to the stove for a cup of tea. The bullet struck him in the side of the head, entering the left eye, near the bridge of the nose.

McGovern's two daughters, Bridget and Mary, were the only children in the house. The other five are in St. Patrick's Home. Bridget was in the kitchen, a spectator of the whole affair. Mary was in the front room, getting dinner. The whole flat consists of only four rooms.

The moment the shot was fired, Bridget ran through to the front door, which she opened for her father. He staggered to the street, where he fell. As he stood at the door, she heard another shot, and her sister ran out with blood streaming from her wrist, and the murderer immediately after. The sister ran through the door which Bridget was holding open, and the latter was about to follow, when she was struck down from behind. She got up and fled with her sister, however, and the two were given shelter in the home of a neighbor.

The Seigneur street police station was telephoned, and Constables Lacoste, Beausoleil, and Wilson were sent to the house. They found McGovern lying unconscious, where he had fallen, on the street. Martel and the old woman were in their room. A search of the room produced the revolver, a 32-calibre one, and a box containing 45 cartridges. The revolver was unloaded however, and no empty shells could be found.

The ambulance was called, and the two girls, and their unconscious father, mother are both in jail.

THE MURDERER'S EXPLANATION.

When arrested, Martel said he had shot McGovern because he could not stand the way the latter was abusing his mother. Asked why hme shot the girl he said: 'I do not like her. Her tongue is too long.'

At the detective office Martel spent most of the night pacing round and round his white-barred cell, his eyes on the ground, his fingers pulling and twisting his dark untrimmed beard, and moustaches.

To most of the questions asked him he replied, 'I don't know.' The information obtained from him has been very meagre, though he has been questioned carefully by Chief Carpenter on almost every aspect of the case. When any one approaches the cell he raises his eyes, with no gleam of interest in them, then he continues the unceasing circling of the little steel room.

His only explanation of the murder is that he was driven to madness by insults and aggravation.

'He,' meaning McGovern, 'said that my mother was no relation to me, and that he wouldn't have such a condition of affairs in the house,' said the man. 'He bored a hole in the wall to spy upon us; he never left us alone; he insulted us, until I could stand it no longer.'

Of the shooting, the man says he remembers nothing.

AN ITINERANT MUSICIAN.

It has been discovered that Martel is a well-known character about Montreal, having played the hurdy-gurdy on the merry-go-round at St. Helen's Island for years. He used to go around in the winter with a concertina, playing at hotels for drinks.

COAL MINE EXPLOSION

Several Workmen Lose Their Lives.

Indiana, Pa., Feb. 5.—Ten Hungarians and one American were killed by a gas explosion to-day in the No. 2 slope of the Ernest mine of the Jefferson & Clearfield Coal Company, five miles north of this place. The explosion occurred in a heading where twelve workmen were working. One of these, Andrew Krazeer, escaped by crawling a quarter of a mile to evade the noxious gases. His inability to speak English prevented a lucid explanation of the cause of the explosion. When he saw the lights of the rescuers he moaned and tried hard to crawl. He was slightly burned, but suffered chiefly from the effects of after-damp. He was placed in a car and immediately taken to daylight.

Some of the dead were found near the entrance to the heading, others lay along the track at short distances from each other almost at the face of the coal. Two bodies nearest the face were burned slightly about the face and arms. The position of the bodies showed the men had made desperate efforts to crawl away from the headings.

One hundred and ten men working in the same sloped escaped through other headings of the mine, although they were held back for about ten hours by the black damp, until a rescue party of twelve mine bosses reached them. A thousand other men, working in adjoining mines within a radius of three miles, heard the concussion, but paid no heed, and did not learn of the disaster until they came out of the mines early to-night.

To-night it is reported that no fire boss made any return of his inspection this morning, and this has been reported to the mine superintendent of this district. The rescue party of twelve mine bosses went into the mine about 9.30 this morning, shortly after the accident, and when they came out, about 5 o'clock, they brought with them the dead bodies, and announced that there was no one else in the mine.

In the meantime the state mine inspectors, Messrs. Robert Sampson, of Punxsutawney; Joseph H. Williams, of Altoona; Thomas Loudon, of Tyrone, and Thomas D. Williams, of Johnstown, are investigating the cause.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC ENDED.

Very Few Patients in the City Hospitals.

The typhoid fever epidemic becomes more and more of a vision of the past. The carnival, which some would have not held on account of it, has progressed merrily and with great success, and the fever patients have many of them roused themselves from bed to go out and see the fun and the excitement.

There are now only 90 patients, most of them convalescent, at the Emergency Hospital, and only 3 new ones were admitted during last week. Dr. Patch said that the epidemic was practically at an end, but stated that the hospital would have to be maintained until every case was dealt with. Last Monday 96 cases were reported from the Emergency institution. From the other hospitals it was said that very few new cases were being admitted.

The Emergency Hospital fund is virtually closed to subscribers, no new subscriptions having been received for two weeks. The total amount subscribed was $60,000, and those in charge are confident that there will be money enough to clear the expenses money enough to carry the institution through.

BISHOPS DIFFER.

Instructions to Priests Regarding Lay Schools.

Nice, France, Feb. 5.—Bishop Chapon, who has several times attracted attention by refusing to follow the militant counsels of some of his colleagues, publishes a letter to the priests of his diocese, instructing them to co-operate with the public school teachers, instead of opposing them. Bishop Chapon says that he would consider himself a bad bishop, a bad Christian, and a bad citizen if he excited strife between the teachers, the curates and the families, and he admonishes the priests to keep out of politics and act in accordance with the evangelic conjunction, 'whatever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.'

Brest, Feb. 6.—Archbishop Duparic, in his Lenten letter advises the faithful to continue the war against the lay schools and invokes the blessings of God on the forthcoming elections.

LONG SAULT POWER.

Cornwall, Ont., Feb. 7.—Mr. R. A. Pringle, K.C., will represent the Cornwall Town Council and the Cornwall Board of Trade at the meeting of the International Waterways Commission in Toronto to-morrow. The Town Council held a special meeting on Saturday night and passed a resolution favoring the Long Sault Power Development, with a proviso that Canadian interests be safeguarded. The board has passed a similar resolution. The development of the Long Sault power will mean wonderful industrial development in Cornwall and vicinity.

GLACE BAY MAYOR.

Halifax, Feb. 1.—The civic elections of Glace Bay passed off more quietly than expected. The returns assure the election of John C. Douglas, by 12 majority over his opponent, Henry MacDonald.

THE BISLEY MEET.

Official Service Rifle Only One Which Will be Allowed to be Used.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 7.—It was announced at a meeting to-day of the National Rifle Association that at this year's meeting at Bisley, from July 4 to 16, a team from Australia would be present, also a contingent from the Malay States, and one representing the Sinagpore Fifle Association. The Empire match, in which members of the British team took part in Australia in 1907 will be held the first week in July.

In regard to the Service rifle, it has been decided that no Service rifle of any pattern other than the official pattern in use by the British Army will be admitted to the Service rifle competitions unless an officially certified specimen of such a rifle be deposited with the National Rifle Association at least three months before the commencement of the Bisley meeting, and approved for use at the meeting.

WEALTHY MARRIED MAN

Disappears With Eighteen Year-Old Girl.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7.—Somewhere in Canada or perhaps on a steamship bound for England is George W. M'Kinney, Germantown's wealthiest and largest dealer in teas and coffees, and with him, it is the firm belief of Harry Brandau, a tailor, is his eighteen-year-old daughter Amanda Brandau. M'Kinney is married and has a son twenty-two years old. Through the Philadelphia police Brandau has notified the police of this country and Canada to search for M'Kinney and Miss Brandau. On January 27 Amanda Brandau left home 'to visit some friends' she said for the evening. Neither M'Kinney or Miss Brandau have been seen since, but last Tuesday Brandau received a letter from his daughter from Montreal, and dated January 30.

CREE INDIANS ALARMED

Over the Appearance of Berake's Comet.

Selkirk, Man., Feb. 7.—The appearance of the comet in the western sky has greatly alarmed the old Indians on the Cree reserve near here. Chief White declares it portends some great disaster to his people, and has, according to tradition, since time immemorial foreshadowed for his tribe defeat in battle and disaster at home.

A MOTORMAN'S FOLLY

Results in His Own and Several Others' Death.

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 6.—Heedless of the warning of a foreman in charge of excavating operations along the line of a private motor road from Kelvin to the Ray Copper mines, the motorman of a gasoline car containing six passengers, ran his car close to a sputtering fuse of a heavy charge of dynamite to-day and the car and its seven occupants were blown to atoms.

The foreman had discovered a missed shot in the excavation at noon, and before the motor car came in sight he had relighted the fuse. As the car appeared he signalled the motorman and warned him of the impending explosion. The motorman, evidently believing he could take his car past the charge to safety before the explosion, paid no heed to the warning and started again at full speed. Just as the car was passing the charge the explosion came and the car was blown high in the air. The dead men were all prominent in mining affairs in Arizona.

A BLACKMAILER.

May Go Free Owing to her Victim's Bad Name.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 6.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Jeannette Stewart Ford, charged with blackmailing Chas. L. Warriner, after being out twenty-four hours, failed to reach a verdict and was discharged by Judge Swing to-day. Eight jurors stood for acquittal and four for conviction.

The unexpected end to the case was explained by two of the jurymen as due to the fact that a majority of their colleagues refused to give any credit to the testimony of Warriner. They said that a man who had confessed to embezzlement for twenty-five years would not hesitate to prejudice himself against the woman he believed had been the cause of his exposure.

The state prosecutor announced tonight that he expected to bring the woman to trial again within the next three weeks. At the same time he intimated that he might abandon the case. Pending trial, Mrs. Ford was released on $5,000 bail.

A DANGEROUS DRUNKARD.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 3.—Loudly declaring he would shoot his wife and the first policeman he met, Edward Holley was arrested this morning on Barton street, in a drunken condition. He fired a shot from a bull-dog revolver to the terror of passers-by. The revolver was loaded in every chamber. Holley has been sent to jail several times for ill-treating his wife, and recently was ordered by the magistrate to keep away from the woman.

CHILI AGREES TO ARBITRATE.

Santiago, Chili, Feb. 2.—The Chilian Congress to-day ratified the protocol submitting the Alsop claim of the United States against Chili to the arbitration of King Edward.

UNION LABOR HEREAFTER.

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 2.—At the annual banquet of the Edmonton Typographical Union last night, an important announcement was made by the Hon. C. W. Cross, Attorney-General, who presented and read the clause which will hereafter be incorporated in all printing contracts let by the province of Alberta, requiring that the work be done under union conditions. This means that the government printing will in future bear the union label.

'WHITE SLAVER' SENTENCED.

Cleveland, Feb. 3.—Jacob Goldberg, convicted on a 'white slave' charge, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary to-day.

See the Bargain Offer of Carnival Souvenirs on another page. Don't Miss It.

AVIATION IN EGYPT

Will Include a Race From Heliopolis to the Pyramids and Back.

Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 7.—Egypt's aviation week has opened at Heliopolis. The Khedive was present at the opening and took great interest in the flights. A feature of the meeting will be the presence of the ladies of the harem, for whom a stand as been reserved.

Among the principal events will be a speed contest to the Pyramids and return. In yesterday's competitions the aeroplane of Gobron, the French aviator, caught fire, but Gobron was able to reach the ground in safety. Rougier beat the five kilometre record, and won other events.

A FALSE TEACHER

He 'Denies the Master that Bought Him.'

Berlin, Feb. 6.—Berlin was this week the scene of one of the most remarkable theological discussions since the days of Martin Luther. It was provoked by Prof. Arthur Drews, of Karlsruhe, who caused a public sensation by plastering the billboards of the town with posters propounding the startling question: 'Did Jesus Christ ever live?'

On Monday night he addressed a huge concourse of people at the Zoological Garden in defence of his theory, and the following night he appeared in the same room, in order, Lutherlike, to defend his theses against all comers. A score of the most eminent theologians of the country responded to the invitation. The debate was carried on with fervor and passion before an audience of over 2,000 persons, who were held spellbound until 3 o'clock the next morning. The last hour was employed by Drews in a final retort to his critics. His onslaughts on the most cherished tenets of Christian doctrine were so graphic and ruthless that many women in the audience were overcome with emotion and had to be carried from the hall, shrieking hysterically. An intensely dramatic scene was presented by one woman, who stood on a chair and held her arms outstretched in the attitude of supplication to heaven to send down retribution upon the head of the Karlsruhe heretic.

Prof. Drews appeared in Berlin under the auspices of the League of Monists, whose position, as their name denotes, is akin to those who express their creed in the formula, 'There is no God but God; but hear, O Israel, the Lord thy God, is the one God.'

Drews laid down his theories after the classic manner of old-time university disputations. The gist of his position was in a large measure like the mythical theory of David Strauss, which created a sensation fifty years ago. Strauss held that there was verily a historic Christ, but that a vast mass of miracle and supernatural wonders had been woven like wreaths around the head of Jesus. Drews goes further. He alleges that there never was such a person as Jesus of Nazareth.

Baron Von Soden, who is professor of theology at the University of Berlin and pastor of the Jerusalem Church in Berlin, led the theological onslaught on Drews. He maintained that, even if it were firmly proved that any such person as Jesus never existed, that would hardly injure the heart and core of the Christian religion. Prof. Soden declared that it was beyond doubt that neither heathen, Jewish nor Christian writers of the apostolic age had ever once questioned the reality of the historic person of Jesus. It was impossible that their message could have been reconstructed around a myth of a redeeming and dying Son of God.

Other speakers attempted to ridicule Drews out of court by quoting semi-satirical works which had been written bearing such titles as historic doubts about Napoleon, about Martin Luther, and about Frederick the Great.

The discussions have aroused a tremendous interest throughout Germany. The newspapers have published exhaustive accounts of them, and they have provided the talk of the town, despite the fact that the court season is at its zenith and the public mind is occupied with social gayety.

LIVES SACRIFICED.

Result of Incompetence Says the Jury.

Lethbridge, Feb. 6.—Four of the victims of the Crow's Nest Pass bridge, on which a work train collapsed last Monday at Whoop Up, are dead, Engineer Munro dying on Saturday. At the inquest on Saturday night several witnesses were examined as to the cause of the disaster. Evidence given by them was that packing bolts and bolts connecting with the rails had been removed previous to the work train going on the bridge and this brought the accident about. The jury brought in a verdict that the company had placed thoroughly incompetent men in charge of the dismantling of the bridge and recommended that the Railway Commission make further investigation.

MEASLES IN HAMILTON.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 5.—There is an epidemic of measles in the city. Two hundred and ten cases were reported last week, and the attendance at the city schools has fallen from 93 to 87 percent. It is feared some of the schools may have to be closed if the disease is not checked.

DR. GOLDWIN SMITH.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—Word of the indisposition of Dr. Goldwin Smith as a result of an accident sustained last Wednesday morning, has caused no little anxiety. Dr. Smith rose on Wednesday morning, and, while walking across the hall of 'The Grange,' tripped and fell, fracturing the neck of his thigh bone. With the help of two assistants, he was able to walk to his room, where he has since been confined.

Toronto, Feb. 7.—At noon Dr. Smith was resting quietly, and his physicians and friends expect that unless unlooked for complications ensue he will, in the course of time recover from his injury, even although his great age would seem to make a fractured bone a very serious matter.

MUST CLOSE ON SUNDAYS.

'The moving-picture houses are going to close on Sundays.' This was the announcement made by the Rev. T. Albert Moore, general secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, speaking in Knox Presbyterian Church on Sunday. The fight is still going on. The theatre people have appealed and while the appeal is pending no further action can be taken. But, if you are willing to accept the words of those in power, the law will in the end triumph, and the shows will close.'

Mr. Moore recently saw Sir Lonier Gouin, and other members of the Government on the matter.

BRITISH ELECTIONS

Reform of the House of Lords all Consider a Necessity.

London, Jan. 31.—The inauguration of the new system of National Exchanges, created by the Liberal Government as a preliminary step in dealing with the unemployment problem, will take place to-morrow, when exchanges will be opened throughout the country without formal ceremony. Mr. Winston Churchill, president of the Board of Trade, who is responsible for the bill providing for the exchanges, will make a tour of those established in London.

A hundred exchanges will be started in February and 150 more in the next six months. Their object is neither charity nor relief, but only to serve to bring men desiring work into touch with employers wanting labor.

No official announcement of Cabinet changes is expected until Mr. Asquith returns from his holiday on the continent, but well informed men on the Liberal side believe that the appointments will be distributed about as follows:

Mr. Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, to be secretary for the home department in place of Mr. Gladstone, who has been appointed governor of United South Africa.

Mr. Churchill, president of the Board of Trade, to be chief secretary for Ireland.

Mr. John Burns, to be president of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Herbert L. Samuel, parliamentary secretary of the Home Office, to be president of the Local Government Board.

Mr. Chas. Edward Hobhouse, financial secretary to the treasury, to be promoted to Cabinet rank.

The return of two O'Brienites for the north division and west division respectively of Cork county to-day completes the Irish elections. Out of 82 Nationalist in the new House a dozen of them are followers of Wm. O'Brien.

The elections announced to-day were:

Cork West, Gilhooley, Ind. Nat., 2,155; O'Leary, Nationalist, 773.

Cork North, Guiney, Ind. Nat., 2,888; Barry, Nationalist, 1,789.

Wicks Burghs—Munro, Liberal, 1,537; Bignold, Unionist, 1,262.

London, Feb. 3.—It is freely stated in political circles that neither Mr. Asquith nor Sir Edward Grey will accept office under the new government.

London, Feb. 5.—An analysis of the votes polled in the recent elections, not including the votes polled in Irish constituencies, where contests have occurred between rival Nationalist candidates or between Unionists and Nationalists, shows the following:

Unionists—Provincial boroughs and counties, 2,756,264; London boroughs, 320,583; London University, 2,624.

Liberals—Provincial boroughs and counties, 2,611,643; London boroughs, 234,322; London University, 1,928.

Labor, including the votes of Socialist candidates—Provincial boroughs and counties, 421,133; London boroughs, 33,934.

London, Feb. 5.—Of even greater interest than the possible changes in the cabinet is the course the government is likely to pursue upon the reassembling of parliament. Thus far on this, as on all other matters, Mr. Asquith has kept his own counsel, and the views of the Liberals vary according to their shade of Radicalism.

Extreme members of the party, like the Laborites, and even some of the more moderate men strongly favor an immediate attack upon the veto power of the House of Lords, leaving the budget and all other legislation until the party has settled its account with the Peers, who are held responsible for all the political troubles that have arisen. The Irish members, too, are believed to support this view, although Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, who, since his election, has been in retirement at his county home in Ireland, has not yet made any announcement of his intentions.

The more moderate Liberals, seeing the possibility of the disorganization of the finances of the country by this course of action, are urging the government first to introduce the budget, which, the Lords accepting the result of the election as an endorsement of the government's financial policy, are already pledged to pass.

On the question of the future status of the House of Lords opinions differ almost as widely. The Laborites and extremist members are for the abolition of the Upper Chamber. Another section of the ministerialists demands the abolition of the Lords' right to veto on financial legislation, so that in the words of the resolution passed by the House of Commons when the budget was held up by the House of Lords, the will of the people as expressed by the House of Commons must be adopted by the House of Lords within the limits of a single parliament.'

In other words, this means that any measure passed by three successive sessions of the House of Commons must be adopted by the Lords. The views of the moderates are expressed by Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, who said:

'No reform of the House of Lords can be a real reform unless it provides for the abolition of the hereditary principle and the substitution of popular election.

The 'Spectator' follows up this with the suggestion that the Upper House consist of two hundred members, chosen under a system of proportional representation form equal electoral areas.

In the meantime the Unionists, with the exception of a few peers who under no circumstances would find a place in the reformed chamber, are practically unanimous for a change in the constitution of the House of Lords. Many schemes are being put forward, the most popular probably being that embodied in the report of the Rosebery committee, which provides for the election by the hereditary peers of two hundred of their own number, together with a hundred and fifty peers qualified by service to the nation, ten bishops, five judges and forty life peers.

The Imperialists among the Unionists look with considerable favor on the suggestion made by Mr. Norton Griffiths, a new member, who has had great experience in the colonies and elsewhere. He has proposed, when the moment is opportune, to establish a senate of the Empire, to include representatives from the colonies.

Mr. Asquith can count on a majority for the curtailment of the Lords' veto, but on the budget the attitude of the Nationalists is still uncertain. Many members of the party strongly oppose the clauses imposing whiskey duties. Several Liberals are in the same position.

Mr. William O'Brien, who holds the independent Irish members, writes:

'There is no doubt that the Irish party contemplates the blackest treason perpetrated against the Irish since the act of union. The Nationalists propose to assist the government in passing the budget, which will impose on Ireland ten million dollars in taxation per annum.'

The first formal meeting of the Ministry will take place on February 10, and the changes in the cabinet, the wording of the King's speech for the opening of parliament and the course of business for the commons will then be decided upon.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN VERY CONDENT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 6.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, on being interviewed, said the final victory would only take a little longer than had been hoped for. Tariff reform lost many votes owing to the successful abuse of the Lords and the wobbling of the local leaders in Scotland and the North of England.

He declared tariff reform must remain the main object of the Conservative policy. It was the most popular plank and there was nothing to replace it. Respecting the suggestion that the policy should be changed or the imperial side displaced in order to get rid of food taxes, Mr. Chamberlain said there were always wobblers when a great policy was proposed, but there would be fewer wobblers in the future. The working classes in many parts were far ahead of their leaders on tariff reform.

'It is no use waiting till you are asked questions about food duties, and look as if you are afraid. They are very simple to explain, and when explained are always understood. I do not think we shall hear much about them next election.'

If in Parliament, Mr. Chamberlain said he would try to have the Government out in six months. The Unionists' aim in respect of the House of Lords should be to strengthen it by the reform of its constitution. Finally Mr. Chamberlain again referred to the suggestion to drop the imperial side of his policy, and said this was its strongest side, as the working classes always responded to an imperial appeal. 'We must have the full policy or nothing,' he concluded.

MR. O'BRIEN'S POSITION.

London, Feb. 7.—The split in the Irish party appears to be one of the most interesting features of the political situation to the London morning papers. The suggestion has been made to Mr. William O'Brien by one of his constituents that an attempt should be made to adjust the party differences by cornering the round table conference, consisting of Mr. O'Brien, Mr. John Redmond, Cardinal Logue, Archbishop Walsh and others. The leader of the independent Nationalists declares that such a conference would be useless unless the officers of the Board of Erin were first removed from their present position as masters of the funds and libraries of the Nationalist party.

In a long letter to the 'Daily Telegraph' this morning, Mr. O'Brien further explains that his successful election campaign was undertaken solely with the purpose of saving his friends from the machinations of the adherents of the Board of Erin, or the 'Molly Maguires,' who had secured entire control of the Irish League and party. As to the taunt of the 'Molly Maguires' that his success was due to the support of the Protestants, Mr. O'Brien declares that that is ridiculous, because there are so few Protestants in those constituencies in which his friends triumphed. He, however, welcomes the Protestant support his friends received, because it proves that the efforts of himself and his friends, made in the face of almost impossible odds, to secure generous treatment for them, has completely disarmed the suspicions of the Protestants in the South as to their future in self-governed Ireland, and so soon as the Ulster Protestants are similarly reassured, home rule will be a mere question of friendly settlement between Protestant and Catholic Irishmen.

In conclusion, Mr. O'Brien declares that his 'All for Ireland' movement will be animated by good will towards both English political parties on the one condition of their placing the Irish question above the reach of mere partisan intrigue.

C.N.R.'S NEW STATION.

Site Secured, and Over $5,000,000 Will be Spent in its Construction.

Mr. W. D. Barclay, manager of the Quebec Northern for Quebec, is authority for the statement that the Canadian Northern will construct a new terminal in the city as quickly as the plans are approved by Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Mann. Mr. Barclay stated that a location had been secured in the most favorable part of the city and operations would commence soon.

The plans call for an expenditure of a sum in the neighborhood of five millions. The exact site of the new station remains a secret.

RABIES IN ONTARIO.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—Mad dogs are roaming around Western Ontario. There are at least two hundred of them, according to information received by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, the veterinary inspector-general. New cases of rabies are being reported daily. Drastic action has been taken. An order has been issued directing that all dogs in the portion of the province lying west of the eastern boundaries of York and Simcoe counties must be shut up in outhouses, kept under lock and key or constantly muzzled with effective metallic muzzles.

CITY'S COLONIAL ESTATES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 5.—The suggestion having been made that cities should purchase estates in the colonies for the purpose of settling emigrants, Lord Strathcona was interviewed on the subject. His Lordship, while of the opinion that cities might do much in the way of emigration, said colonization in blocks was unsatisfactory, and Canada would therefore not favor the acquirement of large areas by cities for the settlement of unemployed workers.

FORGED TELEGRAMS.

London, Feb. 7.—An echo of the recent political campaign was heard today when Frederick Horner, former member of the House of Commons, and a newspaper man named Lambeth, were committed for trial in the Old Bailey Court on the charge of having forged telegrams sent to the 'Daily Mail.' The telegrams were despatched from Falmouth, and were signed with the name of the 'Mail's' regular correspondent at the place. They recited a sensational story of an alleged hostile demonstration against Mr. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The latter publicly impugned the accuracy of the report, and inquiry is alleged to have established that the story had been sent by Horner, who previously had instituted an unsuccessful libel suit against the 'Mail.' Pending a trial Horner was released under $2,500 bail.

DOMINION REVENUE

Shows Increase Over Last Year and Expenditure a Decrease.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—The total revenue of the Dominion for the ten months of the fiscal year ending with January 31, was $81,510,522, as compared with $63,041,215 for the same period last year, an increase of $18,469,307. The expenditure was $59,678,472, as against $63,041,215, a decrease of $4,362,743. The increase in the national debt during the ten months was $7,585,890, as compared with $16,652,260 during the corresponding period in the previous fiscal year.

UNITED SOUTH AFRICA

Proposal for Non-Party Government Falls Through.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Capetown, Feb. 7.—It is stated here that negotiations for a non-party government have fallen through chiefly owing to the determined opposition of Premier Merriman.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

June 1st has been fixed as the date for the first meeting of the International Court of Arbitration for the adjustment of the differences between Great Britain and the United States growing out of the Newfoundland fisheries case.

In Havana, on Saturday, the editors of 'La Prenza' and 'El Gordo' were sentenced to two and four months' imprisonment respectively on the charge of libelling President Gomez. The cases against three other papers were dismissed on the ground that the objectionable articles were written by congressmen, who, under the law, are exempt from prosecution.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has invited the Negro women of New York state to join the Political Equality Club, of which she is president. In an uptown west side Negro church, where forty new members of the club were enrolled, Mrs. Belmont told her hearers 'that unless this cause means freedom and equal rights to all women of every race, of every creed, rich or poor, its doctrines are worthless and it must fail. Washington,' she said, 'fought for the liberty of all people, and later the States enfranchised some classes of men, but forgot all the mothers of the race. Lincoln gave freedom to the Negro people, and later the Republican party enfranchised the Negro men, but ignored both the white and colored mothers of the land.'

Mob cowardice was shown in Alaska last week when the army cable ship 'Burnside,' which is laying a cable in Alaskan waters, recently touched at Sitka to bury a member of the crew who died of smallpox. The captain went ashore to make the necessary arrangements. When the citizens learned of his errand, they informed him that the body could not be landed. When he insisted they told him that the first man to come down the gangplank with the corpse would be shot. To avoid trouble, the 'Burnside' returned to Seattle without entering upon the work of cable-laying. It is assumed the corpse was buried at sea.

The Alaska Steamship Company's steamship 'Farallon' is a total wreck on a reef near Illamna, Alaska, and six members of her crew are believed to have perished in an attempt to obtain help for the passengers. The five passengers and 25 members of the crew arrived at Seward on Saturday aboard the steamer 'Victoria,' by which they were rescued on February 3rd, after passing nearly a month encamped in weather frequently 40 degrees below zero. The 'Farrallon' struck on January 5th, during a snowstorm. There was no sea, and passengers and crew managed to take to the boats. It was also possible to get supplies ashore, and the castaways went into camp fairly comfortable.

United States corporations and other business organizations liable to a tax of 1 percent on their net incomes are required by law to make their returns to the Internal Revenue officers for the calendar year of 1909 on or before March 1st next, under penalty of a fine of from $1,000 to $10,000.

Two men held up and robbed the passengers on an eastbound Missouri Pacific passenger train five miles east of Pittsburg, Kansas, on Saturday night. They were unmasked. One held the loaded revolver while the other went coolly among the passengers and collected money and jewellery from each one. At Cornell they jumped off and disappeared down an alley into the town. They are believed to be hangers on of the mining camps in the north part of the country.

At Thetford Mines on Saturday three lads, C. Michaud, aged 11; Alderic Poison, aged 13, and P. Poison, aged 18 years, were in court charged with sending a letter demanding $500 to Mr. L. Roberge, and threatening, in the event of refusal, to blow up his house. The court decided that the evidence was vague and insufficient, and the boys were dismissed.

A private letter from Mr. Joseph Martin, M.P., announces his intention to visit Canada as soon as the British Parliament prorogues. There is a prospect he will persuade the Right Hon. Lloyd George to visit Western Canada.

It is reported that Walton Routledge, of the North-West Mounted Police, has been appointed by the Dominion Government Commissioner of Police at Glace Bay, and will have full charge of the strike situation at the collieries of the Dominion Coal Company. Under this order the present large force of regular and special police in the pay of the town will be unnecessary, and in addition it will mean that the services of the troops will be withdrawn.

A HUMAN BEAST.

St. Catharines, Ont., Feb. 7.—Daniel Ecker, a resident of Caister Centre, was brought in here on Saturday night by Constable Swayze, Grimsby, on a commitment for trial before County Judge Carman and Police Magistrate Kidd. A statement was made to the Hamilton police by one of the man's daughters, who had run away from home. The chief notified Crown Attorney Brennan, with the result that Ecker was brought to trial upon a charge of having wronged his two eldest daughters, aged eighteen and sixteen. When Constable Swayze visited Ecker's place to make the arrest he found the man and seven young girls living in a log cabin in the woods of Caister Township. When taken before the magistrate the evidence on which Ecker was committed was submitted by his daughters.

OUR CANADIAN NAVY.

Canadian Built Ships Under the Control of the Admiralty by the Vote of the Dominion Parliament.

SECOND READING OF THE BILL MOVED BY SIR WILFRID LAURIER IN A PATRIOTIC ADDRESS OF TWO HOURS.

Mr. Borden Moves in Amendment that Canada Give a Contribution, Leaving Full Discretion to the Admiralty.

MR. MONK WANTS THE MEASURE SUBMITTED FIRST TO THE PEOPLE.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—The long-expected and momentous naval debate was commenced in the House of Commons at 3.25 p.m. yesterday, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to move the second reading of the Naval Defence Bill. He was received with prolonged Liberal cheers. Sir Wilfrid spoke till a quarter past five, an unusually long effort for him, and Mr. Borden, who followed, occupied the attention of the House for the remaining forty-five minutes before the six o'clock adjournment. He explained that it was not necessary for him to go so fully into the matter, as he had spoken at length when the bill was introduced.

The Premier defended his policy with eloquence and vigor, declaring that it was in keeping with the true spirit of empire which rests on the basis of full autonomy for all its component parts.

At the outset Sir Wilfrid expressed his regret that the continued illness of the Hon. Mr. Brodeur would deprive the House to some extent of the wealth of information, attention and care which the latter could give to the measure in its discussion before the House. Then Sir Wilfrid gave a brief review of the attitude which had been maintained up to the present by the two parties in the House. In so far as the present government and the Liberal party were concerned that question had arisen for the first time at the Imperial Conference of 1902, when the subject of defence was very carefully considered. The discussion revealed the fact that there was a diversion of views between the British and the colonial attitudes. The Secretary of State for War suggested that the dominions beyond the seas should equip and maintain a body of troops for imperial service, which, in case of war, would be turned over automatically to the War Office. Some of the dominions agreed to this; others, including Australia and Canada, disagreed. The Secretary for the Navy suggested that the dominions should contribute yearly to the maintenance and equipment of the imperial navy. To this the ministers who represented Canada could not give their assent. They embodied their views in a state paper. In this it was stated that they recognized the obligation of Canada to relieve to a large extent, and in so far as the means of the country would allow, the burden which had hitherto been on the shoulders of the English taxpayers alone. They declared that if Canada increased in wealth and population it would go further in the matter of defence, and that in everything undertaken in that direction, whatever might be done would be done in co-operation with the Imperial authorities, but always under the control and responsibility of Canadian authorities in accordance with their right to self-government in this as in all other matters.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier

This, Sir Wilfrid said, was eight years ago, and in that time the government had never deviated from its policy. This policy the government affirmed again at the Imperial conference of 1907, and again last year in the parliament when the question came up for concrete and immediate action. This policy is embodied in the bill now before the House, and by this policy the government stands or falls. But fall it would not. This policy is the latest link in the long chain of events which followed the principle laid down by reformers of old times, Baldwin and Lafontaine, and step by step, stage by stage, has brought Canada to the position it now occupies, that is to say, the rank, dignity and status of a nation within the British Empire. This policy is the full maturity of the rights asserted, the obligations assumed by Canada which inspired the Imperial poet, when, after Canada had given preference in her markets to the products of the Mother Country, to put in her mouth these words:

'Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But mistress in my own.'

Proceeding, Sir Wilfrid said that if we adopt to-day this policy, if we put it in the form in which it is now before the country, it is because we lay it down that Canada is a nation, but a daughter nation of England. Such has been the strong and persistent course of the Liberal party from the time this policy was initiated.

'And I may say now,' said Sir Wilfrid, 'what has been the policy of the Conservative party. I think I am not offensive or unjust to the Conservative party when I say that upon this question their attitude has been what it is to-day—divided in council and divided in action. So far as this House is concerned our policy more than once has received the assent, at least the tacit consent, of the members of the Conservative party who sit in this House. It has been more than once reviewed and commented upon, but never challenged or dissented from. Outside of this House it has received the open commendation of the best and most experienced minds in the party. I am bound to say at the same time that it has been censured and criticised—severely censured and severely criticised—by those who within the party boast of their Imperialism, who carry abroad upon their foreheads their Imperial phylacteries, who boldly walk into the temple and there loudly thank the Lord that they are not like other British subjects, that they give tithes of everything they possess, and that in them alone is to be found the true loyalty.

Sir Wilfrid quoted the concluding sentences of Mr. Foster's address in moving his resolution in the House last year declaring that the time had come when Canada should assume a greater share of the burden of Imperial defence, but not specifying very clearly whether that contribution should be in the form of the creation of a Canadian Navy or a direct contribution.

The language by Mr. Foster, said Sir Wilfrid, was not as clear and incisive as his sentences usually were. He had apparently not yet found his sea legs. The Government took the position that it was not advisable to depart from the policy laid down at the Imperial Conference, and in the resolution which it proposed in amendment, and which was unanimously carried by the House, it was declared that the proper policy for Canada to pursue was to create her own navy under her own control, but to act in co-operation with the Imperial Nay.

'When this resolution was moved,' said Sir Wilfrid, 'and accepted by unanimous vote, we believed that it would be binding upon the other side of the House as it is binding on this side. But in this we made a mistake. It never entered our mind that the men on the other side of the House would go back on the vote they had solemnly given. We paid them too great a compliment. Three months had hardly elapsed when the terms of this resolution were attacked and challenged by the men who had voted for it, attacked in the press, attacked in conversation with reporters, attacked on public platforms. Thus the summer went on. Everybody almost on the other side who had spoken upon this resolution discussed and controverted it. The leader spoke, his first lieutenant spoke, his second lieutenant, the rank and file spoke, and they all spoke together and all spoke differently. Their voices were singularly out of tune.

'This was the condition of things when the House met last November. We were then the witnesses of a curious spectacle. The men who had been so loquacious during the recess suddenly became dumb. The moment they came into the House at the time and place appointed for debate, they became as mute as oysters. With a demure voice and without a smile they told us they could not debate this question until they knew what had taken place at the Conference at London, and until they had all the papers. But during the recess, without knowing what had taken place at that Conference, without having the papers, their nimble tongues had been wagging, wagging in all the tones of the gamut. This sudden prudence and caution after so much extravagance of language did not deceive anybody. It was all very transparent although a somewhat clumsy attempt to hide a difference which had been apparent to all observers who met them as soon as they came together. When they were talking by themselves, one here and one there, one in Alberta the other in Winnipeg, one in Toronto and one in Quebec, they could all speak differently, each one trying to appeal to the passions and feelings of his immediate audience; but when they came in here they had to try to speak to the country, and speaking to the country means, at all events, unanimous language. Hence the silence, hence the clamor in the papers. And in the meantime they met and deliberated. They deliberated in the morning, they met in the evening and then again deliberated, and the result of their meetings and their deliberations was the appointment of a committee with the object of trying to obtain a policy, trying to reconcile the irreconcilable, trying to find a platform or something upon which the bold lion from East Grey, Mr. Sproule, and the gentle lamb from Jacques Cartier, Mr. Monk, could roar and bleat in unison. The task was a difficult one, and how far the committee succeeded we know by what took place within three weeks when this Bill was introduced for the first time. Three members of the Opposition then spoke and all three spoke differently.

On the other side of the House we have a House divided against itself.

On the one hand we had the negative extremists represented by Mr. Monk. On the other hand we have the affirmative extremists, those who desire not a Canadian navy, but an Imperial navy to be maintained by contributions from the self-governing Dominion, and those who believe that if we have a navy it should pass automatically in time of war into hands of the Admiralty, those who believe a navy is not sufficient, and that we should have an emergency contribution. All those forms of opinion are simply different forms of a respectable though misguided Imperialism. If I may say so, and I may be permitted to speak of myself personally, I do not pretend to be an Imperialist. Neither do I pretend to be an anti-Imperialist. I am a Canadian first, last and all the time. I am a British subject by birth, by tradition, by conviction, by the conviction that under British institutions my native land has found a measure of security and freedom which it could not have found under any other regime. I want speak from that double standpoint, for our policy is an expression of that double opinion. Let me say at once to those who differ from me, those who pretend to be Imperialists, those who pretend that the British Empire must be the first consideration, that in my judgment the policy which I have the honor to place before the House at this moment is in better keeping with the true spirit upon which it only can continue to exist. This is not the first time in history when men who have conceived the true idea and felt very strongly upon it, have made a sad failure of it when they attempted to carry it into effect. So it is that the short-sighted men who believe that their policy of centralization will unite the British Empire. Mark the difference. Their policy is centralization; our policy is autonomy. And let the tale of the past tell the tale of the future. Sir, of all the phenomena of history I do not know any that carries with it a greater lesson than the existence of the British Empire composed of young nations scattered all over the earth, with no force binding them together, but attached to the Motherland simply by their own devotion.

Continuing, Sir Wilfrid said that we were told that in the matter of naval defence, we were to abrogate the principle of responsible government. This was a principle to which no one on the Government side of the House would agree. We are told, said Sir Wilfrid, that the only way in which naval defence can be carried on is by contribution to the Imperial navy. To him the idea of a contribution seemed repugnant. It smacks too much of tribute to be acceptable by British communities. Australia, in the beginning, favored a contribution, but has now come to the position taken by Canada.

It is not Australia, said the Premier, who is paying a contribution to Great Britain, it is Great Britain who is paying a contribution to Australia for the Australian Navy. Need I say more? All the best men, even in the ranks of the Conservative party, who have given any attention to this question have come to the same way of thinking as the Government. That veteran statesman, Sir Charles Tupper, once the pride and the strength of the Conservative party, has given unqualified adhesion to our policy. Need I mention another? If there is an Imperialist of the Imperialists now living it is Lord Milner. Lord Milner was here last fall, and you will pardon me sir, if I recall to the attention of the honorable gentlemen opposite, what were the opinions he expressed then upon this question.

Sir Wilfrid then read at some length from the speech of Lord Milner in Vancouver, in which that gentleman said that he believed the proper policy to pursue was the policy of building a local navy, rather than a policy of contribution. The cardinal objection to the idea of cash contribution was, he had said, the fact that the colony's participation in the affairs of defence would end there. In speeches in Toronto and elsewhere he had expressed similar views.

'Now sir,' continued Sir Wilfrid, 'I think I can safely conclude that the true policy which should be followed is not that of a contribution, but that of the development of our naval strength as we contemplate doing under this Bill.

'This point, having been settled, I come now to another which has been made a source of strong objection against us; that is to say, who should have control of our navy. Upon this point I stated the other day that the Parliament of Canada would have control of the navy and would declare when it should or should not go to war. Upon this question we have been assailed right and left: assailed in Quebec and assailed in Ontario; in Quebec because, it is said, that under no circumstances should Canada take part in any of the wars of England; in Ontario because it is said that under all circumstances Canada should take part in all the wars of England. The position which we take is that it is for the Parliament of Canada, which created this navy, to say when and where it should go to war. The other day when introducing this measure I stated that when England is at war we are at war. In saying this I have shocked the minds and the souls of many of our friends in Quebec. Some men tore their hair as if I had uttered a blasphemy. The truth is that in declaring that when England is at war we are at war, I was only stating a principle of international war. If England is at war she can be attacked in Canada, India, Australia or wherever the British flag floats. When Germany is at war she can be attacked wherever the German flag floats. When the United States declared war on Spain to free Cuba from Spanish domination, the United States sent a squadron to the Philippine Islands, a Spanish possession, and took possession of them. If England is attacked we are liable to attack, though I do not say we shall always be attacked nor that we shall take part in all the wars of England. In that matter we will have to be guided by circumstances according to which the Canadian Parliament will have to pronounce.

There were conflicting cries of 'Oh! oh!' and 'Hear! hear!'

'Can it be,' said Sir Wilfrid, 'that there are men in this House so lost to a sense of responsible government that they will deny this proposition. I will appeal to history and trust that I will be able to satisfy every member of the House on this point.' Sir Wilfrid referred to the threatened war between England and the United States in 1861 over the boarding of the 'San Jacinto' and taking of Mason and Slidell, two delegates of the Southern Confederacy. The United States gave way and war was averted, but if war had gone on Canada would have been immediately drawn into it, as it would have been her duty to help England in the struggle. However, there was the war of the Crimea. 'If war was undertaken by England under similar circumstances,' said Sir Wilfrid, 'I would hesitate much before giving my consent to Canada taking part in such a war as that if conditions were the same as then. However, if war was now declared between England and Russia, Canada's first duty would be to protect British Columbia from attack on the Pacific.

'I am aware that in expressing the opinion which I did the other day, and which I now repeat, I shocked many a good Conservative mind. I was accused of treason. Charges of treason seem familiar to me. I have heard them in my own province time and again, and I have heard them in the Province of Ontario. Charges of treason are easily manufactured. Speaking at Toronto I said we were the subjects of His Majesty the King, and speaking of the sovereignty of the King I used the word suzerain, and so shocked the tender soul of Mr. Foster. If I had used the word sovereign all would have been well, but suzerain smacks of disloyalty. I know something of the English language, and have always understood that any difference between sovereignty and suzerainty was a shadow, and the words are used by men of eminence indifferently. Let me ask Mr. Foster to brush up his classics. In Quentin Durward he will find that Sir Walter Scott used the expression sovereign and suzerain as applying to the same condition of things and the same man.

'The great mistake which is made by Imperialists of the school of Mr. Foster is to confound the condition which exists in Great Britain with the conditions which prevail in the colonies. England is one of a circle of four or five European nations, which are always watching one another. She has no public works to carry on and can devote her resources to armaments. But in the colonies the chief consideration is public works to develop the resources of the country. Gentlemen opposite should avoid this mistake. England made this mistake in the eighteenth century, when she wanted to force the American colonies to contribute to her armament by taxation. The American people protested, and at last severed the tie which bound them to the Mother Country. There is no danger to-day that England would impose taxation without representation, or that we would go into rebellion, but I cite this because there are men who have learned nothing, and like the Bourbons, have forgotten nothing, and do not appreciate the difference in the conditions existing in England and the colonies.

'There has been objection from Quebec because the bill provided that in emergency the government may call out the fleet and put it at the disposal of the Imperial authorities. It is provided that when this is done, parliament, if not in session, shall meet within fifteen days. Great objection has been taken in Quebec because there is authority for the government to send out the fleet before summoning parliament, and it is held that parliament should speak first. Well, the answer is obvious. Conditions may be such that the government may be forced to take immediate action and exhaust all our resources to rescue a part of the country which may be threatened. British Columbia, for instance, might be threatened with attack from the Orient, though there is no danger of that until Japan should cease to be an ally of Britain and Russia recover her strength. But all things change, and if we have to wait until parliament meets to act in conjunction with the British fleet the results may be disastrous. Circumstances may be such as to force us to do what Japan did—strike the enemy before the enemy strikes us. When parliament meets after fifteen days it can approve or disapprove.

'In the composition of the fleet we have not had the good luck to satisfy the Opposition. It has been said that we should have accepted the Admiralty suggestion and have put all our fleet unit on the Pacific. Is there a man who will blame us because we would not agree. We have a large Atlantic seaboard, and must divide our force between the two oceans.

'We are asked why did you consent to such an insignificant navy as the one which you propose. Well, we considered it prudent. Two plans were proposed. One was for a fleet of seven and the other for a fleet of eleven ships. The seven were to have been three Bristols and four destroyers. The eleven were to have been four Bristols, one Boadicea and six destroyers. Because we have to protect the Pacific and Atlantic coasts and so divide our fleet, we thought it better to have eleven than seven ships. In this we acted on the advice of the Admiralty.

'We are blamed that we are not to have an armored vessel of the 'Dreadnought' type. Perhaps I can cite an authority which will satisfy the Opposition. I could not give a more competent authority than Sir Charles Beresford, who is as good a seaman as there is in the British Navy, and as everyone knows he has condemned this plan of 'Dreadnoughts' being built by the colonies.

'It is our intention to have our ships built in Canada if possible. We are prepared to pay a little more for this provided the difference is not extravagant. As soon as this bill passes we intend to call for tenders to see whether we can have a plant established in Canada to build these ships.

'I have been asked,' answered the Premier, 'how long it would take. I must say that I am not able to-day to give these details. I shall be better informed when we come to the committee stage. Owing to his illness I have not been able to have as many interviews with Mr. Brodeur as I would have wished. But giving the matter the very best attention that I possibly can I may say that it would probably take one year to complete a plant to build the ships in this country, and then probably four years to complete these eleven ships.

'It is the intention of the government to establish a new department for this service—not under a different minister, but to have a deputy minister, charged with the duty of looking after this naval expenditure.

'The Leader of the Opposition, if I apprehend him aright, the other day, while approving the principle of this measure, thought that it did not go far enough, but that we should also make an emergency contribution on account of the apprehended danger to Great Britain from Germany. For my part I do not see any cause of danger to Great Britain at this time. Let me say further, that if Great Britain were engaged in such a contest, there would be a wave of enthusiasm to assist her sweep over this country and all British countries. It is true Germany is creating a navy, but I see no reason for believing that Germany is creating a navy for purposes of attack, or that England is increasing her navy for purposes of attack. The fact is that all the nations of Europe are at present arming; but I do not believe that any of these nations is arming with any intention of attacking any of its neighbors, but all are arming because they are afraid they will be attacked by one of their neighbors.

'I was much struck by the statement of the Leader of the Opposition that if war came it would come within three or four years. Germany commenced to build a fleet in 1900 But, as my hon. friend would rightly add, no European nation, commencing as Germany did, with nothing, can create a fleet in less than 15 or 20 years. If that be so it is not to be expected that Germany will be in a position to attack England in three or four years. In 1912 the displacement of the British navy will be 2,000,000 tons, and that of Germany 890,000 tons. Under such circumstances danger is not to be apprehended.

'Sir, up to this moment I have endeavored to meet the arguments of those who say that our policy is wanting in the duty we owe to England as part of the British Empire. But there are also on the other side of the House those who arraign our policy because, as they say, we sacrificed by it the interests of our native land for the interests of the Empire. There are the two extremes sitting cheek by jowl blowing hot and cold. I endeavored to deal with those who blow hot. Let me try a word with those who blow cold. Need I say that this applies chiefly to Mr. F. D. Monk and those who think with him upon this question. The policy which they have taken in the province of Quebec is that our attitude at the present time is unnecessary, that it is a surprise upon the country, that we never had a mandate to carry it on Have these men been asleep for eight years? Are they Rip Van Winkles?'

Sir Wilfrid then quoted the paper presented to the Imperial Conference of 1902, in which Canada agreed to take her share in Imperial defence, military and naval, in accordance with her resources. He continued:

'This paper has been before Canada for the last eight years. Canada has progressed since 1902. The population has risen from 5,400,000 to about 7,400,000; the revenue from $58,000,000 to at least $100,000,000. We, therefore, think the time has come, as was stated in 1902, when we should take a step forward and this is what we are doing; but, sir, that is not all. They took another position, that the naval service is absolutely necessary. Why do we ask Parliament to vote for this naval service. It is simply because this is a necessity of our position, and the status we have reached as a nation. Do these gentlemen forget the growth of the revenue and population of Canada.' Do they forget that there are growing up on the Pacific Coast cities fast approaching in strength and wealth the cities of the East Do they forget that we are going to build a railway to Hudson's Bay, that we have gold mines under the Arctic Circle? Do they forget that Canada is expanding like a young giant? Are we to be told that under such circumstances that we do not require a naval service? Why, sir, you might just as well tell the people of Montreal, with their population of half a million, that they do not need any police protection.

But there is something more. The position is taken by gentlemen on the other side of the House, speaking in the Province of Quebec, that we are not to risk one man or one dollar for the preservation of British supremacy on the high seas. Sir, I have only to say to this that this service will not be compulsory. No one on the other side of the House, no one in any part of the country, will be compelled to serve in this navy of ours. Those who object will not have to lift a finger if the fleet is called out. Their part will simply be to enjoy the security, the ease, the comfort gained for them by the sacrifice of other and better men.

After quoting from speeches by Lafontaine and Baldwin, bearing on the development of constitutional liberty in Canada, Sir Wilfrid said: 'Again on this occasion as in the case of Lafontaine, we appeal to moderate men in all parts of the community. We appeal in the spirit in which they appeal in a spirit of amity, of unity, of fraternity. We appeal as they appeal in the highest conception of the duty which we owe to our country and to the mother country. Such is the position of those great men and it is our supreme inspiration in turning this page of the history of Canada.'

Mr. Borden, who received an ovation, joined in the Prime Minister's regret at the illness of the Minister of Marine. However, he said, the Prime Minister had taken up the task and had addressed the House in a very long speech, more than three-fourths of which had nothing whatever to do with the subject which was engaging the attention of the country. 'This,' said Mr. Borden, 'is not the year 1837, and we are not engaged in a discussion as to whether this country should have autonomous rights and privileges.' It was a habit of Sir Wilfrid whenever he was driven into a tight corner to have recourse to events of seventy-three years ago, and to quote Lord Durnham's letter on Canadian autonomy and the eloquent speeches of Baldwin and Lafontaine. Upon this occasion Sir Wilfrid had dealt, he was sorry to say, in a wholly partisan speech, with the subject of the relations between Canada and the Empire. He had talked of divisions in the ranks of the Conservative party, but as to that Mr. Borden could inform him that there was no attempted gagging in the Conservative party, and he hoped there never would be. Sir Wilfrid had dealt exhaustively, in retrospection, but when he spoke of criticism in Quebec of a Canadian naval policy, he evidently forgot that the feelings which engendered it were due to him more than to any one else. What were Sir Wilfrid Laurier's aspirations in 1891 and 1892? In 1906 Mr. Bourassa, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's protege, had quoted them in the House and the Prime Minister had not given denial. Mr. Bourassa had cited a speech of the Prime Minister in which the latter said that Canada would never consent to imperial federation because it would mean that Canada would have to participate in imperial wars, and Canada would never consent to that. Further, Hansard of the session of 1893 recorded Sir Wilfrid Laurier as saying: 'I hold out to my fellow countrymen the idea of independence; it must come by the consent of both countries, achieving our independence by slow degrees and as naturally as the ripe fruit separates from the tree.'

And again Sir Wilfrid Laurier had declared: 'Is there a Canadian anywhere who would not rejoice in being relieved from a thraldom of British diplomacy?' But, said Mr. Borden, British diplomacy had more than once extricated this country from difficulties in which it had become involved by the blundering of the Prime Minister himself and his followers. Another recorded expression of his was: 'The goal of my aspirations is the independence of Canada.' 'Sir Wilfrid,' he added, 'might have modified his views since then, but he certainly had never recanted publicly, and there certainly seemed to be in certain provisions of the bill before the House means toward that end.'

As for the proposal for direct contribution to imperial defence, Mr. Borden submitted that it would be best for strategical purposes, but it would not be a permanency. Canada must supply her own men and means. So long, he said, as Canada remains in the Empire, Canada is at war when the British flag is attacked. This was the principle enunciated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his speech on the first reading of the bill, but to-day he had receded from that standpoint. There must be co-operation if we are to remain in the British Empire, and the question is whether the policy of the government is one which upon this point can fairly recommend itself to the people of this country. As to the resolution passed by the House last session, Mr. Borden certainly understood that it was to follow the suggestions made by the Admiralty in 1906. Unfortunately, there was now a radical departure therefrom. The policy of the Imperial authorities was clearly set forth in the statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty that in the case of war the local naval forces should come under the general direction of the Admiralty. Yet this bill reads that in the case of emergency or war the Governor-in-Council may refrain from placing the fleet or part of it at the disposal of the Empire. And if we do refuse, declared Mr. Borden, it is a virtual assertion of independence.

Mr. Borden contrasted the recommendations of the Admiralty with the proposals of the Canadian Navy Bill in detail, pointing out that even in such matters as the training of men, it was out of harmony with the British naval regulations. Instead of providing a 'Dreadnought' as the first vessel of the fleet, a second-class cruiser proposition had been put forward, while Australia and New Zealand had loyally carried out the wishes of the Admiralty in all these requirements, as well as in the placing of the fleet at the immediate disposal of the Admiralty in time of war.

Sir Frederick Borden interrupted at this point to draw attention to the expression, 'When the Australian Government has put the fleet under the control of the Admiralty,' which he took to mean that a discretion was implied in the case of Australia and not automatic transfer.

'My position is this,' replied Mr. Borden, 'that it is plain that a Canadian navy would be useless, nay, dangerous, unless it is expressly stated that in time of war there shall be only one navy under one control.'

The delay which might be involved by obtaining the consent of the Governor-in-Council to the participation of Canada's fleet in an Imperial emergency might be inferred, he continued, from the experience of 1889, when the South African war broke out, and the Prime Minister in an interview in the Toronto 'Globe' declared that Canada could not participate until Parliament had been consulted. True, the Prime Minister subsequently changed his opinion, and contingents were sent to South Africa, but the delay which ensued was one that in the case of war with a naval power might spell ruin to the Empire.

And what would be the use in case of war, asked Mr. Borden, of the type of crusiers proposed by the Government? They might be used as scouts, but in actual conflict we should probably have Australian and New Zealand Dreadnoughts called upon to protect our petty ships from serious attack. Would that not be a proud position for Canada to occupy in time of stress and trouble? It was not the duty of Canada to be trying, as we were under this measure, to meet conditions largely created by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's own past propaganda, but to provide such a fleet that with it we should be able at least to stand side by side with the other great dominions in time of trouble.

The proposals of the Government, Mr. Borden said, were even more vague than those which characterized the initiation of the Grand Trunk Pacific project. The Prime Minister had said that our vessels were to be built in Canada. Were they to be built in Government owned or in private shipyards?

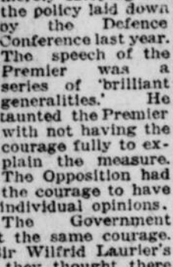
Sir Wilfrid Laurier—'In private shipyards.'

'Well,' replied Mr. Borden, 'if all that equipment for building can be installed by private enterprise in one year, as he says, the Prime Minister ought to revise his estimates as to the time of completion in order not to evoke the criticism which the failure of his National Transcontinental Railway predictions had justified. As a matter of fact, under the proposed system of construction, it would take fifteen years to build up an efficient navy. But what the people of Canada desire was immediate and effective aid to the British Empire, and to have any proposals of a permanent character carefully considered before the project is embarked upon. And inasmuch as the proposals of the Government are weak and ineffective, and afford no immediate aid, the proper course would be to have a deliberate and endorsed policy of naval construction, and in the meantime stand side by side with the Mother Country under the conditions which confront her. In this we had the splendid example of the other parts of the Empire. Were we less strong and reliant than they? We should make our aid prompt and generous.

MR. BORDEN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Borden concluded by moving the following amendment:

'That the proposals of the Government do not follow the suggestions and recommendations of the Admiralty and in so far as they empower the government to withhold the naval forces of Canada from those of the Empire in time of war are ill-advised and dangerous.



Mr. Borden.

'That no such proposals can safely be accepted unless they thoroughly ensure unity of organization and of action, without which there can be no effective co-operation in any common scheme of Empire defence.

'That the said proposals, while necessitating heavy outlay for construction and maintenance, will give no immediate or effective aid to the Empire, and no adequate or satisfactory results to Canada.

'That no permanent policy should be entered upon involving large future expenditures of this character until it has been submitted to the people and has received their approval.

'That in the meantime the immediate duty of Canada and the impending necessities of the Empire can best be discharged and met by placing without delay at the disposal of the Imperial authorities as a free and loyal contribution from the people of Canada such an amount as may be sufficient to purchase or construct two battleships or armored cruisers of the latest 'Dreadnought' type, giving to the Admiralty full discretion to expend the said sum at such time and for such purpose of naval defence as in their judgment may best serve to increase the united strength of the Empire and thus assure its peace and unity.

MR. MONK'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. F. D. Monk, who was heartily applauded on rising from the Opposition benches, declared that this was the greatest problem that any Canadian Parliament had to face. What was being done now was merely carrying out the policy laid down by the Defence Conference last year. The speech of the Premier was a series of 'brilliant generalities.' He taunted the Premier with not having the courage fully to explain the measure. The Opposition had the courage to have individual opinions. The Government supporters had not the same courage. They accepted Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposals because they thought there would be some petty patronage connected with the establishment of a Canadian naval force. He charged the Government, and especially the Premier, with deceiving the people with grand and eloquent phrases.

Mr. Monk.

Mr. Monk declared the Government's policy was to keep people in the dark. In Quebec it had been held out in a deceptive way that it was the first step towards a far larger emancipated independence. That was the goal held out by the Premier and his newspapers in that province. The people of Quebec had not had an opportunity of getting the real facts of the case put before them.

Mr. Monk twitted Sir Wilfrid Laurier with his audacity in speaking of alleged differences of opinion on the naval question among the Opposition. This was a strange charge from a man who so often differed with himself. (Opposition laughter.)

Mr. Monk wanted the people to see behind the measure. Canada by this policy became more strictly bound by the foreign policy of England. She was also bound to participate in all British wars by the proposals of the Imperial Defence Conference.

Mr. Monk, after criticising the attitude taken by the French-Canadian Liberals in the House, who had winked at what was going on under their very noses, moved the following amendment to the amendment of Mr. Borden:

'This House, while declaring its unalterable devotion to the British Crown, is of opinion that the bill now submitted for its consideration changes the relations of Canada with the Empire and ought in consequence be submitted to the Canadian people in order to obtain at once the nation's opinion by means of a plebiscite.'

Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux, who followed, said that speaking as a French-Canadian, he was interested in seeing that the supremacy of Great Britain was maintained on the high seas. As loyal subjects of Great Britain, Canadians to-day of their own free will gave this Canadian navy first of all to defend Canada's shores, and secondly to assist Great Britain in emergency. He maintained that the claim of the Bourassa party in Quebec that Canada would be protected by the Munroe doctrine was an error.

Mr. Middleboro moved the adjournment of the debate, which will be resumed on Tuesday next.

The Mission

Of those corpuscles in your blood that have been called "Little Soldiers," is to fight for you against the disease germs that constantly endanger your health. These corpuscles are made healthy and strong by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is a combination of more than 20 different remedial agents in proportions and by a process known only to ourselves and it has for thirty years been constantly proving its worth. No substitute, none "just-as-good."

THE THREE-FIFTHS CLAUSE

Big Deputation Asks Sir James Whitney to Have it Removed.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—A deputation of a hundred people appeared before Sir James Whitney, Premier of the province, this morning, to urge that the three-fifths majority clause in the Liquor License Act be repealed. Every delegate represented some local option municipality or one where, on account of the three-fifths clause, local option has been defeated.

The Premier gave the deputation an encouraging reply. 'We believe that something more than a simple majority is essential to the benefit which must come from local option and that we cannot have local option except in name only, except on more than a simple majority basis,' he said.

'The question is big enough, and God knows serious enough for us all to differ about. It has been the narrowness and bigotry in this country that has kept local option back so long. I believe it is almost gone and that in a shorter time than you imagine you will have local option all over Ontario, and you will have it on a stable basis.'

The premier told the deputation that two of their suggestions would receive earnest attention by the government—the reduction in the majority requirement and the request that in districts where the local option ists had been defeated by a small vote a new election be allowed the following year. He promised the placing of bribery in local option contests upon the same basis as in other elections.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES

Report of Joint Commission Received in the House of Commons.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—The International Fisheries regulations for the protection and preservation of food fishes in the international boundary waters of Canada and the United States prepared by the Joint Commissioners, Prof. E. E. Prince and Dr. David Starr Jordon, under the authority of the Treaty agreed upon in April, 1908, were tabled in the Commons yesterday afternoon. They will come into force by simultaneous proclamation at Washington and Ottawa on January 1, next. The regulations will insure the conservation of the fishing industry in the territorial waters of Passamaquoddy Bay, the St. John and St. Croix Rivers, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, the St. Lawrence River, where the said river constitutes the international boundary, Lake Ontario, the Niagara River, Lake Erie, the waters connecting Lake Erie and Lake Huron, including Lake St. Clair, Lake Huron, excluding Georgian Bay, but including the North Channel; St. Mary River and Lake Superior; Rainy River and Rainy Lake; Lake of the Woods; the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and adjacent waters, and such other contiguous waters as may be recommended by the International Fisheries Commission and approved by the two governments.

The general regulations include the following:

Dynamite, poisonous substances, or electric devices, for capturing fish are absolutely prohibited; no person shall in any way pollute treaty waters with substances injurious to fish life; a close season for black bass is established from March 15 to June 15, in each year both days inclusive; no nets of any kind shall be used on spawning grounds of black bass; nets under the ice are prohibited; commercial fishing for black bass, brook trout, landlocked salmon, or maskinonge is prohibited, no salmon or steel head of less than three pounds in weight shall be captured; and salmon weirs above tidal limits will not be allowed; a close season for sturgeon during the four years following the date of the prolongation of the regulations is provided for. The capture of fish for fertilizer or oil is prohibited; naked hooks and spears and fishing by torch or other artificial light used as a lure for fish in Treaty waters is made illegal.

Special regulations applicable to the territorial waters of Passamaquoddy Bay are as follows: Spawning grounds for herring are protected from July 16 to October 15, in each year; no weirs or seines shall be placed at a distance of less than 1,000 feet from the shore, and no net shall be placed within 500 feet of the mouth of any weir without the consent of the weir owner; a close season for salmon is provided from August 15 to March 1; no purse nets shall be used; no lobster of which the carapace is less than four and three-quarter inches in length shall be fished for, and no berried lobsters shall be taken; no lobster trap shall be placed within 300 feet of the mouth of any weir or stationary salmon net or in water of a less depth than two fathoms at low tide; the close season for lobsters stall be from May 6 to December 6 in each year.

The following regulations apply to the waters of Lake Memphremagog: Net fishing is prohibited entirely; the close season for black bass shall be from November 1 to June 15.

In Lake Champlain the following regulations apply: The close season for bass shall be from November 1 to June 16; no net shall be used within a radius of one mile of any river flowing into the lake; close season for yellow pike shall be from April 15 to May 15.

The following regulations apply to the Great Lake system, including the St. Lawrence river. No white fish of less than two pounds' weight shall be fished for; the weight limit for lake trout is fixed at two pounds; the size limit for yellow pike is fixed at 13 inches in length. The size limit for sauger calico bass and white bass is fixed at ten inches; the size limit for catfish is fixed at sixteen inches; no black bass, brook trout or maskinonge shall be taken by any means whatsoever except by rod and line or trolling hook, and in no case shall the line so used bear more than three hooks, and no fish of the species mentioned shall be captured through the ice. The size limit for brook trout shall be seven inches, for black bass ten inches, and for maskinonge twenty-four inches. Not more than ten black bass shall be captured in any one day by any one person, nor more than twenty by the occupants of a single boat. No nets of any sort shall be used for commercial fishing, in the St. Mary's river, in St. Clair river, in Detroit river, in Niagara river, or in the St. Lawrence river. No fishing with nets shall be permitted within one-half a mile of the international Boundary. No web of fine mesh or any device which may reduce the means of an escape of small fishes through the meshes shall be used in the crib of a pound net in these treaty waters. The leader of a pound net shall be made visible; there shall be a gap of at least fifty feet open and clear to the bottom between one pound net and the next of the series when set in linear order, and there shall be a lateral passageway of not less than 1,000 feet between one series of pound nets and the next on either side. Not more than seven pound nets belonging to one person shall be set in the linear series. On and after January 1, 1912, no trap of any kind shall be used for the capture of fish in these treaty waters. No gill net or other movable net of less than four and three-quarters mesh, extension measure, shall be used for white fish or lake trout. No gill net or other movable net of less than three and one-eighth inches mesh extension measure shall be used in Lake Erie or of less than two and a half inches mesh in Lake Huron, Lake Superior, and Lake Ontario, for fish other than white fish or lake trout, these restrictions to take effect on January 1 next. No gill net shall be used within one-half a mile of any pound net, not more than 30,000 yards of netting, linear measure, shall be used in these treaty waters by one tug and not more than 8,000 yards by one sailboat, except in the waters of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, where not more than 60,000 yards shall be set by one tug, and not more than 18,000 yards by one sailboat. Nets used exclusively for the capture of carp, cols and other coarse fish, are excluded from the above regulations. In Lake St. Clair no gill net shall be used, and no pound net shall be set to the northeastward of a line connecting the south side of the mouth of the Thames river in Ontario with the mouth of the Clinton river in Michigan.

It is recommended that in the early future Canada and the United States shall adopt a concurrent and uniform system of licenses for fishing in treaty waters.

WOLF-HUNTERS TAKE NOTE!

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 2.—News has reached the city from Eardley, Wright County, that Mr. James Lusk, of that district, has trapped a wolf which, it is stated, had been responsible for the death of several fine deer. It was five feet seven inches in length and weighed nearly ninety-two pounds. It is believed there is a scattered pack of the animals of considerable size in the district.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Graham Makes Statement Regarding the I. C. R. and the Hudson Bay Railway

DEBATE ON MARITIME REPRESENTATION—SECTION OF CONSERVATIVES REVOLT AGAINST THEIR LEADER.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—When the House met yesterday Mr. F. D. Monk asked that an opportunity be given to send to a committee his bill respecting co-operative societies and a similar bill by Mr. Lloyd Harris respecting co-operation. Mr. Monk said that last year a similar bill of his, after being dealt with by a select committee of the House, was unanimously adopted by the Commons. Thereafter it went to the Senate, where it was defeated by only one vote. He thought it would be a hardship and a calamity to those interested in this legislation if the bill was not afforded an opportunity of being put through.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that if the request were granted the House could not refuse to extend the same privilege to other bills. He held out the hope that it would be possible to reach the bills without suspending the rules.

CAPTAIN BERNIER.

Col. Hughes read a New York despatch, in which Capt. Bernier was quoted as having said that he had asked the Canadian Government to ask representatives of other nations to accompany him on his next Polar expedition in order to delimit the boundaries of the territories in that region claimed by these countries. In his interview Capt. Bernier is stated to have said that besides Canada six other nations, including Britain, would be represented on the expedition. He used the term 'Canadian nation.' Col. Hughes asked the Premier if he had received any such request from Capt. Bernier and in reference to the expression 'Canadian nation,' as well as the inclusion of Great Britain amongst 'other nations,' said that Canada was still a part of the British Dominion and intended to remain so. Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that he had seen the despatch. Capt. Bernier would go north next year to assert the sovereignty of Canada in northern waters. I believe, he said, if Captain Bernier has spoken as he is reported to have done he had better keep to his deck.

Mr. Foster remarked that some one ought to keep Bernier under control, as he appeared to be running loose.

The Hon. A. B. Aylesworth made an explanation of a recent statement of his in reference to government responsibility. The effect of it was that in capital cases the responsibility not on the whole government, but on the minister concerned, almost invariably the Minister of Justice, and the Governor-General.

Mr. Foster inquired when papers would be brought down relative to American vessels of war now in the Great Lakes and the negotiations which had culminated in their presence there. He also desired that correspondence with reference to the question of the Canadian flag discussed at the Naval Defence Conference be made public.

Sir Wilfrid promised to look into the matter.

CANADIAN NAVY.

Mr. Foster was informed that 224 applications had been received for positions in the proposed Canadian Navy. Of these—59 were from officers and six from ex-officers of the Royal Navy, 37 from officers of the Royal Naval reserve and 115 from Canadians.

MARITIME REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Kyte proposed the following resolution:

'That in the opinion of this House the Maritime Provinces of Canada should have preserved to them the representation in the House of Commons that they now enjoy. That in the redistribution of constituencies to be made after the next decennial census the number of representatives to be returned from the said provinces should not in any case be reduced.'

Mr. Kyte said that the claim of the Maritime Provinces was based on considerations of equity and moral right. At the time of Confederation it was believed that the Maritime Provinces kept pace with the other provinces in growth of population and consequently there would be no decrease in representation. As it turned out immigration had gone to the western provinces. According to the population of Quebec, Mr. Kyle estimated that after the next census the unit of representation would be about 33,000. This would mean a further reduction of three members in the representation of the Maritime Provinces. He pointed out that the other provinces had benefited much more by the expenditure of public money, to secure immigration, etc., and that the Maritime Provinces were justified in asking that the representation as it stands to-day should not be disturbed.

Mr. J. G. Turriff, East Assiniboia, as a western representative, objected to the proposal contained in the resolution to make a discrimination in favor of the provinces down by the sea. It would be a mistake, he argued to make any alteration in the present system of representation, according to population. If such a resolution were carried, it would meet with the vigorous opposition of the people of Western Canada and would mark the beginning of the dismemberment of the Dominion.

Mr. Warburton, P.E.I., was strongly of the opinion that Mr. Kyte's resolution, instead of applying to the Maritime Provinces only, should have applied to all the provinces. After a lengthy address on the technicalities and history of the question, he moved as an amendment that the representation of the provinces should never be less than when they entered Confederation.

Dr. Daniel, St. John, urged that the Maritime Provinces had been discriminated against. While they of the east represented all old settlers, Mr. Turriff represented a portion of the flotsam and jetsam of Europe.

Mr. McCraney, Saskatoon, declared himself against the resolution. He said that the people of the Maritime Provinces in the past had gone to the Eastern States instead of to Western Canada. At the present time, however, many of the most prominent business men in the west were from the Maritime Provinces. The resolution was dangerous because it tended to provincialism. He believed if it were adopted that at the end of twenty-five years Canada would be back to the conditions which existed in pre-Confederation days, when the best men of the country were trying to evolve some new form of government.

Mr. O. Crocket, York, said the Maritime Provinces were not appealing to the House for a favor, but were demanding a restoration of rights which had been taken away. He believed that the Maritime Provinces were entitled to the representation which had been assigned to them at the time of the union, and asked that Parliament remove a positive injustice.

Mr. Richards, P.E.I., supported the resolution.

The Hon. Dr. Pugsley took exception to arguments advanced by Mr. Crocket. The Supreme Court of Canada and the Privy Council having decided against the view of the Maritime Provinces as to the interpretation of the British North America Act, it was idle to claim that rights had been taken away. It would be a generous thing, however, if the larger provinces would agree to restore to the smaller provinces the representation which they formerly had. Mr. Pugsley pointed out that it would be an unjust thing for parliament to pass such a resolution if the majority of any one of the provinces was opposed to it. It would be an overriding by parliament of the desires of one of the partners to the Confederation pact. He suggested that the question might be settled by the holding of an interprovincial conference. If all the provinces would agree that the smaller provinces should be more generously treated it would then be a reasonable thing to ask the Federal parliament to assent to the wishes of the provinces.

Dr. Sproule thought little harm would result from the granting of the request of the representatives of the Maritime Provinces.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought that if the motion had been confined to the words of the original resolution it would probably have been more favorably received, as there had been no expression of opinion from any of the other provinces for a change in the British North America Act in respect to Confederation. He reminded the House that Confederation was a compact between four province and that when the agreement was made it was understood that other provinces would come in and would be bound by the terms of that compact. Both legally and historically, the question had been decided against the Maritime Provinces, yet there was much in the argument that the larger provinces might consent to treat the smaller provinces generously. It was to be remembered that the Maritime Provinces were confined to restricted areas and could not add to their territory. There would be no serious disturbance of conditions if the other provinces would agree to let the Maritime Provinces retain the representation given to them at the time of Confederation. It would not be the spirit of the Confederation Act, however, for Parliament to undertake to alter the principle of representation by population in so far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned without first getting the consent of the other provinces. Sir Wilfrid moved the adjournment of the debate.

THE I. C. R.

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Hon. W. S. Fielding made the important statement that the exchange of ratifications in respect to the Franco-Canadian Treaty had taken place at noon, and that in consequence the treaty was now in force between the two countries.

The afternoon sitting was taken up with the annual statement of the Minister of Railways, which precedes the voting of the railway estimates.

Dealing with the record of the I. C. R. for the nine months of the fiscal year up to December 31, 1909, Mr. Graham was able to show a net surplus of $662,388. The gross receipts for that period were $7,073,300, a gain of $442,154 over the corresponding period of the preceding year. The working expenses were $6,410912, a reduction of $757,087 over the corresponding period in the last fiscal year. Expenditures on capital account for the year Mr. Graham estimated at $1,280,000, as against $3,867,232 last year.

The average number of employees per month on the I. C. R. for the nine months was 8,833. The average payment for wages was $427,470.

Mr. Graham announced that contracts have ben let for new rolling stock to the value of $445,924, including eleven locomotives, thirty fifty-ton all-steel coal cars, six baggage cars for express trains, two first-class sleeping cars, five first-class passenger cars, three mail cars, two baggage cars and three colonist cars.

Maintenance of equipment for the period, charged to working expenses, cost $432,362, whilst ordinary repairs amounted to $1,189,200.

The charges for ordinary repairs included over half a million for locomotives and $444,900 for freight cars.

During the nine months $231,507 were spent on the maintenance of way and works, fifty-two and a half miles of track were ballasted 574,237 new ties were laid, eleven and a half miles of track were re-laid with eighty-pound steel, and five and one third miles of track were relaid with sixty-seven-pound relaying steel.

Mr. Graham, in his opening remarks, expressed his regret because of the resignation of Mr. J. Butler, who is leaving the department at the end of the week to become the manager of the Coal & Steel Company. He said that Mr. Butler's sterling integrity and unswerving loyalty to duty was acknowledged by all. He was the kind of a man who in a single transaction often saved more than his salary for a year.

Mr. Graham told the House of the visit he made last summer to Europe when he saw the canal system of Germany. The Kiel Canal, which would connect the North and the Baltic seas, was an immense engineering undertaking, yet it was no greater than some of the projects Canada would have to grapple with. In one respect Canada was far ahead of the countries he had visited, because our canals, upon which millions of dollars have been spent, are free, while in Germany and in England the charges are quite heavy. In this connection the minister said he had been impressed with the necessity of building another lock at the 'Soo,' which would provide a depth for the future of from twenty-five to twenty-seven feet, and would cost from eight to ten million dollars. Mr. Graham next made reference to the immense increase in the traffic through Canadian canals during the past season, when the tonnage exceeded thirty-three million tons or an increase of ninety percent.

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

In reference to the Hudson Bay Railway project the Minister made the important announcement that the supplementary estimates would contain a vote with which a start would be made on the railway during the coming summer.

Mr. Graham referred to the choice of Nelson Harbor over Churchill Harbor by Mr. Armstrong, chief engineer of surveys and informed the House that a vessel would be sent through the straits to these harbors to make observations and to definitely ascertain whether or not Mr. Armstrong was right. This would not cause any delay in commencing the construction of the railway because, no matter which port was chosen, the line would follow a common route from the Pas Mission, the starting point, to Split Lake, a distance of about 260 miles. Mr. Graham quoted from the report made by Mr. J. Butler to the effect that by the completion of this route five cents would be saved to the western farmer on every bushel of wheat shipped abroad. In reply to a question, he said it had not been definitely decided whether the Government would build the road. If the decision should be in favor of a company owner road, any work which the Government might do could be taken over by the company by paying the cost. In reply to another question, he said there would not be anything in the supplementaries for the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal. He was optimistic enough, however, to believe that this, and all the other great projects necessary to the full development of Canada, would be undertaken and completed within the next quarter of a century.

In dealing with the details of the I. C. R. statement, Mr. Graham said that while a time must come when capital account shall cease, that time was distant. It had to be remembered in discussing the Intercolonial that 75 percent of the railways of this county had gone into liquidation, and much of the original investment had been wiped out, but the original investment in the I. C. R. was still marked up against it. He regarded as capital anything that was new that gave it additional value.

During the nine months of the present fiscal year the gross receipts were $7,073,300, an increase of $442,154; working expenses, $6,310,912, a reduction of $757,887. The net revenue was $662,388, and if the present weather conditions are maintained he hoped to have a surplus at the end of the fiscal year of $662,000.

The Minister concluded by remarking that where other railways had no competition their rates were higher than the I. C. R., and if a private company had had the monopoly the people would have had to pay 2 1-2 times higher freight rates than they have paid.

Replying to Mr. Maclean, he said there was no danger of the railway being handed over to a private corporation.

The Hon. John Haggart, former Minister of Railways, speaking after recess, said that the proposal to build a railway to Hudson's Bay was a very beautiful one, but he would warn the minister against being deceived into the belief that it would save to the farmer five cents a bushel on grain. He had paid some attention to the transportation question and believed that the transportation problems of the Dominion would be solved by the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal. He believed that wheat could be brought to Lake Superior and shipped to Great Britain via this route cheaper than via the Hudson's Bay.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald, Liberal member for Pictou, who has on a couple of occasions this session expressed his disapproval of the minister's proposals in respect to the I. C. R., again criticised the minister and the statement he made during the afternoon. He objected to the announcement by the minister that he had a surplus on hand. The surplus should have been used for the benefit of the service. The I. C. R., Mr. Macdonald declared, was a local railway and should not be looked upon as a matter of national importance. It was given too much consideration. Mr. Macdonald objected to the action of the board of management in dismissing 503 employees. The management of a privately owned railway would have brought about results in an entirely different way. The minister had said that he did not interfere with the management. It was his duty to interfere and to see that it was not at fault. The object of the I. C. R. was to develop interprovincial trade, but under the existing management trade was being starved and in his own country the people were experiencing difficulty in getting their coal.

Shortly after ten o'clock the House got into supply on the estimates.

Major Currie introduced his bill respecting pure food. Its object is to establish standards for food.

CONSERVATIVE REVOLT.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.— The Government had a record majority of 78 in the Commons yesterday, the unusual spectacle being presented of eighteen Conservatives voting against their fellow Oppositionists and in favor of a motion made by a Minister of the Crown. The division was forced by the majority of the Conservative members in the face of Mr. R. L. Borden's advice. This curious situation arose when the Hon. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor moved a resolution calling for the appointment of Prof. Skelton, of Queen's University, in order to give expert information and do research work for the special committee which is dealing with Mr. Verville's bill to restrict the hours of labor on public works to eight hours per day.

Mr. King, in introducing the motion, said the Labor Department had men fitted to do the work, but they were busy.

After some criticism by Conservative members, some of it directed against the King, Mr. Borden said the Department of Labor might well do the work which Prof. Skelton was supposed to do. Some years ago, when he had asked for a special inquiry into a certain matter, he had been told that the Labor Department was quite capable. However, in accordance with practice, he thought they should accept the report of the Committee.

The vote being taken 114 members recorded themselves as being in favor of the motion to secure the services of Prof. Skelton, to assist the committee, while 36 were opposed. The Conservatives who voted with the Government were: Messrs Brodeur, Sproule, Doherty, Foster, Monk, Macdonnell, Barker, Blondin, Daniel, Herron, Maddin, Marshall, Nantel, Paquet, Richards, Sharpe, Ont.; Stanfield, Wilcox and Worthington Mr. R. L. Borden did not vote.

QUEBEC BRIDGE DISASTER.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—In the Commons yesterday afternoon, in reply to Col. Hughes, the Minister of Militia said he had no information regarding a visit to Canada of Boy Scouts from Britain, which had been reported in the press.

In committee of supply, Mr. Fielding moved that a grant of $50,000 be given to the French Government in aid of the sufferers from the floods. He understood the distress was very great and there was much need of relief.

Mr. Borden thought it eminently proper to take part in the relief of these people, France being the home of the ancestors of a considerable portion of our population.

Mr. Fielding told Mr. Crocket that two countries had already promised subscriptions: Turkey $10,000, and New Zealand $2,500.

Mr. Glen Campbell, while not opposing the motion, thought charity should be reciprocal. He knew of cases in the North-West where farmers had suffered from floods, but no help had been given them. He read the list of contributions to the French-Canadian sufferers from the Ottawa and Hull fire. Great Britain had given something over three hundred thousand dollars, and France a little over one thousand dollars.

Mr. Fielding could not agree that charity begins at home.

When the vote for one million dollars for the Quebec Bridge came under discussion in committee of supply, the Hon. Geo. P. Graham, in reply to a question put by Mr. Blain, said that in all over three million dollars had been paid to the Phoenix Bridge Company. The money had been paid by the Quebec Bridge Company, but the government was responsible.

Mr. R. L. Borden wanted to know where the ultimate responsibility was to be found. Under the conditions of its contract, he asked, has the country no recourse.

Mr. Graham said there was reason to fear that the government would not be able to enforce the clause in its agreement providing for penalties. The Phoenix Bridge Company, with which the contract was made, was not the Phoenix Iron Works of Philadelphia, but a subsidiary company, created with the purpose of undertaking this particular work. He had no great hope of collecting anything from the company itself, but the metal in the river was an asset.

Mr. Borden says that the whole story of the Quebec Bridge was a tale of negligence and mismanagement.

Mr. Houghton Lennox said that it was not a real company, because it got behind with its interest to the bank, the government paying the arrears.

Mr. Graham informed the House that the bridge will cost seventeen million dollars. The National Transcontinental Railway will be completed before the bridge. Until it is completed a car ferry will be used.

IN THE SENATE

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—In the Senate Senator Poirier asked if the Government proposed to appoint a commission, charged with superintendence of the Arctic lands and islands upon which the Canadian flag has recently been planted? He said that he attached great importance to the continued possession of all parts of British North America, by the British Crown. Britain had the pre-eminent right of possession in Northern North America for Cabot, as the representative of Henry VII., was the first European to set foot on the continent and the following year had lost his life in the Northern waters seeking the Northwest passage. There had been hard fighting for possession of the Northern lands, which had been ceded by power of treaty to Great Britain. Canada's boundary dispute experiences should make her provident in the matter of securing possession. Recent revelations showed that Russia had stolen Alaska and the Pacific coast line from Canada. This was revealed by a document recently discovered at Sitka and forwarded to the Governor-General at Ottawa. This document was an instruction to a Russian officer so late as 1825 to make a secret expedition and bury along the coast tablets indicating discovery and possession by Russia at a far earlier date.

In this way Russia was able to establish her claim to Alaska, which was afterwards sold to the United States for a million and a half dollars. With American whalers operating in the Canadian north on both coasts Canada should lose no time in securing possession of all the lands to which she was entitled.

Sir Richard Cartwright said the Canadian Government was not bli to the possible importance of asserting jurisdiction in the North of Canada, and had dispatched two expeditions for that purpose and was out to send a third. In addition, two or three permanent posts had been established. The question of appointing a superintendent was under consideration.

Senator Lougheed expressed regret that officers whom Canada sends on such expeditions declare jurisdiction should destroy the value of their work by making it public. He referred to the recent statements credited to Captain Bernier, in New York.

Sir Richard Cartwright said he largely agreed with Senator Lougheed as to the desirability of secrecy in such matters. The Prime Minister had dealt with the alleged Captain Bernier interview. Officers dispatched by Canada on such missions should not speak without due warrant from the Government.

THE LUMSDEN CHARGES.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—Mr. Hugh Lumsden's charges against the engineers on districts 'E' and 'F' of the National Transcontinental Railway, will be inquired into by a committee of seven members as follows: E. M. Macdonald, Wilson (Laval), Geoffrion and Clarke (Essex), Liberals, and Crothers, Barker and Lennox, Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved for this committee in the House yesterday. Mr. E. M. Macdonald will be the chairman.

HIGH OFFICIAL DISAPPEARS

And Mortgage on Flying Rollers Temple at Windsor is Foreclosed.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 3.—What will probably be the last blow to the local colony of Flying Rollers and followers of Mother Eleanor, was given to-day when a notice of foreclosure of the mortgage on 'Flying Rollers Temple,' known as the 'God House,' was posted on the doors. The colony a short time ago boasted a membership of nearly 200, but now its membership has dwindled down to ten. Its leader, R. Swindon, a finely educated man and a former high British official, in India, has left Windsor for parts unknown.

PRINCE RUPERT'S FUTURE.

Mr. G. T. Bell Returns From Trip Glowing With Optimism.

'Prince Rupert will make as much progress in the next five years as other Pacific Coast cities will make in fifteen, is the unanimous sentiment of people living on the Pacific Coast,' said Mr. G. T. Bell, assistant passenger traffic manager of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways, who returned on Thursday from a trip to the Pacific Coast, and south through Washington and California. He was accompanied by Captain C. H. Nicholson, recently appointed manager of the Grand Trunk Steamships and other officials.

Mr. Bell spoke in a very optimistic way of the future of Prince Rupert. 'The business already done,' said he, 'at the Prince Rupert wharves is so great, as to make extensions immediately necessary. Prince Rupert will be an outlet for a new fruit country, and the halibut and salmon fisheries, and will also be the gateway for the shortest route between eastern points and Alaska.'

Mr. Bell referred to the progress San Francisco was making since the earthquake. The new Palace Hotel was opened in the middle of December, and was likely to eclipse the old Palace, which was international in character. Prince Rupert would have a suitable hotel, as a site had been set aside for it, commanding a fine view of the harbor. The excellent hotels all along the Pacific Coast had contributed largely to the large tourist traffic west of the Rockies. There has been a large amount of American capital attracted to Prince Rupert. They have secured large tracts of land in and around the town, realizing that it was a good investment. With regard to the climate, the snowfall is light, there is considerable moisture in the air, and the middle of January is just about like our weather in the late part of March and early April.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS MAYORS.

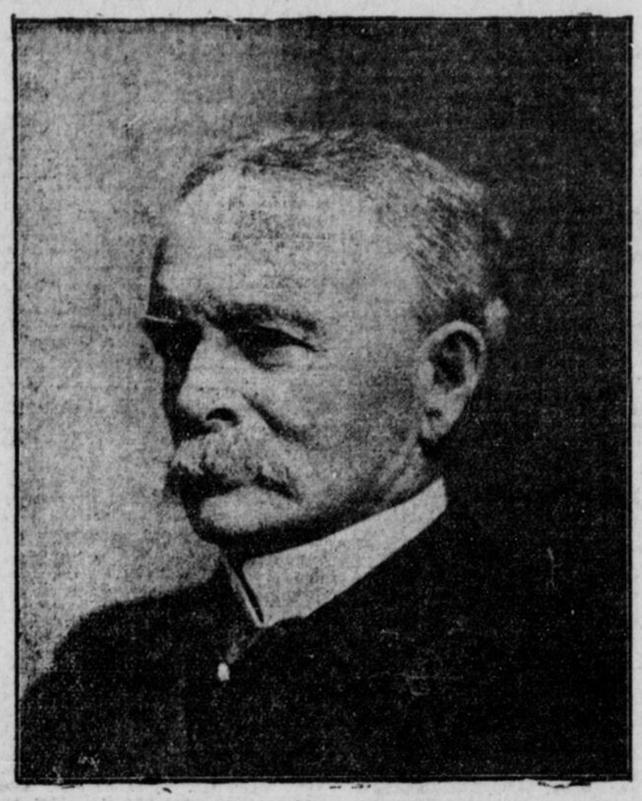
Sherbrooke, Feb. 3.—At special meetings of Council held at the following places to-night, the following mayors were elected:—

Cookshire—Mr. J. F. Learned, re-elected.
Sawyerville—Mr. H. H. Hunt.
Newport—Mr. Herman Stevenson.
Eaton—Mr. Alton Hodge.
Bury—Major W. W. Dunsmore.

See the Bargain Offer of Carnival Souvenirs on another page. Don't Miss It.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND.

Sir George Alexander Drummond, president of the Bank of Montreal, passed away at 3.30 Wednesday morning. Death was due to heart failure and was not unexpected, as Sir George had been gradually weakening during the last day. Lady Drummond, and Messrs. Huntly R. Arthur L., and Guy M., sons; Mrs. Huntley R. Drummond, Miss Drummond, a niece of the deceased, and Dr. Blackader were with him when the end came. The deceased was in his eighty-first year, and had been confined to the house by his last illness, for about twelve weeks.



THE LATE SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND.

Sir George Alexander Drummond, K.C.M.G., member of the Senate of the Dominion of Canada, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1829, and was consequently eighty years old. He was educated at the famous Edinburgh High School, and at Edinburgh University, and came to Canada in 1854 to assume the practical and technical management of the extensive sugar refinery established at Montreal by the late Mr. John Redpath.

In 1879, after the adoption of the National Policy, of which Sir George Drummond had been a strong supporter, he founded the Canada Sugar Refining Company, to take over and extend the Redpath plant, becoming president of the company, and retaining that position ever since. A man of many parts, he has for long wielded a powerful influence in public and commercial circles in Montreal.

Sir George was elected a director of the Bank of Montreal, the chief financial institution of Canada, in 1882. He became its vice-president in 1887, and succeeded Lord Strathcona as president in 1905. He was for some time chairman of the banking and commerce committee of the Senate. In 1884 and 1885 he held the position of vice-president of the Montreal Board of Trade, and in 1886 and 1888 was its president.

It was largely due to his untiring efforts in that direction that the port of Montreal was freed by the government from the burden of deepening the St. Lawrence channel below the city. He was one of the originators of the Citizens' League of Montreal, an organization established to secure as economical and pure an administration of municipal affairs as possible, and which has had a considerable measure of success. At the general elections of 1872 he contested Montreal West in the Conservative interest, but was defeated by the late Hon. John Young. He was called to the Senate in 1880, and was regarded as one of the most influential members of that body.

Sir George was keenly interested in the development of the natural resources of Canada, and specially identified himself with the mining and agricultural interests of the Dominion, being a prize winner and extensive breeder of thoroughbred stock. He was the first president of and intimately connected with the development of the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company of Pictou, Nova Scotia, whose mine, the Drummond colliery, is named after him. He also was president of the company engaged in operating the big coal mines at Springhill, Nova Scotia. He maintained a beautifully situated and well equipped model farm for thoroughbred cattle and sheep in the west end of the Island of Montreal, near Beaconsfield.

Sir George was a generous patron and a recognized connoisseur of art. For several years he was president of the Art Association of Montreal, and possessed in his city residence on Sherbrooke street one of the most valuable private art collections in America. He was a keen sportsman, a good shot, an enthusiastic salmon fisher and a devoted lover of the game of golf. He was elected president of the Canadian Golf Association in 1895.

Sir George founded, solely at his own expense, the St. Margaret's Home for Incurables, on Sherbrooke street, near St. Lawrence Boulevard, which is carried on under the management of the Sisters of St. Margaret.

Sir George was created Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by His Majesty King Edward VII., on June 24, 1904, the day observed as His Majesty's birthday, the knighthood being conferred in recognition of Sir George's services to Canada in his public and commercial life. The honor conferred upon Sir George was recognized from one end of Canada to the other as well deserved, and upon the occasion of the new knight's first appearance as such in the Chamber of the Senate at Ottawa his fellow-members on both sides of the House united in according him a most cordial reception.

Sir George Drummond was married in 1857 to Helen, daughter of the late Mr. John Redpath. She died in 1883, and in 1884 he married Grace Julia, daughter of the late Mr. A. Davidson Parker, of Montreal. Sir George was a member of the St. James and Mount Royal Clubs, of this city; of the Rideau Club, of Ottawa; the Reform Club, in London, England, and the Manhattan Club, in New York.

Marks of respect to the memory of the late Sir George A. Drummond were in evidence throughout the city on Wednesday, flags being lowered to half-mast on many public buildings. In the Senate in Ottawa many members paid tributes to their late colleague.

Sir George Drummond was a former president of the Board of Trade, and the recently elected council, which met for the first time after being sworn in, passed a resolution, recognizing his great services.

THE SENATE'S TRIBUTE.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—An eloquent tribute to the worth and achievements of the late Sir George A. Drummond was paid in the Senate yesterday, Sir Richard Cartwright, Senator Lougheed and Senator Dandurand voicing the expression of the Upper Chamber's deep regret at the removal of one of Canada's foremost commercial men.

Sir Richard Cartwright, immediately after the assembling of the House, said the Senate had sustained a great loss by the death of Sir George Drummond. He was a member of the Senate for many years, occupying a very influential position as chairman of the Banking Committee. He was one of the most prominent and distinguished magnates of Canada. Sir Richard understood that Sir George, quietly and unostentatiously, was a most liberal promoter of liberal and charitable movements. He was a man of very considerable natural ability, who gained remarkable success in commerce, and was a gentleman of culture and a liberal patron of the arts.

Senator Lougheed said: Sir George Drummond was a man of varied attainments and probably no Canadian had been of late years so largely identified with the financial affairs of the Dominion. For many years he was associated with Canada's leading banking institutions. For many years he was perhaps more closely identified with the development of the great manufacturing interests of the Dominion. In fact, Senator Lougheed doubted if any other name had been more closely linked with the industrial life of Canada during the early part of the present generation than that of Sir George Drummond.

Senator Dandurand joined in the tribute and state that Sir George Drummond had so conscientious a regard for his work as chairman of the Banking Committee that as illness kept him from attending the Senate regularly during the last two years of his chairmanship, he had an attorney from Montreal attend during the two sessions to keep him posted on the progress of bills that were moving towards the committee, and which he would have to review.

THE EMPIRE

A Union of Free and Equal State

Guelph, Ont., Feb. 3.—That the British Empire must not stand as a force to the colonies, but that the Government must rest on a democratic basis; that the Empire must be a union of free and equal states, and the colonies not subordinate units clustered round a centre, was the basis upon which Principal Peterson, of McGill University, last night addressed the Canadian Club of Guelph. His subject was 'A true Imperialism.'

The speaker applied his remarks directly to the present European situation, claiming that colonies must come closer together, or split apart, and his argument was all in favor of an Imperialism of the democratic unity. The British Government, he argued, had not set aside £28,000,000 on a navy in one year merely to create a stir to influence politics as ate a stir to influence politics as Henri Bourassa had said in Montreal. It was not a war scare, but a need. Germany might at any time take the attitude towards Britain that she had taken against Russia and France.

Many were, in the speaker's opinion, living in 'a fool's paradise' with regard to the danger of foreign invasion and the fact that Canada was looked upon as a factor to weaken England in time of trouble should awaken Canadians to the necessity of contributing to the British Navy. He advocated the contribution to the British Navy of 'Dreadnoughts' to be given on condition that they would in the future form a part of the Navy of Canada.

SHOULD BE STRONG.

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 3.—The Temperance and Moral Reform League, in convention here to-day, decided to admit to its councils the leaders of all religious denominations in the province. By this constitutional amendment the Bishop of Calgary, Archbishop Legal of St. Albert, the president of the Methodist Conference, the moderator of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church, the president of the Council of the Baptist Church, and the leaders of the Mormon Church and the Salvation Army are admitted to the councils of the league.

A DRASTIC LAW.

Providence, R.I., Feb. 2.—Upon the advice of President Taft, a 'white slave' act, considered one of the most drastic of its kind, was submitted to the legislature to-day by Mr. Harry Cutler, the representative from Providence. Severe penalties are provided for bringing women into Rhode Island for immoral purposes. The act also provides that a victim shall be considered a competent witness in all cases.

Mr. Cutler had a conference with President Taft at the White House recently.

EARL GREY ON THE BAR

Quebec Bar Unique in Being Bi-lingual.

'The harmonizing of the two great races, who, combined and welded together in indissoluble union, make strength and the glory of Canada;

'The consolidation of the component parts of the Dominion;

'The strengthening of the friendly relations happily existing between us and the great Republic to the south, which, in its desire to show interest in all that concerns us, has sent to this sixtieth anniversary banquet distinguished representatives of the American Bar Association and of the New York State, Massachusetts and Vermont Bar Associations.'

These were the chief points emphasised by Earl Grey in an address at the banquet of the Montreal Bar on Thursday evening.

'As no movement,' said Earl Grey, 'can take place in any part of the United States affecting the well-being of the American people, in which our sympathies are absent, so, reciprocally, nothing can take place in this country illustrative of our growth in stature and importance which cannot be further dignified by a welcome expression of American sympathy and good will.

It is gratifying to me that any efforts of mine in these three directions should be, as they have been to-night, acknowledged, approved, appreciated and applauded.

Earl Grey went on to speak of the Quebec Bar as being unique in the fact that it is bi-lingual.

'I recognize,' said Earl Grey, 'in this powerful, influential, and bi-lingual Bar an instrument which makes for closer unification. I further esteem it a privilege to be present at this your 60th anniversary banquet, because this province has specially distinguished itself as the only province which has produced a code of laws not only in one language, but in two.'

He recalled the attempt made a few years ago to restrict the right of appeal to the throne. The French Bar of Quebec was foremost in the fight against the change. Thus the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was retained. On this Bench might be found Sir Elzear Taschereau, of Quebec, sitting with Sir Henry De Villiers, of South Africa; Chief Justice Way, of Australia; Sir Richard Couch, representing India; the Lord Chancellor of England, and other distinguished jurists.

'I recognize the services rendered by your Bar in using your influence to preserve in all its unimpaired sanctity, this Imperial tribunal,' continued Earl Grey, 'and if I should ever be personally involved in any case which may carry me in my search for justice to the foot of the Throne, I shall as an Englishman recognize with feelings of glowing and patriotic emotion, that the dispensers of ultimate justice include not only the most distinguished judges of England, but the most eminent jurists of Australia, South Africa, and Canada.' (Loud applause.)'

SALE OF SHORTHORNS

Average Price $40 Ahead of Last Year.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—The big sale of one hundred and forty pure-bred Scotch Shorthorns at the Union Stock Yards was finished yesterday afternoon. The average price for each animal taking the herd as whole was $285. This is about $40 a head in advance of last year's average and considerably higher than the rates of corresponding sales held in the United States. The highest price for one animal was $2,000. This was paid for Lomond Mysie, $4,453, a red heifer less than two years of age, bred by George Anderson, of Moffat, Ont., and purchased by Elemdorf Farm, Lexington, Ky. The second highest price was $1,600 paid by Thomas Johnston, Columbus, Ohio, for Alexandrina 26th, 86,415, a roan heifer, bred by Miller Bros., Brougham, Ontario.

LEGAL

QUEBEC.

A MOTHER'S WILL.

I.H.S.—Father and mother had $10,000 for their support. Each made a will, willing their share to the last survivor, what was left by the last survivor to be equally divided among four heirs. Father died four years after the will was made. Mother finding that amount was more than she needed for her support, divided one-half, $5,000, what she supposed was her share, between three of the heirs. 1. Was that legal? 2. Or what amount is her share? Ans.—We cannot give an answer to this question without examining the terms of the will.

TENANTS' RESPONSIBILITIES.

X.Y.Z.—Would you give an opinion of th following: 1. Is the tenant in the top flat responsible for roofs being kept clear of snow? 2. Is the tenant in the top flat compelled to clear outside stairs, seeing that he is bound to make use of them along with the tenant of lower flat? Ans.—Unless otherwise provided by the terms of a lease the tenants are equally responsible in both cases.

ONTARIO.

REPATRIATION.

A.N.T.—I was born and lived in England forty years; lived in the United States twenty years, where I took out naturalization papers. Am now living in Alberta. 1. What process will I have to take to again become a British subject? 2. Or do I remain one? Ans.—1. You will have to apply for a certificate readmitting you to the status of a British subject within Canada under the Naturalization Act (R.S.C., 1906 chapter 77). See especially sections 26 and 27; also chapter 45 of the Dominion Act of 1907, section 2. 2. No.

REEVE AND SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

———, Ont.—The Township of H— has a consolidated school. At the annual meeting the reeve of the township was elected to serve on the school board. It was contended by some that he could not legally do so while others maintained that he could. Which were right? Ans.—The latter.

TOWNSHIPS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Scotstown, Que., Feb. 3.—At a meeting of the directors of the Compton County Agricultural Society, held here yesterday afternoon, Dr. M. J. Mooney was re-elected president.

Brome, Feb. 3.—The annual meeting of the Brome County Horticultural Society was held here yesterday afternoon. After paying all prize money the association has a balance of nearly a hundred dollars in the treasury. Mr. John Emmerson was elected president.

47 BULBS 25 CENTS

FOR IN AND OUTDOOR CULTURE

Easter Lily, Crocus, Tuberoses, Freesia, Lily of the Valley, Narcissus, Tulips, Caladium, Gloxinias, St. Joseph's Eichholtzia, Sweet Alyssum, Sweet William, Pansy, Candytuft, Balsam, Nasturtium, Pansy, Sweet Peas of Bethlehem, Jack the Bean Stalk, Cannas, Dahlias, Bachelor's Button, Japanese St. Joseph's Eichholtzia, Sweet Alyssum, Sweet William, Pansy, Candytuft, Balsam, Nasturtium, Pansy, Sweet Peas of Bethlehem, Jack the Bean Stalk, Cannas, Dahlias, Bachelor's Button, Japanese St. Joseph's Eichholtzia, Sweet Alyssum, Sweet William, Pansy, Candytuft, Balsam, Nasturtium, Pansy, Sweet Peas, Shasta Daisy, Coreopsis, Calliopsis, Sweet Mignonette, Forget-me-not, Heliotrope, Hollyhock, Phlox, Chrysanthemum, Geraniums, Cypress Vine, Morning Glory, Ice Plant, Moon Flower, Joseph's Coat, Verbenas, Gillardias, Snapdragon, Aster Tree of Heaven, Coleus, All postpaid, 25 CENTS, stamps or coin. As a premium with these Bulbs we will send FREE a big collection of Flower Seeds, over 50 kinds. Give Dr. Ice Plant, Moon Flower, Joseph's Coat, Verbenas, Gillardias, Snapdragon, Aster Tree of Heaven, Coleus, All postpaid, 25 CENTS, stamps or coin. As a premium with these Bulbs we will send FREE a big collection of Flower Seeds, over 50 kinds.

FLORAL NURSERY, Camden, New Jersey

GRAFTERS ROUTED

Montreal Elects Citizens' Ticket by Tremendous Majorities.

No longer can the finger of scorn be pointed at Montreal. In a manner which allows of no misunderstanding the people arose on Tuesday, turning out the old administration, and placing in power a body of men selected or endorsed by the citizens' committee, men who have pledged themselves to give the city clean, honest, and sane government, and who, on their past record, may be relied upon to keep their pledge. It was the people did it. Only their lethargy has allowed the rule of the incompetent and grafter to last so long. Once they were aroused the fat years for the "23" were over. Dr. Guerin, the citizens' candidate for mayor, Messrs. Ainey, Dupuis, Wanklyn and Lachapelle for the Board of Control and nineteen of those endorsed for aldermen were elected. The victory was complete. The slate, the whole slate, and nothing but the slate had been the cry before the elections, and the slate, the whole slate and little but the slate now stands after full results are in.

It was the old story: You can fool part of the people all the time. You can fool all the people part of the time, but it is impossible to fool all the people, or all Montreal, all the time. Not that the citizens of Montreal were really deceived at any time. But they tolerated misrule. Yet the change has come and the credit for it goes to the people. Not in any sense was the fight between the French and the English-speaking. It was not a vote between Roman Catholic and Protestant. It was the people's day at the polls, the united people, and exerting their united power the right was upheld, and the dishonest and the corrupt was stamped out. Giroux, the head of the twenty-three high-tender aldermen, was badly beaten, while Proulx, possibly the most famous of an infamous gang, was overwhelmed. Even his deposit went in the general landslide.

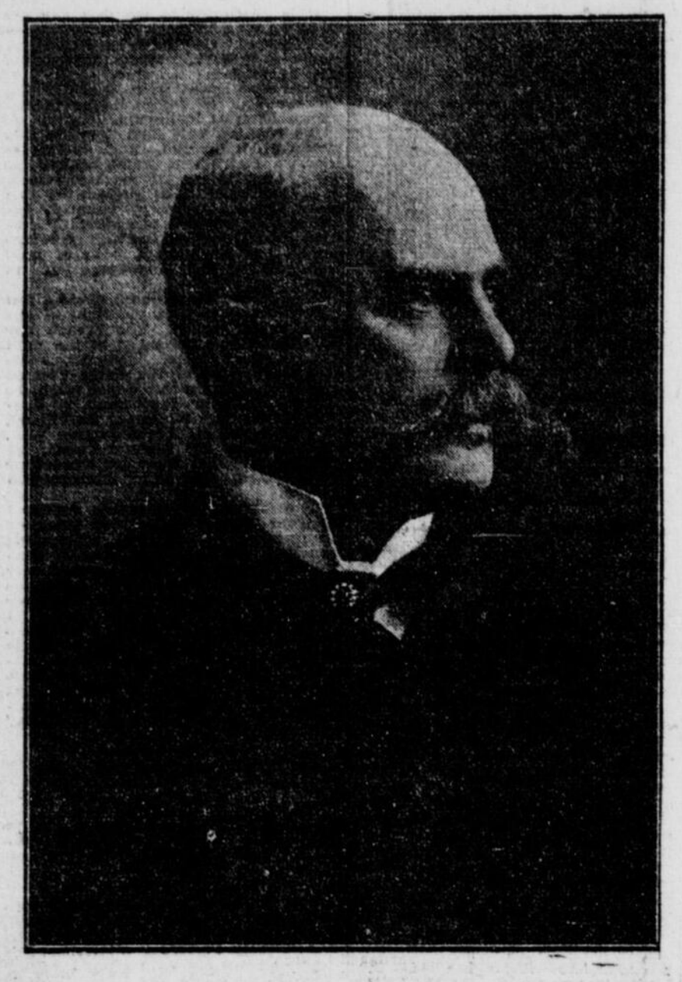
The citizens' committee had shown the people how to win. They had selected representative men, and for these the people balloted, how solidly can be realized from an examination of the votes polled for controllers. The lowest man of the slate had a lead of nearly twelve thousand over his closest competitor.

The closest election of the day occurred in the West. The fight there has been keen, and every polling division showed the ballots almost evenly divided between Aldermen Fraser and Carter. As the father of the early closing by-law Mr. Carter's election was eagerly looked for by many, so signs of disappointment were shown as the rumor went out that the final vote gave Mr. Fraser a majority of two. But this was wrong, and with the polls all heard from the vote showed Mr. Carter in the lead by six.

'I wish to state to the citizens of Montreal,' he commenced, amid roars of applause. 'I'm putting it mildly indeed when I say I'm proud of the confidence you have placed in me, and in those associated with me. I'm especially thankful to those members of the Citizens' Association who worked so for me. I hate to specialize in any way, but I must refer particularly to President Laporte. He and all the others on the committee put their hands deep in their pocket to meet the expenses of the campaign. They had given their time too, and because of these things new conditions are to exist here. A new state has arisen in Montreal.

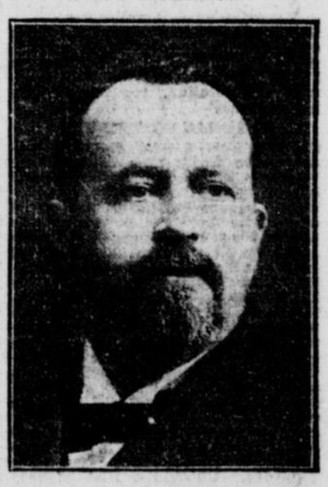
'I wouldn't be true to my Irish gallantry if I did not refer to the ladies. They are responsible in no small measure for the splendid majority which seems to have been given us.

'Now gentlemen I think the election will be the cause of great good to the city, especially because of the way it will cement people together.

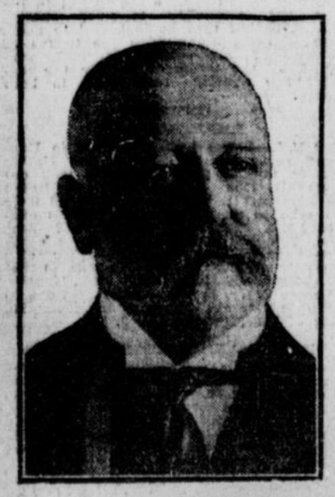


THE HON. J. J. E. GUERIN, M.D.
Mayor-elect.

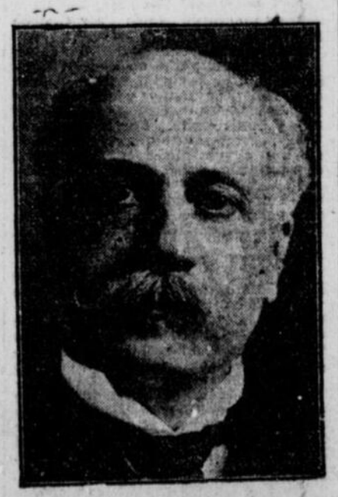
MR. JOSEPH AINEY
Controller.



MR. LOUIS N. DUPUIS
Controller.



MR. F. L. WANKLYN.
Controller.



MR. E. P. LACHAPELLE.
Controller.

Our French-Canadian citizens have shown that they are not at all influenced by the race cry. We are one people.

'I don't intend to speak of our programme to-night. You are all acquainted with it. But I can say that from the start we will commence to put in motion the machinery that will bring to fruition this programme.

'I would like to pay a tribute to the press. Had it not been for the force this has exerted the splendid results of to-night could not have been attained, and I could not be where I am. My personality played but a small part in this election, but I thank you all from the bottom of my heart.

The following were elected: Mayor, Dr. Guerin, who received a majority of 12,900 votes over Senator Casgrain. Controllers: Messrs. Ainey, Dupuis, Wanklyn, and Lachapelle, whose majority ranged from 10,000 to 22,000. Aldermen: S. J. Carter, Joseph Ward, P. Monahan, James Robinson, L. H. Boyd, T. O'Connel, A. N. Brodeur, U. H. Dandurand, George Mayrand, N. Leclaire, Dr. J. H. Garceau, L. Clement, J. A. E. Gauvin, A. E. Prud'homme, N. Turcotte, N. Lapointe, Dr. E. Dubois, O. Letourneau, J. G. Lamoureux, Dr. Roux, E. Tetreau, L. A. Lapointe, J. J. Resther.

Only one candidate backed by the Citizens' Committee failed to secure election, while all the old gang went down to defeat, with a single exception.

Statistics show the newly-elected City Council to be truly representative. Of the 23 aldermen, 13 are Conservatives, 9 are Liberals and there is one Nationalist.

Messrs. F. L. Wanklyn and L. N. Dupuis, of the Board of Control, are Conservative; Mr. E. P. Lachapelle is a Liberal, and Mr. Joseph Ainey belongs, of course, to the Labor party.

Mayor Guerin has held position on the ministry in the Legislature, and is a Liberal.

The Mayor is by profession a doctor. Controller Dupuis has been a business man. Mr. Wanklyn is a civil engineer, and Controller Lachapelle a physician.

There are three more medical men among the aldermen, also a druggist and a dentist, five merchants, two real estate agents, an architect, two notaries, a contractor, two butchers, one plumber, two advocates, and two builders.

DIOCESAN SYNOD

Endorses Early Closing of Saloons and Juvenile Courts.

At Tuesday's session of the 51st annual meeting of the Diocesan Synod of Montreal, the following resolution endorsing the Carter by-law was passed:

'That the Synod of the Diocese of Montreal has heard with great satisfaction of the proposals lately before the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Montreal, known as the Carter by-law, looking toward the earlier closing of saloons, barrooms and taverns within the city limits. Until such times as the places before named shall be legally abolished, the Synod prays the new City Council to lose no time in completing the proposals of its predecessors above referred to.

Another motion unanimously carried on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Symonds urged the necessity of legislation for the establishment of Juvenile Courts throughout the province. A copy of this will be sent to the Premier.

Reports presented by all committees were adopted. That of the committee on social problems attached great importance to the work of the Civic Improvement League.

The success of the Diocese of Montreal in the mission field last year, and plans and hopes for further successes in the year just starting, were expressed at the meeting of the Montreal Synod, Wednesday. Bishop Farthing pointed out the necessity of remembering the importance of the little missions in the province, in place of becoming fascinated by the glamor of the work in the west. He described the life of the Quebec county missionaries, and their work. Many a parish covers a territory of forty miles.

During the past year for the first time the diocese has raised its full apportionment. This year it was hoped that still more money will be contributed.

The Rev. Provost Macklem, of Trinity College, Toronto, spoke eloquently upon the future of Canada, her resources and her opportunities.

The morning session of the synod was occupied with a discussion of the annual report of Bishop's College. The institution has had a most successful year and several new features are planned.

The apathy of the Anglicans of Montreal in regard to an appeal for funds for the erection of the edifice which has been planned as a memorial to the Right Rev. James Carmichael, was discussed and deplored at the Montreal Diocesan Synod, Thursday. The new church is planned to take the place of St. Alban's Church, and will be built upon that site. The congregation there has long outgrown the present structure, and a much larger church is necessary. Only $4,467 has so far been contributed, and over two-thirds of this has come from the people of St. Alban's.

The Dean of Montreal attributed the smallness of amount to the fact that the appeal had come too soon after the special call for missionary funds. The matter was left in the hands of the committee, which will devise means for raising the necessary sum.

There was not a little antagonism shown to the resolution passed at a meeting of the committees of the General Synod of Canada relating to the subdivision and readjustment of the dioceses of the province of Canada. The plan is to form the dioceses of Ontario into a separate ecclesiastical province. Many of the members felt that the east would be cut off by such a move and that for this reason, and because the Maritime Provinces are so far from Quebec, it would not be wise. It was decided to adjourn the discussion until the next session.

A resolution of regret at the death of Sir George Drummond was passed.

In view of the increased cost of living, the committee on the Bishop's stipend on Friday reported to the Synod of the Diocese of Montreal that it had been decided to raise the salary of the Bishop from $4,000 to $6,000. It being the closing session, the loose ends of business were being gathered up and several small matters were finished.

The Rev. James Elliott presented the report of the Missionary Society. It was shown that though it would seem that the whole apportionment had been raised by the diocese last year, there was a thousand dollars from the previous year counted in which should not have been included. The amount which the diocese is asked to contribute this year is $11,836, which is a smaller sum than last year. The amount would be apportioned exactly as last year, however, and in this way it is hoped to raise the entire amount.

A resolution was passed deploring the lack of observance of the Lord's Day, and determining that the synod should encourage the prosecution of corporations which insist on violating the law.

Following is the executive committee: Clerical, Canon Carmichael, Dean Evans, Ven. Archdeacon Ker, Archdeacon Naylor, Rural Dean Robinson, Rev. A. French, Rural Dean Lewis, Rural Dean Dart, Canon Longhurst, Rev. Dr. H. Symonds, Rev. J. M. Almond, Rev. Dr. Paterson Smyth, Canon Chambers, Rev. W. Sanders, Rev. H. E. Horsey, Rev. F. Charters, Rural Dean Jeakins, Rev. J. Elliott, Canon Smith, Rural Dean Ireland.

Lay: Mr. H. J. Mudge, Dr. Davidson, Messrs. Edgar Judge, Lansing Lewis, A. F. Gault, Senator Owens, E. Goff Penny, W. H. Robinson, F. W. Hibbard, G. F. C. Smith, E. R. Smith, R. Wilson Smith, A. P. Tippett, Dr. Butler, Dr. Johnston, R. H. Buchanan, J. G. Brock, Lachlan Gibb, E. Buzzell, J. M. Fisk.

TRANSFERS OF METHODIST PASTORS.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 3.—The Rev. T. W. Neal, of Newmarket, Ont., who has been unanimously invited to the pastorate of the Sydenham Street Methodist Church, Kingston, for the next Conference year, has accepted the invitation. The Rev. Chas. Sykes, of Kingston, has received a call to the West End Methodist Church, Dundas street, Toronto. The call will likely be ratified, the transferring of the Rev. T. W. Neal from the Toronto Conference to the Montreal Conference, evening up matters.

GOVERNMENT DEAD MEAT INDUSTRY.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—In addressing the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association yesterday afternoon, Dr. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner, in Ottawa, hinted that in the near future it might be necessary for the Federal Government to establish a dead meat industry to maintain the balance of power between the producers of live stock and those who handle it afterwards.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Estimates Presented to the House, Total $3,886,013.50

Toronto, Feb. 1.—Col. the Hon. A. J. Matheson asks the Legislature to vote the Whitney Government $3,886,013.50 according to the estimates presented to the House this afternoon.

A large part of this is for the carrying out of the Beck Hydro-Electric Power policy. For the Niagara transmission line, $2,500,000 is to be appropriated, and $50,000 is to be spent on the power scheme in Port Arthur.

For the enforcement of the Liquor License Act $10,000 additional is asked, and $27,000 will be needed for the Fish and Game Department. The purchase of lands and preparing ponds for the propagation of bass takes $2,500, and a grant of $200 is given to the hatcheries at Sparrow Lake.

Large appropriations are asked for the provincial police. For the purchase of clothing, $2,850 is to be set aside; for salaries, $43,000; for contingencies, $1,000, and for travelling expenses, $4,000.

Public and separate schools will receive $28,962.55. Queen's University grant is $6,000, which is for Faculty of Education. For the purchase of pictures in the new normal schools $3,000 is wanted. For agricultural training in three high schools, $3,600 is provided, while $5,000 is granted to the Sudbury High School for mining education.

The Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario is to receive an additional grant of $500, and $300 is provided for experimental work.

An expert in plant breeding at the Horticultural Experimental Station is to receive $1,000, and $500 more will be devoted to the inspection of apiaries and $200 to the Entomological Society.

An increase of $4,500 in the salaries of the faculty of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph will be given. The majority of the professors get an increase of $200 and the lecturers $50 each. Provision for a lecturer in agriculture who is to receive $1,200 is made and a demonstrator in soil chemistry will receive $700.

The Macdonald Institute staff also receive a total salary increase of $1,350, and $300 goes to provide a supervisor for home practice.

Assistants for the experimental dairy department will receive $3,000, and $525 will be given a cheesemaker.

Ontario's coming immigration programme is indicated by a request for $10,000 for bonuses and advances to agents and organizations working in procuring domestics and farm laborers. For emigration work in Europe $5,000 is specified.

The Salvation Army Rescue Homes at London, Hamilton and Ottawa receive $3,000; the Ottawa, London and St. Catharines sanitoria consumptives receive $4,000 each, and $500 goes to Salvation Army prison gate work.

Reconstruction of the western wing of Parliament Buildings and fire proofing it is to be done at a cost of $200,000, and $3,500 is needed for repairing furniture and cleaning the building after the fire.

Toward the purchase of the new prison site at Guelph and the erection of new buildings $125,000 will be asked. An appropriation of $17,000 is asked for the reconstruction of the new office building of the Ontario Government in London.

Public works construction and drainage will total $175,697 it is estimated, while $114,400 will be required for Crown Lands.

To-day's sitting of the House did not last over half an hour.

All bridges whose spans are 50 or over shall be built by the county, according to an amendment Mr. Hoyle has to the Municipal Act. At present local municipalities are liable for all bridges whose spans are less than 100 feet.

Mr. G. Howard Ferguson, of Grenville, has been appointed chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—Another Legislative Chamber in the Parliament Buildings free from the glaring defects of the present Chamber, is not an improbability, judging by the statements of Sir James Whitney in the House to-day.

When Mr. J. W. Johnson, of East Hastings, complained that the members, who sat at the end of the House farthest from the Speaker's chair, could not hear a word of what was going on, Sir James Whitney admitted that the acoustic properties of the place were defective.

Apart from the Premier's admission it has been pointed out more than once that the Chamber is most unsuitable for the purpose for which it was designed. The only entrance either to it or the lobbies is from the head of the main staircase, where all the lobbyists and representatives of various interests assemble. There are no private entrances for the members or ministers.

Use the present chamber for the Provincial Library and put the Legislative Chamber in the new addition being built to the House, was the suggestion of D. J. McDougall, of Ottawa.

There was no reason why such a proposal could not be carried out, Sir James agreed. He does not think any too much of the arrangement of the present chamber. The only objection that could be urged against the plan was the expense.

Sir James closed the discussion by intimating that the Government might have something for the House on the subject later. He then proceeded to pay his respects to the 'Globe.'

Editorially, that veracious journal had intimated that Mr. Allan Studholme had been prevented from introducing his eight-hour bill because the Premier objected.

'The object was to send out through the province that I had endeavored to make it hard for the member for East Hamilton as the representative of Labor, which is exactly the opposite of the truth,' declared the leader of the House, amid Conservative applause, in which Mr. Studholme joined.

After passing several bills from the Statute Revision Commission through the Committee stage, and giving three or four more bills from the same body first readings the house adjourned.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—While leaving the legislative buildings after delivering the budget speech, and listening to some Liberal criticism, Colonel Matheson, the Provincial Treasurer, slipped on the icy walk a little distance outside of the building, and fell heavily, breaking his left arm a little above the elbow. He received several minor injuries. As quickly as possible Colonel Matheson was taken back to the building, where his colleague, the Hon. Dr. Pyne, set the broken arm. The Provincial Treasurer was then taken to the Western Hospital, where at latest reports he was resting nicely.

Most of the members were unaware till to-day that the Finance Minister had met with an accident. This may have the effect of retarding the passing of the estimates, but it is expected that 'the Colonel,' as he is affectionately termed, will be able to direct affairs to a limited extent after a week or so has elapsed.

The estimated income for the province for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1910, is $8,540,867.12. In addition to this is the cash balance on hand of $5,086,288.75, making a grand total of $13,627,156.87 of estimated revenue. The estimated expenditure for the fiscal year is $7,824,017.69, not including $2,550,000 for the Hydro-Electric Commission, which makes a grand total of $10,374,017.69.

At the last moment yesterday, before the House went into session, the Opposition went into caucus, and when Col. Hon. A. J. Matheson concluded his budget, D. J. McDougal, of Ottawa, arose on the Liberal side as the financial critic of the opposition.

Mr. McDougal was followed by Mr. W. K. McNaught, of North Toronto, on the Conservative side, and Mr. James McEwing, the Liberal member for West Wellington, moved the adjournment of the debate.

Col. Matheson had burning words for those financial interests and their press which sought to damage Ontario's credit when the Hydro-Electric loan of $3,500,000, as well as others, were being floated by the Government.

Of the first named loan $2,070,000 had been taken up in Ontario, and two-thirds of this had been subscribed by the general public in sums ranging from $100 to $100,000.

'Certain papers have endeavored to decry the credit of this province,' said the provincial treasurer. 'Those articles were paid for, both in England and in this country, and those papers in their utmost efforts to decry the credit of this province have utterly failed. Those attacks in England had not the slightest effect. It is of the utmost importance that the credit of this province should be maintained at the highest standard.'

Coming to the expenditure in connection with the Hydro-Electric Commission, Col. Matheson expressed his faith in individual effort and the individual business under ordinary conditions. But the public ownership feature of the Hydro-Electric power policy of the Government was the outcome of commercial conditions in this country within the last thirty years.

'The possibility of forming large trusts and corporations has immensely increased within the last twenty or thirty years. We are not generating power, we are simply meeting the trust. By this the people save money. In the city of Hamilton alone there has been a great decrease in the cost of electricity since the beginning of the erection of the transmission line.

Mr. J. L. Englehart, chairman of the Temiscaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission, and the members of that commission were warmly thanked by the Provincial Treasurer for their public-spirited efforts in successfully operating the Provincial Government Railway. 'The province owes a great debt of gratitude to the chairman, Mr. Englehart,' said Col. Matheson.

In closing his speech the Provincial Treasurer spoke of the much heralded agricultural richness of the west as compared with old Ontario. To his mind it was time that that much circulated story was answered. He called attention to the story told by the Dominion statistics. The field crops of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1908 were valued at $118,796,000, while in 1909 they were worth $192,839,000.

Ontario's field crops in 1908 were worth $185,300,000, and in 1909 they were worth $200,300,000.

'Such a statement of fact as this ought to be brought to the attention of the people,' declared Col. Matheson.

Mr. D. J. McDougal, of Ottawa, made his debut as the critic of the Government and as the successor of Mr. Sam Clarke, of Northumberland, who has been deposed from that position. Mr. McDougal offered the strongest criticism that has been offered since the last effort of the Hon. G. W. Ross.

Mr. McDougal taunted the Government with the increased expenditure and the sudden departure from their policy to defend the interests of the people. Taking up the estimates he showed how the Government had increased the expenditure from $5,267,000 to $10,085,000 in five years, with nothing to show for it. When in opposition the Government of the day had declared that 'never again should an acre of the heritage of the people go to a railway,' yet in the face of this over 2,000,000 acres had been given to a railway.

Yet again the Government had declared, with a blaze of trumpets, that the Gillies Limit, which had been proclaimed as a wealthy heritage of the people—something that should be preserved and maintained for the people—had passed into the hands of buyers because the Government needed the money. This was not the worst feature of it. To the shame of the Government it had brought contempt upon the confidence of the people.

W. K. McNaught, of North Toronto, following on behalf of the Government, justified the extra expenditures by pointing out the increased revenue and citing as an instance the treatment accorded Toronto University. The Hon. G. W. Ross refused further aid to the university, declaring that the revenue of the province was a million less than the expenditure. Since the advent of the Whitney Government five years ago the university had received $2,064,897.

The importance of the Hydro-Electric Commission to the industrial future of the province was emphasized by the North Toronto member. Ontario's coal came from the United States, and that country's supply was in measurable distance of exhaustion. That meant that there would be a stoppage in the export of coal some day. Ontario's water powers were capable of developing four million horse power. At present 5,000,000 horse power was developed in the Niagara River, and that meant a saving to Ontario of ten million dollars in coal.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—A few more of its daily third readings of amended and consolidated statutes from the Statute Revision Commission in the form of bills sufficed the House this afternoon. Friday is the getting away day of the members for the week-end.

During the few minutes the House sat no reference was made to the sudden enforced absence from the Legislature of the Provincial Treasurer because of his painful accident last night. Many members waited for some statement from Sir James Whitney, or some member of the Cabinet as to the condition of their colleague, who is so popular in the House.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—A conference took place this morning in the office of the Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways, in respect to the new National Transcontinental Railway's plans for entrance to Winnipeg from the east, which were drawn up by Mr. Gordon Grant, the new chief engineer, and informally approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners, and known as the northern route. The plans were opposed by the C. P. R. and the C. N. R. on the ground that the suggested line would cut up their yards.

Mr. F. H. Phippen, solicitor for the C. N. R., suggested an arrangement whereby the N. T. R. could get into Winnipeg over the Canadian Northern right of way from its present junction with the Dundee branch east of St. Boniface. Commissioner Young, of the N. T. R., was disposed to view the proposal favorably, and the railways were given ten days in which to further consider it.

DEAR WILD LAND.

Winnipeg, Feb. 4.—The Canadian Real Estate Company, of which Mr. E. R. Wood, Toronto, is president, has bought a hundred and fifty thousand acres of land on the north bank of the South Saskatchewan, paying therefor thirteen dollars an acre, a sum which is looked upon here as a very high price for wild land.

MR. ROBLIN ILL.

Winnipeg, Feb. 3.—The Hon. R. P. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, who has been confined to his home for the past week, suffering from a severe attack of lumbago, is improving very slowly. His physician has ordered him South for his health just as soon as he is able to travel. The Premier's condition is such that it is thought that he will be unable unable to attend the opening of the Legislature, which is called for February 10th. It is believed that he will not be in a condition to take part in any of the proceedings in connection with this session of the House, as he has been ordered to take a complete rest.

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MINERS' WAGE SCALE

Conference of Operators and Miners at Toledo.

Toledo O., Feb. 3.—With an initial difference between them amounting to 20 cents per ton, operators and miners of the district, comprising Ohio, Indiana and Western Pennsylvania, met here to-day in postponed joint conference to adjust a wage scale for a new contract beginning April 1. The miners in their convention at Indianapolis made a demand for a wage increase from 90 cents to $1 per ton. While they have not formulated their demand it has been generally understood that the operators want a decrease of ten cents a ton, declaring an increase impossible under existing circumstances.

The understanding that any agreement here will be a basis of settlement in all other bituminous districts and the declaration of the miners that in the conference comes to a disagreement a general strike may result makes the conference of widespread importance.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION

Over Six and a Half Million in Seven Years.

Washington, Feb. 3. — During the seven years ended June 30 last, 6,617,155 aliens were admitted to the United States. More than seventy percent came from southern and eastern Europe and western Asia, composed largely of Southern Italians, Greeks, Hungarians, Hebrews, Roumanians, Slavs, Bulgarians, Turks, Armenians, and Syrians.

IN CUSTODY AT SARNIA

Couple Charged With Deserting Two Months Old Baby.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 3.—A man giving his name as Louis Femberg, and a woman who says she is Lena Goodwin, or Goodman, are in custody at Sarnia and will be brought back here on a charge of deserting a two months old baby boy. The boy was left in the American Hotel, York street, on Wednesday night. The couple arrived at the hotel earlier in the day, registering as Mr. and Mrs. Femberg and child. They walked out at 10 p.m. as if for a stroll, and never came back. The child was born in an hospital, as it has a cross on its back, and the hospital band is marked Goodman. The couple are said to have come from Montreal.

EDITOR KNIGHTED.

London, Feb. 1.—Evan Kyffin Thomas, proprietor and editor of the 'Observer,' Adelaide, South Australia, has been knighted.

THE NIAGARA SHOOTING

United States Attorney Satisfied that it Happened in Canadian Waters.

Buffalo, Feb. 1.—After taking a statement from Mr. Price, supervisor of Grand Island, this forenoon, United States Attorney John L. O'Brien announced that he would make no further move in the case of George Weigand, the fisherman, who last week was shot dead in a rifle battle between Weigand and Gus Egner, from a boat on the Niagara river, and Constable Thos. Briggs, of Bridgeburg, from the Canadian shore. Supervisor Price, from information gathered from witnesses, satisfied Attorney O'Brien that the homicide happened in Canadian waters.

'If anything more is done, it must be by Weigand's friends moving the Department of State to cause an investigation to determine whether or not Weigand was shot in due process of Constable Briggs's lawful duty, if he did the shooting,' explained Mr. O'Brien. 'I am satisfied the happening was not within my jurisdiction.'

DETECTIVE GORMAN'S QUARRY.

The Capture of the Man Who Defrauded Cook's.

Under the heading: 'Easy in the Colonies,' 'Lloyd's News,' London, gives the following account of the case in connection with which ex-Detective Gorman went to England. Gorman is the man who was dismissed by Chief of Police Campeau for not reporting to him before leaving for England:—

A quaint sidelight on letters of credit was afforded at Bow street Police Court on Thursday, where Lewis Whitfield, aged forty-five, was remanded on a charge under the Fugitive Offenders' Act of forgery in Canada.

Mr. Muskett, who prosecuted on behalf of Messrs. Cook and Son, the tourist agents, said that in October last the prisoner, under the name of Frederick Robertson, presented at Messrs. Cook's establishment in Montreal, a letter of credit for £800, which purported to have been issued by the First National Bank of Detroit, Michigan. He purchased tickets to the value of £35, receiving £10 in cash and a draft on Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., of London, for the balance. It was afterwards discovered that the letter of credit was a forgery, and the tickets were stopped, so that Messrs. Cook had only lost £10.

Detective-Inspector Bex, of Scotland Yard, in giving evidence, said that when he told the prisoner there was reason to believe he had obtained a lot of money by means of forged letters of credit, he replied: 'Well, they invite you inside over there with their advertisements, and pay what you ask without looking at the signatures.'

He further stated that he was an agent, a politician, and a clergyman.

MAYOR OF COATICOOK.

Coaticook, Que., Feb. 2.—E. Y. Norton was yesterday elected mayor of Coaticook after a keen contest by a majority of 89 over E. T. Tompkins, Citizens' League candidate.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

A notice has been published at the Toronto public market to the effect that buyers of cattle will, after February 10, not purchase cattle that have been fed on grain or any food except hay and water after their arrival on the market. The notice stated that this was necessary because of a practice that had grown up of giving the cattle heavy feeds of grain and meal after their arrival, and also of keeping them without water until just before being weighed, when they are allowed to drink enormous quantities. This was stated to have caused the death of a good many animals recently, and has a tendency to injure the health of the animals generally, and to injure the trade and the meat.

John Cook, of Niagara Falls Centre, a structural ironworker employed on the Shredded Wheat Company's new elevator, across the river, at Niagara Falls, fell a distance of eighty feet and was instantly killed.

Many farmers and others interested in Clydesdales attended the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Association held at Toronto. It was shown that the total receipts were $10,976.80, and there was a balance on hand of $6,-716.26, an increase of $3,500 over last year; grants to exhibitions totalled $3,-500, and printing cost $1,674.85. The excess of assets over liabilities was $9,312.23. Officers were elected as follows:— President, Mr. John Bright, Myrtle; vice-president, Mr. Robert Graham, North Toronto; vice-president for Ontario, Mr. Peter Christie, M.P.; for Quebec, Mr. Robert Ness, Howick; directors, Messrs. Wm. Smith, Columbus; John A. Boag, Queensville; Jas. Henderson, Belton; James A. Torrance, Markham; A. E. Major, Whitevale; A. G. Gormley, Unionville, and T. A. Graham, Claremont. Mr. John Bright will represent the association on the National Exhibition Board, Mr. Peter Christie on the Ottawa Fair Board, and Mr. Robert Ness at Sherbrooke Fair.

A deputation representing the Stationary Engineers has asked for a number of amendments to the act governing them from the Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, at Toronto. They asked to have all engines and plants with a capacity of twenty-five horse-power and steam pressure of ten pounds, come under the Act. At present it is fifty and twenty respectively.

The Y. M. C. A. of Toronto has institute a vigorous campaign to raise $600,000 for the erection of four new buildings. It has long been felt that the Y. M. C. A. of the city was entirely inadequate to Toronto's needs, and it is now planned to erect modern structures in the four extremities of the city embodying the best ideas in other similar institutions.

The Provincial Government has raised the fee for moving pictures to $25 per year for each machine, in place of the fee of $10 irrespective of the number of machines employed.

Guelph has applied to the Legislature for permission to spend $10,000 on an addition to the new winter fair buildings. Ottawa asks for power to issue 20,000 debentures for new fire stations; $100,000 for lands to be leased to the Ottawa Improvement Commission; and $10,000 annually for three years for a publicity department provided the Board of Trade contributes $5,000 more.

The Toronto Methodist Ministerial Association passed a resolution urging that the juvenile court of Toronto be carried on along more progressive lines, with a special children's judge devoting all his time to the administration and direction of work for the protection and saving of neglected children.

Renewing the request that the government take over the grain elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, a deputation consisting of Messrs. Henders and MacKenzie, of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and Messrs. Watts, Rice and Ails, of Toronto, representing, with Mr. Ewing, M.P.P., the Millers' Association, has conferred with Sir Richard Cartwright. It was argued that better inspection, closer supervision, prevention of fraud and improved conditions to farmers generally would result from government ownership. The cost would be around $8,000,000. Sir Richard gave no definite answer to the deputation.

Unable to get work to keep his wife and seven children, Thos. Miller, 41, of Toronto, hanged himself with a clothesline. He was a Scotsman, and a boiler-maker by trade.

The Ontario Corn Growers' Association have held a three-days' convention at Windsor. There was a good attendance.

At a meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, held in Toronto, on Tuesday, it was decided to petition the railways for better rates for live stock societies. It was the opinion that the railways should grant a return trip at single rates to all parts of the Dominion. It was pointed out that the societies have 2,400 members, and they all feel that they are not receiving equitable treatment from the transportation companies. A protest was also lodged at the delay in the construction of a live stock arena at the Industrial Exhibition. Breeders had been promised such a structure for years. In a resolution urging the speedy completion of such an arena, it is stated that despite all the promises, the breeders are still to be found showing their cattle in the burning sun, with the flies tormenting them.

The Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association on Wednesday met in Toronto and passed resolutions urging the management of the Canadian National Exhibition to proceed with the construction of the live stock arena with the least possible delay, and commending the Ontario Government for having taken over the Veterinary College and raising the status of the veterinary surgeons. A further resolution passed urged the government to pass an act during the present session to protect the profession and the public from the unskilled men throughout the province who practice as horse doctors without any qualifications. Mr. John Gardhouse, Highfield, and Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, were elected general directors.

A Toronto woman is charged with stealing electricity. Discovering by a check meter outside her house that her account was only one-tenth of what it should be, the inspector investigated and found that an attachment had been put on between the switch and the wires so that the electricity did not pass through the meter at all. The woman, brought up in court, pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for a week.

The case at Kenora, in which the town expropriated land on both sides of the river, one lot belonging to the Keewatin Power Company and the other belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, has been settled by arbitration. The Power Company for one acre asked $400,000, and the Hudson's Bay Company for 11 acres $1,600,000. The award of the arbitrators is $45,-000 to the Hudson's Bay Company and $35,000 to the Power Company.

The Dominion Observatory has taken several photographs of Halley's comet, which, through the telescope, still looks like a small misty ball. Through a larger telescope there is to be seen just a suspicion of a tail. When the comet gets in the full focus of the sun the tail will begin to appear, between April 15 and May 1 the comet will be visible to the naked eye.

The seven months' old son of A. Pillon, of Sandwich, Ont., has a record breaking number of maternal ancestors living, there being two great-great grandmothers, three great grandmothers and two grandmothers. One of the great-great grandmothers is Mrs. Esther [illegible] of Toronto, now in her ninety-second year.

Daniel Graves, a hotelkeeper, of Harrowsmith, near Kingston, was sentenced on Friday to four months in the county jail for selling liquor without a license in a local option district.

QUEBEC.

Chief Genest, of the Hull police, declares there was a marked increase in drinking among the young girls of Hull during the last year. More than once he came upon cases where young girls had been led by evil companions to take liquor, and had become intoxicated.

A by-law has been unanimously adopted by the Quebec City Council prohibiting saloons or retail grocers selling liquor before 7 o'clock in the morning.

The question of having a permanent harbor commission was discussed at a meeting of the Quebec Trades and Labor Council on Wednesday. A delegate suggested the formation of a commission and the dissolution of the present harbor commission. A long discussion took place, and finally a committee of five delegates was appointed to draw up a memorial in keeping with the resolution.

At its sixty-ninth annual meeting the Quebec Board of Trade elected by acclamation Mr. G. A. Vandry, president; first vice-president, Mr. W. A. Marsh; second vice-president, Mr. Jos. Picard; treasurer, Mr. A. E. Scott; auditors, Mr. E. F. Wurtele and Joseph Cote.

Mr. Lemieux, Postmaster-General, has sent a circular to the electors of Gaspe, whom he represents in the House of Commons, to defend Mr. J. L. Perron, the government candidate in the by-election now taking place in that county. The circular emphatically denies a rumor set afloat in the county to the effect that Mr. Perron is an enemy of the Church, does not practice his religion, belongs to secret societies, etc. Mr. Lemieux declares that he has known Mr. Perron personally for many years, and asserts upon his honor that the charges against him are false.

A Quebec despatch announces that plans are being prepared for the erection of an immense hotel on Mountain Hill, at a cost of a million dollars. The building is to be a regular sky-scraper, fifteen stories high. The promoters are said to be chiefly American capitalists.

Leroy Buton was on Friday sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for assaulting Bertha Tiffin at Stanstead on November 5. Button, who is 16 years of age, was an accomplice of Bill Wilson on that occasion. Wilson was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The Quebec city typesetters are to strike on the 14th if the master printers do not agree to give them $15 a week for hand typesetting and $17 per week for machine work. They have been offered by the proprietors of the daily papers an increase of salary of 2 1-2 percent per week for five years on their present salary, which is $12 a week, but they have refused to accept it.

WESTERN CANADA.

The T. Eaton Company has purchased a large block of land facing on Graham and Hargrave streets, Winnipeg, and will in the near future, erect a large factory, for the manufacture of goods suitable for the western trade, and also add another story to the main store.

News comes from Regina of the death of the three-and-a-half years old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. McCarthy. The father had put the child to bed, and, after seeing him asleep, hurried to church. A few minutes elapsed and the child tumbled down the stairway among the horrified mother and children, with but little of his clothing clinging to his charred body.

The 1910 Winnipeg directory gives the population of Winnipeg and suburbs, including St. Boniface, as 172,-865.

Winnipeg's postmaster has received definite instructions to close the Winnipeg post offices on Sundays in future.

A committee of the Winnipeg Methodist Ministerial Association has been advised by the chief of police and the city license inspector that, if objectionable posters are to be eliminated, the city charter will have to be amended to give the city power to regulate bill-boards.

J. H. Ashdown, of Winnipeg, has submitted to the Dominion government a resolution setting forth the land claims of the original white settlers of Rupert's Land and the northwest territories from January 1, 1836, to July 15, 1870.

One man has been killed and several injured on the abandoned Crow's Nest line, near Lethbridge. The men were tearing down an old bridge when the entire structure collapsed, taking with it a work train.

Premiers Scott and Rutherford have had a conference at Regina, upon the question of joint representations to the Ottawa authorities concerning a federal land grant for university endowment to each of the provinces. Representatives of the two governments will proceed to Ottawa shortly after the Alberta session ends to urge the request for a university grant.

Winnipeg has won a suit against the Electric Company for the maintenance of rights estimated at millions of dollars and many important differences between the municipal plant and the private one. The judgment decides that the city is entitled to an injunction against the company to restrain it from distributing electricity for light and power purposes within the city of Winnipeg until the company obtains the consent of the city by-law. This does not prevent the company from using electricity from Lac du Bonnet, for driving the street car service, but it does apply to the company's light and power business.

The telegraph companies have removed their instruments from the trading room of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, until the settlement of a dispute as to whether the companies shall or shall not pay a rent for floor space now asked for these machines, in addition to the rent paid for their permanent offices on another floor. The companies claim that the installing of their instruments on the trading floor is really an accommodation to the grain men, but if the business can be done with only those in the permanent offices the board will consider the arrangement perfectly satisfactory.

The Bank of Hamilton building at Swan Lake, Man., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. All the contents were destroyed, except what was in two safes. Mr. Lusted, the manager, and three clerks, R. Armstrong, P. Hodgson and W. Cooper, had narrow escapes from death. The building was the finest in the town, and the loss is estimated at $10,000.

Regina City Council has imposed a $50 tax on all venders of cigarettes.

The Agricultural Society of Alberta is asking for provincial prohibition, for a provincial bureau to enforce the present license laws, and that no person directly interested in the liquor traffic should be allowed to hold a position of any kind in connection with the municipal councils of the province; that no licenses be granted in the northern country except upon application in person; and that the present fine of $50 for the illicit sale of liquor be increased to $100. They also ask for legislation to prevent Indians from attendance at fairs in the province for the purpose of giving exhibitions of pagan dances and rites.

Mgr. Sbaretti, Papal delegate, has received a letter from Rome commending the action of the Roman Catholic Plenary Council held at Quebec last year, in deciding to raise $100,000 for mission work among the Ruthenians of the North-west; $10,000 per year will be raised by church collections and subscriptions.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

About $300 have been subscribed by the St. John's Irish Literary and Benevolent Society towards the Irish Parliamentary funds, while subscriptions are also being raised by others for the same purpose.

Seventy-five percent of the creditors of Wilcox Bros., St. John, N.B., clothiers, have agreed to accept fifty cents on the dollar. The chief creditors in Toronto and Montreal, and liabilities amount to twenty-five thousand dollars.

At a meeting of St. John's business men, about 300 in number, several speeches were made boosting the city. The object was to infuse a spirit of faith in the city, to push its growth along, and to spread abroad its advantages.

Hamilton & Gray's wood-working factory at St. John has been destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at $50,000, with $10,000 insurance. The heat from the flames was so intense that windows in many of the houses across the street from the fire were broken, and excitement reigned supreme in the neighborhood, women hurrying about with half-dressed children, and men carrying household effects.

The Halifax call on the outward journey of the Allan line is to be cut out by the London and Havre boats.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The winter carnival was held during the past week. A very long programme of sports and other events was gone through with considerable success. The two great events were the storming of the Ice Palace on Tuesday night and the firework display on Thursday. There were about 100,000 people present on the first occasion, and 50,000 on Thursday. The spectacles on both nights were exceedingly fine, and those present were well repaid for their visit. On Tuesday the 'Witness' had a bulletin screen erected on a part of the Ice Palace, on which were thrown the results of the municipal election. As soon as the storming of the palace was over, returns were shown on the screen, and were watched by thousands of people.

Wednesday's municipal election in Notre Dame de Grace resulted in a sweeping victory for the reform and anti-annexation parties of the municipality. Only one annexationist member of the old council was returned.

The work of the Royal Edward Institute (for the study, prevention and cure of tuberculosis) has grown steadily since the opening of the building in October last. During the month of January 433 consultations were held, 67 new patients were registered, and 33 cases were reported.

While playing with his father's 38-calibre revolver, Edward Blackwell, aged ten years, living at Park Mount Lasalle, Cote Visitation, shot himself accidentally in the abdomen. He was seriously injured.

Four horses were burned to death, and sleighs, waggons and harness destroyed, in a fire that gutted the stable of Joseph Viau & Co., bottlers, 773 East Notre Dame street, Wednesday night. The stable is in rear of the bottling establishment, and the blaze obtained considerable headway before it was discovered.

At a meeting held in the rooms of the Union Nationale Francais, a committee was organized to collect subscriptions for the sufferers by the recent floods in France. Mr. Justice Robidoux was elected president; Mr. H. V. Meredith, manager of the Bank of Montreal, treasurer, and Mr. G. Langlois, M.P.P., secretary.

The revenue of the Montreal post-office for the month just passed was $86,-979 as compared with $71,675 in January, 1909. The total number of letters received from Great Britain was 2,099, as against 2,174 for January in the previous year. A decrease of 103 pounds in the letters forwarded, an increase of 1,007 pounds in the newspapers, and an increase of 13,057 articles forwarded from the city are shown in the report just issued from the local post-office.

Frank Moise Rainville, the husband of two wives, and it is said of three, admitted that he was guilty of bigamy when charged with the offence before Judge Choquet, on Thursday. He was sentenced to twelve months in jail.

While looking with a lighted match in a coal oil tank in the rear of the grocery store of M. Chagnon, 666 Dorchester street west, near Beaudry street at 6 o'clock Friday morning, to see how much oil it contained, an employee of M. Hotte, oil dealer, accidentally dropped the match in the oil. In an instant, the whole place was a mass of flames, which set fire to the store. The man had a narrow escape, his clothes catching fire, and only for the promptitude in throwing himself in the snow, he would have been badly burned. The place was damaged by fire.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Ex-President Zelaya, on his departure from Mexico for Belgium, says but for influence from Washington the revolution in Nicaragua would have been ended in a week. His army had defeated the revolutionists and was marching on Bluefields when the United States asked for a truce to prepare terms of peace, and that the States then used the time to pour into the insurgents large shipments of arms. After this followed the Battle of Rama, in which the government was defeated. The policy of overthrowing his Government, ex-President Zelaya says, was planned long before Groce and Cannon were heard of. Nicaragua, he predicts, will in the future be governed by big United States corporations, who have long been seeking monopolies there.

Dr. Anschutz, of Kiel, is said to have worked out a serious plan for reaching the North Pole by means of a submarine boat. His boat is capable of travelling 100 feet below the ice. For the purpose of determining his whereabouts the inventor has devised an apparatus which reveals the direction of the mathematical pole. This apparatus has been patented in all countries and is at present installed on German warships. Dr. von Payer, the celebrated German explorer, vouches for Dr. Anschutz's seriousness.

On the London Stock Exchange there has long been a rule forbidding smoking before one o'clock, the official closing hour. Gradually, however, this rule has been infringed upon, beginning with the lighting of a cigar or cigarette before closing time had quite arrived. Now the committee has passed a resolution authorizing severe punishment for the lawbreakers.

The bituminous coal miners across the line are again preparing to demand an increase of 10 cents per ton. The general opinion among the Pittsburg district operators is adverse to this. One prominent operator says: 'We carried the miners through the late financial depression at high wages, but did not think of cutting their earnings, though we lost money. Now it is up to the miners to reciprocate.'

Captain Jos. F. Shipp, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who has just completed a term in jail for his actions in connection with the lynching of a negro, was welcomed home by a throng of men and women with a brass band, as if he had been a hero.

Following a gas explosion in Browder Mine, Drakesboro, Ky., at noon Tuesday, thirty-five men are known to be dead. The bodies of thirty-three have been recovered.

In connection with the investigation into the high prices of foodstuffs in New York, the Union Terminal Cold Storage Company is being prosecuted. In one warehouse alone it is charged there have been stored since last March 36,000,000 eggs, or eight eggs apiece for every man, woman and child in New York city and all its boroughs. In the same warehouse has been stored since April last 100,000 lbs. of poultry.

Samuel C. Bowen, a stock broker, grey whiskered, grey haired, and ordinarily dignified, went suddenly insane on Wednesday evening in his office on the second floor of No. 2 Wall street. He smashed nearly everything in sight, including costly furniture, plate glass windows, and the door of a brokerage firm across the hall, before three policemen overpowered him. Bowen is married and lives on Long Island. His offices were furnished magnificently. Whiskey and cocaine bottles were among those which he hurled into the crowd.

The Grand Jury of Onondaga county, New York, has reported indictments for perjury against Iram C. Reed, president, and Willard H. Peck, secretary, of the People's Mutual Life Assurance Association and League. The jurors reported to the court that they had made a close investigation of the transfer of the Association and were indignant over the disclosures, but were unable to find any indictments for larceny, as it did not appear that the money distributed by Lieutenant-Governor Horace White, as trustee, was the money of the Association.

New York Sunday vaudeville is trembling. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has declared all such performances illegal except sacred concerts and performances of educational character.

Estelle E. Gibbs, a Negro girl, 14 years old, of Hoboken, has won the first prize, a gold medal, at the graduating exercises of the Hoboken public school pupils. She had the highest average of any public school scholar in the city—99 1-3 percent in six subjects. There are 10,000 white pupils in the schools, and only 15 Negroes. Only eleven Negro families live in Hoboken. Estelle is the daughter of a Pullman car porter.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Weather conditions during the past week have been by no means favorable for hockey practice. Notwithstanding this fact, our first team went to Montreal in good spirits and splendid trim, with the result that McGill suffered a defeat with a score of 9—4. The game was keenly contested. Most of the scoring was made during the first half, which ended with Queen's, 7; McGill, 4. Only two goals were scored during the second half, both of them going to Queen's. The game ended with Queen's, 9; McGill, 4. We still hope to retain the cups which now grace our library—the Inter-Collegiate championship and the Allan cup. The same day McGill succeeded in defeating Queen's at basket ball.

There is now no longer any excuse for our budding astronomers not hitching their waggon to a star. The new observatory has just been completed and is now ready for occupation. It is situated at the foot of University avenue, has a magnificent range of view. Surely we shall have first hand knowledge of this strange comet which is at present causing such excitement and speculation. Under the able direction of Professor Dupuis, those interested in this subject are looking forward to many interesting and instructive observations. Blessed are those whose eyes are towards the heavens, alas for those of us who gaze intently for Greek and Latin roots; we are too much engrossed with the earth.

On Thursday evening the Political Science Debating Club was addressed by Mr. J. E. Atkinson, of the Toronto 'Star.' His subject was 'Journalism as a life-work for college graduates.' Mr. Atkinson dwelt upon the fact, that we were living in an age of Cabinet Government, where the administration is really more responsible to public opinion than to parliament, and showed that the press played a great part in the government of the country. The press is the reflection of the people's will, and also plays great part in the moulding of that public opinion. Basing his remarks on this fact, Mr. Atkinson pointed out the great opportunities which journalism offers for the best men in our country. There should be no men better fitted, continued the speaker, for journalistic work than college graduates. Among the qualities which are necessary to insure a successful career as a journalist, Mr. Atkinson mentioned the following: Imagination, initiation, enthusiasm, a sense of humor, and last, but not least, a nose for news—the faculty for gossip, for getting news and telling it again in an interesting manner. Mr. Atkinson's address was much appreciated.

Last week there was held the annual meeting of that much dreaded and ancient body, known as the Science Court. Queen's University grants wide powers of self-government to the student body and each faculty has its own court from which to dispense justice and preserve the integrity of the students. It is not often that any serious cases come before these courts, but when occasion demands the law corrects offenders. An instance of the thoroughness with which all serious cases are taken up was given last week. One of the science students, who seems to have been desirous of leaving an impression upon his university, took rather an unfortunate method of doing so. Arming himself with a piece of [illegible] he proceeded to leave his name indelibly written on the glass of one of the science showcases. We have not been able to learn whether it was artistic or not, but the result was that the young man's name will go down to succeeding generations not on this showcase, but on the court books of the science department, and to cover over the more of less artistic design he placed on the glass our offender had to hand over, as a fine, a very artistic piece of paper with twenty dollars written all over it. Rather hard! But that is how we try to keep down vandalism at Queen's, and we succeed not too badly.

On Friday evening a very interesting debate took place before the Political Science Club, on the subject: 'Resolved, that international trade unionism is a menace to Canadian interests.' Mr. J. C. McFarlane and Mr. A. D. Anderson up held the affirmative, and were opposed by Messrs. C. McGaughey and J. C. Smith. The victory went to the affirmative.

A momentous question was settled at the debate which took place before the Alma Mater Society on Saturday night. The occasion was the final inter-year debate between the years 1911 and 1912, and the subject was: 'Resolved: that the House of Lords should be retained in the British Constitution.' Messrs. North and Matheson upheld the resolution for the year '12, and were opposed by Messrs. Smith and Stewart, members of '11. The debate was of a very high order. The affirmative advocated a partially elective House of Lords, which, however, was pointed out to be too radical to be called a House of Lords. The negative, on the other hand, maintained that the various classes of England were represented in the House of Commons, owing to its aristocratic composition. They therefore advocated one house with restriction by means of referendum. The judges gave the victory to the negative—the year '11 and commended both sides for their keen debating.

See the Bargain Offer of Carnival Souvenirs on another page. Don't Miss it.

WEBBWOOD DISASTER.

Result of Inquest and Suggestions of Jury.

Sudbury, Ont., Jan. 31.—The coroners jury, which resumed its enquiry into the cause of the Webbwood disaster here to-day, made little headway. H. L. Drayton, K.C, of Toronto, who appeared for the Crown, and is accompanied by Engineer Reaugh, of Toronto, who will diagnose the expert testimony. Practically every trainman who was on the train the day of the wreck, the car inspectors at North Bay and Sudbury, the train despatcher, and Superintendent Spencer, were all called but not one could shed a ray of light that would lead to a finding of what was the actual cause.

The evidence of Jerry Proulx, who has been a section foreman for the C. P. R. for 27 years, the last seven years on the Nairn section, where the wreck occurred, was the only one of importance. His evidence was that the section was a bad one for broken rails, both in winter and summer, and that he has found as many three in one day. Although not now in the employ of the C.P.R. having been discharged some three weeks ago, he considered the roadbed in good shape when he left it, although he admitted that he had found it necessary during his term of office to give the utmost attention to the road.

Sudbury, Ont., Feb. 4.—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the recent wreck at Webbwood, to-night brought in a verdict that the accident was the result of the derailment of the forward trucks of the first-class coach, the cause of which they could not determine. They recommended that the following points be thoroughly investigated by the Board of Railway Commissioners:

1. Are three section men sufficient to keep an eight-mile section in proper condition during winter in the rigorous climate of New Ontario?
2. Should not openings be placed in the roofs of cars, capable of being opened from either inside or outside, and suitable for the escape of passengers in case of an overturned car?
3. Should not emergency tools be carried at convenient places outside of a car as well as inside?

Toronto, Feb. 2.—The death claims in connection with the victims of the Webbwood wreck on the C. P. R. have begun to find their way into the offices of the Insurance Companies, and the total liability of the several companies interested is estimated at not less than $100,000. Many of those killed carried insurance for a comparatively short time only. George McIlheny, the C. P. R. fireman, who left North Bay on the night of the accident, took out a policy for $1,000, with the double liability claim, with the Canadian Railway Accident Company of Ottawa, and $2,000 have been paid over to his beneficiaries. The Employers' Liability Company place their loss at $25,000. The Rev. Mr. Childerhose carried a $5,000 accident policy in the Imperial Guarantee and Accident Company. His policy carried a double liability clause, which means that if one is killed on a railway of any kind, the usual amount is doubled, $10,000 will be paid over to his beneficiaries as soon as the papers are complete.

Mr. R. A. Booth, of Toronto, carried but little insurance. His family is left destitute, while his insurance in the Commercial Travellers will not amount to more than $200. Mr. O. G. Martin, of Waterloo, and Mr. Johnston, of Montreal, two other travellers, carried about $1,000 each in the Commercial Travellers' Mutual. Mr. Thomas Aussant, hotelkeeper, of Blind River, carried a policy for $2,000 in the London Guarantee, and this carried the double liability. His widow will receive $4,000.

BROWN TAIL MOTH

Beware of Trees Coming From France.

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—The French certificates of immunity from orchard pests on trees imported from that country is said by the entomologists of the Dominion to be worthless. An inspection of trees imported under these certificates has been made by Mr. Arthur Gibson, and it has been found that they were infested with the brown tail moth—one of the most destructive of orchard pests. Last year two hundred nests of brown tail moth were found on stock imported from France.

FOR THE WHOLE EMPIRE

Canada's Contribution.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 3.—'There is a feeling of gratification that Canada is at least going to do something,' said Principal Peterson, of McGill University, in an address to the Empire Club to-day on the naval question in its relation to the country. 'There is an impression that the contribution of a navy from Canada is in the defence of the Old Country. It is not, it is in the defence of the whole Empire.'

Dr. Peterson then referred to the marvellous growth of Imperialism last year, 'the national growth of the country,' he said, 'is dependent on the Imperial security. This is being realized in all the overseas dominions.'

DANGER FOR GIRLS

Toronto Man Committed for Trial.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—Gordon F. Muna, a young man, who has an office in the Trader's Bank Building, was committed for trial by Col. Dennison in the Police Court to-day on a serious charge. The complainant, a pretty 20-year-old girl, was a cashier in a down-town restaurant. Muna, she said, got her to call at his office last evening to arrange about taking a position in his office, when he locked the door, switched on the light and committed the crime charged. Muna's lawyer is making an application to the High Court for bail, this having been refused.

EGGS UNFIT FOR USE.

New York, Feb. 3.—United States inspectors this afternoon seized 300 cans of liquid eggs from a cold storage warehouse. The contents of the cans represented $8,000 eggs. In their liquid form they are sold to bakers for use in cake making. The seizure was made in the course of an examination of products in the warehouse. Samples analyzed were found to be unfit for consumption, the inspectors declared.

STILL GIVING.

New York, Feb. 2.—The general education board to-day announced the following gifts from the Rockefeller funds conditional upon the ability of the institution named to raise certain endowments.

Williams College, $100,000, on condition that the college raise an endowment of a million dollars; Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., $100,-000 towards $1,000,000; Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, $50,000 toward $200,000; Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky., $25,000 toward $100,000; the Women's College, in Brown University, Providence, R.I., $50,000 toward $200,-000; Salem College (for women) Winston-Salem, N.C., $75,000 toward $300,-000.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Bill Introduced in Imperial Council to Suppress Anarchistic Literature.

Calcutta, Feb. 4.—The new press bill designed to suppress the dissemination of anarchistic literature and foreshadowed in the speech with which Lord Minto opened the Imperial Council, was introduced at to-day's session of the council by Sir Herbert Hope Risley, secretary of the Home Department, British Government of India.

The measure does not create a censorship, but provides for the control of all newspapers and job presses, the proprietors of which are obliged to deposit from a hundred and sixty dollars to sixteen hundred dollars, which sum is to be forfeited upon conviction of an attempt to incite to murder or anarchical outrages, to tamper with the loyalty of the army and navy, excite racial, class or religious animosity, contempt of the government or native prince, or the intimidation of public servants, etc.

Sir Herbert said: 'We see a widely read portion of the Indian press occupied in rendering the government odious in the sight of the Indian people. The government is represented as a foreign one, and therefore selfish and tyrannical. It is alleged to have produced famine, its public works to have generated malaria, and to have introduced the plague and poisoned the wells with the object of reducing the population in order to place it in subjection; to have destroyed religion by a godless system of education; and in short to have enslaved a whole people who now struggle to be free. The press openly proclaims that the only cure for the ills of India is freedom from foreign rule. 'We are confronted with a murderous conspiracy,' concluded the Secretary, who appealed for the prompt and unanimous passage of the bill.

MARRIED 25 TIMES

Criminal at Last Brought to Account.

New York, Feb. 4.—'Married?' asked the desk sergeant as he booked Emil Von Mueller, alias Emil Von Derhagen, brought here from Los Angeles, Cal., charged with bigamy.

'Yes,' admitted Von Mueller, 'nineteen times.' Either he skipped count or the figures in the possession of the police have been inflated. They read 25. Von Mueller married Miss Pula Wood Power in Los Angeles last October. Angina Veihlmann, of this city, whom he married and deserted less than a year before, heard of it and had him extradited. In addition the police have letters from Mrs. Marie H. P. Tatlor, of Philadelphia, and other women, who believe they have been similarly tricked. Von Mueller is 37 years old.

The prisoner received a most unexpected greeting when he stepped from a train in Jersey City last night in custody of detectives. Miss Viehlmann and Bertha Albretch, a servant who alleges that Von Mueller courted her for six months and then decamped with $600 belonging to her, had gone there, and when the man they sought, appeared, Miss Albretch threw her arms around his neck and screamed. The man protested he did not know her, and then Miss Viehlmann stepped forward and exclaimed: 'Well, do you know me?'

The detectives held the two women off, whereupon the prisoner shrugged his shoulders and laughed. This drove Miss Albretch frantic and she screamed and fainted. A big crowd collected and the detectives had to fight their way through it with Von Mueller.

SACKVILLE PEERAGE

Plaintiff's Counsel Withdraws From Suit.

London, Feb. 1.—A crowded court room testified to-day to the public interest in the Sackville peerage suit, another chapter of which opened before Sir John Bingham, president of the Probate Court. The petitioner in the suit is Ernest Henry Sackville-West, who asks the court to declare him the eldest and legitimate son of the late Lord Lionel Sackville-West. If he is successful he will acquire the title to the estates now held by Lionel E. Sackville-West, a nephew of the former British Minister at Washington.

The present Lord Sackville, who married his cousin, a sister of the petitioner, denies that his uncle legally married Josefa Duran, the petitioner's mother. The court disallowed a similar claim in 1903. Ernest is the son of a Spanish dancer, who married Lord Sackville at Madrid. Subsequently Sackville claimed that the woman had a husband living when she formed an alliance with him, and the one son and three daughters born from their union have never been recognized by the courts as having any rights to the Sackville title and estates. Lord Sackville died in September, 1908. He was British Minister to the United States from 1881 to 1888.

London, Feb. 3.—Sir Edward Clarke, counsel for Ernest Henry Sackville-West, in the latter's suit to establish that he is the legitimate son and heir of the late Lord Lionel Sackville-West, withdrew abruptly from the case to-day, following a disagreement with his client as to his procedure. Several depositions denying the reputed marriage of the late Lord and Josefa Duran had been read, when Sir Edward arose and announced his retirement in consequence of a letter which had just been handed him by his client, in which he was instructed to request the court for an adjournment pending the production of important documents from Spain. The letter, which the barrister proceeded to read aloud, concluded:—

'Should John Bigham refuse I wish you to retire from the case, as I do not care to go on further with such an unfair trial.'

Sir Edward explained that he was not prepared to apply for an adjournment, as he could not say that the Spanish documents referred to were material to his case. The petitioner's junior counsel followed suit, and President Bigham suspended the sitting for one hour to allow the claimant opportunity to consider the situation. The action is defended by the present Lord Sackville, a nephew of the former British Minister to the United States. Among the depositions offered when court opened was a statement by the diplomat in which he had said: 'When my daughters stayed in Washington they passed as my legitimate children, but everybody knew that they were illegitimate.'

When court re-convened the petitioner announced that he decided to plead his own case, adding: 'I know that I shall lose, but I will have a good try.'

London, Feb. 4.—The defence rested to-day in the case of Ernest Henri Baptiste West, who seeks to establish himself as the legitimate son and heir of the late Lord Lionel Sackville-West. Adjournment was taken until Tuesday, at which time the judge asked Sir Robert Finlay to be prepared 'to put this complicated story together.'

To-day the claimant asked Sir John Bigham, president of the Probate Court, for an adjournment, explaining that he wished to bring the whole Olivia family from Spain to swear that Antonio Olivia never married Josefa Duran, who the petitioner alleges was the lawful wife of his father. Sir John thought that it would be useless to introduce the Olivia family, adding: 'I have formed very clear views regarding this case.'

MEXICAN MINING HORRORS

Over Sixty Victims of a Miner's Folly.

Laredo, Texas, Feb. 2.—One of the greatest disasters in the history of Mexican coal mining took place early to-day in the Palau mine, at Las Eperanzas, Mexico. According to the latest reports from the mine, 63 lives are known to have been lost. After the official report showing 53 dead, 12 additional bodies were recovered, bringing the total up to 65, while three others have died in the hospital.

The explosion occurred in No. 3 shaft of the coal mine of the Esperanzas Mining Company, and is attributed to the ignition of gas from the cigarette of a miner who was smoking, contrary to the rules.

The miners, principally Mexicans and Japanese, had taken their places in the workings shortly after 7 o'clock. About 8.30 o'clock those at work above ground heard a loud explosion and almost instantly a cloud of dust and smoke shot from the mouth of the shaft.

As soon as the air in the shaft could be purified sufficiently to permit rescuers to descend, many volunteers were ready to risk their lives in an endeavor to succor their brothers below. Three cages were sent down. The first and second levels were intact, and beyond being frightened, the men working in these levels were safe. They were brought to the top as rapidly as the cages could be loaded. The rescue party went down to the third level, and as soon as the air could be sufficiently cleared, entered the various shafts and began a search for the dead.

Scattered about in various positions of the workings, they found the bodies of men, suffocated. After six hours' work 53 bodies were brought to the surface, while nearly 40 injured were removed to hospitals. The injured owe their escape to the fact that they were working at points in the third stage of the workings, where they were practically protected from the rush of foul air.

As the bodies were brought to the surface screaming women and children were congregated about the mouth of the shaft. Many heart-rending scenes were enacted as the bodies were brought up from the shaft and stretched out in rows upon the ground to await identification.

Most of the killed were Mexicans, the Japanese miners being employed in other parts of the mine.

The mining company's officials lost no time in providing money and food for the suffering families. The Palau is one of the best equipped coal mines in the Republic of Mexico. It has an adequate ventilation system, is provided with electric lights, and the mining officials are at a loss to account for the presence of mine damp.

THE COLORADO VICTIMS.

Primero, Col. Feb. 2.—Monday's explosion in the main mine of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. claimed 75 victims and left 35 widows and 65 fatherless children. The facts were determined late this evening when the official canvass of the company was completed and the names of the missing men were checked with the pay roll.

Exploration of the workings continued all day, but not until 8 o'clock to-night were efforts of relief parties successful, when the bodies of two drivers, unidentified, were found in a crosscut between entries A-11 and A-12, and brought to the surface. This made a total of 50 bodies recovered.

GRAECO-TURKISH CRISIS

Malta, Feb. 3.—The British battleship 'Duncan,' flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir George A. Callaghan, second in command of the British Mediterranean fleet, with the cruisers 'Lancaster,' 'Minerva' and 'Barham,' and four torpedo boat destroyers, has left here for Piraeus, the port of Athens, Greece.

The despatch of the British squadron to Piraeus indicates the determination of the interested powers—Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy, to secure a strict adherence to the agreement under which the international forces were withdrawn from Crete. At that time the Cretans solemnly promised to take no steps against the sovereignty of Turkey. The recent decision of King George of Greece to convoke a National Assembly was followed by reports that the Cretans would attempt to send delegates to that body. This caused uneasiness at Constantinople and it is understood that the Turkish Government informed the powers protecting the island that if the Cretans were admitted to the Greek National Assembly such action would be regarded by the Porte as a casus belli.

The situation was the subject of an exchanges of views at London Wednesday, several ambassadors and ministers conferring with Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary.

Wednesday a semi-official statement at Athens, declared that the anxieties excited in Turkey were groundless, and that the Assembly had been convoked precisely because its sitting would defer the date of the parliamentary elections which otherwise might have given the Cretans an opportunity to realize their ambition to send deputies to Athens. Nevertheless, the movement of the British vessels makes clear that the powers concerned do not propose to permit any action threatening the peace in the near east, or in any other way disturbing the status quo.

STARTLING METEOR.

Quincy, Ill., Feb. 4.—A meteor supposed to have struck near here at 1.30 this morning, aroused the whole city and caused buildings to tremble. Those about the streets saw a great glare in the sky. Several saw the meteor explode, accompanied by an appalling detonation, followed a few seconds later by trembling of the earth lasting five to ten seconds.

MISSING RELATIV

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

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

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1910.

The outstanding feature of Montreal's glorious civic victory is the part the plain ordinary man played in it. Judging from the many names which, while not famous in the best sense, were familiar in gossip and the public prints, and which flaunted themselves as supporters of the Old Gang and the 'Booze Brigade,' many faint-hearted reformers feared that the success of the Citizens' Committee's ticket would be only partial. These judged the present by the past, and in that they failed to take into account the essential difference that while in the past the grafters, the saloon-keepers and hangers-on, and the generally inefficient and more or less disreputable, were let alone for the most part to fight among themselves, on this occasion all that is best in city life opposed its righteous strength to the unrighteous cunning and machinations of the unscrupulous. And the people responded to the call of those they saw were fit to guide them—responded to the leadership of such men as Laporte, Dandurand, Beique, Morgan, Lyall, and citizens of that quality, and turned their backs on the men who had abused their trust and had disgraced them. Surely, such will never be allowed to befoul the precincts of the City Hall again. Surely never again will the liquor men regain the power they have lost. Their day of effrontery in law-making, and impunity in law breaking has surely waned. The glorification of that vision of unearthly beauty, the ice castle—nearest thing on earth to that of the New Jerusalem—was a happy portent of the new life on which, in intent at least, the city has entered.

One of Montreal's most eminent and forceful citizens has passed away. Sir George Drummond was one of the class of men who have made our city great—indomitable of will, sound in judgment, honorable in methods. Scotland and the North of Ireland have contributed to our upbuilding many such men, who while forcing their own careers have greatly served the common weal. Sir George Drummond built on sound and fortunate foundations and, without effort on his own part, was assigned to the highest and most dignified places which the commerce of the city has in its gift. In all the positions which he has held, Sir George has been a power for progress and for righteousness. No crooked work could go on where he was. As a citizen he did his practical part in the direction of sanitation. He was the soul of the Anti-Tuberculosis League. As a legislator he was laborious and practically useful to an unusual degree. In social life he will be best remembered as a patron and promoter of art, his collection of paintings being one of the noblest on the continent. His place will not be easily filled.

We print to-day a letter replying to some alleged disparagements of Nova Scotia by the 'Gazette,' not because we sympathize specifically with the writer's demand for 'more Intercolonial,' or admit his counter disparagement of Montreal, but as giving us another opportunity to say what should never be forgotten, that the Maritime Provinces made a bad bargain in coming into federation with Quebec and Ontario, not so much on account of the conditions existing when they entered, as on account of the higher duties that were imposed later. It has been a constant rule that a protective tariff drives a nation's shipping from the seas. At the time of Federation Nova Scotia ranked high among shipping countries—in proportion to her population, very near the top. This was the dowry that she brought into the union, and Canada used to boast of her high place as a shipping country. This dowry the union has dissipated, and Nova Scotia now ranks very far down. If those provinces make obstreperous demands this must always be kept in mind. The demand for 'more Intercolonial' is plainly admitted to be for a railway that will give to all, or, at least, to some—for the latter is the way in which it has worked—railway services at rates at which the other railways—one that is and two that are to be—cannot compete. There is no meaning in the demand otherwise. 'Nova Scotia' is quite at fault in speaking of the Montreal harbor as the gift of the government. Its cost has always been a burden on the commerce of Montreal. Of all the river and harbor improvements in the Dominion, our correspondent could not have hit upon a worse example of government favoritism. Almost everywhere else he would have found a political pier or a sawdust wharf: Montreal, that should be the national port, is controlled by the government in view of certain loans, but is about the only harbor that in the past has received no direct bounty.

The Carnival Committee has given Montreal and her many visitors a feast of light and color and movement which they will long remember with the keenest pleasure. Because of the mildness of this winter season, the weather on two occasions threatened to do what the railways and a newspaper had tried to do, and signally failed—make the business and building of an ice palace an impossibility. It thawed and it thawed and it thawed; the ice blocks melted, and the walls twisted, the top courses of the walls went all awry, and builders and promoters were in despair. Fortunately, the weather turned to 'moderately cold' at last, and the palace was finished, although in rather a reduced form as compared with the first ambitious intentions. It looked well, nevertheless, was in a fine situation to afford a full view to the greatest number, and the immense and delighted crowds who witnessed the picturesque storming of the castle or palace, last week, the illuminations and pyrotechnic display, were incontrovertible testimony that it is a veritable people's palace, the expression of the spirit, as it were, of a season of which not only are they not ashamed, but in which they take unqualified delight.

Precedent is hard to break in Britain, and the precedent of allowing a general election to dribble over ten days was followed again at the past election, in spite of the fact that there were comparatively few concerned who did not heartily wish that it might all be over in one day. The comparatively few exceptions were the plural voters, who are, however, the permanent obstacle to electoral reform. The policy of 'one man one vote' is favored by an overwhelming majority in Great Britain, as is the policy of shortening as far as possible the time of 'the great national inquest.' By adopting our system of having all the elections on one day, the other point would be gained to some small extent. Certainly the claim of a few to cast plural votes at distant points should not stand in the way of so desirable a change. The number who travel far to cast second votes must be small, indeed. This change cannot be long postponed, as the country, during the prolonged period of contests just closed felt the tense strain, the social inconvenience, the political uncertainty, and the business dislocation, more acutely than it has ever done before. In the 'good old times' of stage coaches, a day or a week mattered very little; but in this swift era of express trains, telegraphs and telephones, not to mention flying machines, the survival of ten days of anxiety, when one or two should suffice, is intolerable.

The latest story from St. Petersburg will create world-wide sympathy for the Czarina. Since the birth of the Czarevitch, her health has been precarious, and her mental condition has given serious anxiety to the Imperial family. The latter has been attributed to the terrorism which permeates the atmosphere of all Russia, and which the multitude of guards and spies surrounding the Empress and her children makes more palpable in the Imperial home than anywhere else. Now a report has gone abroad that her condition has taken a serious turn for the worse, and has become alarming since her young son has been taken entirely from under her control. The unnamed author of the report adds that the young Czarevitch is being taught to have neither fear nor respect for anyone except his father, and his mother fears that the grand dukes mean to train up the child to be a despot. Evidently the power ruling in Russia, wherever it may reside, thinks more of preserving the autocratic system than of the continuance or happiness of the Imperial family. Of all living monarchs, Nicholas is the most to be commiserated. An absolute emperor, he is to all intents and purposes a state prisoner. With the power of life and death in his hands, he knows that on himself is under sentence of death, and that he may not walk abroad, like the humblest of his subjects, without the certainty that he would be struck down by enemies thirsting for his blood. And now, with all his power, grandeur and wealth, a shadow more harrowing than that of death itself has entered his home. There are many positions in life more enviable than that of Emperor of Russia.

Dear old General Booth, whose mission in life was one of rescue, of help thrown out to sinners, for soul and body; who for many years believed in and preached the final success of the good over all the powers of evil; now declares that the end of the world may be nigh, and that the wicked inhabitants of the earth are likely to be destroyed by fire. There is nothing new in these sentiments. They were common in the first generation of the Church, which looked then for the speedy consummation of all things. The Apostle Peter who at the beginning of his apostolic career spoke in the triumphant tones of Pentecost, made the impending crash of doom the theme of his latest letter. One can sympathize with the aged Christian reformers in every age. There has been so little done in proportion to what there is to do, men have so little soul, and so few take the narrow way. Jeremiah, Savonarola, Bunyan, Booth, have felt it, and it has left them sorrowful and without hope for their degenerate times. Mr. Booth's beginning and ending are reminiscent of Tennyson's 'Locksley Hall' and his 'Sixty Years Afterward,' the first closing with an organ-sound of optimism and the second with a wail of pessimism and thundering of denunciation. 'Not in vain 'the distance beckons. Forward, forward, let us range, Let the great world 'spin forever down the ringing grooves 'of change,' contrasts with, 'Is it well 'that while we range with science, 'glorying in the Time, City children 'soak and blacken soul and sense in 'city slime. There among the gloomy 'alleys Progress halts on palsied feet, 'Crime and hunger cast our maidens 'by the thousand on the street.' It is this—this terrible, never-ending tragedy of life, of which General Booth has seen more than anybody else, and has perhaps done more than anybody else to ameliorate, that accounts for his outlook of doom, as much, perhaps, as the spread of the Higher Criticism and of candid unbelief. But it would be disbelief in God and the certain road to despair if we could not even now say with Tennyson, 'Oh, yet we trust that 'somehow good Will be the final 'goal of ill, To pangs of nature, sins of 'will, Defects of doubt, and taints of 'blood.' The salvation of the world, not the destruction of mankind, was the clarion note that we have heard peel out from General Booth and his lieutenants over and over again.

From the time of Eve it has always been, in man's view, the woman who was to blame. Here is Archbishop Ireland on the high price of food and the resultant meat boycott, denouncing 'the dreadful waste and extravagance 'resulting from American women's 'ignorance of housekeeping, and es-'pecially the almost totally neglected 'art of cooking.' As we have suggested elsewhere, there may be in the present scarcity a blessing in disguise if it bring about some study of household thrift among a recklessly and ignorantly lavish people. The workman of Belgium lives very much better on fifty cents a day than the workman here does on two dollars, because he and his wife know how to make the most of things, instead of wasting and spoiling good victuals. The change would be immeasurable if our young women could be thoroughly taught how to keep house and cook food. That the Archbishop has found among his own flock good reasons for his opinion none will doubt. It is singular that, in this scientific age of the world, the science of the home, which is the basis of all sciences, should be neglected. The Woman's Anti-Suffrage Society has made a point of the fact that all the inventions and labor-saving devices for improving household conditions have been the work of men. That the women are themselves possessed by the same idea as the Archbishop has given voice to is shown by the National Women's Progressive Suffrage Union, of New York, proposing to open public cooking schools in the streets, where housewives will be taught to cook without meat. That such instruction is a necessity is evident, for it is generally agreed that a change in the meat consuming habit of the people would be beneficent. The Archbishop discusses the changed conditions in the production of meat in America, the passing of the big ranches and the increased cost of feeding animals on small farms. His sympathies are with the farmers, and he sees in the change a beneficent evolution that will take the producer back to the land.

DENIAL.

A wonder has occurred in Germany. Not that some one should talk nonsense about the Christian religion. There is no form of nonsense that has not been continuously talked. The particular form enunciated by Professor Drews has now for a good while been confined to such philosophers as the one who gained newspaper notoriety in the Southern States by alleging that the world was flat. This professor invoked Luther to his aid, by imitating his posting of his Protestant theses on the door of the castle church at Wittenburg, the implication being that as Luther's act marked an era, so will that of Drews in placarding Berlin with a denial that Jesus Christ ever existed. The wonder is not in the fact that multitudes flocked to hear this man's blasphemies. If that word has any meaning in these days of free speech it surely applies to anyone who publicly ridicules Christ and the doctrines of the Christian religion. Germany is full of socialists and anarchists who have never learned any religion, and many of whom would be well pleased to learn that there was none. It has a large contingent of Jews, to whom the theory announced by the Karlsruhe professor would be at least traditionally welcome. The real wonder is in the fact that the theological professors have taken the matter seriously, and have actually turned out to respond. This is far from being our experience of the recognized defenders of orthodox views, whether religious or secular, when any established tenet is assailed. When there is controversy in the newspapers, the advocates of off-colored views, though they may be a baker's dozen in a thousand, have it all their own way. If there are defenders of received views they are, as a rule, the most prejudiced and the least competent. Those who know remain, like the gods of Epicurus, grandly aloof.

Such, according to the despatch, has not been the course of the Berlin professors, some of whom, at least, have turned out to defend the faith against what one would think the most futile of attacks. There is reason, indeed, in a town that has not church room for one in a score of the population; there is reason, when the teachers of religion cannot get a hearing on their own ground, to seek it in the primitive way where it is to be found. There is too much reason in every country, as may easily be gathered from the gusto with which the popular press lays hold of any kind of assault upon religion. The press is not necessarily desirous of doing a destructive work. It is simply seeking sensations; but its evident reckless enjoyment of those sensations and the instinct with which the sensational press makes the very most of them, is a call to those who have something to say that will evoke a soul in man to be busy in looking for the means of seeking and saving those who have lost, or have not found, their souls. How effective the replies offered to this gainsayer may have been, we have no means of judging. It would be very hard to apply anything but ridicule to such nonsense. Archbishop Whately, who was not far from contemporary with Napoleon Bonaparte, wrote a book to prove that no such person as Napoleon existed. The whole argument was an effective parody on that by which the theory now propounded as if it were new was in his day urged.

Instead of the task of the recreant being easier to-day than in Whateley's day, it is much harder. All the study of the intervening years has gone to bringing into vivid reality a story which before Whateley's day had been overhung with so much theological mystery that men from the pulpit were found who denounced, as an emanation from hell, a book like 'Ecce Homo,' 'Behold the man,' which dwelt on the neglected human aspect of Jesus. On the whole, it is perhaps a good thing that Berlin, and with it the world, for Berlin is, or is fast becoming, the world's centre of theological study, should get a good electric shock, that the theologians should learn that while they are doing their earnest and frank intellectual work, the people—those for whom the Gospel came—after all, the hungering people—are being forgotten and neglected 'as sheep having no shepherd.' That is not living Christianity, and that being what the people have for Christianity, it is not wonderful that their very deepest soul should cry out, 'Art thou 'he that should come, or look we for 'another!' Eagerly as those whose lives are not right may welcome such doctrines as those of this renegade professor, man is an 'incurably religious being.' The true German Socialist would really feel that the bottom had fallen out of his life if he had to drop Jesus out of it—if the Jesus ideal were taken from his faith. The very Jews of to-day would be sorry, indeed, if the most illustrious, potential and blameless of Jews should cease to be. Professor Drews is preaching to a world that at bottom believes in Christ, and that, in so far as it knows him, cannot but believe in him. The unbeliever's acceptance with the people is a call to those who do know him to make him known, and to those who profess to follow him to make manifest in their lives that they are in touch with him.

DAMMING THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The proposal of the St. Lawrence Power Company to dam the St. Lawrence River above Cornwall is meeting with strenuous opposition from the Montreal Board of Trade, Chambre de Commerce, and the marine interests of Montreal and other river ports. The opposition to the scheme is on the grounds that it is against the welfare of Canada to blot out the beauty of our national river, to impede navigation, destroy many small water plants to obtain one enormous power development, and necessitate eventually the expenditure by the Federal Government of many millions to satisfy the requirements of Canadian navigation. The proposal on behalf of the United States capitalists is to dam the St. Lawrence below the Long Sault and control the flow of it. This would raise the river level at Barnhart's Island 41 feet, and, it is estimated by the promoters, would back the water up to an extent such as would raise the level at Dickinson's Landing five feet. Critics familiar with that part of the river declare, however, that the level at Dickinson's Landing would more likely be raised by fifteen feet than by five feet. Besides that, it is well known that a change of level of only a few feet in the winter season causes ice jams and flooding along the banks of the river, and sometimes disastrous floods. Two years ago such a flood was caused by the ice blocking the river, and if the proposed dam was erected it is feared similar floods would be of yearly occurrence. From the point of view of conserving our rights and interests in the river, Canadian commercial and transportation bodies are opposing the attempts of United States capitalists to get control of it. The utilitarian and iconoclastic hand has already irremediably diminished the grandeur and beauty of Niagara Falls, and if the Long Sault power scheme is allowed to be consummated the beauty of the St. Lawrence will be largely destroyed. On the utilitarian side, the building of the proposed dam would mean that boats could no longer pass down the open stream, but would have to be locked through the canals. It is claimed that the damming of the Long Sault would seriously affect every individual farmer, village, town, city, and power plant between Prescott and Quebec, and destroy all the present local potential powers on the river between those cities. However that may be, it is asserted that there is plenty of power obtainable from the River St. Lawrence without needing to ruin the beauty of our most famous rapids, of which Canadian history speaks from its very dawn. If this power scheme is permitted by the Canadian Government it means not only obliterating the river's most characteristic and interesting feature, but it practically means handing over the river to United States control.

Such are the arguments which are being urged against any hasty government action of so irremediable and portentous a nature. It may perhaps be assumed that to be rendered navigable both up and down for vessels of much greater draft than now navigate it is the ultimate destiny of the St. Lawrence. This was foreseen before the use of electricity gave such large significance to water power, through its easy transmission to great distances, and its easy application to the running of railways and other great utilities. It may be assumed that some day every dollar's worth of that power will be put to use and that we shall have to look to a series of inland lakes for the beauties that we now find in a tumbling stream. But the work proposed is one of supreme import, not to be alienated to private persons, even should adequate value be exacted from these, which is never done; and most of all, not to be handed over to aliens. We want no Venezuela questions looming on our horizon through the championship of some foreign company by a foreign government. We agree with the Board of Trade that it is wise to go slow in the private enterprise now proposed.

THE NAVY.

We own to some surprise at the bold stand taken by Mr. Borden, the Opposition leader, on the subject of imperial defence. Apart from sentiment, his policy of contributions to the British navy is, from the point of view of economy and effectiveness, the commonsense one. More and more it has been found that concentration is the great secret of naval power, and the Admiralty has sacrificed whatever it might in the seven seas for the purpose of fighting with the bigger fleet, should it ever have to fight. From an economic point of view no one will question that ships can be built and manned far more cheaply in Great Britain than in Canada. In these outlines, however, all has not been said even from the point of view of efficiency. A world-wide empire needs ready force at its outposts. Canada could not be satisfied to contribute to the imperial defence and not have her own shores guarded, as are those of coaling stations and crown colonies elsewhere, and it is the opinion of able naval authorities that, whatever else is needed for imperial defence this is needed also. Moreover, in statesmanship there are other considerations besides those of economy, or even efficiency. The circumstances that make it a surprise that Mr. Borden should plant himself so squarely on this policy of contribution are two: The first is that from the moment that Canada's duty to the Empire was forced on the attention of the people so that they could no longer ignore it, the cry arose from the protected interests that any money spent on naval defence must mean shipyards in Canada. A diligent propaganda was set on foot. A league was organized in Toronto that offered prizes for the best scheme of contribution by Canada to imperial defence, but prescribed a separate Canadian armament as the only method that would be considered. The hurrah that was got up was so strong that the British imperialists simply adopted it, and Lord Charles Beresford and Lord Milner, the two spokesmen of imperialism, came out to Canada and advocated it. This propaganda was practically all within the party led by Mr. Borden.

The other reason for acknowledging Mr. Borden's courage in taking this uncompromising step is that it is done at a sacrifice of support from a notable section of his party, and possibly at some sacrifice of that unity of spirit without which a nation is not a nation. It was plain throughout Sir Wilfrid Laurier's remark that he was in the awkward position of having two diverse views to set at one, and that his task was to side with each as far as might be. With the disjunctive element he sided further than we admire; but if he shall succeed, in the presence of conditions which Mr. Borden's attitude cannot but accentuate, in keeping Canada in unity as a loyal member of the empire, he will have performed a supreme act of statesmanship. Where Mr. Borden's attitude will be hailed will be in England. Every avenue of news transmission thitherward, as well as almost every service which brings news from there to America, colors it with all possible injury to Liberalism. Hymns of praise to Mr. Borden and sneers at the Laurier Government will immediately fly to and fro over the wires. The responsible minister, with the weight of the nation's development upon his mind, will be belittled, and the daring oppositionist glorified.

MONTREAL'S FIRST STEP.

Mayor-elect Guerin tells us that he and his colleagues on the Board of Control will soon get to work in detail. Alderman L. A. Lapointe, the chief survivor of the Old Guard, promises his influence in favor of the new policy, by which the aldermen will confine themselves to legislative work, and leave the administrative work more or less solely in the hands of the Controllers. One of the first necessities of the new administration will be an overhauling of the clerical staff, and a weeding out of the loafers. Over and over again, Mr. Robb and other permanent heads of departments have complained that men have been appointed and others advanced without justification and without consulting them in any way. It is well-known, indeed, to everybody in touch with City Hall matters that the clerical and other work of the City could be done much more efficiently at half the present cost were there no nepotism and patronage. This, we cannot doubt, will now be the rule. The new municipal administration in New York may be taken as an example. When Mr. Metz was controller, under Mayor McClellan, he complained bitterly of the number of incompetent and superfluous men in his department, but deplored his inability to get rid of them. However, under Mayor Gaynor, the new comptroller, Mr. Prendergast, has already found a way. He reduces his force by notifying employees that after a certain time their services will not be required.

Under the new regime, the house-cleaning in New York seems to be pretty thorough. The New York 'World' tells us that Park Commissioner Higgins in the Bronx has dropped from the payroll a large number of employees for whom there was no work; Fire Commissioner Waldo is weeding out his department; Borough President McAneny is planning a large reduction in the staffs of his bureaus. The overloading of the various city departments went on all the time under the McClellan regime, the same as it did under the Giroux-Proulx regime, and previous grafting days in this city. What did it matter what it cost to these generous souls, whose motto was, 'Let's all have a bit!' We may now be thankful that the days of favoritism, inefficiency, mafingering, graft, and wanton, wilful extravagance are over, and that the new administration is to enter on a policy of retrenchment and reform in regard to waste, coupled with no stint of honest expenditure in carrying out an enlightened policy. The first step is to eradicate the present graft and waste, both for the sake of general efficiency, and to stop forthwith the demoralizing influence on really efficient men which hourly contiguity with loafers and political hangers-on cannot help effecting in more or less degree. The Commissioners, in conjunction with efficient heads of departments, can soon insist upon the city employees working full time, and that only the number actually needed is employed. That in itself will be a valuable, nay, inevitable, start in the work of reforming the city administration.

FOOD COMBINATIONS.

It is charged that what was not so long ago intended to be a blessing has already been turned into a curse. Cold storage, whose initial purpose was to add to the world's available supplies of food by keeping sweet what would otherwise be bad, is now used largely by combines artificially and arbitrarily to force up prices, no matter how much such supplies may deteriorate in the process of keeping. We read, for instance, of eggs being kept in cold storage for a year or more, and of poultry and other produce being kept for equally long periods. The New York State Prosecutor is to try to prove that this is the result of a conspiracy to raise prices, and if he is successful in finding sufficient evidence to warrant an indictment he can proceed against the accused at common law. M Briand, Premier of France, in dealing with the Paris emergency, has announced that all combines or conspiracies to hoard up provisions in that stricken country, with a view to reselling them at fantastic profits, 'will be 'drastically dealt with.' What will the United States generally do to those who have conspired to corner provisions in the five or six hundred cold storage plants of the beef trusts? Enormous quantities of meat are said to be stored there, not for the purpose of improving the quality of the food supply, but for the sole purpose of getting unnatural profits? The casuists say that the calamity which has fallen upon France has made criminal in that country an act which may be only 'good business' elsewhere where there are no flood conditions. It is possible that in France the rise in price consequent on the flood was to a large extent the result of demand exceeding supply, and that the premier was only voicing the exasperation bred by the conditions. It is where the element of combination and monopoly comes in that what would otherwise be business foresight becomes a crime against society. In English common law, it used to be a crime for the same merchant to buy and sell in the same market. That was when the hucksters bought up the farmers' goods on the way to market, and then sold at their own prices to the consumers. It was called forestalling. Free commercial competition compelled merchants to trade at a reasonable profit. But now that competition has been largely throttled, prices have been advanced by conspiracy so greatly as to burden the public grievously. 'Under the blight and 'desolation of trusts and combines,' remarks a United States writer, a little grandiloquently perhaps, we are 'brought to a vision of the simple truth 'that a private business which is not 'a public service is a public menace 'and ought to be suppressed.'

SOARING PRICES.

'The remarkable and continuous advance in the price of foodstuffs and 'of practically every article of house-'hold use, has attracted and certain-'ly merits public attention. It has 'already caused hardship to many 'households, and promises to add 'grievously to the burden of living, 'especially in our cities and towns, 'except in cases of people with large 'incomes. It would seem that prompt 'and thorough inquiry is necessary, 'with the view to the possible sug-'gestion of a remedy. Obviously, this 'condition of affairs, affecting the 'people of Canada as a whole, comes 'within the purview of the Dominion 'Government and Parliament, and it 'is to be hoped that such inquiry will 'be instituted.' The above highly important statement was in the Lieutenant-Governor's speech at the opening of the Ontario Legislature, and an inquiry into the matter, it is understood, is immediately to be set afoot. After allowing for the over-production of gold, and the increased demand caused by the heavy influx of population, there are thought to be other causes for the alarming expansion of commodity prices, and that if these are discovered a remedy may be applied. How serious the matter is the following comparative figures will demonstrate. Farmers sold eggs on the market in 1895 for 22-25 cents a dozen; in 1900, 23-25; in 1905, 30-35; and in 1910, 40-45. Butter was sold per pound in 1895 for 14-16 cents; in 1900, 19-20; in 1905, 21-23; and in 1910 26-30. Potatoes have doubled in price in the same period; dressed hogs have increased from 5 to 12 cents a pound; beef has increased 50 percent, lamb 100 percent, mutton about 50 percent, veal 50 percent, turkey from 7 1-2 cents a pound to 20 cents, and everything else, including rent, is going up and up, with no present sign of stopping, but rather of further increasing. It is necessary to get as much light on this matter as we can. That the alarming over-supply of gold and consequent depreciation in the value of money is not the only element in this rise in prices is obvious from the fact that the prices of these commodities is so much higher in the cities of the United States than they are with us that they look upon our worst figures as revealing a land of cheapness.

FOR CHEAPER LIVING.

Co-operation grows in Great Britain, and, indeed, has made lively progress during recent years. An official report on industrial and provident societies for 1908 gives the number of co-operative societies for the year 1908 as 2,243, of which 243 were wholly 'productive' in their operation, 887 wholly 'distributive,' and 1,086 both productive and distributive. The remaining thirty-three societies were principally newly-established, and not in active operation at the close of the year. The aggregate number of members at the end of 1908 was 2,679,808, while the assets reached a total of $58,315,484, or an addition of nearly $2,000,000 during the year. The average sale of goods amounted to £110,619,570, a sum exceeding that of any previous year. The explanation is made, however, that the business of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, England; the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, and certain productive societies, is almost entirely transacted with the distributive societies in the movement. Duplication in the above amount, therefore, exists to the extent of sales of the societies in question, amounting to $33,000,000.

The expenditure for salaries, wages, and establishment charges in respect of productive departments amounted to £3,459,910; and of the distributive departments to £5,632,084; a total exceeding nine millions sterling; the societies thus being direct employers of labor to a very considerable extent. The balance on the trade of the year in 1,918 societies resulted in a profit of £10,852,664; and in 211 societies in a loss amounting to £27,184. Of the profit, £83,230 was applied to educational purposes. Capital due to shareholders amounted to £33,911,059. The amount due to depositors, principally members, and to other creditors, principally loan capital and trade debts, was £16,146,042, while the balances of profit and reserve carried forward by 1,888 societies amount to £5,427,981. The value of stock-in-trade amounted to £11,647,017. Buildings, fixtures, and land also used in trade amounted to £15,751,668; and investments and other assets to £28,062,766. The suggestive particulars of small holdings and allotments societies are given separately from the general body of land societies for the first time in this abstract, and include societies either owning or occupying land for this purpose. At the close of 1907, apparently only nineteen such societies, of which eighteen furnished returns, were engaged in providing small holdings and allotments for their members, while at the close of 1908 the number had increased to a hundred and twenty-four, and of these eighty had adopted the special rules permitting the acquisition of land by means of local authorities. It will be seen that co-operation in Great Britain has flourished greatly, and it is said to have done much to solve some of those high cost of living problems which beset so many families in Canada and the United States. Perhaps, in these days of soaring prices for food, co-operation could help Canadian housewives, too. Why not try it!

DEAR FOOD.

'Why let the high cost of living get on your nerves?' Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, declares that there would be no need for it if his

advice were followed. Just go ahead as you have been doing; eat the same sort of meat as you have been eating, if you want to, only cut the amount down a half, and make up the deficit in your stomach with more cereals, canned meats and canned vegetables. Dr. Wiley has prepared a bill of fare for one day for a family of six. For breakfast there is cereal, 5 cents; corned beef hash or scrapple, 10 cents; coffee, 10 cents; and bread and rolls, 10 cents. Lunch, salmon, or chipped beef, 10 cents; potatoes, boiled or baked, 10 cents; bread and butter, 10 cents; tea, five cents. Dinner, vegetable soup and meat from soup browned, 15 cents; potatoes, turnips, 10 cents; canned apple pie, 10 cents; coffee, 10 cents; bread and butter, 10 cents. Here are very good meals for a day for a family of six at a total cost of $1.25, which cannot be considered extravagant, and the cost of which could be appreciably lessened if more nutritious bread were eaten. Dr. Wiley has forty-five expert investigators at work, and making daily reports to him about the various kinds of food that enter into interstate commerce, and for the past twenty years he has made the things we eat his life study. The result is that he tells us in the first place not to worry, as worry is bad and upsets the digestion. Then he advises us to make a study of the daily papers for the bargains in food products that are to be found in nearly every big city on certain days of the week. But whatever we do, he begs us not to become faddists on food. 'I have no use for the food-crank, be he the vegetarian, the fruit-and-nut enthusiast, or the fellow who goes through life riding on the no-cooked-victuals waggon. From all that I have been able to learn about them, they live no longer than the rest of us poor mortals, and I am sure they always look hungry. Every time I meet one of them, I feel like inviting him to come into the nearest restaurant with me to share a good, tender, juicy steak—if I happen to have the price at the time.' For this reason Dr. Wiley is not in favor of the 'No meat for six months' boycott; but he has an idea that those who sail into them soon sail out again. Anyway, man is a creature of varied diet; his teeth as well as his digestive tract being built with that end in view, and suddenly to switch off to an all-vegetable ration would very possibly play havoc with his health. Young people can make experiments with comparative impunity, but for old people, though there may in many cases be good reason for curtailment, radical changes are not to be commended.

THE USUAL WAY.

Anticipating a tariff majority that failed, the Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain—which is proud to take the Canadian Manufacturers' Association as its model in all things—sent a circular throughout the United Kingdom addressed to manufacturers all and sundry. The circular set forth that 'in view of the probability of a revision of the tariff taking place after the general election, this association, as the only body representing manufacturing interests, solely desires to be placed in a position fully and efficiently to safeguard the interests of every industry.' With this object the association enclosed a draft section of a tariff and requested the correspondent to fill in the columns opposite to the names of goods he happened to manufacture, and to amend or amplify their classification and return the same. The circular was marked urgent and confidential, and made this significant claim:—'It is recognized in the highest quarters that to enable any government successfully to construct the tariff the close co-operation of manufacturers is an absolute necessity, and the Association has already been approached with a view to supplying the detailed information.' The tariff list which accompanies the circular extends to fifteen closely-printed pages, and covers well-nigh everything in commerce. Thus does protection grow by what it feeds upon, and thus already do the 'tariff reformers' clothe Mr. Chamberlain's first colonial preference ideas out of recognition, and extend them so as to make a giant figure out of a dwarf. Mr. Chamberlain's creation at first concerned itself only with Imperial Reciprocity; the establishment of such intimate trade relationship between the Mother Country and the self-governing colonies as should form a tie to bind stronger than any mere sentiment. There was at least some poetry and chivalry and even some self-abnegation implied in this, but the manufacturing interests of the colonies, though in warm sympathy with imperial protection, had no reciprocity to offer, or at least not enough to matter—and so Mr. Chamberlain turned his invention and determination toward the creation of a sort of British protection baby, which has already grown in the mind of its author and his followers to Frankenstein proportions. 'Protection and privilege for all' is now the avowed Unionist policy. 'Say what protection you want and you shall have it,' the manufacturer is promised, while the common people are solemnly assured: 'The more you are taxed the more work and wages you will have, and the more comfortable you will be.' Those who benefit by protection may easily fall converts to its dogmas; but how protection's victims can love so well to lick the rod which smites them—as so many apparently do—is, as Mr. Weller would say, 'Wropped in mystery.'

THE BOOKMAKING BILL.

As usual when attempts are made at moral legislation there is every evidence of a desire on the part of parliament to slur over the bill which has been introduced to make racecourse betting illegal. Men who would not talk nonsense on any other subject talk it freely on this, feeling apparently that the general desire of the House to get rid of the question will accept anything that seems to tend to that end. This measure, always demanded by common consistency, has now become imperative since the riff-raff which gambling attracts to racecourses has been driven from the open air 'hells' of New York state, and of other states of the Union, and has come in masses to infest our cities. Evidence is being adduced before a parliamentary committee, elicited by questions apparently meant to bring out exculpatory answers. Some of it succeeds altogether too well for the purposes of those good people whose object is to maintain an exceptionally privileged vice for the sake of breeding exceptional horses. A Thiel detective, for instance, gave evidence that the attendance at the New York races had, since the passing of the Hughes laws, diminished by eighty percent, but that there was much more gambling than ever. This means that, though the eight out of ten who had gone to races not to see the horses, but to gamble, now stayed away, there is now more gambling than ever. He no doubt believed this or he would not have said it. The same man said he had never known a single case where a man's downfall was directly caused by gambling. There was always some other cause. This is no doubt strictly true, or the man would not have said it, but it proves the man's innocence, not the innocence of gambling. If it is of any import as evidence it proves altogether too much, namely, that, not only betting, but gambling of whatever sort is not such a bad thing, and that, if the law dealt with some other thing, not named, that causes men's downfall, it might for that matter leave gambling alone. Well, the world is too old to believe that. There is no country under the sun, except Monaco, that has not found it necessary to make severe laws against gambling. These laws do not generally attempt to reach the gambling itself, except to outlaw gambling debts, but punish severely any supplying of gambling facilities. The question is not whether gambling is a vice. That goes without saying. Or whether purveying to vice is a base crime. That the law holds, and so treats it in the case of all facilities supplied to gambling, excepting always those supplied on the race course. No word of contempt has been too strong in the mind of the public for characterizing the professional gambler or the keeper of a gambling den or 'hell,' as the common phrase used to be, excepting always the hells maintained by gentlemen and patronized by dukes and lords for the sake as we are now earnestly told of race horses. Dean Swift described a country where the horse ruled the man. And this would appear to be it.

When the bill was first introduced Mr. Monk told parliament that he had not observed that the invasion of American gamblers had reached Montreal. Mr. Monk has certainly good means of observation, as he has a notable racecourse in his own constituency, besides a fair ground where he opens the county fair with many encomiums in the presence of roulette tables that have been running all Sunday. The race track in question is said to be immaculately managed by gentlemen who would not wink at any irregularity. To those who know anything about the region of that racecourse during race meets the only deduction from Mr. Monk's statement is that the conditions were so disagreeable before the Hughes laws passed in New York that they are not observably worse since. Any one who would say that Montreal is not infested by bad characters during a race meet goes about with his eyes shut.

Mr. Osler at the same time said with regard to the Woodbine track at Toronto, for which he is personally responsible, that the effort of the men back of it was all in the direction of making the sport strong and decent; no boy or girl less than eighteen years of age was permitted to attend the races. This is the funniest testimony to their purity and innocence we have seen. Is it because the boys and girls would corrupt the race course or because the race course would corrupt the boys and girls? Mr. Osler also quoted a lot of other forms of gambling to show that betting was no worse. That was not the question. Mr. Osler is a lawyer of very eminent ability, and knows exactly what the legal issue is. Could he quote any other kind of acknowledged gambling institution that the law is not seeking to grapple with? Does he know any other admitted form that like betting is openly excused and approved by law? Mr. Aylesworth is also an astute lawyer. He believed that betting is inherent in the Anglo-Saxon race, and that this law was making a crime out of what the average man did not consider a crime. Then why in the world harry Chinese gambling houses or those of the Maloney type? Those people do not consider gambling a crime? Neither does Mr. Aylesworth, it would seem, from his further remarks showing how gambling is universal. The prizes at agricultural fairs were gambling. Life insurance was gambling. It is known that Mr. Aylesworth has a special conscience against life insurance. But it and all other insurance is the very reverse of gambling. It is a method of providing against the uncertainties of life, not a method of invoking and playing with uncertainties. Another minister, Mr. Murphy, though in favor of the bill and proposing to reinforce it by an amendment forbidding newspapers printing information with regard to betting, was represented by the report as having capped the climax of the absurdities of which that bill was the occasion when he expressed resentment at people, not members of the House, undertaking to tell parliament what laws it should or should not pass. We cannot really credit this part of the report.

TRUSTS AND BOYCOTTS.

The idea of dealing with the trusts by law met with a severe shock when the first of them, the Sugar Trust, came before the courts under the Sherman law and came off victorious. For years the depression of that defeat prevented any repetition of the prosecution. Yet that case did not establish even a presumption against the efficacy of the law, as it was plainly stated by the judges that the reason why judgment was given against the prosecution was that the evidence that had been brought before the court had been irrelevant and that evidence that might have applied to the case had not been forthcoming. How this abortion was procured was never known. More recently, under the Roosevelt reign, came the celebrated oil case which before the first court resulted in an exaggerated judgment against the accused, which was later disallowed. That case is still dragging out before the courts, its latest phase being in vindication of the law. It seems that the United States Government finds itself again compelled by public resentment of no ordinary character to make a new show of earnestness in the enforcement of the law. Criminal prosecution has been begun against the meat packers of Chicago, on the charge that they have made an illegal combination to raise the price of their products. If they are guilty of this wickedness, condemned in Holy Writ and by Act of Congress, they deserve to be punished. The first and most obvious means of removing the underpinning of the beef trust and a most effective way of punishing it, would have been the simple one of withdrawing the protection in which it was nursed at the expense of the people of the United States. It is, however, not clear that the removal of the spoon-feeding by which it was brought into being would be any serious blow to it now that it has got strong enough to gobble the beef interests of any country that might offer competition. That it has some such prevision is suggested by the fact that the Armours are at the moment establishing themselves in Montreal. We have dear enough food here now. Where we would be if we were brought under the shackles of the beef trust we can only imagine. The removal of the duty might momentarily be good for our producers and United States consumers. But let the trust get its grip on us and neither rancher nor eater would have any further consideration. Meantime, the Sherman law has just been put in force in an opposite direction against two hundred hatters who have been condemned to pay between them two hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars and costs; that is, according to the law, three times the damages assessed for a combination to boycott. Many of these hatters had no more to do with the union but to be members of it, but by so being they are accounted members of the conspiracy of which the union was guilty.

NEW LAMPS.

'Sub Rosa,' in the London 'Morning Leader,' has noticed in connection with the British elections a new crop of curiosities in the way of human avocations. The decennial period 1901-1911 has witnessed the rise and development of the Tariff Reform agitation, which, bountifully supported by the 'get-rich-quicker' class of financiers, has offered some fine opportunities to men of brass, and these, we may suppose, will be found defined in the next census. Ten years ago there were no tariff reformers but one, Mahony, of Birmingham, who has since boasted that he made a convert of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to the faith. In the early days, the profession of tariff reformer was but slimly rewarded, and we read that Mr. Mahony's London rendezvous was a little top back room in Fleet street, to which he periodically resorted to receive the offerings of the faithful, conveyed to him through the post. The Tariff Reform League has now palatial offices, and its paid lecturers are numbered by the hundred. They were strenuously, more or less, at work for months before the elections, and they included all sorts and conditions of men. There were alleged to be ex-Liberal agents, who could not resist the wine when it is red, mixed with ex-Socialists, and those solid pillars of society, 'Conservative working men.' Some public prints even describe occasional Tariff Reform pilgrimages of a once famous Anarchist, who used to denounce the 'twin bloodhounds of law and order.' In those days, he was accustomed to shout that the time had come to make an end of judges, police, ministers and nobles; 'instead of which,' he is now drawing a comfortable weekly stipend from the party which paid so handsomely for the services of the great Socialist, Mr. Robert Blatchford, against Germany and especially against the Liberal Government.

But an even more enthralling occupation than Tariff Reform missionary is given by 'Sub Rosa' the unkindly nickname of 'pub-crawler.' It appears that these are the Jesuits of Tariff Reform—and they masquerade in any guise. 'At the Mid-Devon by-election they were working men dropping into the village "pub" for a glass of ale and a crust of bread and cheese, and then "telling the tale," as it is in the vernacular. At the Stratford-on-Avon by-election I heard of a vendor of bootlaces who used to offer his wares at markets and fairs, and then tell how he had been ruined by foreign tariffs. At another by-election one of these gentry of rather more education than the usual run, appeared as a quack medicine vendor. He would collect a crowd round him with the usual diagrams and phials of colored water and boxes of pills and interlard all his quasi-medical patter with talk about the "foreigner," the "poor man's beer,' and "more work, lads, for honest hands." One needs to be ready with rough chaff and quick retort to play this game, and he did it very well. It didn't matter to him whether he sold his pills or not; evidently he got his living in another way.' 'Missionaries' in other guises and disguises are to be met with in London. They are found in public-house bars or coffee shops, where there is a 'good pull up for carmen.' Over a 'glass,' or a frugal meal, the missionary becomes an out-of-work, ruined carpenter—ruined by Swedish doors; or a ruined watchmaker—ruined by Swiss and American watches. To be ruined is the chief work to his hand; the various ways in which he has been or is being ruined are minor considerations. And the 'sure cure' for all ruin is always 'tariff reform.'

The most famous of these bogus out-of-works is popularly supposed to have been 'Alf. Smith,' who lived at a non-existent house in a non-existent road in Leicester, and wrote to Mr. John Dumphrey that he had been 'ruined by foreign doors.' 'Shall we ever,' soliloquises 'Sub Rosa,' 'know the truth about "Alf," I wonder? Was he a phantom or a "missionary"? The fact that he gave a bogus address is quite consistent with the latter theory, for a good many of these gentry have a past that they would not be anxious to have investigated. Anyhow, "Alf. Smith" had a "crowded hour of glorious life" in the Carmelite and Horseflesh Press, and then vanished in a most irritating way. The fact that the Tory election agent, in the excitement of the moment, lost the envelope in which "Alf's" imaginative narration had been enclosed only added another shade of mystery to an affair already quite obscure enough.' It would take many columns to mention even the names of the many fakes and fake schemes that England has become acquainted with in recent years in 'relationship' to 'tariff reform.' There is the dump-shopkeeper, for instance, for whom the Tariff Reform League, according to a 'strictly private and confidential circular,' fits up a dump shop for what it must be acknowledged is the very moderate price of fifteen pounds. In order to impress the British working man with the wickedness of buying any foreign goods, these 'dump shops' are filled up with the shoddiest classes of foreign articles obtainable, and when enough foreign goods of that kind are not obtainable, some British-made goods are found to answer very well. All that is needed in the latter case is to change the labels, and label the British goods with the name of any country which it is desired particularly to reprobate. These are among the Tariff Reform methods invented to elevate the British people into an atmosphere where they can appreciate and even take delight in that generally painful and distasteful operation which is popularly described as 'paying through the nose.'

AN AWAKENING.

The proposal to subsidize United States shipping as the only method by which 'the crying need for an 'American merchant marine' can be met, was treated with scant ceremony a little while ago by the New York 'Engineering News.' It has been argued that the navy would be helpless in war because the United States cannot find enough American bottoms for its colliers. This argument the 'News' regards as merely 'plausible,' as a state of war, by closing much of the American coastwise trade, would liberate for service with the fleet a large number of vessels not obtainable under the conditions of a peaceful cruise like that of last year. But whether or not this argument is well founded, the 'News' believes 'the deplorable fact to be that subsidies would be powerless to restore the American flag to any important place on the high seas against the commercial disadvantages imposed on American ship owners by the results of protection and the restriction of American navigation laws.' The article points out how 'The United States has coddled its internal industries to the destruction of the merchant marine. The policy proved highly profitable to the home manufacturer because the consumer was prevented by the tariff from dealing elsewhere; but it goes utterly to pieces where competition is open to the world, as it is, and always will be, in over-sea carrrying.'

The folly is dwelt upon of dreaming that the United States can become an influential naval power while under the protectionist regime. 'As long as American mills and American registry make ocean freights under the Stars and Stripes necessarily greatly higher than freights under other flags, America cannot command the sea. The attempt to equalize by taking the difference out of the shipper's other pocket in the form of a subsidy paid directly to the shipowner, is utterly futile. Its advocacy is based on a false dependence on artificial foundations for natural industries—a dependence fostered by over-indulgence in the stimulant of protection.' This blow at the idol of protectionism, so long and so zealously worshipped by the people of the United States is—as is usual with iconoclasm—both healthy and bracing. In fact, one of the happiest and most encouraging features of the political life of the 'States' just now is the rising anger against the system that has done so much to hamper trade and defraud the people. For many years their condition upon the sea has made it patent to 'Americans' that something was wrong in their industrial system. Few, however, seemed to be able to locate the precise seat of the disease. Now, however, there seems to be a general awakening among the best of thinking 'Americans' to the mischief of the tariff. We in Canada know something of the same 'National Policy.' We have seen it tax our people in special interests as no Czar or Sultan could ever have done; and we have seen the splendid shipping trade of our Maritime Provinces decay and vanish under its restrictive influence.

CHILDREN'S CRIMES.

In the annual report of the clerk of the New York Children's Court particular mention is made of the proposed plan for the treatment of children who come into conflict with the law, because they are victims of functional derangement. This plan is described as 'reaching the causes of mental deficiency,' efforts in which direction have been made with the hope of having it established as a branch of the court's work with an institution where children whose delinquency is due to deficiency may be treated for a cure. The fact that Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, sr., is taking an active interest in this movement, seems to indicate the rise of a new spirit of social helpfulness among women of wealth for the betterment of the unfortunate little waifs and strays of the great city. Dr. M. G. Schlapp, of Cornell medical school, has for several months been examining the children brought to the court, with the object of determining whether the cause of their coming into conflict with the law lay in their being victims of functional derangement. It has long been known scientifically that many adult criminals have acquired or hereditary predisposition to bad conduct. Dr. Schlapp believes the time for curative or ameliorative remedies is in youth and at the first indication of criminal tendencies. An institution, such as that proposed, would save many children from careers of crime. The procession of criminals which marches continually through the courts to the jails and penitentiaries begins with the neglected children of the poor. It would be a doctrine as dangerous as false to hold that in the case of any but the insane are irresponsible for their wrongdoing or that physical and congenital predispositions are at all to be compared with moral neglect and bad example as causes of youthful error. The medical treatment is of the first importance. In a majority of cases it would resolve itself into good food and a regular open air life. This, with moral surroundings and influences is also the best prescription for moral renovation. This is not best done by governments, but as it is done here, by those who take up the work for the children's sake. Statistics of the children's courts show that one child in seventy-four in 1909, was taken into custody because of violation of the law, due to improper guardianship. Frequently it is the delinquency of the parent, rather than of the child, that is responsible for the latter's appearance in the court. The judges and officers of the court, and the philanthropic men and women interested in its proceedings, are convinced of the urgent need of an institution for the treatment of child delinquents, as the best of all plans for checking the growth of prison population.

SMELLS.

At last there is to be a language of the nose—a language to describe smells, thus, says Mr. Williams, writing in the London 'Lancet,' will a lamentable gap in the English language be filled. Why, he asks, pathetically, is there no way of describing smells? You have not described or classified a smell when you have said that it is horrid, and you are just as wide of the mark when you have said another smell is lovely. Contrast the wealthy vocabulary that color has. One does not say that a sunset is merely beautiful. One describes it as golden, red, purple, and every gradation through the primaries, secondaries and tertiaries has its name. But outside of bad language, how can the 'scent' the barber uses be described, or the 'odor' of musk and patchouli? How poor the language is in describing a smell is to be seen by a reference to the British Pharmacopaeia, where it is described as 'a very strong, diffusible, persistent odor.' This applies, of course, to smells in general, but it does not designate any particular 'odor.'

There are no doubt many reasons why there are no special words for smells. In the earliest literature the names of colors are of the crudest. Gold in Homer and in the earlier English balladry is red. Even to our own day copper is traditionally red. In the United States we have the expression 'not a red cent.' The Indian is called a red man. So the same word in Greek applies equally to the green of the sea, or the blue of the sky. It may be that the color sense was not as well developed in rude times. It certainly was not as highly trained. If our capacity for seeing has become more acute and refined, it is probable that our sense of smell, though certainly more refined, has, as civilization has progressed, become less acute. We are not sure that it is not waning altogether. Comparing our smelling powers with those of a dog, we are simply nowhere. While we have more and more use for distinctions of color and sound, we have less and less training for our noses, as we trust more and more to something else than nature's sentinel to guard us from putting what is offensive into our mouths, and have, in consequence, less and less need for particularizing odors. The painters' art requires the naming of colors. Far more does the business of providing raiment, which is the more or less constant study of at least one sex. For smells and for tastes, some of which are related to smells, we have no gamut, as we have for tones and for colors. We have names for the various notes of the scale, but we have no better nomenclature for the various blares, hoots and thuds, apart from their tonic value, than we have for smells. Of taste we can say that it is sweet, or bitter, or sour, or salt, or acid, or savory, or what not; but of sulphuretted hydrogen we can say nothing but that it is horrid, or of attar of roses that it is refreshing, pleasant, or delightful—terms which might equally well be applied to conditions of sight, touch, hearing and taste.

Mr. Williams, not daunted by the fact that language grows and is not made, proposes to remedy all this. There is no word by which we can describe the opposite poles of smell as we can of colors by 'black' and 'white,' Mr. Williams suggests that we should select such bodies as (1) ammonia, (2) sulphuretted hydrogen, (3) bromide, (4) valerianic acid, (5) ether, (6) menthol, (7) camphor, (8) artificial musk, (9) nitro-benzol, as a preliminary classification of the primary odors. This is hardly getting beyond our present usage. We say that one thing has a smell of geranium, and another a smell of tar. Next, it would be necessary to invent a name for each of the odors apart from the names of the substances, such as is done with colors. As, for instance, 'red' does not pertain to any particular substance, but is the quality of large numbers, and similar words would have to be found for smells. But, after all, what would it profit us to add to our already tremendous vocabulary words we seem hitherto to have done very well without? And take sulphuretted hydrogen, for instance, any name that denoted it would cease to be polite. Even the word 'smells' by which this article is headed, is almost tabooed, so unpleasant has the subject, in many of its prevailing aspects, come to be.

WHY FOOD IS DEARER.

Mr. Frederiksen's Plan to Lift the Beef Trust Incubus in the United States.

New York, Feb. 2.—The New Jersey side of the Hudson was to-day's centre of activity in the vicinity in the attempt to find out why food prices are high.

The investigating body was the Hudson County Grand Jury, which continued its probing into the cold storage business of the big packing companies and other concerns which maintain extensive warehouses in Jersey City.

It examined numerous witnesses in an effort to learn what quantities of foodstuffs are stored in the various plants, and whether there is any understanding among the firms to hold necessaries of life to regulate the supply and get the highest possible prices.

Cold storage seems to be the matter upon which the investigation of the high cost of living is being focussed by probers in metropolitan territory generally. It is announced that the woman's organizations here, with the co-operation of the Health Protective Society, will take up the campaign against ancient meats and other edibles stored for lengthy periods. Mass meetings will be held to debate the cold storage problem and protest against high prices believed to be sustained by misuse of the system.

Meat prices are again on the upward trend. A third of a cent is the average advance in wholesale rates, and a full cent added to present prices is predicted before the week-end.

Retailers report no increase in consumption, and the no-meat eaters are estimated at upwards of 100,000 in Manhattan alone. Shipments, however, are much less free, wholesalers say, and supplies are dwindling.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 3.—So slight has been the effect of the effort by Boston consumers to bring the packing house men to their knees by abstaining from meat that it was prophesied in every market yesterday that the end of the week will see an advance in meat prices.

An interesting incident in the fight was the receipt of a letter to-day by a Boston paper from Mr. Ditton M. Frederiksen, president of the Scandinavian Canadian Land Company, in Winnipeg. 'Down with the tariff on food products,' is the slogan of Mr. Fredericksen's letter, in submitting a method for beating the beef barons and giving the people of the United States plenty of meat at reasonable prices. The writer says 'Saskatchewan is swarming with fat grass-fed cattle, 'in size, the finest in the world,' and he asks, 'Why keep them out of the United States?'

He says: 'I have seen cattle at Canora, Saskatchewan, whose backs were up to my eyes, and I am no dwarf. Feed these cattle with American corn and they will help the struggling packers; made into sirloin steaks or corned beef, they will help the struggling and suffering housewives. Incidentally, before doing this, they will eat some of the farmers' corn. They will eat lots of it. I can vouch for that. Their appetites are good.

At present they are somewhat at the mercy of the Canadian Cattle Trust, which Canada is just as helpless to deal with as Americans are with theirs. The present Winnipeg price of export steers is $3.75 to $4.75, live weight. Some sixty percent of them do not even reach that. Why keep them out of the United States when you have meat to buy and corn to sell? Can any one seriously contend that anybody's labor is protected by this, or anybody's wages raised?

'Down with the tariff on food products, not only on our Canadian cattle, but on our No. 1 hard Saskatchewan wheat, and on our forty-four-pound Saskatchewan oats. Our Saskatchewan barley, if imported duty free, will make you cheaper butter and bacon, both.

'"Barkis is willing".' The Canadians are waiting to come in with breadbaskets, waggonloads, carloads, trainloads, thousands of trainloads, of good, pure, wholesome food. In everybody's interest let them in.'

Mr. Frederiksen's letter has created a profound impression in Boston, and has let a little light into the subject which is becoming daily the most live one throughout the United States.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD

Discrepancy of $23,000 in Accounts Reported.

London, Ont., Feb. 2.—Sensational rumors are afloat in regard to an alleged mix-up in the books of the Woodmen of the World, which are said to show a discrepancy. The books are being examined preparatory to making a statement to the Grand Encampment and to the government. The auditors of the society went through the books and discovered, it is claimed, that the high secretary was about $19,000 out in his accounts. He was not satisfied with the result, and a firm of independent auditors were called in. They reported a discrepancy of $23,000.

The secretary's friends strongly assert that there is nothing wrong in the transaction whatever that it is merely a mistake in bookkeeping, and that everything will be straightened out satisfactorily.

CHEATING THE AUTHOR.

What a Newspaper Paragraph Brought to Light.

London, Feb. 2.—An extraordinary story of how Sir A. Conan Doyle, J. M. Barrie, E. W. Hornung and other popular playwrights were defrauded of large amounts due them as royalties were related to-day before Mr. Justice Warrington in an action involving the estate of the late Addison Bright, a dramatic author's agent, who acted for the playwrights named.

Bright died in May, 1906. Shortly after Hornung saw a paragraph in a newspaper saying that his play, 'Raffles,' had been presented more than a thousand times in America. He had received royalties for nothing like that number.

An investigation ensued, in which Barrie and Doyle took part, which resulted in the discovery that Bright had fraudulently retained $140,000 belonging to them. Of this sum $80,000 was due to Barrie, $40,000 to Doyle and the rest to Hornung, all of which has since been paid by Bright's executors.

PELLAGRA

Committee Formed in London to Investigate the Causes.

London, Feb. 4.—A committee has been formed, the membership of which included the Italian ambassador, the Marquis of San Guillamo, Sir Thomas Clifford Allbut, regius professor of physics at Cambridge, and a number of prominent scientists and physicians, to promote the investigation and study of the disease pellagra. A fund will be raised to defray the cost. The Colonial Office has contributed $750. It is proposed to send Dr. Sambon, who has made a close study of the disease, to some pellagrous area, with a qualified staff, to investigate the conditions and the various blood-sucking flies, by which he believes the disease is disseminated.

Dr. Sambon holds the opinion that the disease is protozoan in its origin, like sleeping sickness, and many skilled observers have accepted his suggestion.

IMMIGRANTS FOR AUSTRALIA

Scheme for Settling 40,000 British and American Agriculturists.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Melbourne, Feb. 2. — The Victorian Cabinet has adopted a scheme for settling 40,000 British and American agriculturists on irrigation blocks within two years. It has arranged for special steamers which will transport the farmers and their families at low rates.

EXAMPLE TO MONTREAL

Board of Control Saved New York $680,000 in a Month.

What good may be done a city by a Board of Control is being finely illustrated in New York city. There, a new administration has been placed at the helm, and has within a month effected a saving to the city of no less than $680,000. This result has been attained by a wholesale dismissal of incompetent, or unnecessary officials. All the departments have been entered, and without any hesitation all those who have been found unworthy of their hire have been asked to resign.

In the water department alone 105 civil servants were dismissed, a saving of $170,000 thus being made.

The controllers are quoted in the New York 'Herald' of Wednesday as saying that they found, on entering office, that decent business men had refused to have dealings with the city because they had to resort to lobbying to get even their bills passed. The city's credit was crippled, they declare, and its business forced into the hands of political contractors and intermediaries.

The new regime is overturning this deplorable state of affairs, and is seeing that the city's payments are made promptly.

A TRAGIC END.

Religious Controversy Made Him Insane.

New York, Feb. 2.—Hospital attendants using grappling irons in the East River this evening revealed a tragedy. Henry Pennington Toler, a Princeton graduate, former Wall street broker and Christian scientist, had eluded guards on Ward's Island, where he had been confined in an insane asylum since July, and plunged into the river. Caught in the eddy from Hell Gate, he sank almost immediately. He escaped yesterday, but it did not become generally known until this evening.

Toler became violently insane last summer after controversies with factionsin the First Church of Christian Science in this city. For a time he was a supporter of Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, the deposed first leader, but subsequently turned against her. His commitment to the asylum was caused by persons who said he had sent them threatening letters.

Christian Science so interested Toler that he abandoned his brokerage business several years ago, gave much of his money to the church, and finally became a first reader. Then he became possessed of the hallucination that the upper part of Harlem belonged to him and Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy. He organized a movement to recover property valued at $3,000,000,000 for the purpose of establishing a new Jerusalem. His project failed, his fortune dwindled, his wife left him, and his complete mental collapse followed.

TORONTO RHODES SCHOLAR.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—Alfred L. Burt, a graduate of Victoria College, very popular, and standing high in all branches of study, has been appointed Rhodes scholar at Oxford by the University of Toronto.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The House of Manners — Sir Bartle Frere, in the 'Saturday Review,' London.
The Lords and the Constitution — Sir Frederick Pollock, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
The Roman Parallel—The 'Nation,' London.
Britain's Maori Problem—Native Communal System Hard to Manipulate—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
In the United States—Uniform Legislation, Conservation, New Tariff Law—The 'Outlook,' New York.
A Widespread Boycott of Meat—The 'Independent,' New York.
Desert Cyrenaica—The 'Sun,' New York.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Old Masters at Burlington House—H. S., in the 'Spectator,' London.
Prof. Prout's Beginning—How a Proofreader Gave a Learned Musician His Start—The 'Daily News,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Two Ideals—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Cri du Coeur—Owen Seaman, in 'The Odd Volume,' London.
R. Kipling, Journalist—Filched from the Files—The Glasgow 'News.'
Recent German Fiction—A. von Ende, in the 'Evening Post,' New York.
Dogs and Dogs—The 'Sun,' New York.
What History Needs—Prof. Hart Makes Plea for Historians with Imagination—American Papers.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Why the Floods Wrought Ruin in Paris—A World Wonder—and Why it Has Grown a Peril—The 'Times,' New York.
Ultra Violet Rays for Purifying Water—'Morning Post,' London.
Halley's Comet—Sir Robert Ball on its Extreme Thinness—The 'Daily Mail,' London.
Sails not Obsolete—The 'Tribune,' New York.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

PASSING EVENTS.

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

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

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'Witness' Office,
Saturday, Feb. 5, 1910.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

That the local stock market is gaining in stability and power of resistance to adverse outside influences was clearly shown on Thursday morning, when local quotations only declined about a point, on an average, on severe and unanticipated contractions in the prices of many of Wall Street's best standard securities. Leading brokers on the local exchange have expressed themselves recently as highly gratified with the market's stiffening attitude in face of outside adverse influences, and they hope that this tendency to disregard the more artificial and unwarrantable fluctuations on the New York exchange will continue. There were few episodes of any note in the local mart during the week. Civic elections and other special occurrences diverted interest from business to some extent. Trading was in comparatively light volume during the early part of the week, with quotations slightly below recent high averages, but underlying strength was always discernible.

The only issue to be boomed was Scotia and its rise was not of a sensational nature. The price of this issue has been rising by steady gradations for the past month and on Wednesday afternoon opened with a sale of ten shares of 77 and closed with 100 shares at 78 1-4, the highest point it has reached. There is a general conviction that the company will ultimately merge into the large Canadian Steel Corporation which the investing community thinks is in prospect. Other leaders have been inclined to sag, but have not moved in a notable way. Banks and bond issues were in better demand at firm prices. Clearings continue to show material increases over the same periods of the two previous years. Traction earnings are showing a high rate of profits, and the railways are shown, by their earnings to be in a splendid financial position.

The continued severe slumping of the New York market is more or less a puzzle to the usually well-informed, and there has been an entire absence of news attempting specifically to explain the recent demoralization in Wall Street securities. In a general way, however, the decline is attributed to continued lack of support on the part of financial interests, and the distrust prevailing in banking circles with regard to the political situation at Washington concerning trust legislation. While, however, heavy short selling was much in evidence on the New York market, there was, on the other hand, brisk investment buying, and this is likely to be more and more a sustaining influence as the attractiveness of present prices from an investment point of view is more universally recognized. The technical position of Wall Street is certainly stronger than it has been for a long time past, and a big bull movement may be started at any time. That will come whenever the large 'inside' interests see fit.

It seems that the commercial treaty between Canada and France is to be held by the new United States Tariff Board as a discrimination by Canada against United States trade, and that as a consequence, Canada's exports to the United States will, after March next, be submitted to a duty, in addition to that now imposed, of 25 per cent. There is only one possible way to avoid this, it is said, and that is to concede to the United States a reduction of customs duty equivalent to that conceded to France. This, it seems unlikely that Canada will do, unless the United States consents to more reciprocity than that given by her tariff now in force. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and many others of British trade proclivities are not anxious for such reciprocity and would prefer the tariff barriers between the two countries being kept high—Canada to be left to 'work out her own national and imperial destiny.' The 'Farmers' Sun,' on the other hand, laments: 'If the maximum tariff is put into force against Canadian exports to the United States the new and promising trade in cream which has sprung up along the border will be destroyed; our trade in hides, which has expanded so rapidly since the duty was removed, will be greatly curtailed; in short, our whole business with the United States will be paralyzed. Is the trouble ahead in this particular the first-fruit of the new imperialism, under which the attention of our legislators is being diverted from our own concerns to those which are mixed up with imperial policy?' The 'Farmers' Sun,' having long been under the tutorship of Dr. Goldwin Smith, has developed strong anti-imperial tendencies, and is disseminating them among the farmers. But apart from the sneer at our imperial relations, it is right in contending for as free trade relations as we can obtain without submitting to insulting inequality of concession.

The life insurance companies of the United States have long been incorporated and under state supervision; the banks are in the same category; why, asks the New York 'World,' should not the New York Stock Exchange be incorporated and under state supervision. The State of New York can clean up the Stock Exchange with no more difficulty than it cleaned up the life insurance companies if the Governor and Legislature would set themselves to work. There is no more probability, however, of the Stock Exchange reforming itself than there was of the life insurance companies reforming themselves of their own initiative. Still, the wanton pranks that some members of the New York Stock Exchange have played recently to the detriment of the individual buyer and the bamboozlement of the public cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely. Law and regulation must be invoked sooner or later.

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, Feb. 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£686,000
Circulation increased	439,000
Bullion decreased	246,210
Other securities increased	1,413,000
Other deposits increased	2,186,000
Public deposits decreased	2,060,000
Notes reserve decreased	689,000
Gov't securit decreased	602,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 50.46 percent, compared with 51.85 percent last week.

Clearings Show Gains

The bank clearings for the week ending to-day show substantial increases over the same week in the two previous years:

	Clearings.
Total for week ending Feb. 3, 1910	$23,113,867
Corr. week, 1909	26,804,015
Corr. week, 1908	23,443,460

The Investment Situation

New York, Feb. 3.—The head of perhaps the largest bond department in the United States, says regarding the investment situation: 'The general demand is still disappointing, whereas we had for an improvement after the new year. There is some foreign buying, chiefly from France, and certain short term notes have also been in request, but, as a whole, the outlook is not yet satisfactory. However, when improvement does appear it is likely to be very pronounced, as bonds can to-day be purchased on a very satisfactory basis.'

MONEY LOSING TENDENCY TO BE CHECKED

Efforts are being made by some of the leading brokers of the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges to disparage the ruinous habit, on the part of many Canadian investors, of hasty and indiscriminate speculations in Wall Street securities.

Serious losses have befallen a few local dabblers in New York issues during recent troubles on Wall Street, and these have gained an object lesson which should prove valuable to themselves and to the country in future. But the tendency to entrap oneself by ill-informed commitments continues in some degree to the detriment of Canadian standard issues and our markets in general.

During the collapse of prices in New York on Thursday morning, for instance, a number of local investors who had marginal dealings in the larger mart, were frantic with the losses and felt compelled to sell out immediately their splendid Canadian holdings at a heavy loss. Such conditions are damaging in a high degree, and such methods are to be combated as effectively as possible by the more experienced brokers in this country. They deserve every assistance that can be rendered them.

Some day our own people will realize that in Canada we have securities of the highest and safest value, while our system of stock market dealings is of much greater safety than in markets abroad. A careful study of the Canadian financial and stock situation will cause no doubt agreeable surprise. Our advice is to trade in our own securities and build up a market here of safety, and at the same time affording good scope for honest and intelligent profit taking.

ACTIVITY IN THE FRUIT BUSINESS

There is an improvement in the fruit trade situation. Orders are reaching the wholesalers in quicker succession and the more popular of the imported fruits are leaving the wholesale for the retail houses.

Following are f.o.b. Montreal prices, according to the Peterson Fruit Company:—

Valencia oranges, 420's, very fine and sweet, $3.25 per case; 714's, $3.75; Seville, bitters, 160 to 200, $2.50 per box; California navels, 126 to 200, $2.26 per box; 96 to 112, $2.75; Mexicans, 126 to 216, $2.50; Floridas, 126 to 216, $2.75, and grapefruit, 64 to 80, $4.00.

Baldwins, Greening and Russet apples, No. 1 quality, $4 per barrel; No. 2, $3.25, and Spys, No. 1, $4.50.

New Hallowee dates, 4 3-4c per lb.; in 1 lb. packages, 7c. New figs, 2 3-4 inch, 8 crown, 1c; 2 1-2 in., 7 crown, 10c; in mats of about 33 lbs., $1.50. Jumbo bananas, $2.25, and Marconi lemons, fancy brand, 300 size, $2.75.

Spanish onions, in cases, $2.50; in crates, $1. Cape Cod cranberries, extra fancy, $2.50 per box. California celery, 5, 1-2 to 8 dozen, $5.75 per box; and sweet potatoes, in hampers, $1.75.

Peanuts, Bon-Ton, roasted, 14c; Jumbos, roasted, 13c; French, roasted, 9c; shelled almonds, 33c; shelled walnuts, 27c; Tarra almonds, 14c; Brazils, 17c; Pecans, 18c; French walnuts, 72c; filberts, 12c, and chestnuts, 12c per lb.

EXPORT CHEESE SITUATION IS SATISFYING

Mr. James Alexander, wholesale produce exporter, returned from a business visit to England on Saturday, and made his appearance on 'Change today. He seems to be well satisfied with outlook for the cheese export trade for the present year.

In discussing the situation with the 'Witness,' Mr. Alexander said: 'When I left England, cables to Canada were offering about 11 3-4 cents per pound for Canadian cheese, and on my arrival here I found that local exporters had shipped large quantities at as high as 12 1-2 cents.

I cannot suggest any specific reason for this sudden appreciation in values. The demand for cheese in Great Britain is visibly increasing, and it is probable that stocks of the home-make were discovered to be further reduced than was anticipated. Quotations for the English make are on a higher level, as is also the case with the New Zealand product.'

Is the New Zealand production smaller than was expected? Mr. Alexander was asked.

'No it is quite up to expectations as regards quantity. There is no shortage to be feared in that direction.'

'Are there any new developments in the export situation?

'There is nothing new to report. The outlook for the present season is bright. Canadian cheese continues to be a favorite in the British markets, and we may confidently expect to do a fairly profitable business.'

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

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

	Sellers	Buyers		Sellers	Buyers
Bell Tel. Co.	148	142	Dom. I. & S.	65⅛	65¼
B.C.Pk.A.A	85	75	" pfd	134½	133¾
B.C.Pk.A.B	85	75	Duluth com	....	....
Can. Con...	44	42	" pfd...	....	....
Can.Pc.Ry.	179¾	178	Halifax Ry	....	....
Crown R've	3.90	3.55	Hav. Elec..	....	....
Detroit Elc.	62½	62	" pfd...	....	....
D. Coal com	88	86	Mex.L.& P.	....	....
" pfd.	114½	113½	" pfd	....	....
Ill. Trac....	91	90½	M & St.Paul	134½	134¼
Int. Coal....	85	....	pfd. xd.	....	....
In't.C'l.C'm	....	....	Mt.L.H.& P	132	131¾
In't.Port.C	....	....	Mont.St.Ry	221½	221
L.Wds.com	141¼	141	New St.Ry.	....	....
" pfd.	127	122	Mont. Steel	99¾	98
Laur.Paper	....	130	" pfd	120	109
" pfd.	....	....	Mont.Tel..	....	145
Mackay com	....	87½	Nipissing..	....	9¾
" pfd.	75	74	Sao Paulo..	....	....
Nor.Ohio..	....	....	Shaw W&P	98¾	98½
N.S. Steel..	78½	77	St.John Ry.	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Toledo.....	10½	9
N.W. Land	....	....	Toronto....	124	123½
Ogilvie com	130	138¾	Tri City pfd	93¼	92½
" pfd.	....	....	Twin City.	111¾	....
Penma's L'd	59½	59½	West India	....	....
" pfd	....	....	Winnipeg..	....	....
R.& O.Nav.	93	92			

BANKS

B. N. A....	150	....	Nationale..	....	....
Commerce.	....	198	N.w Brns'k	....	....
Dom.	....	....	N. Scotia..	....	....
East. T....	....	....	Ottawa....	....	....
Hamilton..	....	....	Quebec....	....	....
Hoch'laga..	....	....	Royal.....	232¼	232½
Imperial...	....	....	Standard..	....	....
Merch.....	179	176½	Toronto....	220	214
Molson.....	210	207	Union.....	....	142
Montreal...	259	256			

COTTONS

Can. C. Cot.	....	....	Dom Tex. pf	....	....
D. Tex. com	....	....	Montreal..	....	....

BONDS

Bell Tel..	5	....	Ke'w'n M'g	104	103½
Can.C.Co.	6	100½	100	L. of Woods	110½	110
Can.Con..	6	....	....	Lau.Paper	6	110½	110
Cable....		....	....	Mag. I. D.	6	....	....
Dom.Coal	5	....	....	Mex. E. L.	5	83¼	80
Dom. Cot.	6	105	....	Mex.L.&P.	6	88	87
D. I. & S..	5	95½	95½	M.L.H&P'r	5	98½	97¾
Halifax T.	5	....	....	Sao Paulo	5	....	....
Hav. El. R.	6	....	....	St.John R.	5	....	....
Mt.St.Ry.	4	100½	98½	Texti'eS. A	6	97½	95
M. Wareh	4	....	....	" " B	6	....	97
N.S.S.& C.	6	....	....	" " C	6	96	95
N.Sco.Ch.	6	....	....	" " D	6	....	....
Ogilvie M.	6	....	....	T.Y.k.Rad	5	....	....
Series B..	6	....	....	Wes India	5	....	....
Price Bro.	6	....	105	Win. Elec.	5	105	....
Rio de J.	5	93¼	94¼	Win. Hot'l	4	....	....

FISH DEALERS HAVE A BUSY SEASON

Factors in the Current Trade Justify Price Advances.

The near approach of the Lenten season, the high prices of poultry, eggs and meat and the lightness of stocks of fish locally, are all factors in the fish situation which are liable to make for higher prices. A few slight price advances will be noticed in the list appended, but it is not expected by local dealers that a general advance will be found necessary.

Storms on the Atlantic Coast have hampered fishing operations and have served to further reduce supplies. The demand for oysters is visibly increasing.

Following are f.o.b. Montreal quotations, of Leonard Brothers.

Fresh haddock, cases 250 to 300 pounds, 4½ cents; cod fish, cases 250 to 300 pounds, 4 cents; steak cod, large, heads off, cases 200, 4½ cents.

Frozen grass pike, headless and dressed, cases 140 pounds, 6½c; pickerel or doree, round pan frozen, cases 140 to 160 pounds, 8 cents; small white fish, 'Tullibees,' cases 140 to 160 pounds, 6 cents; white fish, cases 140 to 160 pounds, 9 cents; B.C. red salmon, about 10 pounds each, cases 150 to 175 pounds, 8½ cents; halibut, 10 to 30 pounds each, cases 250 pounds, 7½ cents; Qualla salmon, 10 pounds each, headless and dressed, cases 250 pounds, 7½ cents; No. 1 smelts, boxes 15 to 30 pounds, 11 cents; mackerel, fancy stock, 9 cents; large sea herring, cases 400 fish, $1.80; new tomcads, $2.40 per barrel.

Smoked.—New haddies, in 15 and 30-pound boxes, 7c; kippered herring, in half boxes, $1; smoked herring (New) in small boxes, per box, 13c; Yarmouth bloaters, 50 in box, per box, $1; St. John bloaters, 100 in box, per box, $1; fillets, 15 to 30-pound boxes, per lb., 10c.

Oysters and Lobsters.—Standard bulk oysters, per Imperial gallon, $1.40; selects, $1.60; paper pails, per 100 pints size, $1.10; per 100 quarts size, $1.50; boiled lobsters (medium size), per lb., 20c; live lobsters (medium size), per lb., 18c; 'Sealshipt' bulk oysters, all solid meats, in air tight carriers, standards, per carrier 4 imp. galls., $7.40; selects, $8.

Deliveries of Grain are Very Small in Ontario.

Toronto, Feb. 7.—Bad country roads prevented heavy deliveries of grain in the country markets, and as a result domestic prices are a little firmer to-day.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 mixed winter wheat, $1.06 to $1.07; No. 2 white, $1.07 to $1.08 outside. Manitoba wheat, spot No. 1 northern, $1.12 1-2; No. 2 northern, $1.10 1-2 on track, lake ports. For delivery in February, No. 1 northern, $1.17 1-2; No. 2 northern, $1.16, all rail.

Corn—American No. 3 yellow, 75c; new No. 3 yellow, 71c to 71 1-2c. Toronto freights; kiln dried No. 3 yellow, 74c. Oats—Canadian western No. 3, 43 1-2c; No. 3, 42 1-2c, on track, lake ports. February shipment, all rail: No. 2 white, 38c to 39c outside; No. 3 white, 37c outside; 41c to 42c on track. Barley—No. 2, 56c to 57c; No. 3 extra, 55c; No. 3, 49c to 50c; feed barley at 48c outside; Manitoba No. 3, 57c; No. 4, 53c track, lake ports. Peas—New No. 3, 85c to 86c. Rye—No. 2, 66c to 67c outside. Buckwheat—No. 3, 52c to 53c outside. Manitoba flour quotations, at Toronto, are: First patents, $5.70; second patents, $5.20; strong bakers, $5; 90 percent Glasgow freights, 30s. 6d.

Ontario flour winter wheat patents, for export, $4.20 to $4.25, in buyers' sacks, outside. Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $23 per ton; shorts, $24 per ton, track, Toronto. Ontario bran, $22.50 to $23 per ton; shorts, $23.50 to $24 per ton, track, Toronto.

Ingersoll Market

Ingersoll, Ont., Feb. 7.—White, $1.03 to $1.06 per bushel; do red fall, $1.03 to $1.06; peas, 75c to 80c; barley, 58c to 60c; oats, old, 548c to 50c; do new, 36c to 40c; corn, 76c to 78c; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt; cornmeal, $3.75 to $4; flour, $2.65 to $2.90; bran, $21 to $22 per ton; shorts, $23 to $24; butter, 28c to 30c per lb.; creamery, 30c to 32c per lb.; eggs, 28c to 32c per dozen; potatoes, 70c to 80c per bag; live hogs, $7.75 to $8 per cwt; hay, $14 to $15 per ton; hides, $10 to $11 per cwt.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—Despite the blustery weather on Saturday there was a large attendance of farmers on the market, and the most noticeable feature was the fall in the price of fresh eggs. Although one of two dealers insisted on asking forty cents a dozen the price has really fallen to thirty-five cents.

All meat showed an inclination to fall in price, especially in the case of beef, which sold at $6 and $7.50 per hundredweight for fronts and hinds respectively. Pork went as low as 11 cents a pound, and as high as 12 cents. Poultry was rather plentiful; turkeys brought from 20 to 23 cents a pound. Oats stood at 40 cents a bushel; hay was not present in large quantities, and sold at various rates.

Liverpool Cattle

Liverpool, Feb. 7.—John Rogers and Company, Liverpool, cable to-day, states steers from 13 3-4 to 14 1-4 cents Canadians, 13 1-2 to 14. Heifers 13 1-2 to 14; cows, 12 to 13; bulls, 11 to 12; trade slow.

Toronto Cattle Trade

Toronto, Feb. 3.—Cattle trade is active, prices firm, 93 loads in to-day, including 1,409 cttle, 650 sheep and lambs, 1,400 hogs and 155 calves. Export cattle, choice, $5.75 to $6.00; do, medium, $5.50 to $5.75; do., bulls, $4.75 to $5.00; do., bulls, light, $4.25 to $4.50; do., cows, $4.75 to $5.00; butchers' cattle, choice, $5.50 to $5.75; do., medium, $5.00 to $5.25; do., common, $4.25 to $4.65; do., cows, $3.50 to $4.25; do., bulls, $4.00 to $4.25; stockers' choice, $4.25 to $4.50; do., medium, $4.00 to $4.25; do., common, $3.50 to $3.75; do., bulls, $3.00 to $3.25; heavy feeders, $4.50 to $4.75; short keeps, $5.00 to $5.25; milch cows, choice, each, $45 to $60; milch cows, common, each, $25 to $45; springers, each, $25 to $55; sheep ewes, $4.50 to $4.75 steady; bucks, $3.25 to $3.75 steady; lambs, grain fed, $6.50 to 7c steady; common, 5c to 6c steady; calves, $3 to $7.50 steady. Hogs selects, $8.35; fats and underweights a quarter less of cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Feb. 7.

A brisk wind blowing fifteen below had a chilling effect on the cattle market this morning, but the prices of good stock were decidedly higher, while all other kinds maintained former rates. About eleven hundred head of butchers' cattle, 175 calves, 275 sheep and lambs and 1,050 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon. The offerings of live stock at this market during the week consisted of 2,500 cattle, 275 calves, 400 sheep and lambs and 1,600 hogs. Prime bullocks sold at from 5 3-4c to a little over 6 1-2 cents per pound; pretty good animals, 4 1-2 to 5 1-2 cents, and the common stock at 3 to 4 1-4 cents per pound. Calves sold at from 3 1-2 to 6 cents per pound; sheep, 4 3-4 to 5 cents per pound; lambs, at 6 1-2 to 7 cents per pound. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about nine cents per pound.

LARGE PACKING FACTORS MAY SETTLE HERE

J. OGDEN ARMOUR

Members on 'Change are interested in rumors of an invasion of the Armour people into eastern Canada. Cattle exporters and provision merchants here are not the least bit disconcerted, however, and they appear to feel confident that the big American cattle dealers will not be able to wrest much business from them if they should decide to come into this territory.

'We will be delighted to have them,' said a notable cattle man on 'Change to-day. 'I don't quite see what they are coming for,' he continued. 'They might spend their time and capital more profitable elsewhere.'

Mr. J. Ogden Armour, it is said, is working quietly to prepare the way for settling a branch of his business in the vicinity of Montreal. No definite information can be obtained in this matter.

HIGH PRICES DEPLORED BY EXPORTERS

Mr Duncan Campbell, one of the leading live stock exporters of Canada, is not altogether enthusiastic as to the immediate outlook for this particular trade. In discussing the matter on 'Change with the 'Witness' this morning, he intimated that, for the present at least, the export cattle trade would be of little importance, owing to the fact that the price for live stock in Canada was in excess of cable quotations from the British Isles.

'It is simply this,' said Mr. Campbell, 'the farmer is turning practically his entire attention to the raising of wheat, with the result that he is more or less neglecting the raising of cattle on a large scale, and, consequently, the country has very light stocks to offer, with the result that buyers are compelled to pay six cents a pound, live weight, and in some cases higher prices have been offered. The farmer cannot altogether be blamed for this, as the growing of wheat under present conditions appears to be much more profitable than the raising of cattle.'

'How is the demand for live stock from England?' Mr. Campbell was asked.

'The demand is only fair, but we are doing practically no business, as export prices in Canada are so high.'

'What is the outlook for the season?'

'It is difficult to tell at the moment, for until prices come down, I think that the export trade will be on a small basis. Just here, let me say, that we want more people on the land, for is it not true that about 33 percent of our population is keeping the other 67, the latter being located in populated centres. The whole situation must be readjusted, and until we get a greater rural population, we must expect high prices for farm products.'

Cheese and Butter

Receipts of cheese for the week were 263 boxes, as against 327 boxes for the corresponding week of last year. The local market is firm, with September make westerns quoted at 12 1-4c to 12 12c, and later make at 12c to 12 1-4c.

Receipts of butter for the week were 1,167 packages, as against 835 packages for the corresponding week of last year. The local market is steady, with choicest creamery quoted at 25 1-2c to 26c, and fresh receipts at 24c to 25c.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Feb. 4

There was a goodly number of farmers' sleighs in the vicinity of the Bonsecours market this forenoon, and the basket brigade filled one of the market halls to overflowing. Oats, beef quarters and dressed hogs were plentiful, but very few of the farmers had potatoes for sale, and these bought higher rates. Large quantities of cabbages have been shipped from the vicinity of late, and now they are shipping off carrots and beets; pork pieces were very plentiful in the market hall, and sold at from 12c to 16c per lb. Oats sold at 90c to $1 the bag; buckwheat, $1.20 to $1.25 do.; potatoes, 50c to 60c the 80 lb. bag; turnips, beets and carrots, 45c to 55c do.; parsnips, 70c to 80c do.; onions, 70c to 90c do.; cabbages, 65c to 85c the barrel; American celery, $1 to $1.25 the dozen; pork carcases, 11½c to 12c per lb.; beef hindquarters, 7c to 8c per lb.; do., fronts, 5½c to 6½c do.; dead turkeys, 20 to 22c per lb.; geese, 16c do.; ducks, 20c do.; chickens, 16c to 18c do.; hares, 50 to 75c the pair; tub butter, 23c to 25c per lb.; print butter, 25c to 30c do.; eggs, 35c to 50c the dozen; cream, 30c the quart; apples, $3.50 to $4.50 the barrel; cranberries, $6.50 do.; Valencia oranges, at $3.50 the case; California oranges, $2.75 to $3.50 the box; lemons, $3 the box; bananas, $1.50 to $2 the bunch; hay, $9 to $11 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5 the 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

Record Wool Exports Expected From New Zealand

It is estimated that the returns for 1909-10 will show that there are considerably over 22,000,000 sheep in the Dominion of New Zealand. Should this total be reached, all previous New Zealand records will be easily broken. In 1901-2 there were over 20,000,000, but in 1903-4 the number dropped to 18,000,000. Since then, however, there has been a steady increase; in 1905-6 there were 19,000,000 sheep, while there were 20,983,000 in 1907-8. The total value of the Dominion's wool exports in 1907-8 was £7,657,278, that is, about 40 percent of the value of the total exports.

PATTEN ON WHEAT.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—James A. Patten says: 'The wheat market undoubtedly will be a scalping market for some time, but we can see nothing in the situation to cause any material break before spring, when the prospects of the coming crop are better known.'

CONSUMER'S NIGHTMARE.

ANTI-GAMBLING BILL

Hon. Mr. Templeman Favors it, Says Horse Racing Not Necessary to Good Breeding.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—The Hon. William Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue, in giving evidence before the Anti-Gambling Bill Committee this morning, said the Country Club of Victoria, B.C., had been organized purely for the purpose of holding race meetings. The members of this club did not put up any money to run the meetings, the boomakers did so. Prior to last year the horse races held in Victoria were part of the attractions at the Agricultural Exhibition, but last year the meeting at Victoria lasted sixty days. He described it as simply a meeting for gambling purposes. The kind of racing they had at Victoria was not necessary to horse-breeding.

In reply to Mr. Blain, who asked if public opinion in the west would endorse this bill, Mr. Templeman said:—'I think it would.'

The Minister of Inland Revenue read a number of letters from citizens of Victoria objecting to the class of racing which was held last year, declaring that it was detrimental to the best interests of the city.

Mr. Meredith, counsel for the Hamilton Jockey Club, protested vigorously. He claimed that he could get letters from merchants of Hamilton saying that racing was beneficial to the city.

Mr. G. H. Barnard, M.P., for Victoria, said he had seen the same class of people at the race meetings at Toronto as he had seen at Victoria.

These people were to be seen at the chief hotel. He had heard a lady say that during the Woodbine meeting she would not care to cross the rotunda of the King Edward Hotel.

Mr. G. H. Cowan, M.P. for Vancouver, said he could not understand why betting was necessary for the running of horses and the improvement of the breed. He said the people of Vancouver objected to the class of people that followed in the train of the race meetings and public opinion was against a repetition.

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—Mr. E. R. Carrington, general manager of the Canadian branch of the Thiel Detective Agency, gave evidence before the Anti-Gambling Committee this morning. He said he had seen practically all the great race tracks in the world. Since the Hughes law went into force in New York State the attendance had been reduced 80 percent, but the volume of betting had increased and appeared in worse form. Hand-books, for instance, had increased. He said he had not known of a single case when a man's downfall was directly caused by gambling. Although this was often given as the cause, there was usually something else behind it.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—The committee on H. H. Miller's anti-Gambling Bill, after holding three sittings yesterday, adjourned till February 16, when further evidence will be heard.

At the evening session Inspector Bernard MacMahony, of the Hamilton Detective force, said he remembered making one bet at the Hamilton race course. He only remembered two cases in which bad results had accrued by reason of persons betting on that course. These were the cases mentioned last night. He had consulted other members of his force, and they knew of no other cases.

Replying to Mr. Raney, witness said he would not approve of his officers betting on the course while on duty.

Mr. Moss—Is there any satisfactory way by which at a race course the police can distinguish between a private individual bettor and a public bettor?

Witness—You would have to wait until you have had experience. The present system is bookmaking on the track. If you drive organized bookmaking on the track out of existence private betting would take its place. If you drive it out of existence you are only surmising what would happen.

'What is your surmise?'

'I think it would result in private betting, and that would mean confusion, disorder and recklessness.

The witness expressed the opinion that private bettors became reckless in betting with each other. He did not think there had been as much betting in recent years as there was previously. He knew there had been the very best of order at the Hamilton Jockey Club Grounds—much better order than he had seen at other meets where the public assembled in thousands.

Answering Mr. Raney, the witness said he considered the handbook an evil to the community, and anything which could be done to suppress it was desirable. He considered that there was a moral distinction between betting with a bookmaker on the track and betting with a handbook man. In the latter case the bettor sneaked to the handbookman, unknown to his family, unknown to his employers, and until he received a check he continued in this way. The man who made a bet on the race course, however, did so openly.

William Merritt, a farmer, of North Gwillimbury, a member of the Grand Jury for the County of York, last June was called by Mr. Raney and put in the Grand Jury's presentment against race tracks gambling. The presentment protected against the disgraceful advertisements appearing in one of the Toronto papers.

Mr. Raney—May I ask what paper you refer to?

Witness—The Toronto 'World.'

Answering Mr. Blain, witness said he could not say whether the 'World' was the only Toronto paper which published these advertisements.

Mr. Blain—The only reason I ask is because we have had similar advertisements presented here in other daily newspapers—in the 'Globe' and 'Mail.'

Answering Mr. McCarthy, M.P., the witness said the Grand Jury took no evidence concerning the subject of race track gambling in making this presentment. He personally had never been on a race track, and he could not give any reason why he voted for the presentment, except that he was opposed to betting altogether. He admitted that he took the principal part in preparing this portion of the presentment.

The presentment referred to cases of dishonesty arising from race track gambling, but when asked by Mr. McCarthy to name a case, the witness said he could not do so. He knew very little about betting matters.

Mr. McColl, M.P., said that the preparation of the presentment showed considerable literary ability.

Witness said the presentment was finally produced in typewritten form by Mr. Fegan, a member of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Raney said the suggestion had been made that he drafted his portion of the presentment, but as a matter of fact he did not know anything about it till some weeks ago.

The presentment expressed a wish 'that His Gracious Majesty the King' and 'our esteemed Governor-General' would withdraw their patronage from race meetings and keep away from race courses.

Mr. Sinclair, M.P.—Was a copy of that presentment sent to the King (laughter).

Mr. McColl pointed out that the only part the King took in the Woodbine races was to contribute a sum from the privy purse to the King's plate. Would the witness be in favor of the King discontinuing that.

Witness—Well if I were King I wouldn't do it.

Mr. D. Hughes Charles, manager of the Bank of Commerce, Peterborough, who has been a large breeder of horses, was called by Mr. Moss, K.C. He emphasized the importance of keeping up the thoroughbred stock, and said that for this racing was essential. Although he had been to many race courses he had never bet a dollar on a horse in his life. He thought it would be preferable to retain the bookmaker rather than resort to private betting. He thought that racing could not go on without betting, and it was better, therefore, to have it controlled. 'Man,' he said, 'is a betting animal.'

Personally, Mr. Charles said he could watch a horse race from beginning to end without wishing to bet.

Answering Mr. Raney, the witness said he saw no harm in a man placing a bet with a bookmaker on the race course if it suited that man's conscience. As far as he knew there was no rule in the Bank of Commerce prohibiting betting amongst its employees.

He had only known of one man in the Bank of Commerce who went wrong through betting, and that was through pool room gambling. On the other hand there was the case of a bank manager who broke his bank through gambling on the Stock Exchange. 'One man broke the bank,' said the witness, 'and the other man broke himself.'

Mr. O. B. Sheppard, of Toronto, representing the Standard Bred Horses' Society, was called by Mr. A. H. Beaton, of Toronto. He testified that the passing of the proposed legislation would be very detrimental to the breeding of standard bred horses. He said he knew of no handbook men, tipsters or touts in connection with trotting meetings in Canada. He did not think that a man betting on his own horse was gambling at all. He presented a resolution from the Standard Bred Horses' Association, and said that to abolish racing would be to destroy the standard bred horse. He further said that racing was going on all over Ontario—trotting races—and that he had known books to be made and pools to be sold at Windsor, St. Thomas, Seaforth, London, Brockville, and many other places. He testified positively that the trotting horse could not be kept up in its present excellence without trotting and bookmaking.

Mr. Colin Campbell, a director of the Montreal Jockey Club, and a former president, was called by Mr. Raney to give figures as to the finances of the club during the three years of its existence. The paid-up capital of the club, he said, was $174,000, against which the club owed $149,000. The receipts for 1909 were $162,535, out of which $95,105 was paid for purses, leaving a balance of $67,430. There was, however, a deficit on the first two years.

Asked as to the number of bookmakers on the track, Mr. Campbell said he had seen as few as 10 or 12 and as many as 24 or 25.

Mr. Raney said that the receipts from bookmakers' privileges were $76,750, as against $67,700 received at the Woodbine, where it had been given in evidence that there were from 50 to 70 bookmakers and the attendance larger.

Mr. Campbell was unable to account for the discrepancy in the two amounts.

Answering Mr. Merdith, counsel for the Montreal Jockey Club, Mr. Campbell said the passing of the Hughes law had depreciated the value of thoroughbreds in New York state.

Mr. Campbell said he thought the passing of the bill would make betting worse, and would lead to a good deal more soliciting for bets.

'Do you see any difference between the licensed bookmaker on the ordinary course and the ordinary broker'

'Well, of course, there are brokers and brokers. As I have said, the bookmaker is bound to pay 100 cents on the dollar. The ordinary broker has been known to fail and the clients glad to get ten cents on the dollar.

Replying further to Mr. Meredith, the witness said he could positively assure the committee that the Montreal Jockey Club would never have been started if it had been known that a bill like the present would be brought before Parliament. He considered racing necessary to the importation and breeding of thoroughbreds. He did not see how racing could be carried on with out large purses, and large attendances were necessary to provide the large purses, unless here was a Government subsidy. He saw no way of getting the large attendances without the licensed bookmakers.

The witness read letters from several important business men of Montreal, objecting to the legislation and saying that none of their employees had become dishonest as a result of racetrack gambling.

In reply to Mr. Monk, M.P., Mr. Campbell said at present Quebec had to go to Ontario for its horses, as Quebec had not got thoroughbred blood to the same extent as Ontario. He saw no reason, however, why the Quebec farmers should not become as successful breeders as those of the neighboring province, and since the formation of the Montreal Jockey Club there were considerably more mares and stallions in the province of Quebec than ever before.

Answering Mr. McColl, M.P., Mr. Campbell said public feeling in Montreal was strongly against this bill.

THE JOCKEY CLUB'S EXPLANATION.

When seen regarding the evidence as given before the special committee, Mr. Northey, the secretary-treasurer of the Montreal Jockey Club, stated that the figures as telegraphed were misleading, making it appear that the profits of the Club last year were $67,430. To arrive at this amount only the purses had been deducted from the receipts nothing being allowed for the running expenses and general up-keep of the plant, and salaries and wages. As a matter of fact, according to the figures quoted by Mr. Northey, the net profits for three years' operations were less than seven thousand dollars.

OBITUARY

OVER A HUNDRED.

Waterloo, Ont., Jan. 31.—Mr. Thomas Gordon, Waterloo's centenarian, passed away last night at the age of 100 year 9 months and 18 days. Until a year ago, Mr. Gordon had enjoyed the best of health and had manifested an intelligent interest in every-day affairs. The last year, however, his health failed and he was confined to his bed for six months. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, April 12, 1809. He emigrated to Canada in 1859, going first to Tara and has lived in Waterloo since 1867.

MRS. LAND.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 31.—Mrs. Robert A. Land, wife of one of the original Land family, the earliest settlers in Hamilton, died this morning. She was born in 1818 and was a daughter of Dr. Case, who years ago was one of the most prominent physicians in Western Ontario.

STANSTEAD COLLEGE YEAR.

Stanstead College is just closing the first half year for 1909-10. The attendance has been greatly in advance of last year, and most excellent work has been done, in each department. The numbers in attendance are as follows: Academic, 95; Holmes Model School, 82; Bugbee Commercial College, 40; Eastern Townships College of Music, 88.

The college buildings are comfortable in every way, and are most beautifully situated. During

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

TWAIN AND THE TURK.

Mark Twain, when he worked in Nevada on th Virginia City 'Eenterprise, inserted in the news a good many boarding house jokes.

In revenge, the humorist's sensitive fellow boarders in Virginia City decided to put up a game on him. They enlisted the landlady's help, and at the Thanksgiving dinner at the boarding-house Mark Twain, by a dexterous piece of sleight-of-hand, was served, apparently direct from the fowl, with a turkey leg of painted wood.

'You've changed your poultry dealer, haven't you, ma'am?'

'Why, no, Mr. Clemens. What makes you think so?'

'This turkey,' he answered, giving the wooden drumstick a little whack with his knife; 'it's about the tenderest morsel I've struck in this house for some months.'—Detroit 'Free Press.'

An Oil for All Men.—The sailor, the soldier, the fisherman, the lumberman, the out-door laborer and all who are exposed to injury and the elements will find in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil a true and faithful friend. To ease pain, relieve colds, dress wounds, subdue lumbago and overcome rheumatism, it has no equal. Therefore, it should have a place in all home medicines and those taken on a journey.

A PESSIMIST.

There are two kinds of people in the world—those who look on the bright side of things and those who do not. Each sort is sure to extract his or her own moral from everything.

Two old ladies, both of whom were well cared for, were once conversing about their affairs. One was a jolly old lady, the other was of a sour disposition.

'Well, well,' said the jolly one, 'it's pleasant to be old. We get the best of everything—the easiest chairs, the best places, the tenderest morsels—'

'Yes, yes,' sighed the other, forced to admit that her life was an easy one, 'that's all very true, but what's the use? We can't be old but once.'—'Youth's Companion.'

'Don't remember my name, eh?'

'Why—er—I hope you'll pardon me,but I must confess I don't,' said the absent-minded man.

'You'll find it on the handle of that umbrella you are carrying,' remarked the cheerful man. 'You borrowed it from me six months ago.'

The Bowels Must Act Healthily.—In most ailments the first care of the medical man is to see that the bowels are open and fully performing their functions. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded that certain ingredients in them act on the bowels solely and they are the very best medicine available to produce healthy action of the bowels. Indeed, there is no other specific so serviceable in keeping the digestive organs in healthful action.

AN INVIDIOUS INQUIRY.

It is related of the president of a famous college that at one time he allowed his wife to persuade him of the uselessness of fire insurance on household goods and he allowed his policy to lapse. But better judgment asserting itself, he finally renewed his insurance. The same day a fire in his wife's rooms destroyed some of her dresses, which the professor enjoyed as a good joke.

In due time the president of the insurance company wrote President Blank this letter:

'Dear Mr. Blank,—We enclose cheque for $500, paying your fire claim under our policy B6007.

'I note in passing upon these papers that the policy went into effect at noon, Dec. 10, and the fire d id not occur until 3 p.m. Why the delay?'—'Circle Magazine.'

An Easy Pill to Take.—Some persons have repugnance to pills because of their nauseating taste. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so prepared as to make them agreeable to the most fastidious. The most delicate can take them without feeling the revulsion that follows the taking of ordinary pills. This is one reason for the popularity of these celebrated pills, but the main reason is their high tonical quality as a medicine for the stomach.

THE LAWYER'S INSTINCT.

A barrister noted for absence of mind was once witnessing a representation of 'Macbeth,' and on the witches replying to the Thane's inquiry that they were 'doing a deed without a name,' catching the sound of the words, he started up, exclaiming, to the astonishment of the audience:

'A deed without a name? Why, it's void; it's not worth sixpence.'—'Tit-Bits.'

Many mothers have reason to bless Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because it has relieved the little ones of suffering and made them healthy.

Stranger (in Drearyhurst)—'You people here don't clean the snow off your sidewalks very well, do you?'

Uncle Welby Gosh—'No, sir. It saves the sidewalks an' we b'lieve in conservin' our resources. See anything else you don't like, mister?'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

Whether the corn be of old or new growth, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, the simplest and best cure offered to the public.

CONSULTING AN OCULIST.

'Doctor, I want to be fitted with glasses.'

'Quite so.'

'Something that will give me an intellectual appearance.'

'I don't think I have anything that powerful.'—Washington 'Herald.'

If a cough makes your nights sleepless and weary, it will worry you a good deal, and with good cause. To dispel the worry and give yourself rest try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It exerts a soothing influence on the air passages and allays the irritation that leads to inflammation. It will subdue the most stubborn cough or cold, and eventually eradicate it from the system, as a trial of it will prove to you.

HER ECONOMY.

'Woman is very unreasonable,' said a venerable New Hampshire justice of the peace. 'I remember that my wife and I were talking over our affairs one day, and we agreed that it had come to the point where we must both economize.

'"Yes, my dear," I said to my wife, "we must both economize, both!"

'"Very well, Henry," she said, with a tired air of submission, "you shave yourself, and I'll cut your hair."'—'Everybody's.'

'THEY ARE GOING TO DISSOLVE US!'

—New York 'Herald.'

However much good the trusts, as as they claim, may be capable of doing, in the way of practicing economies in manufacture, management, and distribution, nobody seems to have heard that these economies have resulted in cheaper prices to the consumer; rather, the growing complaint has been that the trusts have acted in constraint of trade, have stifled competition, and have increased prices to the extreme of extortion.. Already the oil trust and the sugar trust have been found guilty of law-breaking and fraud; the milk trust has been compelled to reduce its pricee from nine cents to eight cents, and the United States Government is now hotly after the Beef Trust. These actions are immensely popular with the United States people to-day, among whom the cost of living has come to be a most serious problem, and Mr. Taft has declared that the blood-suckers shall be exposed, and that the guilty shall be adequately punished. It was time, say the people.

'TRICKED HER.'

Brutal Confession of a Fellow Charged With Deserting His Wife After Fifteen Years.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 2.—There was an unusual scene in Judge Phelan's Court in Detroit yesterday when the case of Thomas Kelly, charged with desertion, was called. The evidence was conclusive, and the judge was about to sentence Kelly to a term at the works, when he astonished even the phlegmatic court attaches by calmly announcing that the woman, who claimed to be Mrs. Kelly, was not his wife at all, but that he had tricked her into a 'fake marriage' fifteen years ago, when she fell desperately in love with him, while living at home in Ottawa. A legal looking document, which he induced her to sign, was the only excuse for a weddnig ceremony which had ever taken place between the two. He had lived with her ever since in Detroit, and she had borne him three children. Turning to the woman, Judge Phelan asked her if Kelly was telling the truth about the alleged marriage. Trembling violently with emotion, she told the whole story. When only 20 years old, as Grace Healey, the only daughter of respectable Ottawa people, she fell in love with Kelly who was 15 years her senior, and was easily persuaded to marry him. She believed confidently that she had been regularly married to him, and had done her duty as a wife, and mother for the fifteen years they lived together in Detroit. Judge Phelan immediately declared that Kelly would then and there marry the woman or remain in jail until he did. A marriage license was hurriedly sent for, and, laying aside his judicial robes, the judge, with the couple standing before him, went through the wedding ceremony at the conclusion of which declared them' well and truly married.' Kelly left the court-room with his bride as though he felt greatly bored.

MERINO MURDERED

Government Urged to Prohibit Weapons and Intoxicants in Construction Camps

Colborne, Ont., Feb. 2.—That Frank Merino came to his death by being shot with murderous intent by his friend Gregori Mancuro, was the substance of a verdict returned by a coroner's jury yesterday in the village of Grafton. To the verdict was added a recommendation that the Dominion Government take steps to prohibit weapons or intoxicants in construction camps where foreign laborers are employed; that county constables be given authority to search these camps without warrants and confiscate all liquor and weapons found there; and, further, that all foreigners employed in construction camps be placed on the Indian list to prevent them from purchasing supplies of liquor. Mancuro will accordingly be arraigned before Police Magistrate H. F. Holland in Cobourg on the murder charge.

A CHURCH CENSUS.

Members of the Church of Rome Under the United States Flag.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 1.—There are 22,857,079 Roman Catholics under the United States flag, according to advance sheets of the official Catholic directory published in Milwaukee. The count includes the Catholics of the United States proper, Alaska, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and the Hawaiian Islands.

The Roman Catholic population under the British flag is 12,053,418. In the United States proper there are 14,347,027 Roman Catholics, showing a gain of 11,576 over a year ago.

The directory shows 4,845 parochial schools in the United States, with an attendance of 1,237,251. The Catholic population of the leading states in the Union is as follows: New York, 2,722,649; Pennsylvania, 1,494,766; Illinois, drops from second to third place, with 1,443,772; Massachusetts is next, with 1,378,772; Ohio has 619,265; Louisiana, 557,431; Wisconsin, 532,217; New Jersey, 496,040; Michigan, 489,461; Missouri, 452,703; Minnesota, 427,827; California, 331,500; Connecticut, 370,000; Texas, 283,917; Iowa, 242,009; Rhode Island, 242,000; Indiana, 213,758, and Kentucky, 194,388.

RAILWAY COMMISSION

Numerous Applications for Vacancy Caused by Death of Mr. Greenway.

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—A return tabled in the Commons yesterday shows the applications that have been made to fill the vacancy on the Railway Commission, caused by Mr. Gretnway's death. The most serious candidate is Mr. Andrew Graham, farmer and stock raiser, of Pomery, Manitoba, a cousin of the Minister of Railways. Mr. Graham, at first declined to apply for the post, lest his appointment should embarrass his relative. He was persuaded, however, to relinquish his objection. He is strongly endorsed, among his backers being the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Live Stock Association, several other associations, municipal councils, etc.

Other applications are for Mr. John D. Hunt, Winnipeg; Mr. Matthew Neilson, consulting engineer of the Montreal Street Railway; Mr. Andrew Strang, Winnipeg; Mr John Crawford, ex-M.P., Portage la Prairie; Mr. Duncan C. Ross ex-M.P., Vancouver; and Mr. John A. Turner, Calgary. Mr. Turner wrote to the Minister to say that he was a nephew of the late Lieutenant-Governor Snowball, of New Brunswick, and would forward his photograph if desired.

PRINT PAPER

Ohio Men Want Free Competition and Normal Conditions.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 2.—At the annual meeting of representatives of 125 daily newspapers of Ohio, held today, a statement upon 'the price which publishers should pay for print paper' was made by John Norris, chairman of the committee on paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. Mr. Norris said if free competition and normal conditions should prevail in the paper trade, news print should be delivered in press rooms at $35 a ton, or $1.75 per 100 lbs. He charged that newspapers were taxed $8 a ton above that figure on one million tons, or $8,000,000 per annum because of the ignorance and lax methods of print paper makers, and that the same causes were imposing a penalty of $50,000,000 per annum upon the users of all kinds of papers, including book and writing and thereby taxing knowlege. More than $2,000,000 per annum was paid by newspaper publishers for atmospheric moisture in print paper, he declared. Mr. Norris pointed out the practicability of converting pulps into paper at New York harbor at a cost of $35 a ton delivered in New York press rooms, and said the tangle with Canada over pulpwood supply was an embarrassing development in that direction.

THE SNEAD MURDER

Death of Important Witness

Newark, N.J., Feb. 2.—The recent death of Mrs. Oceanic S. Pollock, of Plateau Farm, Va., has deprived the defence in the Ocey Snead murder case of one of its principal witnesses, according to Franklin W. Fort, son of Governor Fort, counsel for Virginia Wardlaw and her two sisters, who are to be tried for the murder of the 'bath tub victim' in April. Mrs. Pollock had in her possession a number of letters from Ocey Snead,' said Mr. Fort, 'which would tend to show how devoted Ocey Snead was to her aunts and her mother, and how much they thought of her. I expected to have her as a witness, and now I shall have to rely wholly in the letters. Mrs. Pollock was a niece of the defendant's, and was 76 years old.'

STORM OFF NORWAY

Heavy Loss of Life Among Fishing Fleets.

Christiania, Feb. 2.—Heavy loss of life has occurred among the fishing fleets that were caught off the storm-swept coasts. The bodies of ten fishermen have been washed up at Lofoden Isles. Nine smacks, manned by forty mariners, are missing.

TWO LONDON PASTORS

Decline Call to New York.

London, Feb. 2.—The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, pastor of Westminster Congregational Chapel, has declined to accept a call to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York. He considers the work at Westminster too important for him to withdraw. It will be remembered that the Rev. John Henry Jowett, pastor of Carr's Lane Congregational Church, of Birmingham, recently declined a call to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Church.

STORMS IN ITALY

Historic Palace at Venice Partly Destroyed.

Rome, Feb. 2.—The storms have practically ceased throughout Italy, and the Rivers Tiber, Arno and Po are falling gradually. The floods caused by the rains of last week are subsiding, and the situation at Venice is now normal. The landslides above Gubbie, which killed several persons, also partly destroyed the historical ducal palace, which originally belonged to the Montefeltro family.

THREE RIVERS COUNCIL.

Hours for Liquor Selling Not Reduced.

Three Rivers, Que., Feb. 1.—An important meeting of the City Council was held last night, Mayor Normand presiding with tact and dignity. The chief interest in the meeting centred in the fact that the council was to vote on the question of reducing the hours for the sale of intoxicating liquors in hotels, etc. Very great interest was manifested by the public, the space for outsiders being packed to the uttermost, standing room being scarce.

Within the council enclosure seats were given to the Rev. Father Masicotte, and another priest from the Bishop's Palace, the Rev. F. Bigg, the Rev. W. Henderson, and the Rev. J. R. Macleod, the latter being granted the privilege of addressing the council in support of a petition from the local W. C. T. U. Beside these was also seated Dr. DeBlois, who is closely connected with the anti-alcoholic league.

About twenty petitions, from various societies, in favor of early closing were read, and two young French-Canadians were heard in support of some of these, who spoke with great warmth.

Then the aldermen took the matter in hand. Eleven of the twelve were present, one member being unavoidably absent, one of the stalwarts for temperance. Two of the aldermen are interested in the trade, one of them being a hotelkeeper; and the meeting afforded an illustration of how undesirable it is for hotelkeepers to have a seat on the council. This hotel-alderman spoke probably fifteen times, nearly always wrathy, abusive, now directing his fire against a brother alderman, again, against a supporter of petitions, and then fire and fist against some of the public who dared to laugh at his antics. Well, the council mountain labored and brought forth a mouse. A motion and an amendment were presented, each having a tail to it which gave a majority an opportunity to vote against, and so defeating the salutary part thereof. Quite a number justified the continuance of the present hours, because the St. Louis Club, which is said to be becoming much like a saloon, is allowed to sell at all hours, day and night, and seven days in the week. So for the present Bung holds the long hours. The election for aldermen to be held in July, will no doubt be fought out on these lines.

Though the attempt to reduce the hours has failed for the present, many feel and assert that the contest has been educative; and that the number of petitions presented is an indication of the rising tide that will carry all before it ere long.

GREAT FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 1.—Fire of an unknown origin, which broke out in a stable adjoining the lumber yard of the Fisenhauer-McLea Lumber Company, on Central avenue, Southeast Baltimore, this afternoon, swept over a large area in an incredibly short time and caused a loss estimated at from $300,000 to $400,000. At 3 p.m. although burning still fiercely, the blaze was thought to be under control. Two firemen were slightly injured. The principal losers are Fisenhauer-McLea Lumber Company, Bennett Pottery Company and Keegan Sons & Company.

At Neilsland Colliery, belonging to John Watson, Ltd., Hamilton, Duncan Wilkie, pithead worker, fell down the shaft and was killed. He was employed pushing hutches on to the cage, when, it is stated, through the cage being lifted too high, the lad pushed the hutch into the open shaft, and fell with it to the bottom.

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A new subscriber must in every case be a genuine new subscriber, and not merely a transfer, in other words it must mean an actual increase in our circulation, and must be one in whose home the publication in question has not been taken for at least two years.

One's own subscription, even if new, does not entitle to a premium, as premiuns are given as a return for work done in securing new readers. In these premium offers the premiums are open to subscribers in Canada, but the new subscriptions may be for any address for which no extra postage is needed—(see list of these places on the Editorial page.)

For **ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION** to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' at $1.00 a year, we will give choice of the following:
1. Dominion Cook Book—highly recommended; regular publisher's price, $1.00.
2. Pair of 8-in Adjustable Tension Shears.
3. Pair of 5-in. Scissors—good steel.
4. Pair of Handsome Beauty Pins, in best hard enamel. Fleur-de-lys design.
5. Girls' Waterproof School Satchel—large size. Very useful also for shopping.

For **ONE RENEWAL** (your own or your neighbor's) and **ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION** to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' each at $1.00 a year, we give one of the following:
1. Extra quality, large one-bladed jackknife, a very useful article around home or workshop.
2. Roger's Jackknife, two blades, buckhorn handle.
3. Set of three Children's Gift Books, daintily bound, and well illustrated, good type.

For **TWO NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS** to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' at $1.00 a year, we give choice of the following:
1. Fountain Pen, gold nib, thoroughly satisfactory.
2. Ladies' Leather Purse, moire lined, envelope style.
3. Pair very handsome Beauty Pins, in best hard enamel on Sterling Silver, maple leaf or pearl design.
4. One yard Canadian Flag, of best wool bunting.
5. Farmers' Combination Knife—two blades and seven useful tools.

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1. Bagster Teacher's Bible, minion type, leather bound.
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1. Bagster Teachers' Bible, large clear type (long primer), leather bound.
2. Pair Nickel Skates — double enders, suitable for boys or girls, all sizes, complete with screws.
3. Gun Metal Watch, guaranteed one year, fancy dial, enamel emblem on back of case, thoroughly satisfactory. Plain, serviceable chain included.

For larger lists, premiums of proportionate value will be given. Quotations made on any premium specially wanted, when at all possible.

In any one of the above offers, a new subscription to 'World Wide,' at $1.50, or to the 'Canadian Pictorial,' at $1.00, may be substituted for a new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness,' as may also three new subscriptions to the 'Northern Messenger.'

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COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS

will be used throughout the year, and will, we believe, add greatly to the general attractiveness of the 'Messenger,' whether for the home or Sunday School.

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S. E. DAWSON, Ltd., King's Printer, Ottawa, says:

"I take a good many papers, but 'World Wide' is the only one which I read without skipping."

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"'World Wide' is a delight to me. Read every word."

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AUSTRIA'S UNHAPPY EMPRESS

TROUBLES M. PAOLI HAD WITH HIS IMPERIAL CHARGE.

('McClure's Magazine.')

Xavier Paoli, whose duty for a quarter of a century was the safeguarding of royal visitors to France, found the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria a recalcitrant charge. When at Cap Martin, where she had apartments in the famous hotel far out on that wonderful point she obstinately refused to allow any of Paoli's agents to follow her, even at a distance. Her would-be guardians was naturally uneasy.

'Once,' having learned that the Italian laborers who were mending the road to Mentone had spoken in a threatening way of the sovereigns who were always coming to the country, I begged the Empress to be kind enough not to walk in that direction. She was much displeased.

'"Always afraid!" she exclaimed. "I say again that I have no fear of them—and I will promise nothing."

'I was as determined,' says Paoli, 'as she was. I doubted my watchfulness and took it upon myself to send over the Mentone road one of my Corsican agents dressed like a road mender, but thoroughly armed beneath his clothes, with directions to mingle with the Italian laborers.

'Wearing a pair of velveteen trousers and a cotton jumper, and "made up" to look old and wrinkled, he was quite unrecognizable. As he spoke Italian fluently he disarmed all suspicion, his companions taking him for a newly hired comrade.

'He was breaking stones as well as he could when a well known figure appeared at the turn of the road; darkness had begun to fall, and the Empresswit h her companion, was returning to Cap Martin. The false road mender waited anxiously. When she came opposite his group she stopped, hesitated a moment, then singling him out, no doubt because he seemed to be the oldest, she approached him, saying gently:

'That is a hard trade of yours, my good fellow."

'Nat daring to raise his head, he stammered a few words in Italian.

'"You do not speak French?"

'"No, Signora."

'"You have children?"

'"Yes, Signora."

'"Then here is something for them, and she slipped a gold piece into his hand. "Tell them it is from a lady who loves children very much."

'And the Empress walked on.

'That evening at the hotel she came to me with laughing eyes.

'"Well, M. Paoli, scold me! I have disobeyed you! I have been on the Mentone road. I have talked with a road mender, and I am still alive, you see!"

'I never dared to confess to her that the worthy road mender was my faithful Corsican."

The royal apartments at Cap Martin were furnished with extreme simplicity, the bedroom of the Empress was like any other hotel bedroom—a bed of gilded brass, surmounted by a mosquito curtain, a mahogany dressing table and a few etchings on the walls. Though she was not generally exacting, she was extremely rigorous in the matter of cleanliness.

'In particular she could not endure that water should be brought her, even for her toilet, in anything except decanters with crystal stoppers. She was waited upon exclusively, Mlle. Meissel and Mme. von Henike.

'In addition to her apartments, one other room was always reserved for her use o nSunday—the billiard room. On that day the billiard room was transformed into a chapel. When the Empress first came to Cap Martin she asked about a church, for she was extremely pious. There was none in the near neighborhood, and the Empress therefore decide' that a chapel must be improvised for her in the hotel, and selected the billiard room, which she could reach unobserved.

'But the laws of the Church require that any room in which divine service is to be celebrated must first be consecrated, and only the archbishop of the diocese is qualified to perform th consecration. Such a service in a hotel, and of all places in a billiard room, would be not a little embarrassing.

'The difficulty was overcome in a most curious and unexpected manner. It seems that there is an ancient rule of the Church, never rescinded, that the high dignitaries of the Order of Malta enjoy the privilege of rendering sacred any room in which they may drop their mantle. It was suddenly remembered that Gen. von Berzeviczy occupied one of the highest ranks among the Knights of Malta. He was, herefore, begged to drop his mantle i the billiard room. Thenceforth every Sunday morning the Empress's footman would set up a portable altar before the great oak chimney, placed gilded chairs in order before it, and the old cure of Roquebrune would come to celebrate mass.

'Had the Empress ever felt a presentiment of the dramatic death which a gypsie at Wiesbaden and a fortune teller at Corfu had both predicted? Two singular incidents give some reason for supposing that she had. The evening before her departure she had asked M. Barcker to read her a few chapters from a volume by F. Marion Crawford, entitled 'Corleone in which the author describes the abominable murder perpetrated by the Mafia in Sicily.

'While she was listening to the reading of these tragic incidents a crow came and circled around her, attracted by the odor of some fruit she had been eating. Much disturbed, she had vainly tried to drive him away, but he constantly came back, awakening all the echoes around with his croakings. Then she hastily left the place, for she knew that crows announce death whenever their ill omened wing persist in flapping around a living person.

'The Countess Sztaray told me that the very morning of the assassination going as usual into the Empress's room, to ask how she had passed the night, she had found the sovereign pale and depressed.

'I have had a strange feeling,' she said. I was awakened in the night by the moonlight, which flooded the room, for they had forgotten to close the cure trains. I saw the moon from my bed and it seemed to be a human face lookihg at me and weeping. Is that a presentiment? I have an idea that some misfortune is coming upon me.".'

RELIC OF FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Knife of Guillotine Used in Execution of Marie Antoinette.

(London 'Globe.')

The knife of the guillotine used at the execution of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette has been discovered in the museum of a private collector in Brussels. This gruesome relic seems well authenticated.

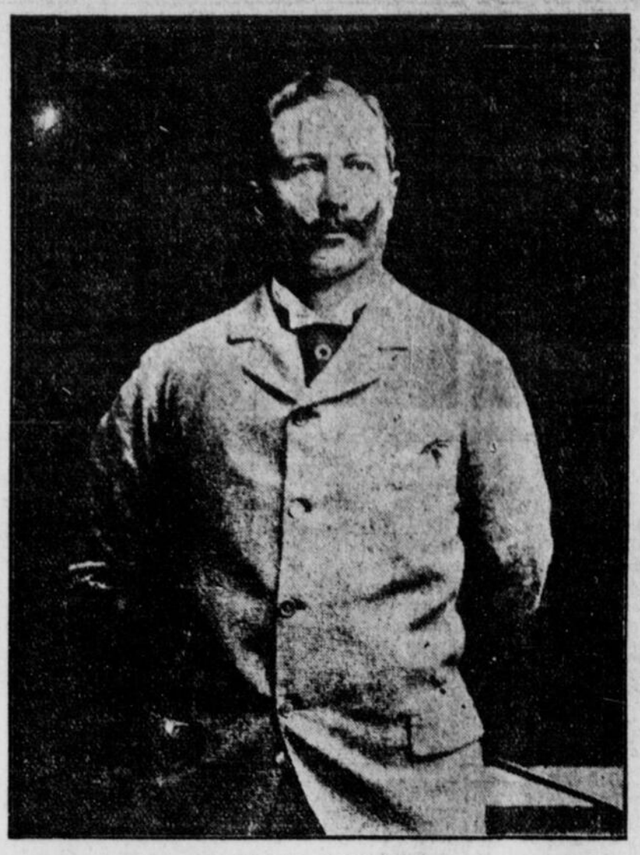
From a note by M. Gustave Babin in the 'Illustration,' it seems that M. Dubois, director des Halles de Bruxelles,(acquired it by purchase in 1843 from Mme. Roch, widow of the executeur des hautes oeuvres. Up to this time Mme. Roch declared that it had never passed out of her possession. The late M. Deibier claimed it, but as he would not pay the widow refused to accede to his request. He complained to the Minister of Justice, with the result that the widow was desired to take the blade to the Archives. But as the state seemed to emulate M. Deibler's parsimony the widow stuck to her grim souvenir and sold it to M. Dubois.

The humorous side of this relic follows, but we must first complete the title. M. Roch received the knife from his predecessor, M. Hamdereich, who himself had obtained it from Henri Sanson, the last descendant of the dynasty of this name. Now, Henri Sanson was the grandson of the executioner of the hapless King and Queen.

He was dismissed from his high office on account of a scandal. The executioner, suffering from the 'res augusta,' had to raise a loan, and his fertility of idea succeeded where most men would have failed, and to tell the truth he pawned the guillotine. And, adds a Paris contemporary which relates the story: 'La Veuve chez la Tante; cette rencontre paru intolerable.' As an instance of morbid humor this is 'facile princeps.' The recent sale by auction of the guillotine can only be classed 'proxime accesit.'

AUSTRALIA'S AMBITION.

There are unmistakable signs that it is Australia's ambition to undertake the management of the Pacific colonies, says the 'Manchester Guardian.' It is known that Mr. Deakin pressed his views upon Sir Charles Lucas, the emissary of the Colonial Office, during his recent visit to Australia, and it is very significant that in a recent speech in the Fijian Legislative Council Sir Everard im Thurn talkel plainly about the possible fusion of the Crown Colonies in the Pacific with the Australian Commonwealth. Such a fusion is hardly likely for some time to come; it could not be accomplished except after protracted and difficult negotiations; but the trend is all in that direction and doubtless the fact that Australia hopes in time to possess a fleet to police these waters and so relieve the British navy of the task has much to do with the growing opposition on the part of the Imperial authorities of her immense interest in the Pacific.



THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

A despatch from Berlin states that the Emperor William, who celebrated his birthday last week, acted the role of a Good Samaritan while taking a walk in the evening. While returning to the castle through the Thiergarten afoot, accompanied by an adjutant, after visiting the hunting exhibition in the Zoological Gardens, His Majesty found an unconscious man lying in a lonely spot. He immediately knelt and tried to revive the man, at the same time sending his adjutant to fetch a cab. When the vehicle arrived, the Emperor ordered that he be driven to a hospital. The Emperor continued his walk, and later telephoned to the hospital and learned that the man had recovered. He was one of the unemployed and had fainted from the fatigue and hunger. His Majesty ordered that the man be kept at the hospital, and promised to give him assistance in finding work.

THE PROFESSIONAL BEGGAR.

('Lloyd's Weekly.')

Mr. W. H. Davies, it will be remembered, diagnosed the Tramp for us recently. Drawing from a full and varied experience in America and elsewhere he showed us Weary Willie in all the light and shades of his predatory career. And now he comes along in his book of that title.

Again the larger part of his observations have been made on the roads and railway tracks of America, where all sorts and conditions of beggars of most nationalities congregate and prey.

Of course, the beggar is the true work-shy. He flees from the shadow of a job as from a contaminating blast. If he were ever discovered to have swept up a handful of leaves for a meal or a copper he is looked upon as a traitor to his calling, and shunned by his fellows in idleness. America, it would appear, produces the most highly-finished article in the beggar line. No foreign rivals can touch him in the ingenious art of getting something for nothing. 'With regard to Germany,' we read, 'she can place in the field a very large army of second-rate beggars; but it is seldom that you meet a German beggar whose ambition raises him above that.' The Scotsman, on the other hand, is a little too ambitious, albeit he makes, according to the writer, an excellent beggar:

'Although he is seldom heard to raise his voice above one distinct pitch, or to indulge in loud laughter, or to show emotion of any kind, yet, for all this, he is an excellent beggar. There is quite a large clan of Scotties among American beggars. He is a good beggar, for the simple reason that he is a good talker. Almost every Scotch beggar I met in the States of America was inclined to be talkative, and yet they all managed to conceal their private affairs. Although a Scotsman would be one of the last men to go hungry in a civilized land, yet he must be objected to as a true beggar in that he is avaricious for money, and would immediately take advantage of remunerative employment.'

The Irishman is, frankly, a failure as a beggar. He is too timid. Independent enough when it comes to throwing up a job, he lacks courage on an empty stomach, we are told. The English are Americans' most formidable rivals, especially when represented by the Cockney:

'He will often attain his ends after failing in cross-examination and being discovered in a lie; for his witty excuses and peculiar manner of expression are not to be resisted by Americans. Even the Irish-Americans, who are so bitter against Englishmen, make an exception of a Cockney, because of his witty talk and his disinclination to be serious. His impudence and command of speech have become proverbial among American beggars.'

A DARING RASCAL.

Mr. Davies, who is a Welshman, says his countrymen do not take kindly to begging. In Wales half the beggars are Englishmen. People in this country have no idea of the audacity and amazing impudence of the American beggars. There is not a more daring rascal on the earth. We are told:

'American beggars knock boldly at doors like kings messengers. An imposing mansion with marble pillars is a challenge to them, and they dance up its steps and press the button of an electric bell with a violence that no familiar friends of the house would dare use; but an English beggar almost sinks into the earth when his ears receive the report of his timid hand In fact, except in very rare instances, where a large house has been approached and—for a wonder—found good and has become famous to the begging fraternity — except in these very rare instances, English beggars pass by large mansions as though they were empty churches or smallpox hospitals.'

But, then, begging in America is a much easier matter than it is in this country, where the outcast has to take a pretence of selling laces or matches. In America no such necessity exists. There money, clothes, and food can practically be had for the asking. The American beggar does not even have to pitch a pitiful story of starving wife and children, or whine about bad luck. He just begs undisguisedly for what he can get, going from house to house as leisurely and methodically as a commercial traveller canvassing for orders. And it is seldom he fails to get all he wants in the way of food and money and clothes for temporary needs. He does not explain his wants to the servants and children, but asks to see the mistress. 'The American beggar, feeling himself a proud and free citizen, addresses himself familiarly to any one; but the English beggar, feeling himself a despised outcast, will not speak except in want, or when he is first spoken to.'

The beggar has a curious lingo of his own. You can tell by many words of his vocabulary whether he is a town beggar or a country beggar. Frequenters of London lodging-houses use the slang of lodging-houses, which is diffent from that of the road.

'They always say 'fourpence for doss or "kip"'; but true, wandering beggars say "Sixteen farthings for the feather." The former say "chuck" or "tommy" when they refer to food; but the latter say "scrand." The wandering beggars say "skimish" for drink, but city beggars say "bouse." The word "mouch" is not often heard outside towns, for wandering beggars say "call." For instance, 'It is a good road to call," or "There is plenty of calling"; meaning that the road has many houses.'

Beggars are known among themselves as 'travellers,' of 'needies.' A house is a 'kennel.' On the road is 'on the toe be.' Soup is 'shackles'; needles and pins, 'sharps and pricks'; laces, stretchers'; combs, 'rakes'; spectacles, glims'; and pictures, 'smuts.'

SCOURGE OF THE SWISS.

(From the 'Alpine Path.')

The prevalence in Switzerland of goitre, that distressing disease which is caused by drinking snow water, is graphically shown by the striking figures recently issued by the Federal Military Department, setting forth the number of men who are lost to the country, from the military service point of view, owing to this affliction alone.

It has been statistically proved that an average number of from 2,000 to 2,500 men are each year rejected for service in the army, owing to the presence of goitre in some degree; and the compilers of the report demonstrate how quickly, at this rate of rejection, the service of an entire division and even of an army corps are lost.

The cantons of Valais and the Grisons, being the most mountainous parts of Switzerland, are the districts of the country in which the complaint is most common; but people in other parts are also affected to a distressing extent.

So serious has the scourge become during recent years, with a tendency to increase rather than to decrease, that a commission is to be appointed by the Federal Government to study and report upon the disease in order that preventive measures may be adopted and that a serious campaign against the malady may be initiated.

FOX AND HOUNDS ON RAILWAY.

(London 'Globe.')

Passengers by the local train from Dover to Deal recently witnessed a novel scene on the journey. On approaching the outskirts of Dover some of the followers of the East Kent Foxhounds who had met some six miles heights, and as the train rounded a from the town were observed on the bend of the line the driver in a deep cutting came upon the whole of the pack with the master and huntsman on foot and the fox in the midst of the hounds, having just been brought to his end.

The train was stopped by the huntsman divesting himself of his red coat and waving it, and after some little delay with the master secured the fox the death knell was blown and the hounds taken past the waiting train until the master could climb out of the cutting to reach his anxious field. The train then proceeded, having afforded the passengers a full view of the finish, which many a follower of the hunt oftentimes misses in a long run, although he may be well mounted.

BORING THE EARS OF A WEALTHY GIRL IN RANGOON
COPYRIGHT BY THE SPHERE

The ceremony of boring the ears of a wealthy girl in Burma is one rarely witnessed by Europeans, even when they have been long resident in that country. A correspondent of the 'Sphere' gives a description of the affair, in which he says:—

'One might liken it perhaps to the first presentation at court of an English girl or a ball given in honor of her debut, but it is difficult to imagine a more trying ordeal than that of being dressed up in one's best and having one's ears pierced in the presence of all one's relations, friends and acquaintances. The fact that the sharp needles used by the professional 'ear borer' are of real gold can hardly render the operation less painful, and it is considered quite necessary to have an orchestra ready to strike up loud music at the exact moment approaches to drown the cries and protestations that the small victim may utter. And as the holes are filled with short bits of grass, the number of these being increased each day thereafter until the aperture reaches the required size, a 'pwe' (play) begins for the amusement of the guests, and, like the dramatic entertainments of China, it may last for many hours or even days.

'The assembled guests were dressed, as the Burmese always are, in dainty flower like garments of every imaginable hue, their little kimono like silk bodices of white showing up the colors of the scars of gauze or silk. The hair is drawn up into a shining knob on top of the head and a comb stuck into it in front and further ornamented with real flowers.

'The unmarried girl has her hair parted all around her head and drawn into the usual knot on top, but leaving a substantial straight fringe hanging down all around. She wears ear tubes of jade or amber, but not of gold; no Burmese is supposed to wear ornaments of that metal unless she be a royal personage.

'The dainty scene is brightened by many colored rugs which are laid upon the floor in rows. It is considered quite correct, for every one to smoke large cigarettes, which are often a foot long; even small babies are seen occasionally being allowed to pull at their parent's gigantic cigarette, made as a rule of whole rank tobacco leaves rolled into a piece of paper.'

To the Last Drop

Besides being *always* enjoyable, 'Camp' is *all* enjoyable—there's never a trace of 'grounds'—never a vestige of waste.

'CAMP' COFFEE

Offers a full, rich flavour equal to the most expensive coffee sold—it is guaranteed absolutely free from any impurity—it is made perfectly in a moment and is by far the most economical coffee you can buy.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Sole Proprietors—R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Coffee Specialists, Glasgow

IHC CREAM HARVESTERS SOLVE THE LABOR PROBLEM

DO YOU own any cows? If you do, you own them for the profit there is in them for you. You keep two—five—or a dozen cows, and your object is to make money.

Then, with the present price of butter and milk, why not make all the money you can?

Why not do it with as little labor as possible?

Did you ever figure out that you could keep double the number of cows that you now keep with practically no increase in labor—that you could more than double your profits, and that you could make more money out of each individual cow if you went at it in the right way—that is

The I H C Cream Harvester Way

With one of these machines you skim milk at milking-time and have done with the whole operation. Cream ready for market—sweet, appetizing milk ready for the calves or pigs while it is still warm. Only one can of cream instead of a dozen cans of milk to haul to the creamery. You do not have a great number of pans and crocks to wash twice a day.

There is no question about the labor saving. It is the modern way of dairying. It means more than double profits, because you get all the cream; you cannot get it all by hand-skimming. There is not even a trace of cream left in the milk when separated with an I H C Cream Harvester.

I H C Cream Harvesters are of two styles—chain drive and gear drive—each made in four sizes. It will pay you to look into the matter and see what extra profits one of these machines will bring you. Call on the International agent of your town and get a catalogue. Or, if you prefer, write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for further information.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
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CHICAGO U S A

THE I-H-C LINE

LOOK FOR THE I. H. C. TRADE MARK. IT IS A SEAL OF EXCELLENCE AND A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY.

AREA OF EMPIRE

Record of Fourteen Years of British Colonial Possessions.

IMPERIAL POST BAG.

('Lloyd's Weekly.')

In square miles the area of the Empire is 11,211,000, and many interesting facts as to what has happened in these many miles are to be found in the 'statistical abstracts for the several British colonies, possessions, and protectorates in each year from 1894 to 1908,' just published.

This Blue Book of just on 500 pages is priced 2s. It gives a wonderful variety of details about every portion of the Empire—its area and population, its trade, and postal statistics, coinage, railways, and even the exact number of sheep and cattle to be found in our over-seas possessions.

Here are some striking figures:—	
Population	343,748,000
Total imports of the Empire	£337,649,000
Total exports of the Empire	£358,390,000
No. of marriages in Australia in 1908	32,551
No. of births in Yukon in 1908	96
Yearly revenue of Papua	£26,019
Yearly revenue of British India	£73,349,100

Many may not be aware that Hongkong is the leading shipping port in the Empire, the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1908 being 20,104,875, of which more than 8,000,000 tons were foreign vessels.

The Empire's yearly post-bag is colossal, as the following figures of correspondence dealt with show:

	Letters.	Newspapers.
British India	723,519,579	97,235,575
Australia	332,300,813	177,901,131
New Zealand	189,306,626	90,601,754
Transvaal	35,921,317	12,379,703
Papua	100,639	66,538

The acreage of land under wheat in the Commonwealth of Australia is decreasing every year. In 1904 the wheat area consisted of 6,269,778 acres, but in 1908 th etotal was only 5,261,820; but there has been an increase of about 8,000,000 bushels in the quantity of wheat produced.

Some idea of the variety of articles exported by the colonies is given in the following table:

Straits Settlements (areca nuts, cwts.)	951,486
Ceylon (casks, shooks, and staves)	£19,603
Mauritius (aloe fibre, cwts.)	42,161
Natal (ostrich feathers)	£3
Cape of Good Hope (ostrich feathers)	£1,738,389
Cape of Good Hope (diamonds)	£4,796,655
Uganda (ivory)	£69,736
Nigeria (shea nuts, tons)	1,356
Gold Coast (monkey skins)	54
Sierra Leone (cola nuts, cwts.)	23,235
Barbadoes (manjak asphalte, tons)	430
Trinidad and Tobago (tonca beans)	£249
Cyprus (carobs, tons)	57,010

British India produced more coffee than any other possession, the total for 1908 being 33,826,464 lbs.

AMOUNT OF TEACHERS' PENSIONS.

(From Lillian C. Flint's 'Pensions for Women Teachers,' in the Mid winter 'Century.')

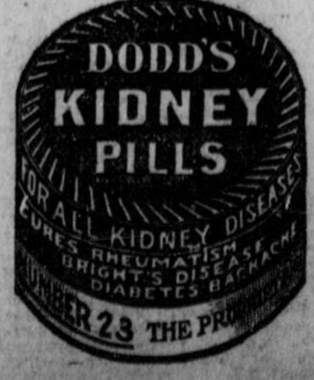
The amount of pension varies. New York giving the highest maximum pension, and Boston and St. Louis the lowest. In some there is a uniform rate of pension for all teachers, regardless of the amount of the salary; in others the annuity is in proportion to the salary received. The majority of cities give a life pension of one half the annual salary. In St. Louis and Boston the pension is $180 a year; in Buffalo, a third of the salary; which, for the grade teacher, amounts to $250 or $300. Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus give a maximum pension of $300. Indianapolis gives $300 for twenty-five years of service, and $10 additional for every year taught after this. Rochester, Syracuse and Utica grant one-half of the salary, provided this is not more than $800. Nebraska gives $500, and requires thirty-five years of service; Detroit one-half the annual salary; New Jersey not less than $250 or more than $650; California from $30 to $50 a month; Minneapolis a uniform rate of $500 a year; and St. Paul a uniform rate of $480.

STORY OF AN INK STAIN.

(London 'Chronicle.')

Pens and furniture used in the signing of famous treaties and documents recall Archibald Forbes's experience after Sedan. After witnessing Napoleon's interview with Bismarck at a wayside cottage, and his subsequent surrender, Forbes and a fellow war correspondent slept at the chateau which the fallen Emperor had occupied the night before. The bedroom was just as Napoleon had left it and by the bed the open book with which he had read himself to sleep. It was Lytton's 'Last of the Barons.'

Sitting at the adjoining writing table Forbes wrote his despatch while his companion gnawed at a ham bone, their sole remainder of food. Irate at the little eating it furnished, he flung it across the room and upset the inkstand into which Forbes was dipping. . . . When Forbes revisited the chateau a month or so later, the ink stain was pointed out as caused by Napoleon's rage on learning the German terms of peace.



NATURAL
ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
SALT
INVIGORATING

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

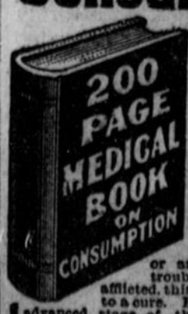
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

AN INDIAN'S HATRED.

(From the Missoulian.')

Chariot, hereditary chief of the Bitter Root Indians, erroneously called the Flatheads, is dead. He was every inch an Indian, reserved, taciturn, haughty, self-contained, and at times resentful. But to those who broke through the crust of his reserve he was known as a loyal friend, as steadfast in the role as when he played the foe. Chariot suffered much; he was deceived and cheated; he was maligned and mistreated; his pride was hurt; but he suffered most over the wrongs that were inflicted upon his people. Some of his personal grievances he forgave, but he was resentful to the very end against those who had, according to his belief, robbed his people. He was proud and he despised deceit. He had some warm friends among the whites; these he trusted to the limit. But to his last breath he cherished a fierce hatred of the men who lied to him and who drove him from his ancestral home in the Bitter Root. And where is the white man who would not have done the same.

Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1479 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

AGRICULTURAL.

COMING EVENTS.

Ontario Fairs Association, annual meeting, Toronto, Feb. 9 and 10, 1910.

Holstein Friesian Association, annual meeting, Temple Building, Toronto, Feb 10.

Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Institute Convention, Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Feb. 14-19, 1910.

New Brunswick Poultry Association Show, St. John, N.B., February 23rd, 24th and 25th.

Manitoba Winter Fair and Pat Stock Show, Brandon, Man., March 5 to 11, 1910.

Alberta Spring Horse Show, Calgary, April 5-8, 1910.

Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, Ont., May 3-7, 1910.

Auction Sale, Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, Calgary, June 1st, 1910.

Alberta Provincial Exhibition, Calgary, July 4-9, 1910.

TUBERCULOSIS IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The American Veterinary Medical Association has recognized for some time that the question of tuberculosis control work among domestic animals is a big and very difficult problem of universal interest and fundamental importance and one that must be met sooner or later.

This Association clearly recognized that certain great interests are concerned in any dealings with this problem. Fundamentally, these are:—First, general society interested in this question as a public health measure; second, the live stock producer, especially interested in the financial questions of profit and loss, the producer of animal foods for human beings; and, third, there was the manufacturer of these animal foods, the packer, and, fourth, the veterinary profession involved as sanitarians and practitioners intimately related on one hand to the producer, and on the other hand to the consumer.

With these considerations in view the American Veterinary Medical Association made provision at its last session for the creation of an International Tuberculosis Commission which should fittingly represent all these great interests. The essential duty of this Commission was to study thoroughly and report upon the general problems of control work rather than upon technical research problems.

The following gentlemen were selected to represent the United States on this Commission: The Hon. W. D. Hoard, of Wisconsin, a practical dairyman, breeder, farmer, and editor of 'Hoard's Dairyman'; Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Pathological Division of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. V. A. Moore, professor of pathology and dean of the veterinary college at Cornell University, New York; Dr. M. P. Ravenel, professor of bacteriology, University of Wisconsin, and member of the Wisconsin State Live Stock Sanitary Board; Dr. M. H. Reynolds, professor of veterinary medicine, University of Minnesota, member and organizer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board; and Dr. E. C. Schroeder, superintendent of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry Experiment Station.

The members selected to represent the Dominion of Canada were: The Hon. W. C. Edwards, Ottawa, one of Canada's most famous breeders of Shorthorns; Mr. J. W. Flavelle, of Toronto, a prominent Canadian packer; Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, chief health officer for the province of Ontario; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, veterinary director-general, and live stock commissioner, Ottawa; and Dr. F. Torrance, Winnipeg, professor of veterinary medicine, University of Manitoba, and a prominent Canadian veterinarian.

So far as the writer knows, credit for the original suggestion and for pushing the movement along until it finally resulted in the creation of this commission, belongs especially to Dr. Rutherford, of Canada.

The first session of this commission was held recently at Buffalo, New York. Dr. J. G. Rutherford was selected chairman, and Dr. M. H. Reynolds, secretary of the Commission.

It was agreed that the Commission could not wisely at this stage adopt specific resolutions or recommend specific methods; but a number of general propositions were taken up for consideration and on some of these the Commission reached unanimous understanding:

(1) That general compulsory tuberculin test and slaughter is impractical and should be dropped from further consideration.

(2) That voluntary testing for owners as a general state policy should be retained, provided it be recognized for what it really is, i. e., a very efficient means of public education and as serving somewhat to keep further spread of tuberculosis among domestic animals in check.

(3) It was unanimously agreed, recognizing fully its limitations, that we can and should accept the tuberculin test under certain conditions as a basis of suitable control legislation.

The general problem before the Commission, i. e., control work, was divided into four sections and assigned to sub-committees as follows:

Education and legislation:—Dr. Reynolds, chairman; Governor Hoard, Dr. Rutherford.

Dissemination—Dr. Moore, chairman; Dr. Schroeder, Dr. Ravenel.

Location of tuberculosis—Dr. Mohler, chairman; Mr. Flavelle, Dr. Hodgetts.

Disposition of tubercular animals.—Senator Edwards, chairman; Dr. Mohler, Dr. Torrance.

One of the serious difficulties in the problem was recognized as the indifference of purchasers of valuable breeding stock who want certain blood lines and are willing to take the tuberculosis in order to get the breeding. It was recognized that marked change in public sentiment in most states and provinces must be secured and that this can be expected only as a process of slow development.

In this informal discussion the Commission found and recoginzed the importance of certain doors admitting the sanitarian to the tubercular herd, i. e., (1) by way of the killing floor and local stock yards to the farm; (2) through clinical cases recognized in practice, inspection, or otherwise; (3) tuberculin testing for interstate and export traffic. Two important general sources of dissemination (not individual infection) were recognized: First, the traffic in tuberculous cattle, especially in pure bred stock; and, second, unpasteurized creamery skimmed milk.

In view of these various considerations it was also agreed that the Commission needs the assistance of two more members, one of whom should directly represent American packers, and the other should represent American state health officers.

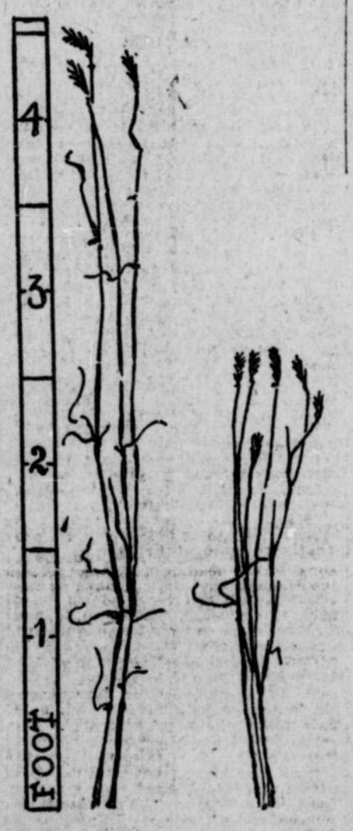
The first thing in the morning hens should begin scratching. A few handfuls of grain thrown in the litter after the birds have gone to roost will give them something to do that will warm up their blood as soon as they leave the roost.

It is a noted fact that in the majority of cases where roup has become epidemic among fowls the latter were crowded in tightly-built houses when the weather is very cold, and allowing the houses to remain closed all the next day.

FARM UNDERDRAINAGE.

Prof. W. H. Day has writtn two bulletins on the question of drainage. In one, 'Farm underdrainage: Does it pay?' he extensively discusses the question, and shows the beneficial results of operations.

Underdrainage, he says, has been known and practiced in Ontario to some extent from the days of the early settlers, when the only materials at hand for pipes were slabs and stones. As the wooden pipes decayed and the stone ones filled with sediment, they gave place to clay tile, and for many years these have been laid in comparatively large numbers, and usually with gratifying results, as is shown by the fact that the most enthusiastic advocates of tile drainage to-day are those who have done most of it. Yet, despite this success, the practice of underdrainage has spread comparatively slowly. To be convinced of this one has only to travel over the province in April, May, and sometimes June, and note the thousands upon thousands of farms in well-settled districts, amounting to millions of acres, that are so wet in whole or in part that seeding operations are delayed from two to six weeks, and then travel again in August and see these same large areas producing only one-quarter to half a crop, while dry land in the same vicinity yields a full crop. In several cases practically whole counties need underdraining, and there are some counties where tile are not yet manufactured, and where practically no underdrainage whatever has been done With these facts before us, and being ever more strongly emphasized by widening experience and by accumulating data, and knowing at the same time that many farms and various districts once wet and useless have been transformed by underdrainage into the most productive in the land, one cannot but wonder why the practice has not spread more generally into other wet districts. Contact with the people tells us why. To begin with, the results of underdrainage are not generally known, the immensity of which truth only an intimate knowledge of the facts will reveal. Secondly, the critical operations of drainage are even less understood than its benefits—farmers, generally, have no way of telling whether they have fall enough for underdrainage, what the grade of a proposed drain should be, nor any method of digging to a grade, or planning a general drainage system; and fearing disaster in undertaking to drain by guess, they leave it strictly alone. Thirdly, there is an impression abroad that a poor man cannot afford to drain, as the cost is so great. And, lastly, the scarcity of labor is preventing many men from draining who are fully impressed with its value. Four years of contact with hundreds of farmers eager for knowledge on drainage has led us to these conclusions; it has also shown us the need of literature to spread information and dispel illusions concerning drainage.



Fall wheat on drained and undrained land.

Corn on drained and undrained land.

Specimens sent by Mr. R. H. McCurdy, Vienna, Elgin County.

In response to inquiries, many farmers have written to the department telling of the beneficial results of draining in the way of substantially improved crops both in quantity and quality. The figures are remarkable. Some have stated that their drains paid for themselves in one year, some in two years. Even where the drains were put less than two rods apart and the cost ran up to forty dollars an acre, they paid for themselves in two crops. Has the farmer any other place where he can invest his money and have the principal returned to him every year, or every two years? But, says someone rendered poor and kept so by the wetness of his land, we haven't the principal, and how can we invest it? For such cases the province has long since made provision in the Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage Act (R. S. O., 1897, chapter 41; revised in chapter 22, 9 Edward VII., 1909), by which any township is authorized to borrow money from the province to lend to farmers for underdrainage purposes. When an individual wishes to borrow money in this way he applies to the township council and if they approve of the loan to him they pass the necessary by-law, if one has not already been passed, and issue debentures which the province buys from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and lend the money to the applicant, who pays it back on the instalment plan, $7.36 per year for twenty years on every hundred dollars borrowed. Now tile drainage to-day costs about $14 to $40 an acre, depending on depth, distance apart, size and price of tile, kind of digging, etc., say twenty-five dollars average; hence the sum of a hundred dollars would drain about four acres, and if borrowed under this act, the total annual payment would be only $7.36, or $1.84 an acre, while, as pointed out above, the annual increase in crop reported by men who have put in drains is worth from eleven to thirty-six dollars an acre. Surely a man is safe in borrowing $1.84 to get back $11 to $36? Surely that's a good investment? Surely even the poorest can afford to underdrain with this assistance. The writer knows of at least one man who, with very little capital, bought a large wet farm under heavy mortgage, and at once underdrained it with money borrowed under the Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage Act. To-day he is well off, and still not much beyond his prime.

Aside entirely from the increase in crops, there are other matters that must enter into the consideration of drainage as an investment. For instance, drained land is more easily worked than undrained. All soils contain a certain amount of cementing materials, and the closer together the particles are the more strongly the cements act, just as a postage stamp pressed tightly to the envelope adheres more firmly than one put on loosely. Undrained soil is much more compact than the drained, and therefore its particles are more firmly cemented together, hence when it dries it bakes, so that it is almost impossible to plough it, and even if it can be ploughed, it breaks up in lumps that defy the harrow, disc and cultivator, and sometimes even the roller, so that whether wet or dry it is stiff, stubborn and hard to till. Drained land, however, whether naturally or artificially drained, is the opposite; it is loosely cemented, does not bake so hard, and crumbles readily into a fine seed bed under even a light implement like the harrow. During seeding time, when even hours are precious, this is a very important consideration, for tillage costs money.

Then again, the old-time deep water-furrow is unnecessary on drained land, and the implements, instead of trundling over lumpy, hard-baked earth and every now and then dropping into one of these nerve-straining, body-bruising, machine-racking furrows, and almost stopping at every drop, move steadily forward on smooth ground that is soft and yielding. As a horse will last longer on a soft clay than on hard city streets, so will machinery last longer on drained than on undrained land.

A BARREL OF HEN MANURE.

Probably no fertilizer question is more frequently asked than this: 'What is the value of a barrel of hen manure?' It is almost impossible to give a definite answer, because the weight of the barrel varies as well as the contents. There may be more sand or water in one barrel than another, but an average weight will be about 200 pounds. A number of things are responsible for differences in quality. The food has much to do with it. Of course the manure from a hen eating an abundance of insects or meat, or a mash containing wheat, bran or oats, will be richer than that from a hen fed on corn. This is because there is more plant food in one ration than in the other. Guano is bird manure from the dry islands near South America. It is much richer than hen manure, because these sea birds eat fish almost entirely. Other things that vary its value are the feathers, dirt and other matter taken up with it. A bulletin from the Maine experimental station gives six different analyses which were made in New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts. These vary all the way from a little over half of 1 percent to 1 1-4 percent of nitrogen, from less than half of 1 percent to 1 percent of phosphoric acid, and from one-fifth to one-half of 1 percent of potash. The average is in round numbers 1 percent of nitrogen, .82 percent of phosphoric acid, and .31 percent of potash. This probably is not far from the composition of average hen manure, and is worth about three times as much as an equal weight of horse manure. Better samples are worth more. At the main station the droppings from 18 hens were collected for three nights, weighed and analyzed.

The pure manure, without any 'filler,' weighed 44 1-2 pounds, and contained 1.30 percent or .58 pound of nitrogen, 1.83 percent or .81 pound of phosphoric acid, and .84 percent or .38 pound of potash. The station chemists figure from this that 100 pounds of fresh hen manure, with nothing mixed with it, would be worth 55 cents, making a barrel worth $1.10. Of course, no one expects that all the nitrogen in the fresh manure can be kept. There is a steady loss, so that a barrel filled with fresh manure will be worth considerably less than $1 at the end of a few months. A barrel of hen manure sold at auction will bring 50 cents. At the Maine station sawdust was used under the roots with land plaster or kainit. The following mixture is suggested as a good one to dry out the manure and hold its nitrogen, and also to supply potash and phosphoric acid: 30 pounds hen manure, 10 pounds of sawdust, 16 pounds acid phosphate and 8 pounds of kainit.

We are sometimes asked what the manure from a single hen amounts to in a full year. In the Maine experiment, the night droppings gave at the rate of 30 pounds per hen per year—worth at the average price of chemical fertilizers 14 cents. Estimating the amount dropped during the day time, it is concluded that the total droppings for one hen for a full year amount to 75 pounds, worth 25 cents. We see from this the value of a flock of hens running at large in an orchard.

JOTTINGS.

Water freezes harder in the closed house because of poor ventilation and moisture from the fowls. Take the hint.

The more severe the winter the more care the fowls need, because they are closely confined.

Nine times out of ten roupy colds are caused by poor ventilation. Give plenty of fresh air, but let it come from one direction.

There are five things that must be kept before the fowls at all times, namely, water, grit, oyster shells, beef scraps, and charcoal.

Some say 'Don't count your chickens before they're hatched,' but I say count 'em, or, what is the same thing, put none but fertile eggs under the hen or in the incubator and have them incubated right. If you do that you can count 'em before they are hatched without fail.

POULTRY

CONDUCTED BY

MR. F. C. ELFORD.

INCUBATORS.

Will it pay me to buy an incubator? This is a question that many have asked themselves and answered, at least, to their own satisfaction. It is a question to which no person can give a general answer, but each one interested must decide the matter for himself. There is no doubt a number who have incubators who should never have bought them. There are also people doing without incubators whom it would pay to get them. Under ordinary farm conditions, I doubt if it will pay any person to buy an incubator who intends to raise less than one hundred chickens, and there are persons who raise many more than this number who still believe it will not pay them to raise them artificially. They have evolved a system of their own, by which they get out the maximum number of chicks with the minimum amount of work.

Still, I believe that persons who intend raising over one hundred chickens might profitably consider the purchase of an incubator. Artificial incubation has some advantages which the natural process does not possess. More chicks of the same age can be reared, which lessens the labor of caring for and marketing. The hens required for natural incubation can be more profitably used if kept laying, and, by so doing, the tendency to breed may be gradually eliminated. One incubator holding 120 eggs, requires considerably less care to manage than ten hens covering the same number of eggs. The one incubator will bring out more chicks than the ten hens will. I will admit that on some farms there are biddies which have been kept for years simply because they make 'such good mothers,' that will bring out practically every fertile egg, but my experience has been that hens setting on the same number of eggs as an ordinary incubator will accommodate will be found to hatch out fewer chickens than will be obtained almost every time by the artificial method. There may be other points in favor of the incubator, and, doubtless, on account of these advantages, many will decide to buy, but, before purchasing, there is still another question which is very important: 'Of the various makes put upon the market, which machine will I buy?'

If possible, purchase a machine that you know has given good satisfaction with people under similar conditions to your own. Don't buy a machine simply on the recommendation of an agent. Every agent has the best machine. Get one that is well put together. A cheaply made machine will, quite likely, do cheap work. The first cost is nothing in comparison to the work that the machine may do. Be sure then that a good machine, though it may be a trifle dearer, is the machine that you buy. In buying any machine, I would never take one and give my note in payment, with the understanding, either verbal or written, that I am not to pay for it without it gives as good or better satisfaction than any other make. Rest assured, the man who signs the note will pay for it, if he is worth it. No ordinary farmer can prove that the machine has not worked as well as another machine would have done. Get the machine from a good, reliable firm, the best make that you know of, and get it early enough so that you will get acquainted with it before you require it for hatching, and, when you have it, don't expect it to supply the brains. The machine will do only so much. Follow the directions intelligently—don't try to improve on them until you have given them at least several trials. Most machines are guaranteed to run in any climate, but better results will be obtained in a room with a fairly even temperature, with good ventilation. Don't put it in a direct draught, and it is also well not to place it where the sun shines directly upon it during any portion of the day.

Most farm houses have a suitable room; a good woodshed, a bed room or even a dining room, will answer. Probably a well ventilated cellar will be found as well as anything. That farmers can run incubators is being demonstrated every season. Some time ago mention was made of a Canadian firm that had a contest among operators of their machines. The results reported were most satisfactory. They showed a high hatch and also a low death rate. Of course, it may be said the poor operators did not report. This may be true, but those who did report were of sufficient numbers to convince one that farmers could operate incubators and brooders.

MARKETS AND RECEIPTS.

EGGS.—Receipts during the week were six cases against 2,232 cases the week previous, and 403 cases for the same week last year. The receipts of new laid coming in by express are not shown in the above figures.

The extreme mild weather during the past week has been the means of making the hens lay more freely, and consequently the receipts of new laid have been heavier, which caused a little easier feeling in the market for this class of egg. The trade say that most of the eggs coming in as new laid are mixed with old eggs, which have to be sorted out. New laid are selling this week at 36c. The egg situation seems strong, as there are apparently very few eggs held in store. Prices are firm at 26 1-2c to 27c for selects, and 24c to 24 1-2c for No. 1. A lot of about 300 cases of straight gathered cold storage eggs was reported as changing hands at 25 1-2c. There was a little flurry in the trade during the week over quotations, and for a day or two competition was very keen at varied prices, but this little affair worked out its own salvation and the trade was again resumed on a steady basis.—'Trade Bulletin.'

Still there are people who will persist in mixing stale eggs with the good. They might just as well try to palm off an old cow with a lot of prime steers and think they were cheating the buyer. It is no trouble to tell a stale egg from a new laid, and people who try this are hurting the trade along with themselves.

I have a letter this week from Mr. Fitzsimmons, Commissioner of Industries for the G. T. R. system, saying they have word from a United States firm asking for a car load of hens. They reported that none were available, which is doubtless true. There does not seem to be as many hens in the country as there should be, and those who have them do not want to part with them, now that they are beginning to lay. Still I should not wonder if in the average farm flock of 50 hens, at least 20 would be better sold. From the remaining 30 more revenue might be obtained. If we would get rid of old hens and have more pullets there would be increased eggs when prices were high.

A correspondent asks what the grading of the eggs mean as reported in the market reports. At this time of the year the grades are: 'Selected new laid,' 'Selected No. 1,' and 'No. 1 candled.' The first grade means those eggs that prove to be new laid eggs, probably one week or under in age. The selected No. 1 grade is made up of those eggs that are the best of the cold storage, and No. 1 candled are what are left of the stored eggs.

POULTRY FOR PROFIT

A correspondent, I. S. T., of East Amherst, writes: Two years ago I thought I would try the poultry business on a small scale. I hatched over two hundred chickens, all breeds and colors. The first three weeks I lost about one-third of them. From the time they were between two months and three months old I lost about a third of what I had left. I had good half grown chickens and would find them half eaten up by rats or weasels. The chickens and hens ran at large over the farm and when I killed them in the fall I had a very poor class. My profits were very small. Last year I made up my mind if I was going to raise any more chickens I must find some other way of doing it. Therefore, I wrote to Mr. E. W. Philo, and got his book called 'The Philo System of Progressive Poultry Keeping.' I followed his system of keeping my chickens in close confinement and I only lost two chickens to the hundred. I also had broilers weighing 2 lbs. at 9 weeks of age, and my pullets were laying at six months and have laid all the winter.

THE MOULD THAT AFFECTS POULTRY.

For some time we have known that the common mould Aspergillus Fumigatus, is the cause of chicken pox in mature fowls. That interesting discovery was made by one of our writers in Trinidad and presented for the first time in these columns. Since then the fact has been established that a chicken pox epidemic has been caused by feeding mouldy grain. Dr. Cushing's (Montreal) valuable discovery that mouldy straw was the cause of white diarrhoea in chicks, is another disease that can be laid at the door of this guilty mould or fungus. The writer told how the mouldy straw was found in the chickens' crops, and how the mould spread through the system and developed characteristic nodules in certain organs.

Since then we have been studying Aspergillus Fumigatus, and find that it not only attacks birds, but animals and even human beings. It is said that many persons who work in flour mills and are supposed to have tubercular disease, have really aspergillosis, or a disease caused by this mould from eating mouldy grain and living where mould spores are present.

Dr. Chas. F. Briscoe, the instructor in bacteriology at the University of Illinois, kindly gave us this information about the mould in question:—'Origin—white bread; in the air passages and lungs of birds; also in man. Color—A greenish or bluish gray growth. Fruit Organs—The club-shaped ends of the fruit hyphae are covered with sterigmae from which extend rows of spores that are usually colorless. The growth is best on bread and is rapid. Pathogenesis—Intravenous injection of millions of spores in rabbits and dogs produced death in a few days. Mycelia—Were found in the kidneys, heart and other muscles and occasionally in the liver. Infection of doves and other birds by inhalation of the spores produced a pneumonic or pseudo-tuberculos disease. Natural affections of this kind are frequently observed among birds. Occasionally they are met with in horses and in cattle, and at times in man. In mycoses of man the lungs, ears, eyes or nose are subject to invasion.

In 1897 Rench found that this mould developed on eggs during incubation, and that it may contaminate the embryos contained therein.

The most important treatise on this subject is contained in Bulletin No. 58 of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, Pulmonary Mycosis of Birds, and any reader who wishes a more complete study of Aspergillus can obtain this bulletin by writing the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

We now know why washing out the egg chamber of an incubator with a dilute solution of creolin in water is advantageous. It kills mould spores that are present. We would suggest that incubator operators who use moisture in their machines add a teaspoon of creolin to every pan of water, so that the mould cannot develop during incubation. We understand why it is of the utmost importance to discard all mouldy grain and mouldy straw in feeding chicks or bedding their brooders.

The plan recommended by Mr. Kellerstrass of covering the floor of the brooder with a bountiful supply of good garden soil or sod is also understood, because this treatment would be beneficial to the chicks and also prevent their being contaminated by mould spores. We can, therefore, recommend more strongly the use of moist garden earth for bedding brooders. We always used it and never had white diarrhoea among our chicks, but we did not know why this procedure was beneficial.

The knowledge we have gained about this mould will help us raise more and better chicks.—'Standard.'

HENS AND CATTLE.

Mr. R. R. Fisher, editor and owner of the 'Poultry Tribune,' of Denver, Col., makes the claim that fifty dollars worth of hens will pay a larger profit than fifty dollars worth of cow. He figures that a cow that pays fifty dollars over cost of her keep, which he puts at fifty dollars, returns a profit of one hundred percent, while hens, he says, will pay over three hundred percent. We are not prepared to state whether these figures are fallacious or not, although we know that but very few of the cows kept by the average dairy farmer return even fifty percent above the cost of their keep. This is due to the fact that so large a proportion of these cow farmers have not yet learned how to produce paying cows or to manage them profitably. But we do believe that a combined dairy and poultry business where the skim milk is fed to the fowls will pay a handsome profit.

NON-SITTING BREEDS.

There are many varieties of Leghorns, of which I have bred white, brown, buff and black. There are also pile, duckwing (gold and silver), cuckoo, partridge and blue. The brown is a very handsome variety, but not on the average of strains as hardy as the white, as far as my experience goes. It is a good layer, as indeed all Leghorns are, but not quite the best. The eggs, too, have not been quite as large with me as some of the others. All Leghorn eggs should be, and were originally, of a very pale, glossy white, having almost the glaze of starched linen. Owing to the crossing different varieties have had with white game, black-red game, Minorca (which has introduced Langshan), buff Cochin, buff Rock, etc., the tinted egg has crept in. We learn many things relating to pure breeding and color by crossing. For instance, if we cross white Leghorn hens with a Houdan cock, the progeny will be chiefly white, some flecked with black patches and spots, some few magpie-colored, and an occasional blue or black. If the Houdan is crossed with brown Leghorn hens, nearly all the pullets come black. This shows what a strong color is the true white (not the white of albinism), and how the black dominates the red in the brown Leghorn. This is not a fanciers' paper, and those wishing for full information on mating for color cannot do better than study the 'Book of Poultry,' by the late Lewis Wright, and 'The Poultry Manual,' by the Rev. T. W. Sturges, who say all that there is to be said on the question. The buff is a pretty fowl, one of the small Leghorns, except where it has been crossed with the buff Rock, and like all the small Leghorns most prolific. The eggs are not so large as the modern whites, but still quite large enough to be saleable. I bought a trio last year for a lady who keeps half a dozen popular varieties, and she is delighted with the way in which they have laid and is keeping all the pullets. And this is a lady who goes in for spring chickens for table extensively, and one would have thought could not tolerate a small breed. I never found any great difficulty in getting decent colored birds by keeping a little on the dark side on half the breeding pen, but head points were not as good as in the other Leghorns, and the Cochin cropped out occasionally in the shape of feathers on the legs. It was distinctly a utility breed worth keeping, but it was not so popular as many other varieties, and the demand fell off.

THE BLACK LEGHORN.

My opinion of the merits of the black Leghorn is well-known to my readers. Many others praise it. The Rev. T. W. Sturges, who has bred many varieties, says: 'I know of no other variety which combines so many good qualities.' Its greatest merit is as a layer of large quantities of eggs of more than average size, but the cockerels, if killed young, are very juicy and tender. Those people who want a cockerel with good head points, sound under-color, no white in tail, and with sound yellow legs for about 10s. should try to breed them. If they got such a bird and mated him to the best show pullets they would probably find that all the pullets came out with dark legs. The fancier cannot do better than refer to the work already mentioned, as the author is a black Leghorn specialist. The trouble in breeding them arises from the black of the plumage and the yellow of the leg being in opposition, and always fighting against each other. For purely utility purposes I should keep only one breeding pen. Keep to dark under-color, and let the pullets' legs go. The chief value of the breed to utilitarians is to have the cockerels to cross with mixed or barndoor hens to improve the laying qualities, or pullets to mate with a Houdan. In either case color is of no object at all, providing the birds are from a pure and healthy strain. It is of infinitely more importance that the birds should be from a good laying strain for pure breeding than for crossing, as for the latter purpose it matters but little. Any pure black Leghorn used for crossing is bound to throw good layers. What is of importance is that the birds shall have been healthily reared on open field runs, that the food shall not have been too starchy, and that the ancestors shall have been bred for some generations under the same conditions.

OTHER LEGHORNS.

The pile Leghorn is a pretty variety, made between the white and brown, the black parts of the brown Leghorn being turned to white. It is not an easy fowl to breed, and is best left to the fanciers. The same may be said of the duckwings and cuckoos. They are in so few hands that the stock is of necessity inbred, and the utility man has nothing to gain by that, and a great deal to lose. The blue Leghorn is on its trial yet. It will never be easy to breed, as all old Audalusian breeders will know. It is a color that never can be absolutely fixed in a variety, it occupying a place between white and black. Perhaps the laws of Mendel will be of more use in the breeding of blues than in any other color. They, at any rate, show the reasons why chickens are always breaking back towards black in cockerels and white in pullets. There is one consolation. The light-colored pullets in the blue breeds are invariably the best layers. It may be said of all breeds that where there is much reversion to ancestral type and color there is the most vitality, which expends itself in eggs. New varieties are invariably good layers for a time, owing to the infusion of new blood in the manufacture of them, and it is probable that the blue Leghorn will be no exception to the rule.

THE ANCONA.

Another most useful non-sitter and layer of white eggs, as they all used to be, is the Ancona. This is practically a Leghorn, and is very near akin to the black Leghorn, which has to a great extent taken its place. Lewis Wright remembers some about 1864, which were then called by the same name. The Leghorn is, and has been for centuries, in all probability, the barn-door fowl of Italy, and nearly all colors are to be found intermixed and breeding anyhow. Where black and white fowls run together, some mottled and some barred are sure to be found. I have seen fowls hatched from Italian crate eggs, and they were just what we might expect if we turned a dozen or two Leghorns of different colors together, and allowed them to breed for a few years without any selection. They were all single-combed, had more or less white lobe and yellow legs, and were of all and any color, reddish-browns predominating. The Ancona was known fairly well from about 1870 to 1880, and then was almost lost sight of. Mrs. Bourlay, the wife of the rector of Frankley, near Birmingham, took them up, and was almost the only one in England who kept them for many years; indeed, she has them now—the old, true type. A year or so ago I came across a beautiful cockerel at a sale for a few shillings and sent it on to her. For a long time she could not find any good enough to mate with her own, and bred in continuously, but under the healthy conditions at Frankley it seemed to do them no harm. On the top of a hill, 740 feet above sea level, exposed to the north and east winds, on a clay soil, I have seen them many a time in full lay in mid-winter. Wild as Pheasants, and roosting out in the fir trees, they looked as fit as if combs and wattles had been painted red. The cockerels, plump as Pheasants, and almost as gamey, were always a favorite dish on the rectory table.

THE EFFECT OF FANCY.

I took them up about eighteen years ago, and was always fond of them. Like the black Leghorn, they were wild to the extreme. It was almost impossible to catch an out-rooster, and I have had to shoot them. But no more hardy bird, no better forager nor layer was ever on this earth. Mrs. Bourlay began to show a few, and they attracted notice. Then the fancy took them up and ruined them. That cursed craving for size led to crossing with Minorcas. When I began to breed them I soon found that there was a greater tendency to lose color than most breeds had, and that it was desirable to keep on the dark side with half the breeding pen, mating very dark pullets to a moderate cockerel, and vice versa. I noticed, too, that the yellow-legged ones threw more washy birds than the mottled-legged ones, as one might expect. The mottled-plumaged Houdan has mottled legs, the natural accompaniment, and so should the Ancona. Angular, half-bred Minoreas began to fill the show-pens in place of our hardy little favorite. The breed soon lost ground, for its greatest claims upon the public were as a utility bird. Probably Mrs. Bourlay has a few of the old type left, and there are sure to be a few scattered about Worcestershire. I met with a few at Powick, a few miles from Worcester, some years ago. I doubt if they will ever become popular again, unless someone brings fresh stock from Italy and remakes them. But I have always thought that it was the hardy conditions at Frankley that did most for the breed. There was more white-comb (favus) in the breed than any other I have seen, and I have frequently seen birds with it in the show-pens. The black Leghorn, much such another fowl, and probably the older of the two, and the ancestor of the Ancona, has now taken its place, and is almost—not, I think, quite—the equal of the Ancona at its best. The same wretched crossing with Minorcas is going on, but I will not countenance it. I will keep mine small and true to the Leghorn type, and, if the public does not want such, I can at least keep them at home and fill the egg-basket.—G. A. Palmer.

SOFT EGGS AND EGG EATING HENS.

During the laying season it is no unusual matter for soft eggs to make their appearance now and then. This is unsatisfactory because it is a sign that something is wrong with the bird that produces too shell-less eggs. These soft eggs are liable to cause some of the hens to become egg eaters.

Soft eggs are frequently the result of overfeeding and of the hens being too fat; or they may be brought by a diet of too stimulating a nature, such as spices, or an excess of meat or by a deficiency of shell-forming material.

If the trouble is caused by over feeding—which can be known by the hens not eating eagerly all that is given them—this is easily met by decreasing the supply. A little Epsom salts, just enough to make the drinking water taste, given for two or three days will help to stop the trouble. If there is not sufficient shell forming material, a good supply of broken-up old mortar, or some oyster shell or coal ashes from the house, must be provided. One remedy advised is to find out the hen that lays the soft eggs and place her in a coop in a shady or nearly dark spot. She is to be fed solely on peas, about a tablespoonful daily and to be given only a small quantity of water to drink.

In districts where the soil is stiff clay, the fowls, although they may have a free range find a difficulty in collecting enough material to form shells. It is well that on such soils to provide plenty of coarse sand and grit. The birds will be liable to get out of health for the want of small stones with which to help digest the food they assimilate; and they are not always able to treat themselves to the beauty of a dust bath when the ground is nothing but clay.

Egg eating hens are most troublesome fowls to deal with, especially where a quantity of fowls are kept, and it is difficult to trace the culprits. It will occur both among hens that have a free range and those confined in small runs. As a rule it originates in the accidental breaking of an egg, often shell-less, either in the nest, or from being laid on the perch at night. The easiest way to ascertain which is delinquent is to put an egg on the ground just after the birds have been well fed.

They will be attracted by the egg and will turn it over and over and roll it about. The real offender will be seen to stick her beak into the egg and commence to eat it greedily. Numerous remedies are advocated.

An old one is to place in the nest some eggs that have had the insides removed and the shell filled with mustard and cayenne pepper.

This will probably sicken the bird so that she will not attempt any more egg eating. To use a nest with a false bottom is a sure way to save the egg. The nest is made so that as soon as an egg is laid it rolls down a sloping board into an underneath receptacle out of reach of the thief.

Bones are also used as a preventive. Fresh or green bones as they are called given freely to the hens are said by those who have tried them to do away with any chance of egg eating. If one hen is addicted to the practice the simplest remedy is to kill her, no matter how valuable she may be.

EGGS ALL THE YEAR.

An English agriculturist who has been investigating Canadian and American achievements in the persuading of hens to lay eggs whatever the temperature, writes:

At Macdonald College, probably the finest agricultural college in the world, certain varieties of hens have been practically unaffected by cold much more severe than we ever experience in England, yet in England many poultry-keepers scarcely had an egg in the recent cold spell. In the laying competition undertaken by the Utility Poultry Club, the northern group of birds have scarcely laid a single egg, while the southern group have laid continuously. Why should Yorkshire, which is much warmer, be worse for hens than Montreal?

The secret is this. Cold-resisting varieties, of which Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes are special favorites are selected. By using trap nests the best strains are picked out, and then the whole secret, if you have pullets of the right age is exercise. The hens are given straw bedding a foot or so deep, and in this grain of only one sort at each meal is sprinkled. To recover it the hens must work like Trojans all day, and in consequence of the enforced exercise they have laid a high proportion of eggs in spite of a temperature approaching zero. The 200-egg-a-year hen is within sight even in the cold countries. In Australia a record of 270 eggs a year has been achieved.

'Anything for air and exercise' is the rule for winter laying, and the reason is entirely scientific. All birds lay up fat against the cold weather, and the fat prevents them laying. Get rid of the fat and yet give the hen plenty of food and winter eggs are assured. Even at zero temperature the Canadian hen-houses are not artificially warmed, though a sort of sloping blind is drawn in front of the roosting poles. The Macdonald experiments are worth the notice of the Utility Poultry Club, whose excellent year-book, is published to-day.—London 'Daily Mail.'

HOME DEPARTMENT

The Pate in the Sky.

(By Amos R. Wells.)

The woods were dark and the night was black.
And only an owl could see the track;
Yet the cheery driver made his way
Through the great pine woods as if it were day.
I asked him, 'How do you manage to see?
The road and the forest are one to me.'
'To me as well,' he replied, 'and I
Can only drive by the path in the sky.'
I looked above, where the treetops tall
Rose from the road like an ebon wall,
And lo, a beautiful starry lane
Wound as the road wound, and made it plain.
And since, when the path of my life is drear
And all is blackness and doubt and fear;
When the horrors of midnight are here below,
And I see not a step of the way to go,
Then, ah! then I can look on high,
And walk on earth by the path of the sky.

—'Youth's Companion.'

The Lost Child by the Cross.

(Translated from the German for 'Leslie's Weekly.')

In the year 18— sat a boy at the foot of a cross, which one usually finds on the right side of the road in travelling through certain German provinces. The evening was sublime; it was certainly an ideal winter's night, so many myriads of bright stars appearing in the firmament that one could truly say, 'The angels are indeed keeping watch.' The street seemed still and deserted; the last of the shepherds and country people living in the village had long since retired to their homes.

The boy was all alone. Before him stood the hills and mountains, behind him a river noisily roaring; he shook with cold cold and fear; yet nevertheless he remained lowly bowed before the crucifix; tears, cut by the icy north wind, rolled down his cheeks. When he had cried a long time he raised his little head, threw out the tiny arms in an ardent, supplicating tone of voice—which cannot be described—called out: 'Oh, my loved Saviour, I have no mother! You have taken her from me, and since that time I have had no one to love and caress me—and yet, what am I sayin?—there is One, and that One thou art! Mother has often spoken thus to me. Even the night on which she died, she repeated the lesson. Loved Saviour, thou art the only one who loves me, why do you allow me to suffer so much?

'Just see, my uncle has driven me away,' he said. 'I must go to old Tante Katharina. Oh, my uncle is a cruel, merciless man and yet so very rich—he could easily keep me, whilst my aunt is very, very poor. Oh! what shall I do? If thou, my loved Jesus, wish me to go to her, then go I shall. But I have lost my way—I have gone astray!'

At this moment there echoed a joyous peal of bells, the clang of which sounded from so far off that one would almost think they came from heaven.

'Loved Saviour,' poured forth the boy, 'will you, dear Jesus, who loves me so, and are so rich—send nothing to me? I desire not much. Oh, Jesus, only guide me safely to my old tante!'

Whilst the child painfully and tremblingly poured out his soul to the Saviour, a waggon came near in much haste. When the boy heard it he stood up, and between fear and hope waited Perhaps, thought he, there may be some one within who will take pity on me and show me the way to my aunt's.

The waggon halted. It was a travelling coach, driven by two spirited horses. Before, however, Ludwig dared approach the coachman, the waggon rolled off, and when he saw it disappearing behind the hills, sorrow and anguish took possession of him, and he again fell on his knees, on the cold stones, before the cross. Suddenly he stood and looked. The noise made by the waggon had entirely ceased, and yet it must be returning, for he fancied he heard a rumble of wheels. Yes, Ludwig could distinctly hear it now. What can have happened? He stepped out to reconnoiter. There approached him a man of about fifty years of age. Ludwig looked at him beseechingly. The stranger had a grave and, it seemed to him, a stern countenance.

'What are you doing here alone at this hour of night?' asked the man.

'My mother is dead,' answered Ludwig, 'and the herr pastor brought me to my uncle. But he said he had children of his own to support, and sent me to my old tante.'

'And why do you not go to her?' again questioned the stranger.

'I have lost my way!' said Ludwig.

'Where does your tante live?' asked the man.

'In Grendelbruch, away into the mountains,' answered the boy, excitedly.

Whilst the stranger talked with the boy they came closer to the waggon. He opened the door, and with his strong arm pushed Ludwig in and seated himself beside him. Then they were rapidly driven onward.

During an entire hour not a word was exchanged between the two. Ludwig cried silently in the corner; poor boy, he was so disheartened and discouraged. Certainly the waggon was comfortable, and the gentleman sitting at his side appeared to be rich. But it was so dark; and the waggon rolled so quickly on; the gentleman's harsh, severe look; and then the silence observed seemed so threatening. The poor lad! If he only had the courage to pray the man to set him on the street again! Soon they halted in order to change horses.

'Is it long since you have eaten?' at last questioned the man.

'I have eaten nothing since early morning,' answered the boy.

'Poor youth!' said the stranger, as he placed his hand lightly on the boy's shoulder. In the meantime a cup of bouillon was ordered, and enjoyed. Then they proceeded on their journey.

'Do you know the tante to whom your uncle sent you?' questioned the stranger after a long pause.

'I have never seen her but once.'

'What is her occupation?'

'I don't know. Her husband was a mason, but he is dead.'

'Is she poor?'

'Very poor. My mother told me that she was yet poorer than we, and we were very poor, especially since the death of my father.'

The stranger remained silent during the rest of the journey. 'We are now at our journey's end,' he remarked, as the waggon came to a sudden halt.

Immediately there appeared a servant at the carriage door. The gentleman stepped out, and without a word to the boy went hurriedly toward the elegant mansion. He ascended the steps, and in a deep, trembling voice asked, 'Peter, have I come too late?'

'Yes, my lord,' answered the old servant, bowing low.

Mr. de Merzel, the stranger who had taken Ludwing from the street, was a rich factory owner. Eight days previous he had gone to Vienna on important business. Suddenly he received a message which announced to him that his little grandchild, a boy of about seven years of age, lay critically ill. Without a thought of business, or any other matter, he turned his steps homeward. Notwithstanding he showered money on the officials, he could not accomplish this as quickly as he desired. Did he really believe that if he were home little Ferdinand would not die? No. He knew that God alone is true arbiter of life and death.

He was a good Christian and therefore trusted in divine providence. He desired most ardently, however, if the child were to die, to be present at the parting. The boy whose life was in danger was the only son of his daughter, Mathilde von L. This daughter, whom he fondly loved, had been a widow for two years. The child in question was weak and delicate, like his mother, and her only hope and joy since the death of her husband.

This, therefore, was the reason of the stranger appearing so cold and stern to the boy.

In the meantime Mr. de Merzel found his wife in the sitting-room. And, Mathilde?' questioned he. Mrs. de Merzel heaved a deep sigh and said, 'If God does not help and comfort her, she will never arise from this sorrow.'

Mr. de Merzel and his wife went, without speaking a word, to their daughter's room. The father staggered in with tear-filled eyes. By the light of the lamp, which threw a mild, yet sad gleam around, he discovered the young, unhappy mother, seated by the grate, paler than ever. One could almost say she was no more of earth; that she had passed beyond. She looked at him with an agony of pain in her eyes, reached out her hand, and with a motion of her head toward an adjoining room, the door of which stood open, said, 'He is not there,' and burst into bitter weeping.

'He is in heaven!' answered the father; 'he is indeed happy. But you, my child, are to be commiserated.'

'Let us hope that I shall soon be united with him,' answered the disconsolate.

'And us, Mathilde, will you leave us alone?' questioned the father, much moved.

'I am so unhappy!' cried out the young widow. 'God has taken all from me—no husband, no child. What an affliction this is!'

'Think of the infant Saviour in the lowly crib!' advised the father, 'also of his sufferings; think of those who have suffered like unto you!'

'No person has suffered as I!' answered Mathilde, inconsolably.

'Mathilde, your sorrow has overwhelmed you,' said De Merzel.

'Perhaps! but just think what this child was to me. Day and night I thought only of him; I lived for him; and now that he has been taken from me, why should I remain here?'

'For God, and the memory of your child, and us!'

Mr. de Merzel ceased. A long silence reigned, then quickly his countenance lighted up.

'Mathilde!' said he, 'this evening I came across a young person for whom, if you had seen as I have—even though so heart-broken and disconsolate—your sympathy would be aroused.

'Who was it?' questioned the anguished mother, slowly.

'A child, a boy!' said Mr. de Merzel with emphasis.

The young wife listened astonishedly. Mr. de Merzel continued: 'You have no child; he has no mother. He stands alone in the wide world, and is scarcely ten years old! When I first saw him, the poor child, he was standing on a lonesome road, nearly frozen to death, and almost dying of hunger!'

'And where is he now?' questioned Mathilde, anxiously.

'I do not know,' said the father, unintentionally.

De Merzel, being overcome with his own grief, had entirely fogotten the boy.

'How, father, you have left him to perish in this cold, bitter weather?' cried out the young woman, quite indignant.

He understood his daughter. He knew that deep down in her heart was a well-spring of love and sympathy.

'He is here!' he then said. His daughter shook from emotion. Soon, however, her own sorrow ingulfed her and she became again disconsolate.

'Oh, do not bring him here!' she lamentably cried out. 'The sight of him will bring up my own great loss. Why should we trouble oursolves over other people's children? I had a child and have lost him!'

Mathilde was, though, a mother; out of a superabundance of love for her son she, for a moment, begrudged the little boy his life—that he should live, and her son die! Although, in a way, she bowed submissively to divine providence, yet still she shuddered inwardly at the thought of loving and doing for a neighbor's child as for her own. Nature, proud, selfish nature, rebelled at the suggestion.

Mathilde was a good woman; yet still this could not be, especially at this particular time. And who could blame her? How many men and numberless mothers would have acted as she, and yet be good? Mathilde was more than that; she had a good Christian heart and deep conviction, in every sense of the word. By degrees she silenced the wicked voice in her heart; she asked to be made acquainted with every circumstance connected with the boy, and when she knew all cried out with heroic unselfishness, 'Bring him here!'

Mr. de Merzel brought Ludwig to her, just as he was, frightened, and in damp, forlorn-looking clothes. When Mathilde saw him—and how he shivered before her—with beautiful blue eyes, bashful, yet so mild, red, rosy cheeks, upon which the cold and tears left their impress, then she considered how much he had suffered. She cried, not alone over her trouble, but more, much more, over that of the orphan boy.

De Merzel gave his wife a look, as if to say, 'Our daughter is saved.'

And she was, in very deed. She was saved through Christian love and charity, and her sorrow was sanctified in the blessing of the little infant Jesus of Bethelehem, for whom she so heroically sacrificed her natural inclinations.

GAIN FROM LOSS.

(James Russel Lowell.)

Why make we moan
For loss that doth enrich us yet
With upwards yearnings of regret?
Bleaker than unmossed stone
Our lives were but for this immortal gain
Of unstilled longing and inspiring pain!
As thrills of long-hushed tone
Live in the viol, so our souls grow fine
With keen vibrations from the touch divine
Of noble natures gone.

The habit of viewing things cheerfully, and thinking about life hopefully, may be made to grow up in us like any other habit.—'Smiles.'

The passion for cheapness must not be dignified by the name of thrift. Thrift is to abstain from buyingthings we cannot afford.—Selected.

THE HOT SAND BAG.

Many people appreciate the value of a hot water bag to relieve pain or improve the circulation. It is said that a hot sand bag is still better for this purpose. A physician gives the following directions:

'Get some clean, fine sand and dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove; make a bag about eight inches square, of flannel, fill it with the dry sand, sew the opening carefully together and cover the bag with cotton or linen cloth. This will prevent the sand from sifting out, and also enable you to heat the bag quickly by placing it in the oven or on the top of the stove. After once using this you will never again attempt to warm the feet or hands of a sick person with a bottle or a brick. The sand holds the heat for a long time, and the bag can be tucked up to the back without hurting the invalid.—'Health Culture.'

SAUCES OF ALL KINDS.

Melted butter is not simply a pasty mixture of flour and water, or milk, with a little butter added and sent to table with lumps of uncooked flour in it, says a writer in the Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle,' but it requires a certain amount of care and trouble, just as the more ambitious sauce. White roux is made as follows: Melt 4 ounces of butter over the fire, then sprinkle 4 ounces of fine dried and sifted flour, and allow it all to cook gently together for twelve to fifteen minutes, by which time it will have formed a smooth, even paste; then pour it into a perfectly clean jar, seasoning it with a little salt, cover down with a sheet of white paper, and keep it in a cool place till wanted. This will keep for several days in winter especially, but on no account must it be kept too long, or it will have a slightly musty taint, which will affect everything with which it comes in contact. Once the method of making this is properly grasped, the foundation for all white sauces has been arrived at. This roux only requires to be boiled up with a little milk or water and seasoned with pepper and a squeeze of lemon juice. At the last, just before serving stir in one-half ounce of butter broken up small being careful to see that each piece is dissolved before adding the next, to produce a most excellent sauce. A white sauce made in this way will be a revelation to many who do not seem to consider it possible to get properly made sauces at home.

If there is no roux at hand, make the melted butter as follows: Melt 2 ounces of butter in a perfectly clean pan then dust in by degrees from 1 ounce of flour, according to the thickness of the sauce desired, and when the flour has been thoroughly absorbed and a smooth, even paste is formed so that the sauce may be lifted clean from the pan, pour in gradually half a pint of water stirring this steadily the whole time to prevent lumps from forming; if it should get too thick, stop adding any more liquid, beat it all up with a wooden spoon, and resume adding the water when it is once more reduced to a smooth, even paste. When the water has all been added allow it to boil together from ten to twelve minutes, stirring it now and again to insure the flour being cooked. If for a very particular occasion, it may be rubbed through a fine hair sieve, but this is by no means necessary for ordinary domestic use. Add at the last the lemon juice pepper, and butter. An excellent white sauce may be made by using boiling milk instead of water, finishing it at the last with a spoonful of cream instead of the butter and being careful not to overseason it with mace.

For sauce blonde have ready a white roux prepared with equal quantities of butter and flour cooked till smooth; then for every 3 ounces of the roux allow half a pint of stock, stir this over the fire, allowing it to boil for ten minutes, till properly cooked, reducing it in the making a fourth part, and adding, if to be used by itself a squeeze of lemon juice and a little butter broken up small, as for melted butter, at the last. An excellent sauce for boiled fish is made by cooking together in the usual way 1 ounce of flour and one-half ounce of butter. Add fish stock instead of milk as before, then boil up quickly to reduce it to the proper consistency, adding a little lemon juice or vinegar, and one-half ounce of butter broken up small.

Veloute sauce is made in exactly the same way, using white stock, veal for choice. This is ready for use as foundation for other sauces. If used by itself add a squeeze of lemon juice, and just at the last a spoonful or so of cream.

Bechamel Sauce—Boil a little more than one pint of milk with a small onion or peeled shallot, laid on a spray of parsley, a spray or so of chervil and taragon, and one or two green onions, a bay leaf with two cloves and a thin strip, of lemon rind, tied together, twelve peppercorns, and a small blade of mace, until nicely flavored; then add to it an equal quantity of white stock, seasoning it with pepper and salt. Now pour this, boiling on 4 ounces of roux, allow it to boil together, keeping it well skimmed and reducing it to the desired consistency; strain and use.

Bechamel maigre is made as above save that no meat stock is used, its place being taken by either water or fish stock, according to circumstances.

Espagnole Sauce—This is often confused with plain brown sauce, but it is in reality quite different. Cut up into dice one-half pound of veal, 4 ounces of beef, and 2 ounces of lean smoked ham, and put these in a pan with 1 ounce of butter or good clarified dripping, having previously rubbed the pan across two or three times with a cut clove of garlic; add to this a sliced tomato, one or two mushrooms, a carrot, an onion sliced, and a bunch of herbs; toss these all together over the fire till nicely colored, then season with salt, some peppercorns, and one or two cloves; add sufficient stock or water to cover the contents of the pan well, and allow it to cook slowly for two and a half to three hours, strain, add a squeeze or so of lemon juice, boil it up once more, then pour it boiling on to brown roux, measuring this by the amount of stock on hand; stir it over the fire till it reaches boiling point, then skim carefully, pour off into another pan, and allow it to boil sharply till reduced a fourth part.

Brown sauce is made exactly in the same way as veloute, save that dark stock and brown roux are used. Very often a sliced carrot and one or two sliced tomatoes are fried with the roux in the first place.

Egg Liaison—Beat up the yolks of one or two eggs with a tablespoonful of cream, lift the pan containing the sauce off the fire for a minute or so to prevent the risk of curdling, and then stir in the egg and cream. Eggs may be used alone, but in this case they should first of all be beaten up with a spoonful or so of the sauce itself before being added. Stir all gently until the sauce almost reaches boiling point. A butter liaison is the extra one-half ounce or so of butter, broken into small pieces and added just before serving and after the pan has left the fire. A butter and cream liaison is made by mixing equal quantities of butter and cream into the sauce just before serving, stirring it well in without reheating the sauce. And lastly there is the thickening, made with either flour, arrow-root, cornstarch, etc. Mix whatever is used with a little cold water, milk or stock till smooth, strain it, and pour it gradually into the sauce, stirring this latter continuously until it boils, so that the flour may be properly cooked. But remember this is the only liaison which requires the boiling up of the sauce after it has been added.

Selected Recipes

How to make an English cake of plum jam with cream on top.

This is a very simple dessert and is delicious. Bake any cake, preferably a sponge cake, in two layers; while fresh spread a thick layer of green gage jam between them; put on the top layer and cover with the thickest cream, so thick it will not run. The English use Devonshire cream for this but it is seldom seen over here. You can use whipped cream if you cannot get the 'double' sort, which is thick cream two days old, but yet sweet; it is usually to be had on Jersey milk. The Devonshire cream is made in this way if you wish to try it: Stand a large pan of freshly drawn milk on the back of the stove while still warm from the cow; let it remain there at blood heat twenty-four hours, and then begin at one edge of the dish and roll the cream; it should come off in a thick layer, as it cooks a trifle while standing. Of course it is necessary to have a range fire kept up all the time. It is very nice and keeps nearly a week.

Gingerbread: One cup of molasses mixed with one teaspoonful of soda; mix with half a cup of sweet milk, a tablespoonful of melted butter and a teaspoonful of ginger; add one medium sized cup of flour, then one lightly beaten egg, then one more cup of flour. Add a pinch of salt, and if you choose a little cinnamon and cloves. Bake in a buttered biscuit tin.—Mrs T. J. M., Brooklyn.

A nice tomato and cheese salad made with mayonnaise.—Peel large tomatoes and slice them thick; spread one slice with mayonnaise, put on a very thin layer of American cheese exactly the same size and shape as the slice of tomato and add a second slice like the first; cover this with mayonnaise and top with a stoned olive, or merely cover with grated cheese.

A MESSAGE OF HOPE TO WORRIED MOTHERS

There is no other medicine that can equal Baby's Own Tablets for the cure of stomach, bowel and teething troubles. They come as a message of hope to worried mothers as they make sickly, peevish, crying children bright and well. And the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine contains no opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Mrs. Maurice Murphy, Glanford, Ont., says:—'I think Baby's Own Tablets the best medicine in the world. I know of nothing that can equal them in curing stomach, bowel and teething troubles.' Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE SERMON.

SYSTEMATIC GIVING.

(By the Rev. Edward Miles, Brooklyn.)

Many congregations in Canada are adopting what is called the 'duplex envelope' system of weekly collections, the object of which is to provide systematically and not spasmodically, both for the needs of the congregation itself and for the various objects for which it is the duty of the church to provide. Experience has shown that the addition of home and foreign missions and other outside claims to the regular collections has not reduced but sometimes notably increased the giving to the home service. The introduction of the duplex envelope in a Brooklyn church was the occasion of the sermon that follows:

The text was from Mark xii:41: 'Jesus sat down over against the treasury and beheld how the multitude cast money into the treasury.' Mr. Miles said:

The stage setting of this scene is a court of the temple area. Around three sides of its 200 feet square surface ran a raised balcony for the women. Against the wall on the fourth side stood 13 trumpet-like chests, narrow at the mouth, wide at the bottom. A placard told the purpose for the money deposited in each. One and two received the tribute money of every Israelite which paid the running expenses of the temple, including salaries.

In three and four were deposited the equivalent in coin for the sin offering of animals. The next three provided for the sacrificial wood, incense and furnishing. The ladies of the other six showed that they received thank offerings of various kinds. Near by was a miniature chamber of the silent for gifts to educate the children of the poor.

Thus seven of these fourteen treasury boxes were for dues obligatory upon the members of God's visible kingdom. The seven for offerings of gratitude, supported disabled priests and their widows, taught those who could not afford tuition fees, supplied the needy, went for proselyting or mission work.

The time was Tuesday of Holy Week. The characters were a multitude. Every one of them patronized the tithe boxes, many those for charity. The two important characters were:

First—A widow. She had come to pay he dues. All she had were two what were vulgarly called 'lepta' or 'peelings,' the smallest possible of coppers. To drop one into the tithe box meant one-half instead of the prescribed tenth, but to give less was impossible. To support her church was a matter of course, however, and without hesitation she put in. Only a lepton left for her living! Then she looked at the boxes for beneficence. She thought not of her wants, but of her blessings. With joy that at least a lepton was hers to give, she made her offering for the needy.

The chief character was Jesus. He had watched the rivers of gold and silver flowing into the treasury, and it must have been a bright spot in that sad week to note how many gave the free-will offerings. The disciples, glad at the amounts given, knowing the need of widows, orphans, slum workers, said: 'The people are very generous to-day, Rabbi.' Jesus was interested in the amounts the givers took away, supremely intent upon the mind rather than the money. He had no word to say until the widow made her supreme sacrifice. He felt no pity for her, but pleasure in her as he made the startling statement, 'She has cast in more than all they that are casting into the treasury.'

We would naturally have expected the Great Teacher to have sat over against the pulpit, watching how some eloquent rabbi expounded and applied the law and how the congregation listened; or in some quiet place of the choir loft beholding how the cantor led and the great choir of Levites rendered the worship of praise and the chorus took it up. Undoubtedly, he noted these things, but the only inspired record of his interest in the temple worship tells of his sitting against the treasury. The concrete result of preaching and praise appealed to him more than their matter in preparation or their method in delivery.

As He was then, so He is to-day. The essential in our worship is how we cast into God's treasury. That part of the service should be the service's centre. The Communion table is its only fit receptacle. To advertise 'No Collection' is to eviscerate worship and turn it into a combination lecture and concert. Money is the tangible evidence of work accomplished. Our work belongs to God, and the more it is consecrated, the more of ourselves we dedicate to Him.

In systematic support of the Church this congregation has made rapid progress. The average given by each member, man, woman and child, is larger now than ever before. I said 'given.' The word is misleading. We don't 'give' our taxes to pay for schools, teachers, books and janitors. When we go to a musicale, we don't give our dollar for a seat, nor do we give something to the doctor or the roofer, when we pay their bills.

Taxes for religious instruction in the Sunday-school, for church property, repairs and improvements, for music, for a man to spend all his time in the care of souls and thus be as proficient as the man we pay to give all his time to the care of boules, are obligatory in England, Germany and Russia. They are voluntary here, but no less really the equivalent of value received, the New Testament continuation of the temple dues.

I am beholden to none of you if, as the preacher of the Gospel, I live by the Gospel. You are beholden to me to see that the time I ought to use for my work is not diverted to worrying over my modest bills.

The one mite was the widow's due. Her credit that far was the simple one of any person who does his duty. Her glory is that because the times were hard she did not omit giving for some one else. Because she put her beneficence on the same basis with her obligations, she is immortalized. To speak of the widow's mite is a misnomer. One important lesson of the story is that of the duplex system taught by the widow's two mites.

The spirit of that double offering is inspiring the laymen of our American churches. During the winter seventy-five men's missionary conventions in the United States consider this question. Already, crowds of business men have come together at twenty places, in numbers never equalled before outside of political conventions. The largest halls were too small to hold the enthusiasts determined to finance the Kingdom of God as they do their own business. Determinedly, they have attacked the hoary custom of weekly offerings for self and yearly offerings for unselfishness, and advocated the substitute of which this widow woman was a pioneer.

It is 'on the first day of the week to lay in store as God prospered us.' Each one is to prayerfully decide how much of this fund is his tithe for the temple tax, how much his weekly gift for others.

The weekly envelope has two compartments, one for the tax, one for the gift. The tax goes for church expenses. The object of the gift for each Sunday is plainly printed. Every other week it is for missions, city, national or foreign. The alternate week it goes for some other beneficence.

The only objections I have heard to this plan are:

First—'Its additional expense.' In reality a thousand sets of fifty-two duplex envelopes in each, cost but sixteen dollars more than the other kind.

Second—'Its complexitay.' One use of it will make clear its meaning to the eight-year-old child. The duplex system has no duplicity. It is simplex in all but the name.

Third—'Its arbitrary allotments.' The church officers have carefully considered all the charities in which our congregation or any considerable part of it are interested, and adjusted their proportionate needs. It is a simple matter for any one who wishes to give one a larger percentage than thus allotted and a smaller to another cause to write over the one the name of the other. The treasurer will invariably note the change. Only be sure to substitute rather than omit! The most common criticism is that 'it robs Peter to pay Paul. The contributor will simply divide into two what formerly he gave to one.'

I have heard from many churches who have tested the theories here expounded. Not one of them but reports substantial increase in the amount given for the local church. One of the largest congregations of our own denomination which for ten years found itself with a deficiency each May 1, last year, at the close of its first use of the two-offering envelope, had a balance in the treasury, despite unusual expenses. This is but a sample testimony, the unexceptional rule. It accords with the law of the kingdom, 'there is that which withholdeth more than is meet an dit tendeth to poverty.'

The fifth objection is 'possible inability to carry out the promise.' Don't dress your charity in widow's weeds unless you are poor as the widow of the two 'peelings.' If so, give less. Don't stop giving, unless all income stops. With God, the value is not in the quantity, but the quality.

Against these five objections, I would array five of the many benefits:

1. Consecration. At the treasury Christ beheld 'how' (not how much) the multitude cast. He wants you to give, not because he needs it, but because you need it. Weekly giving is an antidote vs. covetousness, a weekly reminder of whose we are, and whom we serve. The nickel piece for which the poorest of us has a dozen uses, means more to Christ than the superfluity of the rich, although written in four figures. With the method now adopted, the minister is relieved from that hateful announcement, 'The offering this morning is for our own church support,' and from a prayer which is largely over his own salary. With the new giving is the new recognition that our field is the world.

2. Committal. It is committal to a principle. Having once gone through the agony of giving up for a year to 'the other man' a certain part of our income, while the convalescence may be slow, the acute pain is over. From that time we are custodians of the Lord's money, our duty being simply to hand it out. With other causes, apparently of equal worth, we have nothing to do, unless our income is suddenly increased. Otherwise we are 'immune.' Some other person must take care of them. If we have given all we can in the 'deacon' fund' compartment, when a hard luck story comes to our door, without a twinge of remorse we can send the applicant to a deacon's care.

3. Comprehension. Every one giving means every one interested. Great causes being more frequently and regularly before you, you will want to know more about your frequent investment. A once a year advertisement is good. A once a week advertisement that your responsibilities and privileges are unbounded makes meaningful your prayer, 'Thy kingdom come on earth.'

4. Consecutiveness. Annual collections are variable as the weather and the state of the general health. They can be and are annually dodged by otherwise regular worshippers. The double envelope is a faithful reminder to those ill, out of town, or otherwise absent one Sunday that their gifts will be expected by the Great Head of the Church, just the same. The sinews for the war against sin should not depend upon the clouds, nor the emotional result from either a poor presentation of a good cause or a fine presentation of a poor cause.

5. Convenience. Most people are paid monthly or weekly. The woman who could not give $25 in a lump sum could easily give 50 cents fifty-two times a year. One dollar comes harder than ten cents a week. In a year, it is only one-fifth as much to the cause. If the home church depended upon annual collections for its support it would be dead.

Only the inherent energy of missions keeps missions alive during these weary annual offering years. While the board knows that a church will give, because its 'foreign mission Sunday' comes at the end of the year, while foreign mission expenses go on all through the year, good money goes for interest on borrowed capital to supply this deficiency.

Christ confronts every Christian with 'send or go! Your money or your life!' Your money is your life's expression. Our rendering per head for running expenses is six times that of our gift to God. I have no sarcastic comparisons to make. I but say out your own thought, 'These things ought not to be so.' I announce the adoption of a plan for changing them. I remind you that machinery is no value without power.

Christ sits over against this South Bushwick treasury as truly as he did over against that of Herod's temple. He watches the how, rather than the how much, of our casting. Only now he looks down when before he looked up. What pleased him most that day was the cheerful, systematic, consecrated, duplex gift of the poor widow. Our all-inclusive reason for giving to-day is that we may give him pleasure.

AMERICANS EXAGGERATE.

Altogether Too Extravagant in Use of Superlative Expressions.

In nothing are the American people more extravagant than in their use of words. Our daily conversation is of such prodigality as to amaze those unaccustomed to our habits. We would be taken for a race more bloodthirsty than any tribe of savages known to history if our speech were to be accepted literally.

The language we possess may not be the most euphonious nor the most expressive, nor the easiest to learn, but none of these shortcomings can excuse the general tenor of the present day. We fail to give thought to the simplest rules of conduct when we are talking about commonplace affairs. When we are thirsty, we are usually 'dying of thirst'; when we meet a friend, we are 'over-joyed to see you'; when the rain is falling, it is generally a 'terrible rain'; we are 'crazy to see a show' we are often 'tickled to death,' we tell one who brings a message relieving our anxiety that 'you have saved my life.'

The use of superlatives is apart from the use of slang. While one prone to be extravagant in words is often addicted to irregular English, there is not necessarily any relation between the two. Adjectives of gorgeous hue fall from our lips with a fluency and unconcern such as to startle one when the attention is called to the condition which exists. We are so accustomed to a phraseology of superlatives that they pass unnoticed in most cases.

A society for the suppression of exaggerated words might find a field of usefulness. Melodrama of the lurid type is only picturing what we daily enact figuratively. The English language is an excellent vehicle for the transfer of thought, and its normal, natural use should suffice. But it is time to call a halt, or we will have killed many of the best words by giving them a meaning far different from that in the dictionary.—Washington 'Herald.'

Recommended As An Ideal Remedy

W. S. BOND, Esq.

Lloydtown, Ont., March 19th, 1909.

'For some years I have been greatly troubled with headaches and indigestion, brought on by stomach disorders, constipation and biliousness. I had tried many remedies with only indifferent success, 'until "Fruit-a-tives" came to my notice. Being a general storekeeper, I was selling a good many "Fruit-a-tives" to my customers and, remarking how pleased they were with the results obtained from using "Fruit-a-tives," I decided to try them and, I might say, the effects were almost magical. Headaches and biliousness disappeared and to-day I recommend "Fruit-a-tives" to my customers as "An ideal remedy."

'I might also add that about three years ago I was laid up with LUMBAGO AND SCIATICA—couldn't get out of bed or lift one foot over the other. A good treatment of "Fruit-a-tives" cured me of these pains and banished the Sciatica and Lumbago so that to-day I am as well as ever and can lift anything necessary.'

(Signed) W. S. BOND.

PEASANT GIRL'S TREASURE.

(London 'Telegraph.')

Members of the well known Roumanian family of Ghika, who are resident in Vienna, received some interesting information from Jassy. A number of cases filled with objects of gold and silver, with jewellery and diamonds, estimated to be worth several million kronen, were found in the course of a serch made by the police in the house of a peasant woman named Safta Bradinarin, living in the environs of Jassy.

This woman who was at once arrested, stated that the cases had been concealed in her house for twenty-six years. Her deceased daughter was in the service of Prince Nikolai Ghika, who died suddenly after an operation in Paris. The peasant's daughter Maria took several sealed cases which no one appeared to want, and conveyed them to her home. She was afraid to attempt to dispose of the valuable objects which have until now remained hidden in her mother's house.

CHANGES AT THE BELGIAN COURT.

(From 'Throne and Country.')

There is to be a peaceful revolution at the Belgian court. King Albert believes that a reign should have a new entourage, and so his majesty and his consort will retain only a small number of the personages who constituted the personnel of the court of Leopold II. The new King and Queen will not take up their residence at the palace in Brussels until the extensive alterations and decorations ordered by the late monarch have been completed. In the matter of receptions and court fetes, there will be nothing to complain of during the present year.

Society in Brussels has had few court functions during late years owing to King Leopold's frequent absence from his capital. But Brussels has its universal exhibition this year, and the new sovereigns will take advantage of it to hold numerous receptions.

HE IS BACK AT WORK AGAIN

Abraham Garand's Rheumatism Cured by Dodd's Kidney's Pills.

He Suffered for Five Years and was Four Months off work, but Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Alfred Station, Ont., February 4.—(Special.)—After being laid off work for four months by kidney disease and rheumatism, from which he had been a sufferer for five years, Abraham Garand, a section man on the railway here, is back at work again, and he gives all the credit for his cure to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

'I am forty-one years old,' Mr. Garand said when asked about his cure. 'And have been section man here for ten years. For five years I suffered from kidney disease and rheumatism, also sciatica in my right hip, which descended to my feet. For four months I could not work. Reading of cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills led me to try them. I used nine boxes in all and to-day I am advising all who suffer from rheumatism to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.'

Rheumatism and sciatica are caused by diseased kidneys failing to strain the uric acid out of the blood. Cure the Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and they will strain the uric acid out of the blood. Then you can't have rheumatism.

THE BOYS' PAGE

A Tale of Two Valentines.

(By E. M. Crossley.)

'Say, Estelle, will you give me just five minutes, before we go?' Jack Spence was stooping, apparently to tighten the laces of his boots, but in reality trying to add an attitude of carelessness to the studied off-hand tone of his voice, while all the time he was watching the girl who stood near him with no little anxiety.

Estelle Raymond stiffened her slight form and drew her fluffy fur closer round her neck.

'Thank you, Jack,' she said, 'but I'm engaged until we go.' And away she sped with the tall boy who had claimed her.

'Humph,—thinks the ice will be better for a little extra freezing,' remarked Bob Harrington, pitying Jack's hot flush and resenting the distinct snub his chum had received. 'I suppose she's huffy still about yesterday.'

Jack shrugged his shoulders and started off up the creek in the opposite direction to which Estelle and her partner had gone.

'Bobbie,' whispered Nellie Blyson, 'What's up between Estelle and Jack?'

'Oh, its just like a girl—sorry Nell, but there are exceptions, of course,—anyhow she doesn't know how to judge a fellow. She's huffy with Jack because he wouldn't take her over some ice yesterday that he thought was too thin. That fellow Brinsley took her and it seemed safe enough, so now she thinks Jack a coward.'

'Did she "really" want to go on thin ice when Jack said it was thin?'

'Didn't she? and went too. Brinsley took her, the chump!'

Nellie's face was very sober. Jack was a favorite with every girl in the town, and his authority as a woodsman was unquestioned. Harold Brinsley was the son of a newcomer to Kingsville, the lately arrived manager at the National Trader's Bank. He was a city boy, and left no one in doubt as to his preference for city life. Kingsville was 'poky'; the boys 'slow'; the school 'a back number'; but he did admit that it could boast some pretty girls, and also that skating on the long free course of the winding creek beat anything the city could offer in that line. There had been splendid skating for some time, but for a week back the coming spring had sent an advance thaw, and yesterday, although the ice had been clear and tempting, the wiser boys and girls had watched for the spots it would be best to avoid. The clear cold had continued, however, and to-day the creek was a sheer delight. After the others had all gone home in the gathering dusk, Bob skated swiftly up the creek in search of Jack, who had not returned. He soon met him coming leisurely back and they skated on pretty well in silence until they reached the usual gathering place. While they were taking off their skates Bob said:

'Will you come up town to-night with me, Spence? I want to choose a valentine.'

Jack whistled. 'Say, got it bad, old fellow? Who's it for?'

'Aw, shucks! You know I'm not that kind. It's for Brinsley, and it's going to be the sort of kind he'll like,—I don't think.'

Jack's heart warmed to the sympathy that this expressed, but he muttered something half-heartedly about not quite liking 'that sort of thing,—kind of kiddish.'

'Come along, Spence. He's small enough to fit "that sort of thing," and small enough to get ripping mad over it too. I'll do the sending, not you.' And Jack agreed.

That evening as together they turned over the stock of ugly caricatures in lurid colors Jack had a feeling of disgust. He was a bit of an artist himself; indeed, the only one in the school who rivalled him in drawing was Harold Brinsley, and the community of interest in this had at first rather drawn the two boys together. They were so unlike, however, that they soon drifted apart, and Harold had come to sneer at Jack as a 'goodie-goodie.'

'Beastly things,' commented Jack, picking up one. 'Looks like Principal Robertson, doesn't it? Say, Bob, did you ever see anything like that? If some of the fellows got hold of that the principal would get it for sure.'

The girl who was serving knew all the boys well, and looked at the sheet Jack was holding with a laugh.

'Guess the principal will get one all right, for that Brinsley boy bought one this evening.'

'Like his way,' sneered Bob. 'He's got no decency. Here, Liddie, do me up this one. No, don't you look at it. It's for some one you know, and it isn't pretty, so I don't choose to have you telling too much.'

She was a last year's classmate and begged hard to see his choice and know who it was for, but he was obdurate.

'No, even Jack isn't to know what it's like. He's not in the show. It's my affair.' And he had his way. The 'valentine' was securely sealed and later on addressed carefully to the one for whom it was intended.

Next morning it was on his desk at school and seen by several before he could get the envelope out of sight.

'Say, Brinsley, what's your valentine like?' called a voice.

'Haven't opened it,' returned the boy shortly.

'Scared to?' asked another. 'Is it from one of your city admirers who is heartbroken there without you?'

Harold angrily dragged the envelope from the clutch of another boy, but that didn't better the matter.

'Yah!' said this inquisitive neighbor, 'anyhow it didn't come from the city. You're not game, Brinsley. Any of the rest of us would show up and put a good face on it, somehow. Of course it's a comic; any one can see that; and you're scared to let us see.'

Harold Brinsley jerked the envelope open savagely and spread out its contents on the desk. It was greeted with a howl of laughter. The long-legged dandy in his gaudy raiment and the mocking legend below were anything but fun, however, to the recipient.

'That's Jack Spence's work and I'll make him pay for it,' he declared angrily tearing the picture into shreds.

'Oh, I know it wasn't Jack,' said Nellie Blyson indignantly, 'he doesn't do that kind of thing.'

'Of course not!' sneered Harold. 'He's a dandy, all right. He couldn't do anything wrong, the little darling.'

Nellie's eyes flashed with anger, and her little hands clenched themselves as though she would have administered the punishment so richly deserved, but Estelle Raymond touched her gently on the arm.

'Don't say anything, Nellie, please. He only speaks like that when he's very angry. He doesn't think what he's saying.'

'Oh I despise him, that's all, and you too, Estelle Raymond; as if Jack wasn't worth twenty tailor's dummies like that Brinsley boy!'

Just at this juncture Bob Harrington and Jack strolled in together. The very air of the room was tense. Estelle's flushed and miserable face, Harold's uncontrolled passion, Nellie like a little war horse, and the rest of the class either eagerly scenting the battle or half frightened at the very real force of the storm that was threatening.

Bob's brown eyes twinkled. He knew what had been placed bright and early on Harold's desk, and two and two were always easily put together in his mind.

'Why, Nellie Bly, what's the meaning of the high horse this morning?' he asked.

'Harold Brinsley got a valentine—' began the girl.

'And he thought you sent it?' interrupted Bob. 'Was it a real lovey-dovey one, now?'

'It was a horrid, vulgar, comic one, and he dared to say Jack sent it!' was the scornful answer.

Bob's face lengthened somewhat and he was kind of glad Nellie was unlikely to learn who really had sent the despised picture.

'Look at her fight for her hero!' said Harold, beside himself with rage at the fun of which he was the centre, and determined to turn its edge against some one else. 'Pull the Jack string and see the kid fly off! Having a girl fight for you, Jack!'

Jack's hands clenched, his lips set, and with a low voice he said: 'Don't mind him, Nellie. A bully who'll fight a girl with his tongue will have to learn that others can fight in a more manly way with their fists.'

What would have happened in spite of the tension under which Jack held himself it was easy to see, but at that instant Principal Robertson made his appearance.

He was a slim built scholarly man, slightly lame and bitterly sensitive, but he held his scholars in check by a will power that was indomitable. His appearance was the signal for quietness and only some choking frightened sobs from Estelle Raymond and the clouds on several faces were left as outward marks of the storm.

The first hour of the morning session passed as usual; the principal aware that something had transpired to disturb the usual good fellowship of his scholars, kept a keener watch, however, and the air of tenseness among them he could not help noticing continued. At ten o'clock this morning the older scholars mechanically took out their geometries and Principal Robertson rose to remove the large map that had remained over the blackboard since the geography lesson last thing the previous afternoon. Lifting it from its place still with a careful eye on his scholars he rolled it slowly up, and as he did so watched the faces of his pupils lose their varying expressions of uneasiness for one of real anxiety and dismay. Quick as a flash he turned to the blackboard, on which all their eyes were fastened, and a hot flush swept over his face, retreating to leave him the more startlingly pale.

There on the board was a full length portrait of himself, tricked out in unusual clothes to be sure, but with the face a startling likeness and the slight limp cruelly exaggerated, and above it was written 'A valentine for the principal.'

As it had been revealed Jack and Bob had glanced swiftly at Harold Brinsley in withering scorn, for it was an exact reproduction of the ugly caricature they had seen the evening before, then the cruel shame of the thing swept over Jack with full force; he lowered his head not to see the white tension of the principal's face, and flush after flush covered his own.

Principal Robertson stood for a few seconds motionless. He was reading this as the meaning of the unusual air over the schoolroom that morning, and the thing was more cruel than an actual wound could have been. Then recovering himself he looked with hard eyes over the scholars, whom he fully believed to have been cognizant of what the blackboard held. Harold Brinsley was eyeing the thing with a careless air, although in truth with shrinking from the real horror that he saw in many of the faces, and it was on Jack Spence's downcast face that the principal's glance finally rested.

'Spence!' said he in a clear cold voice, 'Have you seen this figure before?'

Jack rose to his feet and his tongue was tied in the knowledge that he had seen the figure before and had recognized it immediately.

'You are a master with your pencil, Spence. Do you know who placed this creation on the board?'

Again Jack was dumb. He knew as well as if he had seen him at it who had done the work so accurately, for the one swift glance at Brinsley's cold carelessness had laid his last doubt on that score.

'That will do Spence. You may stay and explain to me at twelve.'

'Jack didn't do it. Oh, Principal Robertson, you know Jack couldn't do it!' rang out an indignant voice.

'That will do, Helen! Spence has a tongue of his own and has refused to use it. Now let me hear nothing more of this from any one.'

Taking the brush he cleared the board of the ugly vision and proceeded to the morning's work.

It was a curiously silent crowd of boys and girls who hurried into their clothes and sought the extra breathing space of the open air at recess.

Jack passed Harold Brinsley on the way out as though he had been a clod of earth. He was greeted with a chorus of cries, 'Oh, Jack! you'll tell, won't you?' 'Tell, Jack, if you know. The one who did that isn't worth shielding.'

'Oh, yes; "tell Jack"!' cried Harold Brinsley. 'Trust him; "he'll" tell if he knows. He'll tell, right enough, without any of our help.'

Jack turned on him swiftly. 'You dirty hound! I've saved many a dog a whipping, but I've given them too, when they needed it. Come off with your coat!'

Estelle Raymond sprang at Jack, caught his raised arm and clung to it sobbing.

'Don't, Jack; please, please, don't. Oh, Jack, you never fight! You "say" you don't. You mustn't, mustn't.'

He looked at the girl hiding her face on his shoulder, and the hot blood flowed back to some semblance of calmness.

'All right, Estelle, but I was on mighty thin ice, that time.'

Estelle looked up with a grateful glance. 'Yes, but you are not a coward, Jack, and I'll never say so again.'

Bob and Nellie had been watching this from a slight distance, and Bob squeezed Nellie's hand appreciatively. 'Say, Nell, do you know who drew that picture? It was Brinsley.'

Quick as a shot, before Bob realized what he was going to do, Nellie cried out:

'Harold Brinsley! It was you who drew that picture and I dare you to have spunk enough to tell.'

'You little cat,' said Brinsley, and he turned in again at the school door. They all followed breathlessly, and saw him march up to the principal's desk.

'Principal Robertson,' he said, 'I drew that picture, and I'm ready for my punishment.'

A look of intense relief passed over the principal's face.

'Thank you Brinsley, then you may go home for the rest of the day and think about it.'

The boy bowed and carrying himself with a more manly air than ever before strode out.

OH, OTTOLA!

(To a little girl who wanted to marry me twenty years ago.)

Oh, Ottola, when you were six
And I was only ten,
I said I would not marry you,
For I was foolish then.
You told your mother what I said;
You told your father, too;
And added that when I grew up
I'd beg to marry you.

Oh, Ottola, how could I guess
What future years would bring?
How could I know that you would have
The grace of which they sing
Who only sing of angels bright?
Give me that chance again.
You see, in those days you were six—
And I was only ten.

—'Springfield Republican.'

WANDERERS OF THE SKY.

(By Elizabeth Dodderidge.)

Every one must some time have seen a shooting star, and probably most have seen a great many, because they are very common, and we can see them almost any evening, particularly in August and November. Sometimes these stars fall to the earth, but they don't look like stars then—they are only black masses of rock—and sometimes there is a whole shower of them at once. At a place called L'Aigle, in France, in the year 1903, between two thousand and three thousand fell at one time.

It is very strange to see things which seem to be stars shoot madly from their spheres, as Shakespeare says. It is even stranger to see a mass of rock fall from the sky, and for a long time people refused to believe that these strange stones really did come from the sky, but after the shower at L'Aigle it was impossible to doubt it and now the people who study the stars know that our earth is continually being pelted with small ones ranging in size from pebbles or grains of sand up to masses weighing many tons.

The shooting star was named by the Greeks a meteor (mee'-te-or), which really means a thing in the air; but when this thing in the air falls to the earth we call it a meteorite. It is only a very few of the larger meteors that fall. The smaller ones, usually no bigger than a pinhead, are burned up before they can reach the earth. Travelling at the rate of ten, twenty, thirty or forty miles a second, a meteor strikes our atmosphere with tremendous force and the heat produced by the collision usually dissolves it into a vapor. As the burning mass rushes through the upper air we see a 'shooting star.' A larger meteor may get within two or three miles of the earth before it is burned up; then we see a very brilliant shooting star. A very large one reaches the earth without being entirely melted. Then it is called a meteorite. This happens several times every year in some part of the earth. Ever so many meteorites have been placed in museums.

The largest one that has ever been found is in the Museum of Natural History, in New York. It weighs thirty-seven and a half tons, and was brought from Greenland by Commander Robert E. Peary.

The origin of these meteors was for a long time a great mystery, but astronomers are now convinced that the whole solar system is filled with these small bodies. Therefore it would be strange if we did not run into them occasionally. They revolve around the sun just as the planets do, and many have been found to move in streams. They are stretched out in great rings around the sun, and often there is one part of the ring which is much thicker than the remainder. This is called the 'gem' of the ring. Hundreds of such streams have been counted, but two are very much larger than the others. One of these we run into every year in the month of November, and every thirty-three years for at least thirteen hundred years—and nobody knows how much longer—we have been running into the gem. In the year 1833 we ran into this jewel of the sky, and the meteors fell by millions, like snowflakes in a storm. In the year 559 we must have run into it also, for an Arabian writer tells us that 'stars shot hither and thither and flew against each other like a swarm of locusts.' Of course, people were dreadfully frightened, and many of us would still be frightened if we saw the stars behave in this way; but as long as they stay in the sky we don't need to be afraid of them. It is just as well, however, not to be around when they are falling, for they have been known to kill people.

The meteors that fall in November are called Leonides. (Lee-on'-i-dees), because they seem to fall from the constellation Leo. Those that fall in August we call Perseids (Per-see-ids), or Perseides (Per-see-i-dees), because they seem to fall from the constellation Perseus.

The November meteors led to a very important discovery about meteors. Just about fifty years ago an astronomer calculated the orbit of the Leonides; that is, he traced the path which they followed around the sun. About the same time a comet appeared, and it was found that it also was due every thirty-three years. Another astronomer figured out its orbit, and then the Italian astronomer Schiaparelli noticed that the two orbits were exactly the same. The meteors evidently were following the comet, and it seemed reasonable to suppose that they had once formed part of it. Afterward it was discovered that the August meteors were also following a comet, and then so many other streams of meteors were connected with comets that astronomers concluded that probably all meteors were once parts of comets. A shooting star, then, is part of a comet's tail that has broken off.—New York 'Tribune.'

A MATTER OF PAYMENT.

If I should speak of eyes that shine
I'd think of you, my Valentine;
If I should say the skies are blue
Why, then again I'd think of you;
If folk remark 'a lovely day!'
I know to whom my thoughts would stray.
And if they speak of balmy air,
I watch the breezes lift your hair.

Since so my thoughts belong to you
My gentle Valentine,
Whatever can your lover do
But ask you to be mine?
If you'd not have me thoughtless be
Then please send back some thoughts to me.

THE QUEEREST OF ALL GAMES.

One of the most curious and typical winter games in Austria, says Mr. Herbert Vivian in the December 'Wide World Magazine,' is called Aperschnalzen, a pastime that is scarcely known elsewhere. It belongs really to the northwest corner of the Slaskammergut, where Austria touches the southern limit of Bavaria. It begins on the Feast of the Three Kings and ends on Shrove Tuesday.

When the ground is very hard and the ice well frozen, seven, nine or eleven sturdy peasants arm themselves with long, thick whips. The lashes measure six or seven yards in length, and are decorated at the end with big red tassels. The performers go to some open space and there range themselves in a large circle or a long row, the most important thing being that the whips must not come in contact with each other.

The first in the row, called the Aufdraher, or starter, whirls his whip three times round his head and shouts 'Aufdrah'n!' Then he counts three and gives a jerk to the lash as it curls, causing a crack not unlike a loud pistol-shot. His whip has a thinner lash than the others, in order that they may recognize the different sound and hear him above the rest. The last of the row, on the contrary, has the largest end thickest whip, which gives out the deepest note. He is the most powerful of the Schnalzer and the important person of the party, for the whip which keeps the best time and has the fulest note is reckoned the winner.

The effect is extremely pretty, and gives somewhat the idea of a fantastic staccato scale being played from the highest to the lowest note. It is especially attractive when heard from a distance, or when there is a precipice behind to throw back the echo. The Schnalzer of Siezenheim sometimes go to practice at Guggenthal, nearly five miles away as the crow flies. The lie of the country is particularly favorable, and they can be heard distinctly by their friends in the village at home even at this distance. As may be imagined, the game is very fatiguing, for the whips are heavy and demand a great deal of muscular exertion. It is hopeless for a stranger to pick up a whip and imagine that he is going to produce any effect at all. Boys begin to learn with small whips when they are about ten years old, and by degrees acquire dexterity and strength in wielding their weapons.

You cannot think that the buckling on of a knight's armor by his lady's hand was a mere caprice of romantic fashion; it is the type of an eternal truth—that the soul's armor is never well set to the heart unless a woman's hand has braced it.—Ruskin.

'Making much out of nothing warps and dwarfs character.'

Puzzles.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 8, 7, 5, 4 is a number.
My 6, 2, 3, 4 is a narrative.
My 3, 2, 6, 9 boys and girls often are in the morning.
My 1, 7, 5, 9 is a creeping plant.
My 3, 9, 5, 6 is a season of the year.
My whole is a token of affection.

DIAGONAL.

A well-known saint.
A traveller.
A holiday.
Eager.
Mounting.
Pathetic.
Excluding.
To come between.
Retribution.
The diagonal, reading downwards, from left to right, shows what anyone likes to get.

A HEART.

1. A pronoun and a preposition.
2. Affection and a pronoun.
3. Shining.
4. Regrets.
5. A pleasant pastime.
6. Appears.
7. Anger.
8. A consonant.

1. ••
2. •••• ••••
3. •••••••••
4. •••••••••
5. •••••••
6. •••••
7. •••
8. •

My centrals prefer to be alone.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

Addition of Fractions.—Apple.

DIAMOND.

D
P I G
P I A N O
D I A M O N D
G N O M E
O N E
D

Metagram.—Lace, face, race, mace, dace, pace.

Correct answers to the puzzles of January 22 were received from Florence McEachern, Cardigan, P.E.I.

Correct answers to last week's puzzles were received from Willie C. Grant, Moose Creek, Ont.; 'Watson,' Westmount; Jean Cartier, Montreal; L. E. Wilton, Montreal, and Jessie Dobbie, Montreal. Herbert S. Jordan, Westmount, omits one word from the Metagram, but otherwise his answers are correct.

Indoor and Outdoor Department.

Animal Instinct and Acquired Habit.

In considering how far an animal may be considered to exercise thought in any way, Miss Mary C. Dickerson, of the American Museum of Natural History, suggests that the combination of instinctive acts and acquired habits is the nearest approach that we can be sure of as a step in animal life towards anything approaching human thought.

Many animals, says Miss Dickerson in the New York 'Times,' are born with power to perform certain racial actions, that is, they are born possessing 'instincts'; others gain these powers early in infancy before there has been any opportunity for imitation. Added to these instincts are inherited powers; animals gain 'habits' growing out of imitation of others or out of personal experience. In the last named, they show intelligence, a power to learn. Finally, animals sometimes show the power of making deliberate choice between two lines of action; in so far as they do this they show power to reason.

One of the first acts of the newly born jack rabbit is to wash its face; mice wash their faces while still blind. Sparrow hawks taken from the nest before their eyes are open and brought up on meat nevertheless proceed quite in the fashion of their ancestors when later presented with a mouse, killing it by piercing the brain and eating the brain first. A certain California woodpecker has the instinct of storing acorns in holes made in tree trunks or fence posts, resorting to these acorns later for food. It looks like an intelligent action. But consider the following:

A certain woodpecker in sounding a board in an oblique position under the eaves of a house, discovered that it must be hollow underneath, and so chiselled out a doorway into the concealed space. Then five others joined him, (whether of the same family or not, I do not know,) and all began storing acorns in the board. Soon the board was peppered with holes. Every acorn hammered into a hole, of course, fell into the space back of the board. The birds often entered the space through the doorway. What was going on in their brains it was hard to tell, but certainly they drew no conclusion which made them act in a manner that would seem reasonable under the circumstances. That is, they neither stopped using the board for storage of acorns, seeing that the acorns did not stay properly in place, nor did they carry the acorns into the space through the doorway. Instead, they continued the silly performance of making a hole for every one of the hundreds of acorns. This is an example of the truth that powerful instincts may actually prevent a development of intelligence.

As far as I have observed in working with mammals, learning from experience comes from the 'trial and error' method, and the rapidity of the learning depends directly on the nearness or remoteness of the experience to the primary needs of the animal. The following case concerns the chipmunk, an animal with unusual ability to learn, because he has had ages of ground life and day life 'to sharpen his wits.' This specimen was capt red and put into a squirrel cage containing a wheel. Of course he investigate every part of the cage in his efforts to escape; the wheel needed oiling, and did not move when he repeatedly jumped into it. On the second day, while standing in the wheel and thrusting his nose between the wires of the cage, his nose pushed against one of the side supports of the wheel and moved it slightly. Here was some result from this effort. He thrust in his nose again and again, and with new force to the wheel swinging at a lively pace. Every time it stuck, which it did frequently, he proceeded at once to turn his head toward the right. Then he pushed his muzzle between the wires and the wheel rotated again. He had learned his lesson well.

Some time after this he happened to jump into the wheel from the opposite direction so that he faced toward the wall instead of toward the window of the room, and discovered that the wheel went around the other way as well. It was now his delight to do the new thing, make the wheel rotate toward the wall. But alas, now when the wheel stuck, he couldn't start it again. As before, he turned his head toward the right, thrusting his nose between the supports of the wheel; but as there were no wires of the cage immediately beyond to act as braces—instead only the open centre of the cage—this movement had no effect. In each instance, the chipmunk jumped out of the wheel and in again facing the other way. He did not learn in the succeeding two weeks he was kept in the cage to turn his head toward the left instead of toward the right. But, if the action had concerned food or enemies instead of mere pleasure, or if the necessity in the cage had been greater than it was and he could not have started the wheel at once in the other direction, he would have kept on trying until he discovered the new factor in the situation. It is easy to see that this 'trial and error' method leads directly to intelligent action, to beginnings in thinking, and is in direct line with the theory of natural selection.

THE REAL USE OF SUET.

I am ashamed to confess how long I have lived in the flesh in blank ignorance of the virtue and true uses of suet; now I know all about it. Fortunely, Alister came to stay with us for a week-end, and I asked him if he knew what suet was, where it came from, and what it was good for?

'O yes,' he said; 'it is given to ladies, but not to very poor people.' Who told you that? I asked.

'I was in the butcher's shop with Auntie, and the man said to a poor woman, "Sevenpence-halfpenny, hands off the chops"; but when our turn came he said, "One-and-three off one-and-six, give the lady a piece of suet"; that's how I know.' But what is it really for, when you get it? Then was my ignorance made manifest, and Alister explained to me that the sole purpose Providence had in view when suet was created was to have it tied to the end of a bit of string and suspended just outside the parlor window for the Blue Tits' performances. Alister calls the tiny birds 'Blue-bonnets'; and together for them we erected a Tit's trapeze, and waited for the performance to begin. To many people the Blue Tit's daring and graceful turn on the suet-string must be familiar; but to see it for the first time, as in my case, is a new revelation of beauty in nature. I strongly recommend this show to all who have not yet seen it. Once the apparatus is rigged up, all you have to do it to take a front seat in your favorite arm-chair within a few yards of the suet, and then, with an opera-glass you can watch every action of the troupe of talented Tits. Sometimes one will alight high up on the string and descend ladderwise to the larder, to which he will then cling head downward, and let the wind swing him backward and forward, while he is keeping up his pecker all the time. Alister and I had rare entertainment watching them, and also the vain and clumsy efforts of a Robin and a Chaffinch to imitate the Tits and get on to the fat; we called them the Handy Andies of the troupe.—Glasgow 'News.'

SEEN ON THE STREET.

A friend of mine was passing along one of the busines streets of Boston early on a summer morning, at an hour when few people had risen. The streets, lined only with stores and warehouses, were almost deserted. Presently he saw a workingman, carrying a dinner pail in his hand, come around a corner. The man wore soiled and tattered clothes, and looked as if he might be making his way to the docks or coal yards for a long day's work.

Just at this moment a thin and forlorn cat came out of an alley and walked toward the passing workingman, mewing piteously. The man stopped, bent down and stroked the cat, which responded by arching its back, rubbing against the man's legs and hand, and mewing louder and louder.

'Hungry I'll be bound,' said the workingman. 'Some one's gone and left ye.' He opened his dinner pail, took out one of two sandwiches which were there, opened it and removed the piece of corned beef that was between the slices of bread, and gave the meat to the cat, breaking the beef up and feeding it to the animal bit by bit.

Just as the cat was greedily eating the last of the meat, a small and very lean and dirty dog came running up, looking wistfully at the proceeding. The cat made no movement toward flight. The dog was evidently an acquaintance.

'Companions in distress!' said the noble workingman. He said nothing more, but, taking the other of the two sandwiches out of his pail, opened that, removed the meat and fed it to the dog. Then he went on to his day's work, without any meat for his own dinner, but leaving the cat purring contentedly and the dog lying in a sunny doorway with the aird of one who says: 'Fat cannot harm me—I have dined to-day.'

The reader can imagine the effect which the incident must have produced upon the few fellow mortals who witnessed it.—'Budget and Beacon.'

A BIG LITTLE CREATURE.

Most extraordinary are the facts discovered by Sir Ernest Shackleton's antarctic expedition concerning the persistence of microscopical life under adverse conditions of temperature. One of the lakes near the winter quarters at Cape Royds did not thaw at all during the two summers the expedition passed there. Through the fifteen feet of ice which covered that lake a shaft was sunk, and at the bottom of the water seaweed was found growing, and on the weed were several species of living rotifers, which are among the most minute and rudimentary forms of animal life. More wonderful still, these creatures were exposed to temperatures below zero, thawed out again, refrozen and dried; but when thawed and moistened once more, they were as active as ever. Dried and placed in a bottle, they were immersed in boiling water, and afterward in a frozen gas at a temperature of one hundred and fourteen degrees below zero—Fahrenheit—without sensibly affecting their vitality. It appears that these tiny animals can sustain life indefinitely at forty degrees below zero, although, of course, their vital functions are suspended until more favorable temperatures arrive.—'Youth's Companion.'

TOLD BY WISPS OF LIGHT

The Watch on the Trains in the Hudson Tunnels.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT THAT SHOWS THE POSITION OF THE TRAINS ALL THE TIME.

(New York 'Sun.')

'It is no man's land under the river,' the ferry men say. In the tubes things are done by clockwork and a man's a cog. He can't go wrong if he wants to. Give me the ferryboat where you can bump in a fog. And say, what are a man's wits for if you can't use 'em?'

The ferry men are very nearly right. In the tunnels red and green lights tell a man what he can and what he can't do, and if he doesn't mind, something comes up out of the track, touches his car in its vitals and maims it before any damage can come to the passengers.

Yet there is romance in it, too. It is romance of the big sort in which brains rather than wits have their play, where prearrangement and power unseen do homely tricks day by day in place of stage rescues and tooting sirens. Things happen nad trains are watched in ways that hungry commuters don't understand and would never know about unless they were to lose themselves some day in the catacombs of the Hudson Terminal Building and chance upon a silent man who watches wisps of green light come and go behind a charted sheet of glass.

It is a strange place there in the semi-dark of the silent man's operating room. You hear the clank of metallic contacts and hiss of pneumatic valves, and on the screen they travel to Jersey and back as clear to the eye as though they were not seventy feet under the water and silt of the Hudson.

Napoleon used to plot the manoeuvres of his armies on a map, moving pins here and there to indicate the movement of the soldiers. It is the same idea there in the switch room, which they call a tower, though it is sixty feet under the level of Cortlandt street, save that the chart shows the movement of the trains with absolute precision, whereas Napoleon had to trust to the reports of his riders. It is an idea which is worked out on the Hudson and Manhattan lines with greater perfection and to a greater extent than anywhere else in the world.

Out in the tubes the scheme of train control doesn't appear to the passenger to be in any essential different from that used in the subway. They say in the Hudson tunnels that you can always tell a stranger to New York from the fact that he stands in the vestibule of the forward car alongside the motorman's box and watches the train crook itself through the long reaches of the tube. What he sees is worth looking at.

There are strings of green lights seen in pairs. At first sight they look like cats' eyes in the dark save for the fact that they are placed one above the other and not side by side. Sometimes far ahead down the tube you see an orange light beneath a green and ahead of that a ruby light shining grimly over a glowing eye of orange. What those mean the traveller learns when the train creeps up too closely.

Suppose that you are a motorman and swing into the tube at the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City a couple of minutes behind another train. You have a mile and a quarter to run before you reach the terminal on Cortlandt street and you have three minutes to do it in. It may be that you are half a minute late and so you let your motor sing her best, knowing that you can creep up within a minute and a half of that other train and still keep within the rules.

The green lights are shining far down the tube. That means a clear road and you let the motors have all they can take. But presently you have to ease her off to round a twist in the tube and on the far side of the curve you come face to face with an orange signal.

The top light still shines green. That lets you into the block, but the orange light, the so-called distant signal, prescribes caution. So you tie a knot in your impatience and let the train loaf. Ahead is a red light, which the trainmen call the home signal, shining hotly over the orange distant signal. You know that light means to stop.

But as you creep up to it the red blinks green and you enter the block. You go slowly as before, for it wouldn't do to catch up too far on that train two blocks ahead.

But perhaps something goes wrong in your head or you can't help urging that train ahead to get out of your way. It may be that you slicken all of a sudden and lurch forward against the controller, holding it at full speed.

The red home signal stares you in the face, but you spin past it with all the momentum that your five motors can give you. It seems as though nothing in the world could keep you from bumping that other train and perhaps crushing the lives out of most of your passengers and the passengers in the cars ahead.

But the man who planned the tunnel fixed it so you couldn't do anything like that, not even if you were to go mad. Connected with the same steel bars which move the signal and cause it to shift from red to green is a ten-inch finger sticking up from the side of the track. It is upright when the red signal is set and flat when the light shines green.

When there is need for it, as there would be if you were to run past a red light, it aims straight for the arm of an air valve. It catches it, gives it a thrust, and the brakes fly on so hard that your passengers get a bit of a shaking up in the cars behind. But that is better than a rear end crash there in the close quarters of the tube, a great deal better. The train men call the finger that does the miracle a tripper. It throws a motorman on his face if he oversteps himself.

That is the way the signals work on the road where there is a straightaway track, but where there are switches it's not so simple a matter. It's in the yards that the men work under their green dials with their hands upon the levers.

These stations, which they call towers, taken together have to do with the tracks for the whole system from Hudson terminal to Jersey City, up the other side and across again to Manhattan. The indicator in the tower at Cortlandt street shows the tube from the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City to Manhattan and the other tube leading back to Jersey, together with the switches in the terminal station itself.

The indicator isn't drawn to scale. The tracks under the river are shortened a good deal in comparison with the trackage in the station. Neither does it show at first glance what tubes are in operation. The builder has provided for two more tubes, one to and one from the Erie terminal, on the Jersey side. It is planned ultimately to connect the Erie station directly with the Hudson terminal instead of through the Pennsylvania station, as the present scheme of operation has it.

But the whole thing is wonderfully easy to follow. You can see a train creep block by block from the Pennsylvania station to Hudson terminal, hear it thunder into the station behind you and then go out again on its way back to Jersey.

It's E. J. Pecoud who has the day trick. He stands there in front of the indicator from eight in the morning until four in the afternoon, watching the trains come and go. Pecoud is a tall, slender young man, and no matter how much fuss around his room he won't take his eyes off the board.

Just behind him is a man in overalls who has to have in the front part of his head all the time the electrical equipment of the switches and signals, most of which were set up and some of which were thought out by the road's engineer of design, T. B. Whitney, jr. The man in overalls is the maintainer, W. S. Hudson. Hudson sticks to his job ten hours a day, and if the signals show wrong, it is he who trots out on the line to find out what is the matter.

Pecoud sees a streak of black at the right hand end of his loop. It is a streak about two inches long and shows clear against the long line of bright green light that marks the track. He spots it for a train just leaving the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City.

In ten seconds the next section to the left shows black. He knows that the wheels of the forward truck of that train have completed a circuit, at once throwing on the red and orange signal lights and cutting out the light from the indicator in front of his own face. In a second or two more the space behind the streak of black shows bright again and Pecoud knows that the first block is clear. Down in the tube, far away by the Jersey shore, the lights are set green again for any motorman who wants to follow.

Pecoud watches the train come block by block, getting nearer minute by minute. It ought to take about three minutes for the train to thunder into the terminal. It is possible to make the mile and a quarter, including the start and stop, in two minutes and a half, but the motormen are not encouraged to push their trains.

It is not until the trains approach the switches that Pecoud has to do any turning of levers. At the top of his table just under the train indicator are twenty-three levers. They are numbered, and there are corresponding numbers on spots of light, tiny windows, just below. The even-numbered levers are the signals in the yard and the odd numbered levers are the switches.

Pecoud, for instance, wants to bring his train in on track H. He sees from his illuminated diagram that it is knocking at the door to be let in, so he sets the proper signal with a twist of his hand and throws the proper switch with the same motion.

The handle of the lever won't go clear over unless the switch has done its duty. If it sticks Pecoud knows that something has gone wrong with the mechanism and that a train is being held unnecessarily. There can't be any danger because of that tripping device, but it would be uncomfortable for the folks in the train to be delayed.

So Hudson goes out on the run, steps over the third rail and makes for the place where the trouble showed. He telephones to Pecoud over a wire of his own—there are telephones connected with the tower every hundred feet in the yards—and tells him what is the matter. The chances are that the train can creep along into the block, but always under control. The motorman knows that he has got to take things easy or the next time he'll be tripped.

Presently with all things set right, the train goes screaming out of the station and starts on its dip under the river, watched all the way, block by block, on Pecoud's charted sheet of glass.

CHLOROFORMED THE FISH.

Photographer's Device to Obtain Lifelike Pictures.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

To the many strange uses that chloroform may be put Dr. Francis Ward, of Ipswich, has added yet another. He chloroforms fish, not for surgical purposes, but in order that he may obtain lifelike photographs of them in their natural environment.

'The greatest difficulty I had to contend with in this fascinating hobby of photographing fis hin their natural environment in tanks was the rapid and unexpected movements of the subjects,' Dr. Ward yesterday explained. 'The idea occurred to me that I could make the fish more tractable by means of chloroform But how to administer the anaesthetic? Eventually I decided upon the process of drawing the water slowly away from the tank while at the same time administering the chloroform through another tube.

'The experiment was profoundly interesting. At first the fish became extremely excited, darting madly from one side of the tank to the other. It appeared as though my effort was to be in vain, but before long lassitude overcame them and they rested lazily near the bottom of the tank. Thus I was able to make a protracted photographic exposure with excellent results.

'Continuing my experiments, I found that just before anesthesia is complete it is possible to take a photograph of fish in an aggressive attitude. Anaesthetics are particularly useful in the photomicroscopy of fish larvae. Once they are removed from the chloroformed water the subjects rapidly recover.'

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BRITISH NEWS

ENGLAND.

The Postmaster-General has intimated that he is endeavoring not to increase the general proportion of women to men in the postal service.

Under the profit-sharing scheme at Sir William Hartley's jam factory at Aintree, £4,060 was distributed among the workpeople, making a toal of £56,879 since the scheme began.

Lord MacDonnell, umpire of the Durham Coal Trade Conciliation Board, has decided for a reduction in wages of six and a quarter percent, which leaves them 38 3-4 percent above the basis of 1879. The coal-owners had claimed a reduction of ten percent.

New Year's Day was the first birthday anniversary of Mr. Asquith's scheme of old age pensions in Britain. Throughout the first year of its operation 682,768 persons have benefited, and there has been distributed among them the very large sum of £6,063,656.

A metal badge, bearing the words, 'Imperial Service,' to be worn on the right breast by officers and men of the Teritorial Force who take the liability to serve outside the United Kingdom in time of national emergency, has been approved by the King.

A breach of promise case, in which the lady, a resident at Cardiff, is the defendant, was mentioned in Mr. Justice Grantham's court, and a postponement of the trial to the first Monday in April was granted, to secure the attendance of one of the plaintiff's witnesses.

With regard to the forcible feeding of Suffragist prisoners in Birmingham Jail, the visiting justices have reported to the magistrates their belief, after careful inquiry, that the governor, the medical officers and the female staff had acted in a most humane manner and showed every consideration.

Sir William Crossman has been appointed manager of the Labor Exchanges for Cardiff, at a salary commencing at £250, and rising to £350. Sir William, a Labor representative, was Lord Mayor of Cardiff, when the King visited the city three years ago, and was then knighted by His Majesty. He has since been always designated the 'Labor Knight.'

Ants, it was stated at a London Institution lecture, rank next to man in intelligence. They find their way about entirely by the sense of smell, situated in the antennae. The male ant, however, has no memory, and without the aid of the female cannot find his way back to the nest. The Amazon ants have developed a slave-trade, and are entirely dependent on these slaves for their food supplies.

An attempt is being made to introduce the Canadian wild rice plant into British shallow lakes in order to provide food for an increased number of waterfowl. Some twenty estate owners have promised to assist. The plant has been grown for several years at Kew, where it reaches a height of twelve feet. Wild ducks are very fond of the grain when ripe, and, it is said, get 'gloriously fat' upon it.

The question whether a gift under a will to pay the expenses of an annual dinner could be regarded as a valid 'charitable bequest,' was argued in the Chancery Division. The testator was a clergyman, and the gift was intended to benefit a Clerical Society. The Court held it to be a good gift to charity, as 'the result of relieving the members from the expense of the dinner must tend to increase the objects calculated to advance religion'—a somewhat difficult phrase to comprehend.

At Croydon, a man named Lambert was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Leonard, it was said, was for many years of unblemished reputation. For ten years he held a position of trust with a firm of Croydon provision merchants—and saved a little fortune of £1,600 before he was forty. He invested his money in a Piccadilly concern. Then a day came three years ago, when he learnt his all was lost—the concern had failed. He was stricken with fever upon that news. When eventually he rose from the sick-bed 'he was a changed man,' said counsel. He committed daring jewel robberies, and was only found out by accident.

Thanks to the heroic devotion of their mother, six children were saved from a terrible death by fire at Bloomfield Green, Darton, near Barnsley. When the fire broke out the only occupants of the house were Mrs. Amelit Taylor and her six children. They were in the upper portion of the premises, and escape by the stairs was impossible. Quickly the mother knotted some bedclothes together, and one by one lowered her little ones to the ground. Then, and not till then, the brave woman thought of her own safety. Climbing out of the window she managed to reach a rain-water pipe, and by its means found safety, falling almost exhausted into the arms of those waiting anxiously below.

SCOTLAND.

The latest list of awards under the Carnegie Hero Fund in Scotland covers twenty-two acts of heroism. An Oban woman is pensioned for the loss of her son, who was drowned in assisting in an ice accident.

The death has taken place of Lady Arrol, wife of Sir Wm. Arrol, ex-M.P. for South Ayrshire. Lady Arrol, who gave liberally to the poor, was a daughter of the late Matthew Hogarth, engineer, Paisley. Sir Wm. and Lady Arrol were married in March, 1905.

Sir William Pearson has just bought the estate of Dunecht in Aberdeenshire. Dunecht is known to the public chiefly on account of the Dunecht mystery, the stealing of the body of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres from the family mausoleum there, in December, 1882. The corpse was not recovered till the following July, and from December to July London, in common with the rest of the country, was deluged with Dunecht.

Owing to want of employment, William Watson, of Dennistoun, committed suicide in his house by cutting his throat with a razor. It appears that the deceased, who was a baker, had not been regularly employed for the last nine months. After returning from an unsuccessful quest for work he went into an apartment of the house, but as he remained so long, his wife went to see him. She was horrified when she discovered him in a sitting position, leaning against the wall, quite dead, and his head almost severed from his body, with a razor lying on the floor beside him.

Dr. George Skene Keith, who died recently, at Currie, near Edinburgh, aged ninety-one years, was known to a former generation as a prominent Edinburgh physician, and is now remembered by his book, 'Plea for a Simpler Life.' Less food, fewer drugs and greater reliance on nature, constituted his theory, and in the teeth of stubborn resistance he built up a large medical practice. In his own life he was a consistent exponent of the simple life doctrine. He was also a great traveller. He visited Burma when over eighty years of age.

A sad accident took place in the Firth of Forth, resulting in the death of Dr. R. M. Nicholson, and, it is feared, of Mr. R. Bell, a medical student, who also resided in Edinburgh, through the swamping of a boat in the vicinity of Cramond. The young men proceeded to Cramond early, and went out in a boat there for the purpose of engaging in duck shooting. The weather was then boisterous, with a fairly heavy sea running, and as the day advanced it became more violent. Later the body of Dr. Nicholson was washed ashore, but that of Mr. Bell could not be found.

A large graving dock is to be constructed by the Clyde Trust. Between Renfrew and Shieldhall the Trust have no less than 405 acres of land, with about two miles of river frontage, available for harbor extension; it is the intention of the committee to recommend that a start be made with the utilization of this ground by constructing a large graving dock at Eldersile, immediately to the east of the Trustee's workshops at Renfrew. The principal dimensions of the dock, as already approved by the Admiralty, are:—Length on floor, 1,020 feet; width of entrance, 100 feet; inside width, 110 feet; depth on sill, average high-water, 36 feet. Like the largest dry dock at Govan, it will have two divisions, the inner being 420 feet in length and the outer 600 feet. The new dock will thus be easily able to accommodate the largest battleships afloat, and a liberal allowance is made for the probable development of naval architecture. A large canting basin will be necessary, and in the making of this a quay wall of 1,150 feet will be formed.

IRELAND.

What is stated to be a wild cat attacked a man in Caheracon Wood, Ireland, and seriously wounded him in the face.

From an estate valued at about £100,000, Mr. P. Murphy, of Newry, has left £10,000 to Dublin and Belfast institutions, in addition to a valuable collection of gold and silver coins.

A serious fire has occurred in the machinery establishemnt of Messrs. Spence & Sons, Cork street, Dublin. The premises were completely gutted. The damage is estimated at £10,000.

The body of a respectably dressed man found floating in the River Lagan at Ormeau Park, Belfast, has been identified as that of Mr. George McLelland, quay superintendent at Glasgow for the Clyde Shipping Company.

A steam trawler, the 'City of Bristol,' went ashore during a blinding snowstorm near Ballintry, and sank, with a cargo of fish. She was refloated, but again sank. The crew of eleven hands reached Ballycastle pier in their own boat. They had suffered severely from the cold weather, and were taken to the coastguard station and well cared for.

M.P. VS. EDITOR.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 31.—F. B. Carvell, M.P., has issued a writ for criminal libel against John P. Melaney, editor of the Woodstock, (N.B.) 'Press.' The 'Press' contained an article charging that Mr. Carvell was a member of the Willard-Kitchen contracting firm and had sold out his constituents in the matter of the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Mr. Carvell demanded an apology, and Melaney promised to publish it, but a majority of the directors of the 'Press' refused to agree. A writ was, therefore, issued to-day. Melaney has since resigned as editor of the 'Press.'

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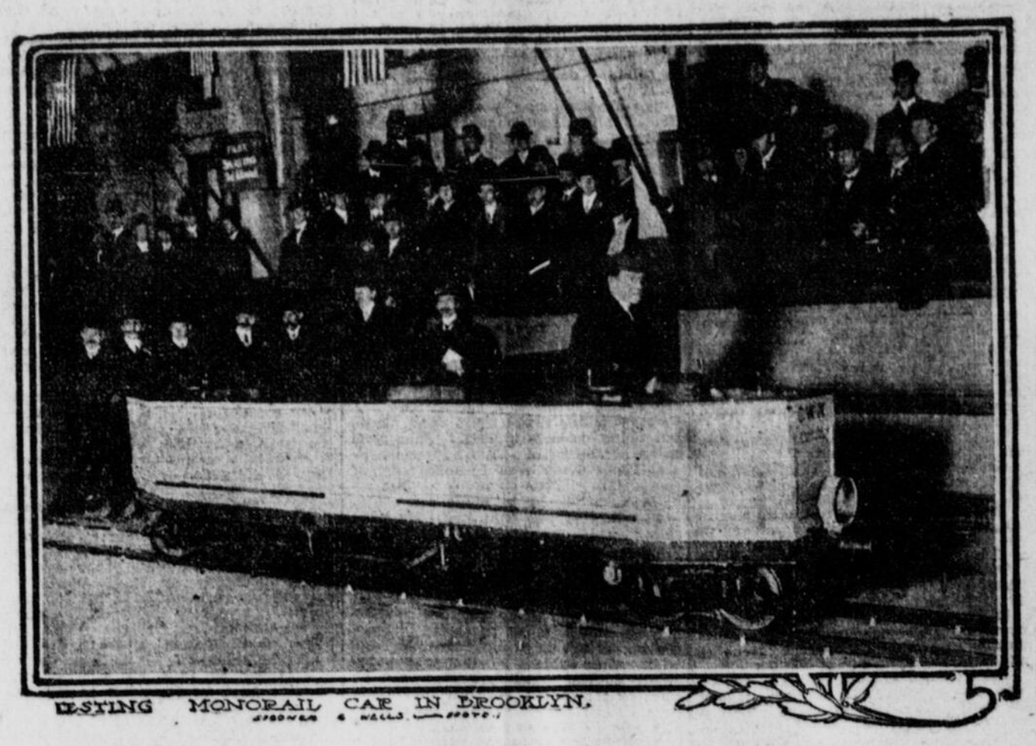

TESTING MONORAIL CAR IN BROOKLYN.

Demonstrations of the August Scherl monorail system, which has attracted much attention in Europe, were given for the first time in the United States, in the Clermont Rink, Brooklyn. All during the day engineers and traction experts visited the demonstration and said the theory of the monorail system seemed to be proved. Mr. Hart O. Berg, of Paris, and Dr. N. M. Rodkinson, of Berlin, brought the demonstration car to this country after exhibiting it in the Zoological Gardens in Berlin and throughout England. The car used in the demonstration is eighteen feet long by four feet wide and weighs about two and a half tons. The gyroscopes are mounted in the car and revolve in different directions. Three gyroscopes are operated by motors at 8,000 revolutions a minute to maintain the balance of the car.

Most of those who viewed the demonstration asked the question as to what would happen if the motor became deranged and stopped. The experts in charge said that in case the motors became deranged the gyroscopes would continue to operate under their own momentum at sufficient speed to keep the balance of the car for three-quarters of an hour.

Both gyroscopes are operated in a vacuum. No attempts at high speed were made in the rink on account of the confined space, but the demonstrators of the car promised a speed of 120 miles an hour on long stretches and 100 miles an hour with ease.

Small rails, not much larger than heavy wire used ordinarily by trolley companies for their overhead wires, were laid about the floor in the rink. The car was run on two short, straight stretches with two sharp turns. Power was obtained from small wires alongside the rail, the car using a small shoe for contact. As many as twenty passengers were loaded aboard of it at a time and the car proceeded slowly about on the rails.

Attention was called by the demonstrators to the fact that there is less jarring in the monorail car than in one using two tracks. The running of the monorail car, it is contended, is smoother than that travelling on two tracks owing to the fact that the disagreeable swaying due to the inequalities of two tracks is eliminated.

'B.P.' COMING TO MONTREAL

Hero of Mafeking Will Bring Detachment of Boy Scouts Here.

'Be Prepared,' the Boy Scouts' watchword, has a special application now in view of news that has just been received from London. Hundreds of Canadian lads have gone in for the idea with youthful enthusiasm, and a desire not to be outdone by their comrades in Britain, and the measure of their success, due to good leadership, is increased by the fact that there was nothing very tangible in the way of competition or example to stimulate their efforts.

The reward is coming, however, and that soon, in the shape of a visit from the founder and head of the Boy Scouts, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell. He is coming to Montreal in August, and will bring with him a patrol of scouts from the Old Country to see and be seen. His visit is timed for well on in the summer, and the leaders of the movement here are confident that the Canadian Scouts will make a brave showing when they muster before 'B.-P.'

The Dominion and Provincial Councils, which it is planned to organize immediately, will have the work well in hand by that time, and with every scout unit under a central control, the strength of the Canadian muster can be used to the best advantage.

Inquiries have already been sent out to the officers in command of the various military districts from Ottawa asking that all information as to the organization, strength, personnel of the leaders and the names of the gentlemen who are supporting the movement, be sent in to headquarters. This will be used in the establishment of the councils already referred to, the whole to be under the supreme command of an officer who will be president of the Dominion Council and have the rank as Chief Scout.

The boys have made great progress already in the few months that they have been at work, and without any knowledge of the approaching visit of their leader. Now they have something to work for, and their officers are confident that they will 'Be Prepared.'

General Baden-Powell will shortly retire from the command of his Northumbrian Territorial Division to devote his time exclusively to the organization of Boy Scout units throughout the Empire.

A PERFECT LEECH.

How Warriner Was Bled by a Woman.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 31.—Eighty thousand dollars was the price Chas. L. Warriner, defaulting local treasurer of the Big Four Railway, paid for a woman's silence. Fearing exposure of his shortcomings, he gave Mrs. Jeannette Stewart-Ford an average of $1,000 a month for seven years, the payments stopping only when exposure came from other sources on November 20 last.

Such was the substance of the testimony which Warriner gave to-day at the trial of Mrs. Ford on a charge of blackmailing him.

Just before adjournment of court, letters were introduced by the state, which she had written to Edgar S. Cooke, formerly an employee in the Big Four Railway offices here. The missives mentioned visits she had made to 'W.' and were couched in the most endearing terms. As her declarations of affection for Cooke were read to the jury, Mrs. Ford shook and tears streamed down her cheeks.

Warriner testified that the initials in the letter referred to him.

SMUGGLED AN AUTOMOBILE

But Had to Pay in the End $2,200.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 1.—Several weeks ago a man drove a handsome automobile off the Detroit ferry boat, and told the customs officers he was on the way to Portland, Maine, his home by way of the High road to Niagara Falls and Buffalo. He made the usual affidavits as to his American citizenship and residence, and the auto thereupon was bonded through to Niagara Falls, N.Y. Instead of going to the bonding point, however, the man drove his machine to Toronto, of which city he is a prominent resident. The Toronto officials ascertaining how he had evaded payment of duty on an American machine, promptly confiscated the outfit. The man had to pay $2,200 cash to settle the matter.

DYNAMITE AT COBALT

Attempt to Blow up the New T. and N.O. Station.

Cobalt, Feb. 1.—A serious attempt was made early this morning to blow up with dynamite the new Temiskaming and Northern Ontario station. The fireman on the building was blown off his ladder. A hole was torn in the brick walls.

FORMER MONTREAL LADY DEAD.

Toronto, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Clipsham, wife of the Rev. J. W. Clipsham, a superannuated Methodist minister, formerly of Montreal and the east, died yesterday at the family residence, 15 Spencer avenue, in her 66th year. Mrs. Clipsham leaves besides her husband, one daughter, Miss Lillian C. Clipsham, and two sons, Kenneth M. and George R., all living in Toronto.

JUBILEE

Of the Church of England in British Columbia.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 1.—The jubilee of the Church of England in British Columbia is being celebrated here. The Bishop of London said that it was of peculiar interest to British Columbia that the church there had been in time to participate for the first time in meetings which had been held in the Mansion House, Sir Joseph Savory, the Lord Mayor, having presided in connection with the establishment of St. Marks' College, in British Columbia.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION

All United States Ports Closed Now But Boston.

Boston, Feb. 1.—Hereafter, Chinese immigration into the United States will be chiefly through the port of Boston, it is expected, following the closing last night of the three Canadian border stations at Malone, N.Y.; Richford, Vt., and Portal, N.D., through which Chinese have been permitted to enter this country.

It was the intention of the Department of Commerce and Labor to have all Chinese immigrants seeking entrance to the United States examined at Vancouver, B.C., and if eligible, enter the United States at Seattle, Washn. The Canadian Pacific Railway, however, made arrangements to take the Chinese immigrants bound for eastern points in the United States across Canada to Halifax, N.S., send them to Boston by steamer, and have them examined by inspectors here. Boston being a statutory port, cannot be closed on a departmental order.

DOMINION CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—The revenue from customs receipts for the first ten months of the fiscal year totalled $48,807,112, an increase of $10,370,052 over the corresponding period last year. For January the revenue was $4,538,831, an increase of $867,205 over January, 1908.

KILLED BY A LOG.

Newmarket, Ont., Jan. 31.—A sad accident occurred in the bush on the farm of John Proctor, about 1 1-2 miles from town, this morning, when Mr. Proctor's second son, Harry, aged 17 years, was killed. Young Proctor was unfastening a chain used for loading logs on a sleigh, when the logs rolled on him.

Amberola
The newest EDISON

—A wonderful musical instrument, a beautiful piece of furniture—a Phonograph with the horn built in as a part of the cabinet.

A trained musician may purchase a piano, simply for the beauty of its tone and the lightness of its action. The real home maker will purchase for this and more. The instrument purchased must be a delight to the eye as well as to the ear—a part of the home. And that is just "the why of the Amberola"—combining as it does, all the tonal beauty of the Edison Phonograph, with the added richness, simplicity and charm of a masterpiece of cabinet work comparable only to the highest grade piano.

The Amberola comes in several finishes of Mahogany and Oak to harmonize with surroundings in your home. It has drawers in the lower part for holding 120 records. The price is $240.00. Hear the Amberola at your dealer's today play both Amberol and Standard Records.

Slezak—And be sure to ask to hear the new Grand Opera Amberol Records by Slezak—the great tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, who is the greatest Grand Opera sensation since the days of Jean DeReske.

Edison Phonographs, $16.50 to $240.00 Edison Amberol Records (play twice as long) $ .65
Edison Standard Records . .40 Edison Grand Opera Records . .85 and 1.25

There are Edison dealers everywhere. Go to the nearest and hear the Edison Phonograph play both Edison Standard and Amberol Records. Get complete catalogs from your dealer or from us. National Phonograph Co., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N.J., U.S.A.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.

Why the Headmaster Resigned.

Sherbrooke, Jan. 31.—The resignation of the Rev. W. D. Standfast from the headmastership of Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, has caused much interest and speculation among the friends of the school.

In an interview Mr. Standfast stated that after he had been in charge of the school for a month he resigned his position, but the resignation was not accepted. From the very first he had had trouble, as the discipline was in very bad shape when he arrived, and the standard of work rather low. The students were giving too much attention to sports and neglecting their studies, and, in justice to the parents, he felt it his duty to insist on the students doing their work. He made it a rule that unless a student took a certain percentage in his work he would be barred from sports. On another occasion he ordered the basketball team to drop a certain player as he had not been playing a clean game. In short, a student had to keep up with his studies to enjoy the sports.

This innovation did not meet with the approval of the senior pupils, and they promptly rebelled, and a bitter feeling was engendered. The boys however, were not used to such discipline and could not understand it. As

THE REV. W. D. STANDFAST.

headmaster he felt in duty bound to carry out his orders, and if they were not obeyed he would retire.

Since taking over the work, Mr. Standfast had made a point of keeping a record of the work done by each student daily. From this record he could see whether the student was making any progress, and could also give the student's parents a reliable account of what their son was doing. The reports showed that some students took as low as 12 percent. The parents, for some reason or another, attributed it to the teachers, whereas Mr. Standfast claimed that it was due to their own neglect, or more to the fact that they had never been made to get down to hard work.

In one case a young man, the son of a prominent supporter of the school, was 'rusticated.' The boy's parents were rather taken back at the action of the headmaster, and shortly after the directors took the matter up. They were of the opinion that Mr. Standfast should have taken gradual steps to introduce the new methods. He claims that the stories told by the boys that they missed chapel, went to Sherbrooke without permission, and other breaches of discipline, were false. The young man in question was very popular, the hard feeling between the students and the headmaster was increased, and finally ended in his being roughly handled by the senior boys.

'The whole thing is this,' said Mr. Standfast, 'if a student cannot get 60 percent on his weekly work, how can he be expected to get a good standing at the final examinations? I find that the work is greatly neglected through too much sport. I am in favor of sport as long as the studies do not suffer, but when sport takes all the attention of the pupil, it must be stopped.

'Another thing which I did was not met with the favor of the students. It was that every student was made to take all the subjects. In former years students were allowed to drop arithmetic, geography and grammar, after a preliminary examination. In after years when they were studying mathematics in a higher class they had forgotten what little they did know of arithmetic. Every student must keep up these studies or his marks will be low. I also had some difficulty with the prefects. They were of the opinion that they were under no discipline, while I contended that as examples of order, they should follow the rules themselves.

'It was my ambition to bring the standard of the work at Bishop's College School to as high a standard as that of the College. I consider that a student who gets a degree from Bishop's University is as well trained as the graduate from any other university. The standard of the work is high. Professor Gummer, who teaches mathematics, is as clever a mathematical student as ever graduated from Oxford. The classical department, conducted by Principal Parrock, an honor graduate of Cambridge, is excellent. Prof. Call, in modern languages, and Prof. Boothroyd, in English, have both introduced the highest standards of Oxford. I myself am the lecturer in science. I am more than pleased with the standard maintained at Bishop's University.

'The College once stood in a similar position to the one the school stands in now. I think the attendance dropped to twelve, but by the assistance of the endowment fund the work was carried on along lines similar to those I attempted to introduce. It has been nothing but a fight since I began. It is impossible for me to sanction poor work. It cuts my soul like a knife, and rather than do it I would beg. I am not teaching simply for my stipend; if I were I would not be so particular to have good results.

'Like every pioneer, I must suffer, but those who come after me will find the work much easier. I could not honestly allow things to go on the way I found them. There is no hard feeling between the directors and me; they have treated me very kindly.'

Mr. Standfast stated that he would continue to lecture on science until the end of the term and then he was not certain what he would do. He might possibly go to Oxford.

HOW TO BUY WIRE FENCE.

The great enemy to long life in a wire fence is rust. Examine some of the fence in your neighborhood and you'll find that in most cases where it has broken down, rust is the cause. The galvanizing on a wire fence should protect it from rust. It will do it if it is the right kind of galvanizing.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Makers of Peerless Fence, believe that their fence will last longer than any other fence made. They believe this because they have put the wire to the most severe tests, and it has stood them all. In fact, they are so confident that the galvanizing on the Peerless Fence will protect it from rust and corrosion that they are willing to send anyone interested a sample of their wire and a simple formula for testing it. Anyone thinking of buying a fence should write the Banwell Hoxie Co., Limited, at Hamilton, Ont., and get this formula, then they can know if the fence is going to wear before they buy.

COBALT FATALITIES.

Cobalt, Ont., Jan. 31.—A little powder was scattered around a hole in the Silver Leaf shaft, the flame crept into the hole containing the dynamite, an explosion followed, and Sandy Christie and James Hope, two miners, were blown to pieces. The men went down the shaft at 3 p.m. to load some holes. The dynamite was packed in and the fuses set. Hope set the light to one fuse and before he noticed anything wrong a second one was started. Some loose powder had evidently been left near the hole, for the flame from the end of the fuse leaped to the powder and an explosion immediately followed. After the second hole had gone off men ventured down and found the two bodies, terribly mutilated. Hope was a young man of 27; Christie was a foreigner, working under an assumed name. Both had been at Silver Leaf for some time. The mine is under option to Crown Reserve, and the men were working for a Montreal company.

CHICAGO DRAFTER.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Edward McCann, former police inspector, who was convicted of accepting bribes, was sentenced to from one to five years in the penitentiary by Judge Barnes in the Criminal Court to-day. A stay was granted pending an appeal and McCann was released on $10,000 bail.

Troubled With Backache For Years.

Now Completely Cured by the Use of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Thousands of women suffer untold misery every day with aching backs that really have no business to ache.

Backache is simply a warning from the kidneys and should be attended to immediately so as to avoid years of terrible suffering from kidney troubles.

Doan's Kidney Pills will cure you in the same way they have cured thousands of others, and they cure to stay cured.

Mrs. W. C. Doerr, 13 Brighton St., London, Ont., writes:—"It is with pleasure that I thank you for the good your Doan's Kidney Pills have done me. Have been troubled with backache for years. Nothing helped me until a friend brought me a box of your Kidney Pills. I began to take them and took four boxes, and am glad to say that I am cured entirely and can do all my own work and feel as good as I used to before taken sick. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all you claim them to be, and I advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

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.

When ordering specify "Doan's."

M. PAULHAN
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The French aviator, who at the meet at Los Angeles, Cal., broke the world's record flight for height. He reached an altitude of 4,500 feet, thereby surpassing M. Hubert Latham's recent high flight by one thousand feet.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

LIBERTY FOR PREACHING IN THE PROPOSED UNION OF CHURCHES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In connection with the proposed union between the Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists, the first formal step in submitting the matter to the denomination at large, will be taken this month by the Congregationalists. They are arranging in all their churches throughout Canada to take a vote by the use of a ballot, to be returned to the church secretaries on or before February 23rd. This vote is preliminary only. It is taken not for final decision, but as a plebiscite to ascertain the general judgment of the churches. The question on the ballot is: 'Are you in favor of the Canadian Congregational churches entering into the proposed Union on the Basis of Union drafted by the Joint Committee?' These answers will be submitted to the denominational committee or union and discussed at the national gathering in June.

The vote will, no doubt, indicate the drift of opinion in one of the negotiating bodies and may, therefore, warrant a few observations on my part. As what I have to say will deal with the prospects of liberty for preaching under the proposed Basis of Union. This matter of liberty for preaching lies specially near to the Congregational heart and it is as a Congregationalist I shall speak.

It has been well pointed out regarding the proposed creed that the crucial question is not in the creed itself, but in the minister's relations thereto. On this whole matter, we Congregationalists may well pause. We have not been accustomed to having one creed for all men. We have practised the freedom of individual statement of the faith. We fear lest this freedom of faith as each man is enlightened by the spirit will be repressed in a church of one doctrinal standard. Our traditions, our fellow Congregationalists throughout the world, bid us not to marry in haste lest we repent at leisure. With others, I have hesitated on this point, because I have feared. But my fears have gradually vanished, and now I think that there will be in the new church liberty for preaching the Gospel. And if there be liberty for preaching the Gospel what difference whether we have one creed or many, whether we maintain or break from our traditions?

Several considerations promote in me confidence in this liberty.

First—Subscription to the creed is not required. An affirmation of agreement with the doctrinal statement is at no point demanded of a candidate for the ministry. In the Presbyterian church such a definite affirmation is by the rule required. One of the questions put to ministers at ordination and induction is: 'Do you believe the Westminster Confession of Faith.....to be founded on and agreeable to the Word of God, and in your teaching do you promise faithfully to adhere thereto?' I was present at a recent induction service, where the new minister bowed his head in assent to this question. In the Methodist church the questions at ordination do not refer directly to the doctrine; but at the district meeting the candidate is asked: 'Do you sincerely and fully believe the doctrines of Methodism as contained in the twenty-five Articles of Religion?.....Will you endeavor fully and faithfully to preach them?' In the new church there will be greater liberty. A prescribed question and answer system is not in the proposed Basis. The candidate will be questioned, as, indeed, he should be, but no promise as to conformity with a detailed statement is laid upon his conscience. A definite subscription to a creed is not exacted and in this particular the Congregationalists would not be breaking from their historic position.

Second—The responsibility of reception and ordination rests upon the church, through its examining committee. It does not rest upon the candidate, and hinge upon his willingness to say yes to formulated statement of doctrine. The conscience centre is shifted from the applicant to the examining body. The candidate makes his statement as freely as he wishes, is examined as fully as desired, and then the committee must decide whether he should be admitted. That is to say, the candidate does not open the door by assenting to a series of statements presented to him, but he knocks at the door, presents his statements and the church, which holds the key, decides upon his entrance. This seems to Congregationalists a more desirable arrangement. In general, this is the present practice in Congregational ordaining councils, who hear the candidate, question him and then vote upon his application. The matter of a candidate's orthodoxy rests then upon the judgment of the council rather than upon that of the candidate. The difference between present Congregational practice and the proposed procedure is quite marked, however; for in the latter case, he is examined upon a formulated standard, whereas, among Congregationalists the standard of doctrine is the general evangelical faith of the living church of to-day. The point just here to remember is that the responsibility as to his admission, the conscience in the case, is with those who hold the keys.

Coming now to the administration of this power of admission, and having seen that it does not turn on simply obtaining an affirmative answer as to prescribed statements of doctrine, we find that it depends on the opinion of the examining body, the opinion that the candidate is in essential agreement with the Statement of Doctrine. The important paragraph is found under The Ministry, sect. iii., sub-sect. 2 of the published Report of the Joint Committee. There is no paragraph more crucial to Congregationalists than these few words. For this matter of the minister's relation to the creed occasioned more debate than any other in the meetings of the Joint Committee and at one time, indeed, brought on a temporary deadlock between the Congregationalists and their brethren, a deadlock out of which this paragraph was the happy issue. It reads: These candidates shall be examined on the Statement of Doctrine of the United Church, and shall, before ordination, satisfy the examining body that they are in essential agreement therewith, and that as ministers of the Church they accept the statement as in substance agreeable to the Holy Scriptures. It is, therefore, the examining body and not the candidate which decides whether he be in essential agreement with the creed.

The expression, 'in essential agreement,' will likely be taken by the examining body in a strict or a wider meaning. To some it may seem to require a close adherence to the point of view, as well as to the verbiage of each paragraph of the Statement of Doctrine. Or it may be taken as referring to the main idea, the general purport, the substance of doctrine. From the latter standpoint the question before the committee would be to assure themselves of the candidate's agreement with the ruling ideas of the Statement. That this will be the attitude of the examining bodies seems to me to be more likely, and for several reasons.

For one thing, in the formation of the creed in the meetings of the Joint Committee, there was constant voting on words, phrases and sentences. A considerable share of what is printed stands there by majority vote. Now, if the Joint Committee in framing the creed did not unanimously agree, a strict agreement can scarcely be required of each and every candidate. If Christian ministers could remain in fellowship, while putting forward varying statements of their faith, Christian men should be admitted to the same fellowship in a like spirit of comprehensiveness. The creed which was in flux while in the hands of the Committee, will hardly be held to have become absolutely rigid in its application. The logic of the formation of the Statement of Doctrine makes 'in essential agreement' equivalent to 'in substance of doctrine.'

A more powerful influence at work to produce the more liberal application is the spirit growing throughout all Christendom which makes no demand for conformity in verbal expression. This living active spirit, which is a sign of none other than the Holy Spirit Himself, will tend in actual practice to lessen any strictness possible under the constitution. Take a concrete example. I have received within the last week from an earnest evangelical minister, some comments on the creed. He says of article 5: '"All men are born with a sinful nature." It is a lie'; and again, of article 7: '"Satisfied divine justice." It is the old governmental theory,' which needless to say, is not his theory of the atonement. Knowing this mature minister well, and his evangelical record, and imagining him a candidate before the United Church, I cannot think that any examining committee chosen from the three denominations would shut him out from the Canadian ministry because he dissented thus from these two articles.

The fact is this moderating spirit is abroad. The Congregationalists can claim no monopoly of it, but it is a pervasive influence which will interpret any regulations regarding creedal forms in the more open way. The regulations of the Presbyterian Church in Canada are so interpreted. There has been no heresy trial for years in the Presbyterian Church, although none would claim that every Presbyterian minister is 'faithfully adhering to the Westminster Confession of Faith. The Presbyterians have tacitly agreed to interpret that promise in an open manner. In the Methodist Church recently an earnest, truly evangelical, though modern, minister has been upheld in face of a determined attack. The spirit of comprehensiveness, the desire to obtain for and retain in the ministry all men truly loyal to Christ, will grow stronger every year, and we may be moderately confident that all sincere exponents of Christ and His Gospel will be joyously admitted.

The third consideration, therefore, that assures me of liberty for preaching is that the provision in the constitution, calling for essential agreement, will be liberally construed and that in practice the door will be open for all who, in the main lines of their convictions, are within the evangelical faith.

I sympathize deeply with my brethren of the Congregational order who still stand on the negative side in this matter. Without doubt, the prominence of a doctrinal standard is unfamiliar to us, and arouses Congregational suspicion. Without doubt, the proposed creed is to many of us unsatisfactory. Personally, I would not state my Christian convictions as formulated in several of the paragraphs. But I would remind my brethren that the real point at which restriction is to be avoided is in the ministers' relation to the creed. If there be elbow room there the form of the Statement becomes secondary. With all my brethren, I want, I demand elbow room, and breathing space. We demand it, not for ourselves, for all who are now in the ministry take their standing in the new church, but for the Canadians of the future, the young men coming up from homes and universities. For them, we are solicitous. None of them should be turned away who desired and would be needed for the glorious opportunity of the twentieth century ministry. I submit that none will be hindered from speaking 'a gude word for Jesus Christ'; and they will speak to larger numbers and with greater effectiveness because of union.

J. K. UNSWORTH.

Bethlehem Congregational Church House, Westmount, Feb. 4th, 1910.

THE LONGFELLOW SLANDER.

(To the Editor o fthe 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been interested in the reference made recently in the 'Witness' to the 'Lectures on Canada' by Prof. De Sumichrast.

Francis Parkman, of Boston, in his 'Montcalm and Wolfe,' furnishes by far the fullest and fairest account which has come to my notice of the expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia. It has been a wonder to me that so many Canadians do not seem to be familiar with his version of that sad transaction; a version which is fortified by documentary evidence producing conviction of its trustworthiness. Parkman shows that by the Treaty of Utrecht it was 'expressly provided' that any of the Acadians who wished to leave the province would be permitted to do so within a year, taking their effects with them, and those who chose to remain after that period would be required to take the oath of allegiance to King George, but would be protected in 'the free exercise of their religion' and the possession of their property. 'It was not till seventeen years after the treaty that the Acadians could be brought to take the oath without qualifications which made it almost useless.' Parkman adds, 'the English authorities seem to have shown throughout an unusual patience and forbearance.' It is clearly shown that the Acadians, had they been left alone, would have taken the oath of allegiance within a reasonable time. But documents prove that King Louis and his minister for the colonies repeatedly sent money and arms and provisions, notwithstanding the treaty, to pay the Indians to harrass and scalp the English as well as any Acadians who seemed to favor the British regime, and agents were employed to teach the Acadians that loyalty to King Louis was inseparable from fidelity to God, and loyalty to King George meant eternal perdition. With a French fort, Beausejour, well garrisoned on the borders of the province, and another at Louisburg, and allies in Canada, and bands of Indians in their pay, all of whom were ready at any opportune moment to join the disaffected Acadians and drive out or exterminate the English, who had comparatively small means of defence, the removal of the Acadians became a political necessity if the province was to remain under British control. Owing to the delay of some of the expected vessels, and the fear of an invasion of French troops, families were separated, but this had not been intended or desired. The facts prove that the expulsion was not, as has frequently been maintained, a land-grabbing scheme of avaricious Englishmen. If the French authorities had lived up to the terms of the treaty it would never have taken place.

Parkham adds, 'It may not be remembered that the predecessor of Louis XV., without the slightest provocation, or pretence of any, gave orders that the whole Protestant population of the colony of New York, amounting to about eighteen thousand, should be seized, despoiled of their property, and dispersed among the other British colonies in such a way that they could not reunite. Want of power alone prevented the execution of the order.'

CRANSWICK JOST.

Bridgetown, N.S., Feb. 1, 1910.

A GAELIC DICTIONARY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Many of your readers will be interested to learn that the most comprehensive dictionary of the Gaelic language yet compiled is at this date nearing completion. This work, which defines upwards of 100,000 words, is being compiled, illustrated, stereotyped, printed and published by one man. The author, Mr. Ewen McDonald, who was born in England in 1854, knew no Gaelic until he reached the age of 17. He heard the language first as a living tongue when he joined the first Argyle regiment as a volunteer, and the sound of it awoke a slumbering Highland soul. He set himself to master the language of his forefathers, and to that end he devoured every dictionary and Gaelic grammar within his reach. But no sooner had he acquired a thorough knowledge of Gaelic idioms and amassed a full vocabulary than he set himself to the task of compiling a work that would include every word and phrase and idiom in the language.

He determined to have the work published in sixpenny parts (the whole to consist of about 30 parts), but who would do the printing? He had no money to meet so heavy an outlay, but the meagreness of his capital was compensated for by the abundance of his resourcefulness. Nothing daunted, he straightway proceeded to print the volume himself. It is done well. So are his illustrations, done by his own hand. Lacking the means to pay an artist, he took to the pencil as he took to printing. Incidental expenses connected with his work soon exhausted the author's modest capital, and presently, to provide the honest handmade paper that he uses throughout, Mr. McDonald had to part with his valuable library of Gaelic volumes. The proceeds, together with the sale of the first parts of his dictionary, furnished sufficient funds to carry on the undertaking; and the work, representing the incessant labor of fourteen years, is now nearing completion.

The work, up to the 25th part, lies before me as I write, and the oftener I consult it the stronger grows my admiration. The courage, the patience, the inflexible determination, the ingenuity and the splendid zeal that the compiler exhibited entitle him to a secure place in the Celtic hall of fame.

The work, substantially bound in cloth, will be mailed to any address, postpaid, for $5.25. Address, 'Mr. Ewen McDonald, Herne Bay, England' As a literary curiosity, apart from its great value as a book of reference, the volume is well worth the price. All who love our mother tongue should honor the man who gave the best years of his life to advancing the Gaelic renaissance. The most practical encouragement will take the form of a subscription to this monumental work.

M. CAMPBELL.

Gabarus, C.B.

BURNS'S ANNIVERSARY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—This week has again brought with it the anniversary of the birth of Robbie Burns, when Scottish hearts the wide world o'er join in honor of their national bard, 'The poet of human love.' As I am one of those who keep watch over the Angus shops by night it happened that duty forbade me joining in any of the festive rejoicings of the occasion. But as the gentle moonbeams spread their silvery light over the glistening snow and 'all the air a solemn stillness held,' my thoughts went back to that historic night when 'a' cauld blast o' Januar's wind blew hansel in on Robin.' Then I thought of his life, his poverty and blighted hopes, and yet a heart aboon it a'. Who else could have written poetry such as his under such conditions? It must have been the redhot fire of human love within him for all his kind that held him up, and as I thought my eyes began to smart wi' just a tear, for Robbie ever was enthroned within my breast. My mother early taught me of him, for her forebears and Robbie's were neighbors in Forfarshire. My grandfather, Robert Webster, was articled as a lawyer to Robbie's first cousin, James Burness, of Montrose, and Robbie was introduced to my grandfather by Mr. Burness as his country 'cousin.' My forebears on my mother's side were tenants of a farm near Montrose called 'Stone o' Morphie,' so called from a big Druidical stone in the 'Stook Yird,' and in the absence of any knowledge of how it came there, tradition had it, that the De'il put it there, and as he cast it down he gave forth in rhyme the following curse:—

Sair back, and sair baines,
Bearin' the Laird o' Morphie's staines,
The Laird o' Morphie shall never thrive
As lang's a Water Kelpie's alive.'

The Burnesses also held farms in the neighborhood and by an account I saw in the 'People's Journal,' some twenty years ago, of a visit to the neighborhood, it told of the tombs of both the Websters and the Burnesses, who tak their nap thegither in the neither kirk yird o' St. Cyrus.

If not troubling you too much I will give you an extract from a book of Scottish song, presented to my mother, Jane Webster, in 1848, which should have interest for Montreal Scotsmen and lovers of Burns.

JOHN A. LAMPARD.

923 Outremont avenue, Outremont, January 28.

THE HIGHLAND LASSIE.

This charmingly-natural effusion was written by Burns early in life, in honor of his afterwards-to-be-immortalized Highland Mary. It is given in the second volume of Johnson's Museum, adapted to an old reel tune, called Maclauchlin's Scot's Measure, but it may also be sung to the tune of 'Green grow the rashes.' 'My Highland Lassie,' says the poet, was a warm hearted, charming young creature, as ever blessed a man with generous love. After a pretty long trial of the most ardent reciprocal attachment, we met by appointment on the second Sunday of May, in a sequestered spot on the banks of Ayr, where we spent the day in taking a farewell before she should embark for the West Highlands, to arrange matters among her friends for our projected change of life. At the close of the autumn following she crossed the sea to meet me at Greenock, where she had scarce landed when she was seized with a malignant fever, which hurried my dear girl to her grave in a few days, before I could even hear of her illness. Cromek adds a few particulars of the final interview of the youthful lovers: 'This adieu was performed with all those simple and striking ceremonials which rustic sentiment has devised to prolong tender emotions, and to inspire awe. The lovers stood on each side of a purling brook, they laved their hands in the limpid stream, and holding a Bible between them, they pronounced their vows to be faithful to each other. They parted never to meet again.'

Cromek's account of this parting interview was considered somewhat apocryphal, till a good many years ago, a pocket Bible, in two volumes, presented by Burns to Mary Campbell, was discovered in the possession of her sister at Ardrossan. This Bible afterwards found its ways to Canada, whence the family had removed; and having excited the interest of some Scotsmen at Montreal, they purchased it (for its possessors were unfortunately in reduced circumstances), and had it conveyed back to Scotland, with the view of it being permanently placed in the monument at Ayr.

On its arrival at Glasgow, Mr. Weir, stationer, Queen street, (through the instrumentality of whose son we believe the precious relic was mainly procured), kindly announced that he would willingly show it for a few days at his shop to any person who may choose to see it. The result was that thousands flocked to obtain a view of this interesting memorial, and the ladies in particular displayed an unwonted eagerness regarding it, some of them even crying, on beholding an object which appealed so largely to female sympathies. On the anniversary of the poet in 1841, the Bible, inclosed in an oaken glass case, was permanently deposited among other relics in the monument at Ayr.

On the boards of one of the volumes is inscribed, in Burns's handwriting: 'And ye shall not swear by my name falsely: I am the Lord.' Levit., chap. xix., v. 12; and on the other, 'Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oath.' St. Matt., chap. v., v. 33, and on the blank leaves of both volumes, 'Robert Burns, Mossgiel.' A monument, the expense of which was defrayed by public subscription, is now erected over the grave of Highland Mary in Greenock churchyard. The foundation stone of it was laid on the anniversary of the birth of the poet in 1842.

Na gentle dames, though e'er so fair,
Shall ever be my Muse's care;
Their tittles a' are empty show;
Gie me my Highland Lassie, O.

Within the glen sae bushy, O,
Aboon the plain sae rushy, O,
I set me down wi' right good will,
To sing my Highland Lassie, O.

Oh! were yon hills, and valleys mine!
Yon palace and yon gardens fine!
The world then the love should know
I bear my Highland Lassie, O.
Within the glen sae bushy, O.

But fickle fortune frowns on me,
And I mauna cross the raging sea.
But while my crimson currents flow,
I'll love my Highland Lassie, O,
Within the glen sae bushy, O.

Although through foreign climes I range,
I know her heart will never change,
For her bosom burns with honor's glow
My faithful Highland Lassie, O,
Within the glen sae bushy, O.

For her I'll dare the billows' roar
For her I'll trace a distant shore,
That Indian wealth may lustre throw,
Around my Highland Lassie, O,
Within the glen sae bushy, O.

She has my heart, she has my hand,
By sacred truth and honor's band.
Till the mortal stroke shall lay me low,
I'm thine, my Highland Lassie, O.

Farewell, the glen sae bushy, O!
Farewell, the plain sae rushy, O!
To other lands I now must go,
To sing my Highland Lassie, O!

NOVA SCOTIA AND INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

(To the Editor of the Witness.')

Sir,—On the editorial page of the Montreal 'Gazette' there have appeared from time to time certain derogatory remarks as regards the Maritime Provinces, and more particularly Nova Scotia. These remarks have been printed in connection with opinions aired in connection with the Intercolonial Railway.

It is not my purpose to go into a detailed discussion of the management of that road, but to open up another point of view to the 'Gazette,' and some others in this part of the Dominion, for with all its boasted development, Montreal is still provincial.

It was persistently insinuated in the articles to which I refer that although the Intercolonial service was bad, yet it was good enough and, in fact, too good for the Maritime Provinces. It was pointed out in this connection, that the Intercolonial does not pay an actual cash dividend to the country, because of large deficits, and these deficits were laid to the charge, largely, of Nova Scotia. Now if 'the man behind the pen' in the 'Gazette' Office will take the trouble to do some calculating, and it will not require much, he will find that the Intercolonial does not get into debt on account of giving service to Nova Scotia. He will also find that the largest deficits are on the Quebec and Montreal end, so that instead of Nova Scotia being regarded as the sucker and parasite, the title will have to be given to another.

Coming back again to the dividend question, let us ask if the money spent in trying to dig a hole in the St. Lawrence pays an actual dividend? Who gets the benefit in this case? Does the canal system pay dividends? Does ice-breaking on the St. Lawrence pay dividends? Do the improvements on Montreal harbor pay dividends? On this ground, at least, even at present, the Intercolonial gives the people as much direct return as the rest of the transportation service. Add to this the fact that the deficits are becoming less and that we can look forward to the time when dividends from the Intercolonial will contribute in a charitable way to make a harbor for Montreal.

It was hinted also that the service given to the Maritime Provinces was really in excess of their development. This ignorance, and, in some cases, sheer mendacity, came out in relief in connection with the lately discussed question of ship-building in Canada. Some writers and some newspapers stated that there were no dry-docks in Canada, and that before we have ships we must have dry-docks. Quite true. The fact is that while Montreal, Quebec, and Levis were thinking about the advisability of constructing dry-docks, Nova Scotia has had for years a dock large enough to accommodate the largest ship in the Canadian trade. Further, it is situated in a harbor open all the year round, where mud-diggers and ice-breakers are not required. Accommodation in this harbor does not increase taxation.

Again, the wealth of the Maritime Provinces, in proportion to population, is not behind that of the other provinces. The financial reports and bank statistics all bear this out.

About my last and most important point I shall say the least. The real development of any people is shown in its educational advance. Comment on the Maritime Provinces is here unnecessary. Quebec and Montreal should be the last to say anything about non-development in the best sense. All the Maritime Provinces ask is fair play and we shall have it in the form of more Intercolonial Railway.

This is not written in the spirit of bravado, but to bear out the truth of the old saying that much can be said on both sides.

NOVA SCOTIAN.

STORIES OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

A Good Tailor—His Education—Views of His Opponents.

'About a year before the civil war, Judge Pepper, who had been a blacksmith before he became a lawyer, sent Andrew Johnson a set of fire irons which he made himself. Johnson, then the Governor, presently sent the Judge a coat which he had made for him. When he told my mother of the incident," says a writer in 'Harper's,' "she said:

'"Did you really make that coat, Governor?"

'"I put some stitches in it," he said. "Pepper shouldn't get ahead of me with the people. When I was a tailor I was a good one."

'He refused an invitation once to dine with A. V. Brown, a leader of the Democratic party in Tennessee and afterward Buchanan's Postmaster-General, although all of the guests were to be fellow Democrats, and let them know that on that day he had dined with his washerwoman off bacon and cabbage.

'He made no secret of his unlettered youth, and once brought my mother a magazine containing a sketch of his life in which it was stated that his wife, Flora McCardle, had taught him to read after they were married, when he was 21 years of age. He said the statement was inaccurate but substantially true: that when they were married his wife brought her school books to their new home and his study of them aided his education materially.

'After he rose to prominence his admirers used to point out that he made few mistakes in grammar and that his English was pure, but he never learned to divide his words correctly in writing and sometimes made ludicrous mistakes in quotations. Once in a public speech he spoke of the Lays of Ancient Rome as having been translated in Macaulay; and in another speech he quoted: "'And the stern joy that warriors feel in foemen worthy of their steel,' as Shakespeare says!"

President Johnson seemed to believe that those who opposed him politically would harm him in every possible way. About 1857 his arm was broken in a railway accident, and was so badly set by a country doctor that Dr. Paul F. Eve, then considered to be the best surgeon in Nashville, who was called in later, declared that it must be broken again and reset.

'The operation was performed in a bedroom in a hotel on Cedar street in Nashville, where Johnson boarded, the arm being pulled around a bedpost, and the first bedpost selected for the purpose was fluted or grooved. After Johnson had nearly fainted from the pain he asked whether a square bedpost could not be used, and the breaking was completed with the aid of a square post. Mr. Johnson when he told my mother of this incident said that Dr. Eve had purposely used the grooved post in order to torture him because he was a Democrat and Eve was a Whig.'

PORTLAND DUKEDOM

Bentinck, Favorite of William of Orange, Rewarded After English Revolution.

The Duke of Portland's solicitor has taken up the cudgels on behalf of his employer in order to show that the statement that a former duke inclosed 60,000 acres of Sherwood Forest is unfounded.

However, that may be, the Duke referred to did not fall for want of effort. He married a daughter of the then Duke of Newcastle, who brought him as dower the Welbeck estates. Having got possession of Welbeck, the Duke at once set up a claim to the whole of Sherwood Forest. But the Commissioners of Woods and Forests could not stand this, and it was proved that the father of the Duchess had always recognized the rights of the Crown in the forest.

But, as Mr. Horsman Bailey has called attention to the Duke's property, it may be useful to carry the inquiry a little further, and to show how a needy adventurer from Holland was able to found a property and a family two hundred years ago which is now one of the richest in England. Every acre of land and every shilling of money possessed by this man was given to him by King William III. out of the estates of the Crown; otherwise out of the property of the people of England. Since then, by judicious marriages and by enormous receipts of public money the Portland estates have been increased and their wealth multiplied.

A KING'S GRATITUDE.

William Rentinck was the confidential friend of William of Orange. When the Revolution was accomplished and William was seated firmly on the throne he at once began to show his gratitude to his favorite, who was made a baron, a viscount, and Earl of Portland. According to Macaulay, 'William had set his heart on setting the house of Bentinck on a level with that of Howard, Seymour, Russell and Cavendish'—and he at once proceeded to do so, at the public expense. Hundreds of manors, honors, lordships, fee farm rents, and what not, were heaped upon Bentinck, which formed part of the hereditary revenues of the Crown of England and were consequently the property of the nation.

There is in the 'Record Office' in Fetter lane a dust stained bundle of parchment which contains a list of the 'Grants to the Earl of Portland' out of the property of the Duchy of Lancaster. It gives a list of scores of these grants of manors and property in all parts of the country of what was public property.

But Bentinck was like Oliver Twist—he wanted more. And he coolly proposed to take the lordships of Denbigh, Bronsfield and Yale, in Denbighshire, which were estimated to be worth £100,000 at that time, and for which Bentinck offered the magnificent sum of six and eight pence yearly.

'HEER BENTING.'

But the House of Commons would not stand this. Some Lloyd George of 1696 made a strong speech about the rapacity of 'Heer Benting' and the Commons forced the King to withdraw the gift. William waited, and we learn from a contemporary that 'Heer Benting received in recompence' (thirteen fat manors, all parcel of the anland, besides fee farm rents worth cient revenues of the Crown of Eng- £24,000.

Dotted up and down the history of the day are records of similar grants. Collins tells us that after the Battle of the Boyne Bentinck received 135,000 acres of land in Ireland, and Luttrell records in 1695, that 'the King hath gathered the Manor of Sweden to the Earl of Portland.' The House of Commons grew very restive under all this, and in 1699 a committee of inquiry was held. But nothing come of it.

The Portlands were a thrifty race, and they were never at a loss how to turn and honest penny. One of them married a Miss Scott. This lady was the proprietor of a lighthouse, and in return for showing a light she had the privilege of collecting light dues.

But the lighthouse was a very poor one, so the Trinity House, although it had power to make the then Duke of Portland show a proper light, yet not wishing to be too hard on a needy duke, gave him £60,000 for Miss Scott's light house dues, and spent £30,000 on building a proper lighthouse.

Mr. Howard Evans, tells another story about a later duke who was equally ready to look after No. 1. The Dukes of Portland were lay rectors of the parish of St. Mary Le Bone. At the beginning of the last century Parliament built four new churches in Marylebone at an expense of £170,000. The public found the money and the Dukes was allowed to make presentations to the benefices. In 1817 the nation paid £44,000 more to the Duke of Portland for his patronage over the four churches which had been built with public money.

So by care and thrift the successive Dukes of Portland have secured a modest patrimony. It is needless to say that the present Duke (who owns over 180,000 acres) resents having to pay extra taxation on the modest property which his ancestors have laboriously plied up by the sweat of their brow. He prefers that the taxes should go on the bread and meat of the poor.—London 'Chronicle.'

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S UNDERSTUDY.

(From M. A. P.)

It is the privilege of royalty to attend any public or social functions they please by deputy. This is a necessary rule, for royalties have so many engagements of a public and private character to keep that it would be absolutely impossible that they should fulfil them all in person. This applies specially to the King and Queen, who frequently have half a dozen engagements to keep at the same time in as many different places. On such occasions a deputy is sent to represent the King or Queen at those functions or entertainments which their Majesties are unable to attend in person. The Queen is always represented by her secretary, Mr. Sidney Greville. When Her Majesty attends any function such as a wedding, baptism or any private reception by deputy, her hostess is notified beforehand that Mr. Greville will be present on the Queen's behalf, and the time at which he will arrive is also stated.

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.'

'All best good things that befall men
come from us birds, as is plain to
all reason:
For first we proclaim and make known
to them spring, and the summer and
autumn in season.
Bid sow when the crane starts changing
for Afric in shrill voiced number—
And call to the pilot to hang up his
rudder again for the season of
slumber.
And all things ye lay at the charge of
a bird be it winter or summer,
And all kinds of prediction.'

The sight of a flock of snow buntings descending like a shower, and devouring any seeds that are to be found in drooping panicles above the snowdrifts, brings a feeling of compassion, and we wonder if their plump feathered bodies are warm and if their feet are cold. Are they happy? Do they forage sufficiently to be content with work, and find its reward? Certainly they should be encouraged in their efforts to add, even unconsciously, to the charm of the winter landscape.

The Snow Buntings are called in Sweden 'bad weather birds,' because they are mostly seen where newly fallen snow has caused them to roam from place to place in quest of food. But they are not birds of ill omen as they are generally seen when the storm is over, and must have a wonderful power of resisting cold and wind, pictures of light and motion that is very fascinating.

The saying 'it's an ill wind that blows nobody good,' is seen in the foraging of these birds who find their food where the negligent tiller of the soil leaves a supply of weed seeds and grasses on his fields.

If we look upon nature from an artistic standpoint, we soon realize the value of the winter birds to enliven the landscape. Yet they look lonely and solitary, and their plaintive notes, almost make one respond with a fresh supply of crumbs, lest weed seeds are not plentiful. Why should we wish to tame them, any more than to tame the sunset or the south wind? The birds are part of our heritage nature's most cheerful and loveliest, most useful gift to man. How soundless they can be these winter wings of the air, scattering over the ground in a circled sweep, searching for food. Then as a sudden noise startles them, they flash upward where none can follow, like a shower of silver leaves.

Wonderful indeed, among the many strange and wonderful works of nature, are these winter birds, bringing their messages of hope and cheer, real patrons of industry.

PLANTS FROM CUTTINGS.

There is frequent inquiry among amateurs in regard to the operation of growing plants from severed parts, and a cutting is the name for any piece that is cut off and planted under suitable conditions to reproduce the parent plant.

It may be mentioned that cuttings of hardened wood are surer to root, than if too soft, but they certainly take longer, and the proper condition called half ripened wood, is when it will snap easily, and not bend without breaking.

It is recommended that cuttings be partially severed and then allowed to hang to the parent stem for a few days to form a callus before removal.

If it is required to grow cuttings of ripened wood in the open air, the method practised is to take wood of the present season's growth, before frost sets in, and make into cuttings six inches long, or long enough to contain two buds.

They should be tied into bundles with the butts on the same level to promote callusing, and buried in sandy soil with the butts down.

They can be planted out in early spring, and if the callus is well formed before the buds start into growth, there will be no trouble in rooting. The time required varies from one to six months, according to condition and variety. Root cuttings are easily made and very useful for propagating many plants. They are made in early autumn, and can be four to six inches long, of some tender sorts. Plants like lily of the valley, lilacs, and others that have a natural growth of suckers, can be easily propagated by them.

Many leaves are capable of producing roots, and some have the power of developing buds after rooting. The Begonia Rex may be increased in this way for the whole leaf can be weighted to a surface of coarse moist sand, and if the principal veins are severed at intervals of an inch, there will be a young plantlet appear at every one, which can be potted off when roots are a quarter of an inch long.

The scales of bulbs, such as lilies, can be used for propagation, remove the thickened scales and plant upright, like seeds, using sand and leaf mold for soil. This must be done in autumn and the young bulblets will grow during the winter in a warm greenhouse, but it is a slow process.

Plants like geraniums and roses are better grown from cuttings of old plants. But for the amateur it is as well to know, that what will succeed one month may fail the next, all depending upon conditions, for if too tender the growth, rot will set in, and if too near the main steam, it is too hard to send out rootlets. This is why half ripe wood is always recommended as best for cuttings.

A good plan when the sun warms the soil of the window plants, is to take a six-inch pot and half fill it with pieces of charcoal as big as a bean, lay some moss on top then fill up with clean sand in which is mixed some charcoal dust.

Then insert cuttings closely set round the edge of the pot and keep them moist and warm, this being the easiest way of raising young plants.

FOUR SEASONS.

I. C.—The name 'Four Seasons' is given to the Hydrangea Hortensia, because after the flowers form, they are a greenish white, then straw colored—then a bright pink fading to brown. The plant blossoms best in a shaded place, as it is apt to become blasted or scorched by extreme sun heat.

The Hydrangea requires a great deal of water, and in order to have good plants it is best to take off cuttings every season, of the old plants in July or August. It grows well in a tub out-of-doors in summer, and can be kept in the cellar all winter, giving occasional watering.

LEAF SPOTS ON CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Mrs. McD.—The diseased spots on the leaves of your plant furnish the spores to spread the disease, and the removal of all spotted leaves is a reasonable precaution to prevent its spreading.

Care should be taken that such foliage is at once burned, being full of disease germs, and the plants can be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture to prevent further development of the trouble.

If soap is mixed with the Bordeaux it will cause a film to spread over the entire surface of the leaf which causes it to adhere.

Some growers have controlled the leaf spot by applications of the ammonical solution of copper carbonate, which has a good effect.

LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

'Garden Lover.'—It is not always possible to judge for others the seed that will give the best results, for our gardens differ so in land and location.

But in a small garden the Bush Lima and White Wax beans are probably as satisfactory as any—the Palmetto Asparagus, Turnip Beet, half short carrot Effurt cauliflower and Drumhead Cabbage for keeping. For early corn, Bantam—for late Evergreen of Lettuce, there are many sorts, perhaps Big Boston will answer well. Of onions, the Wethersfield red, is fine grained and tender, and the Student is a good parsnip.

After trying a good many varieties of peas we find Alaska the earliest of all, but Gradus, of best quality, and Telephone, the most productive.

Potatoes differ very much, but Irish cobbler is a safe variety, and Carman No. 3 is a fine late variety. Sandwich Island Salsify and New Zealand Spinach are standard sorts, and for a small garden where there is only room for one variety of tomato, the Earliana is best, or Chalk's Early Jewel.

If this is not sufficient for a trial there are a great many new varieties coming out every year, and it is a good plan to try something different each season, for that helps to keep up the interest, and often something valuable is discovered that suits our requirements, and adds quality or quantity to the average.

A CORM.

Inquiry.—A corm is a fleshy solid under ground stem having the appearance of a bulb, and often so-called, but being distinguished from it by not being scaly. The Gladiolus, Crocus Babeana and others are corms. Botanists call it an underground stem, and where the climate is suitable they can remain in the ground year after year. If planted deeply new corms will form above the old one, but if planted too near the surface the corm will be pushed out of the ground.

Of course, our modern usage is to call them all bulbs, which is most convenient to say the least.

CANNA SEED.

E. G. G.—It is not at all certain that the seeds of the Canna will produce plants like the parent, either in color, size or texture, but though the flowers may be disappointing, there is a fascination in the process of raising plants by this method.

Many seedlings produce magnificent foliage, and are very useful to bank against old fences and give a tropical effect.

In order to raise plants early, it is necessary to sow seeds in late February or early March, first placing them in a dish and pouring boiling water over them when a crackling sound will be heard as the shells break open.

When the water cools the germ end of those ready for planting, will show an opening, the rest if closed should be punctured with a sharp knife at the germ end, which is easily recognized by a little hump or irregularity.

Put the seeds in a box containing a layer of charcoal and one of garden soil, let the seeds be put in an inch deep and covered with a layer of sand.

Water thoroughly and cover the box with damp moss or sphagnum, to prevent excessive evaporation. Sometimes seedlings appear in a week, others take longer, and when they have sprouted, there requires some care as to warmth and water both of which must be moderate. The greatest danger is in 'damping off' a disease due to a fungus that spreads under the soil and saps the vitality of the young plants. But with ordinary care there need be not difficulty in raising cannas from seed.

SWISS CHARD.

Curious asks about this vegetable and if it is worth growing, as it is now mentioned in the catalogues. The Swiss chard is a beet properly called Beta Cycla, and is a native of Portugal, and first introduced into English gardens in 1670.

It is cultivated in Europe, the leaves only being used, stripped off and boiled as a substitute for spinach. The rib of the leaf which is strong and fleshy is often dressed and used as Asparagus, and considered a delicacy at a season when that vegetable is scarce. It is only one of the many varieties of Beet that are known, but only four are used as esculents, the old-fashioned beet, the parent of these garden varieties, having been esteemed as a garden vegetable for more than two thousand years.

HOTBED AND COLD FRAME.

E. D.—Asks if there is a combination that can be made to answer both purposes. The best is to dig a pit a foot deep, put in the bottom three inches of fresh manure, and on this a quantity of fine rich soil. Cover the frame with a sash and allow the soil to become warm before sowing seed. Cover on cold nights as with an ordinary hotbed and allow plenty of air when the days are warm. The plants will grow slower in such a combination frame, but will be hardier and not so spindling if they have to be kept closed in inclement weather.

SPRAYING FOR THE CURCULIO.

Cherry.—It is quite true, as you write, that cherries and plums are more difficult to raise than they were in earlier years, before the insects became so very plentiful, and the curculio such a formidable enemy. As regards spraying for a remedy, it is of use, but cannot be altogether relied upon.

Spraying with arsenic pays even if it does not exterminate the cur

LITERARY REVIEW

HAS CHRISTIANITY PROVED A FAILURE?

That there is at present a widespread alienation from the Christian Faith can hardly be denied. Sometimes by violent invective, sometimes by quiet assumption, the conclusion is conveyed that Christianity is obsolete. 'The good Lord Jesus has had His day,' is murmured in pitying condescension towards those who still suffer themselves to be deceived by the antiquated superstition. The statements in which our forefathers embodied the relations between God and man are no longer, except by a very few, considered adequate, and there is everywhere a demand that those statements should be recast. . . . . The accusations are persistently made by vigorous writers and impassioned speakers, and are received as incontrovertible propositions. The impression is prevalent that, though in all ages Christianity has been the object of doubt and of scorn, yet never has it been rejected with such intensity as now.

This is the situation faced by the eminent minister of Glasgow Cathedral in the Baird Lectures for 1909, delivered by him, and now published under the title 'Modern Substitutes for Christianity,' by Pearson McAdam Muir, D.D., (Hodde & Stoughton, 6s.) The first proposition dealt with is the last quoted. By comparison with the works of Swift, Butler, and the eighteenth century writers who opposed these great theologians, he shows that the attack in that age was not less fierce or able than it is at the present day. There has never been a lack of forceful opposition to Christianity. The assumption that Christianity is a thing of the past can hardly be more prevalent now than it was then; and the groundlessness of the assumption then may lead to the conclusion that the assumption is equally groundless now.' Since Voltaire and Fernay wrote and taught, Christianity has seen a development equalled only in the first Christian century. Summing up the popular impeachments of Christianity, —that it is an exploded mass of superstition, the champion of tyranny and oppression, a selfish care for a man's own soul before all else, the foster-mother of popular vices such as greed, hatred, envy, war, ignorance, pride,—Dr. Muir shows that all these evils are not the result of or in harmony with the Christian faith, but diametrically opposed to it, and as sternly denounced by Christian teachers as by their opponents. He has to admit, however, that though foreign to the Christian spirit, all these evils may be charged to those who call themselves by the Christian name. 'In all ages of the Church the most powerful weapon against Christianity has been the example of Christians. What, then, is the duty incumbent on Christians? Above all it is necessary that we should take heed to our own conduct and character.'

After pointing out that it is not against Christianity, but against the travesties of it so often found in the world that the tornado of abuse is really directed, Dr. Muir proceeds to show that the so-called anti-Christian systems which aim at its destruction are in reality built upon Christianity, and 'in so far as they are good, either tending towards Christianity or borrowing from it.' The systems which he examines in detail with this comparison in view are 'Morality without Religion, the Religion of the Universe, or Pantheism, the Religion of Humanity or Positivism and Theism without Christ.' In each case the elements of truth embodied in the creed are frankly acknowledged and discussed, but the end of the discussion is in each case the same. These elements of truth, instead of being opposed to the Christian Faith, are found to exist in it in a far higher degree than in the supposedly new and improved doctrine.

Unbelievers in Christianity are perfectly right when they say that religion without morality is worthless. Morality without religion is far better than religion without morality. . . . . That kind of comparision is most misleading for such 'religion' is not religion at all. Christianity it is not, and never can be. Whatever else the Kingdom of God may be, it is at least righteousness. In every right and rational representation of the Christian religion, morality is included and imbedded, otherwise it is only a maimed and mutilated religion. On the other hand, in all true morality, religion is present. Withdraw belief in a God above, and in a life beyond, the only reason for obedience to duty and morality will be either our own pleasure, the doing what is most agreeable to ourselves, or sympathy, the bearing of others' burdens, in the hope that when we have passed away there may be some on earth who will reap the harvest which we have sown, or public opinion, the views which are prevalent in a particular region; and these reasons are hardly likely to produce a morality which will be other than that of self-indulgence, of despair, or of conventionality.

The second system under consideration, pantheism, in one aspect is not only in harmony with Christianity, but knds its highest expression in the Scriptures, notably in such thoughts as 'Whither shall I go from Thy Spirit? or whither shall I flee from Thy presence.' 'In Him we live and move and have our being.' 'Of Him, and through Him, and to Him are all things.' The vision of God in Nature has inspired much of the loftiest thought in literature, but such pantheism is not atheistic, but full of the Spirit of God. In its highest form this pantheism is exemplified in the writings of Spinoza, 'a God-intoxicated man.'

What is there to dread in Pantheism? Not much in Pantheism of that kind: would there were more of it! But it will be observable that, in the instances cited, though God is in Nature and manifesting Himself through it, there is a clear distinction between Nature and God. . . . But the absolute identification of God and the universe, the assumption that above and beneath and through all there is no conscious righteousness and wisdom and love overruling and directing, that is a belief to be resisted, a belief which enervates character and enfeebles hope. Whoever says in his heart that God is 'no more than Nature . . . is bereft of the Christian Faith, and is removed by only accidental and precarious distinctions from the atheistic worship of "natural laws."'

Even the most earnest apostles of modern pantheism find the fullest expression of God in man and the most perfect type of such divine manhood in Jesus, the Christ. 'We of all schools, whether orthodox or heterodox so-called, draw, most of us, our direct impulse, and all of us, directly or indirectly, our ideas from the speaking vision of the Christ.'

Still clearer is the case when the 'Religion of Humanity' comes under discussion. Man, with all his imperfections, approaches more nearly than anything in nature to Him, who is spirit.' One of the ablest attempts to supersede Christianity is that which goes by the name of Positivism or the Religion of Humanity, which sets man on the throne of the universe, and makes of him the sole object of worship.' The elaborate system of Comte is outlined, showing how the futility of worshipping an abstraction led to the worship of famous men as embodying some phase of human progress.

The Great Being, Humanity, is only an abstraction. . . . . It is surely unreasonable to attack the doctrine of the Trinity as a piece of bewildering mysticism, and then to ask men to worship a being who is ninety million persons in one God, neither confounding the persons nor dividing the substance.' . . . . Can it be doubted that the claim of Humanity to worship is less credible if we exclude the Perfect Man, Christ Jesus, from our view? Humanity knit together in one, purified from every stain, glorious and adorable, is a lofty and inspiring idea, but nowhere has it been disclosed save in the Man, Christ Jesus, the word made flesh, the brightness of the father's glory, and the express image of His Person.

The claim of Dr. Richard Congreve to a practical superiority of the Religion of Humanity over Christianity is considered worthy of special consideration, chiefly as a monument to ignorance of that which he attacks. Dr. Congreve says:

'We accept, so have all men. We obey, so have all men. We venerate, so have some in past ages or in other countries. We add but one other term, we love.' The boldness of the claim may stagger us. We turn over the pages of the New Testament. We see that Love is the fulfilling of the law: is the sum of the law and the prophets: is the bond of perfectness: is manifested in a life and a death which, after nineteen centuries, remain without a parallel, we recall that in early centuries the sympathy and helpfulness by which Christians of all ranks and races were united called froht from heathen spectators the amazed and respectful exclamation, 'See how these Christians love one another!' Recalling these things, we cannot but be startled that, in the nineteenth century, a teacher should have ventured to affirm that the great discovery which it has been reserved for the present day to make is that of loving one another. And yet we do not see what palliates the ignorance and misrepresentation? Have we not reason to confess that, if the commandment be not new, universal obedience to it would be new indeed?

The contention of 'Theism without Christ,' that the idea of a Mediator narrows rleigion to bigotry rests upon a misconception of the true office of Christ, who is not a barrier between Man and his Father, God, but a helper to true intercourse between them. 'Theism' is a reaction against the theology of some divines who have written in the name of Christianity, but, like the other creeds considered, builds upon the foundation which it explicitly rejects.

Nothing of value in modern theism is incompatible with Christianity. Nothing of value which would not be strengthened by faith in Him who said: 'He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father.' The superiority of theism to deism simply consists in its being more Christian. With the ideas of God which 'theists' hold we can, as Christians, most cordially sympathize. But we cannot help also asking, 'Whence have you drawn those lofty ideas? Those views which you hold so strongly, which are to you the most ennobling that have ever been given of God and of religion, where is it that they alone are to be found? In places where Christianity has gone before. Belief in God without reference to Christ lacks motive power, it lacks the missionary spirit. It is Christ who gives life to the thought of God.

In a closing chapter on 'The Tribute of Criticism to Christ,' Dr. Muir has collected passages from so-called anti-Christian writers, showing how impossible it is for deeply religious minds to remain indifferent to the personality and influence of Christ. 'The inquirers have abjured tradition, but almost without exception they have profoundly reverenced, if they have not actually worshipped Jesus of Nazareth, and they have found in His Gospel moral and spiritual light and life. Professor Schmidel, the unorthodox, but spiritual German critic, H. G. Wells, R. Winimer, "Protab Chandra Mozoomdar, the Hindu Theist and Mrs. Besant, are quoted, all uniting in bidding us, like Browning's German Professor

Go home and venerate the myth,
I thus have experimented with,
This Man, continue to adore Him
Rather than all who went before Him,
And all who ever followed after.

He who was lifted up on the Cross is drawing all men to Himself, wise and unwise, friend and foe, devout and doubting, is ruling even where His authority is disavowed, is causing hearts to adore where intellects rebel. . . . . The ideals which systems intended to supersede Christianity set before them are only Christianity under another name. Where the ideals go beyond ordinary Christian practice, they are only a nearer approximation to the Supreme Ideal, which has never been fulfilled save in Jesus Christ Himself.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATES.

Young debaters in search of subject matter, methods of argument, books of reference and all that is necessary to the training of a successful contestant will receive much valuable assistance from. 'Intercollegiate Debates,' by Paul M. Pearson (Hinds, Noble and Eldridge N.Y., $1.50). Professor of Public Speaking in Swathmore College, Pa., he has collected from many American colleges the briefs and reports of the past year's debates. Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Michigan, Chicago and many other universities have contributed. In an able introduction Professor Pearson writes on questions for debate, preparation and arrangement of the material, preparing the arguments, order of presentation, conviction and persuasion, rebuttal, delivery and other points of interest. Questions now discussed by college men are much more worth while than those of twenty years or more ago. Nearly every debate of the past year has been on some vital current question of material interest. 'Many organizations taboo all questions other than the political and social problems of immediate national interest.' The writer thinks that many unsettled questions of religion, science and history might be profitably debated, while the discussion of many matters of peculiar interest to the college world would make excellent debates and help to formulate public opinion for example, co-education. The purpose of debate is well stated in this introduction, 'to influence and to secure correct opinion, to help the audience to reach a just decision, or at least, to formulate true ideas on the question under discussion' Michigan University has won by far the greatest number of victories in these inter-college contests; out of thirty-four debates she has won twenty-four.

'Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn,' is as true as ever in our own day of so-called Christian civiliation, as shown by the frightful Congo atrocities of the past fifteen years, when torture and death ran riot in the Free State. 'Bokwala, the Story of a Congo Victim,' is written by a Congo Resident (Religious Tract Society, London, 1s. net.), and prefaced by Dr. H. Grattan Guinness. It is an attempt by one conversant with all the hideous circumstances of the rubber trade to put into the life story of a victim, the injustice and cruelty of a traffic that counts its death roll by hundreds of thousands. In simple words the black son of a chief tells his tale. The book should bring before the reader a realization of the wrongs done to a helpless people by one into whose hands the Christian nations of Europe placed the oversight and development of that great territory on the west of the Dark Continent It is horrible reading, yet no effort has been made to harrow the reader's feelings. It is a plain, bald statement of actual occurrences, too dreadful to need the aid of rhetoric or eloquence.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Reminiscences and Incidents,' by the Rev. J. D. Anderson, B.A. (Toronto: William Briggs); 'Garryowen,' by H. de Vere Stacpoole (London: T. Fisher Unwin); 'The Sporting Chance,' by Alice and Claude Askew (London: Ward, Lock & Co.); 'A Project of Empire,' by J. Shield Nicholson; 'The Religion of the Chinese,' by J. J. M. Degroot, Ph.D.; 'Great Issues,' by Robert F. Horton; 'The Rhythm of Modern Music, by C. F. Abdy Williams; 'Religion in the Making,' by Samuel G. Smith, D.D., Ph.D., LL.D (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited); 'The Busyman's Magazine,' 'The Canadian Magazine,' 'The Westminster,' 'Pall Mall.'

LITERARY NOTES

THE ROSARY.

A recent novel that displays an engaging vein of humor occasionally is Miss Florence L. Barclay's 'The Rosary' (G. P. Putnam's Sons). The body of the story is deeply dyed with a sentimental flush, and the main personages display in a high society setting a pleasant frivolity with but little concern for the more serious affairs of life, yet it is at one of the attempts of one of these characters to reach a higher level that the humorous strain shines brightly. Myra, Lady Ingleby, determines to train her household to the beauties of part singing:

It was at a time when she owned a distinctly musical household. The second footman possessed a fine baritone. The butler could 'do a little bass,' which is to say that, while the other parts soared to higher regions, he could stay on the bottom note if carefully placed there, and told to remain. The head housemaid sang what she called 'second'; in other words she followed along, slightly behind the trebles as regarded time, and a major third below as regarded pitch. The housekeeper, a large, dark person, with a fringe on her upper lip, unshaven and unashamed, produced a really remarkable effect by singing the air an octave below the trebles. Unfortunately, Lady Ingleby was apt to confuse her with the butler. Myra herself was the first to admit that she had not 'much ear'; but it was decidedly trying, at a moment when she dared not remove her eyes from the accompaniment of 'Good King Wenceslas,' to have called out: 'Stay where you are, Jenkins!' and then find it was Mrs. Jarvis who had been travelling upwards. But when a new footman, engaged by Lord Ingleby, with no reference to his musical qualifications, chanced to possess a fine throaty tenor, Myra felt she really had material with which great things might be accomplished, and decided herself to learn the Tonic sol-fa system. She easily mastered 'mi, re, do' and 'so, fa, fa, mi,' because these represented the opening lines of 'Three Blind Mice,' always a musical landmark to Myra. But when it came to the fugue-like intricacies in the theme of 'They all ran after the farmer's wife,' Lady Ingleby was lost without the words to cling to, and gave up the Tonic sol-fa system in despair.

A NEW BOOK BY G. K. C.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton has been 'at it again,' and his tricks and his manners are the same as ever in 'The Ball and the Cross' (John Lane Company). This is fiction of a kind, with an interest as fiction but a far greater interest as a good example of Mr. Chesterton's work. The story, baldly outlined, recounts the wanderings of two friendly enemies in search of a quiet place in which to settle their differences amicably by means of a duel, of how they are foiled by the unsympathetic and prosaic, who cannot understand why anybody should be in earnest about anything, and it begins by the depositing from an airship of a gentle Bulgarian monk on the cross of St. Paul's in London, while it ends (after everybody who really believes anything has been decently incarcerated in an insane asylum) by the triumph of faith over science. The name, 'The Ball and the Cross,' is taken from the situation of the cross over the dome of St. Paul's, and the argument which Mr. Chesterton undertakes to defeat rather than expose is thus expressed by Prof. Lucifer, the champion of science: 'The globe is reasonable; that cross is unreasonable. It is a four-legged animal, with one leg longer than the others. The globe is inevitable. The cross is arbitrary. Above all, the globe is at unity with itself; the cross is primarily and above all things at enmity with itself. . . . The very shape of it is a contradiction in terms.'

STRAUSS.

Something of the difficulty that even a great artist may find in threading the tortuous ways along which Richard Strauss leads his amazing muse is described by Mme. Schumann-Heink. Speaking to a correspondent of the 'Musical Courier' concerning the work of producing 'Elektra,' she says of her own struggle with the score:

When it was first sent me I looked at it in despair. It was as enigmatical as an Egyptian hieroglyphic. I could find no one who could play it for me in such a manner as to bring light out of the chaos. Every day I would go to the piano, strum out my part with one finger, only to shut the score in disgust and declare that I could never learn it. Strauss himself was expected in Berlin, and I thought he would be able to help me. But it was a forlorn hope, as Strauss is not much of a success at playing his own scores. I went through it with him, but could still find no point of contact with the music. He advised me to study it with Dr. Besl, who has made the piano arrangement, and who is said to understand Strauss's music better than the composer himself. Dr. Besl came, and then for the first time I was able to get a definite clue to the Clytemnestra music.

SOUVENIR. A PLEASANT

In an article on 'Business Success and Failure,' in the February 'Century,' Frank Greene, of the Bradstreet agency, instances a curious example of business honesty, one in its own class, it is true, but yet not absolutely unique:

'Perhaps the most conspicuous living example of success following earlier failure,' Mr. Greene says, 'is the Hon. Levi P. Morton, former Vice-President of the United States, who, while a member of the dry goods firm of Morton, Grinnell & Co., was forced to see his house suspend. In 1861 this firm stopped payment, later compromising and settling in part with its creditors. Men in business still recall the dinner given by Mr. Morton a few years later, where each creditor-guest found a cheque for the amount owed, with interest, a most pleasing sort of souvenir to bring away from a banquet.'

JAPAN.

Marcus B. Huish has prepared an English edition of Count Shigenobu Okuma's 'Fifty Years of New Japan' (Kaikoku Gojunen Shi). As the original, compiled by Count Okuma, was published some five years ago, there have been several slight additions and corrections in the English edition to bring it up to date, but the character of the book has been in no way altered. It is a mine of information, and its accuracy has been vouched for by official approval. The fifty years of the title are those from 1854-1905, and no nation can show a period of more vast and rapid development for the time. The world wonder of the thing remains, but the spirit of the Japanese so plainly set forth in this book shows the determination that was bound to conquer. No national pride is allowed to stand in the way of national profit, as such a passage as this makes evident:

The bombardment of Kagoshima by the British squadron in 1863, and of Shimonoseki in the following year by the combined squadrons of England, France, America and Holland, were serious incidents: strictly speaking, both were unwarranted, but they served an important purpose, for they tended more than anything else to disillusionize the misguided seclusionists of their fatal errors. The two powerful clans of Satsuma and Choshu were at that time the foremost champions of the exclusive policy, and the hard knocks they sustained opened their eyes to the fallacy of their position. They were now forced to admit the necessity of establishing friendly relations with foreign countries.

The book is published in two volumes, by Smith, Elder & Co.

IN CHINA.

Dr. William Edgar Geil, author of a recently published study of 'The Great Wall of China,' is returning to China to make further studies there, but in a letter to his publishers, Sturgis and Walton Company, he explains that one of his chief objects of study will be the American and English element resident there, rather than the Chinese themselves.

'It is a fact that cannot be disputed,' he says, 'that the Chinese who have settled in this country are not representative of the culture and genius of the better classes that dominate China. When you consider the wonderful influence the Chinese have had on the history of the world, that they possessed printing presses a thousand years before Caxton, and gunpowder when Europeans were still flinging spears, you can understand what a notable history theirs has been.

'I want to ascertain as far as I can just what influence Europeans and Americans have had on their latter-day history, whether those Americans who have settled in China are really representative, and whether they have left any impression upon the Chinese people. I shall try to discover whether the Europeans who have gone to China are of the better class of the citizens of their respective countries.'

VISIT TO LONDON AFTER TEN YEARS

Stupendous Revolution.

About ten years ago I came back to London for one day. I arrived late on Saturday and put up at a hotel with a reputation. When, in the hotel where I am staying now, the valet and the waiter came in this morning to tell me that my bath was ready and that breakfast was on the table, I thought of that hotel ten years ago and shivered. It was a very good hotel as hotels went in those days—a very good hotel for London, that is. But it was British to the backbone, and uncomfortable.

I had nothing but French money on me. As it was a Sunday ordinary exchange offices were closed, and they were rather vague about France in the hotel. They would not take my French gold, but they were perfectly willing to lend me as much English gold as I required. Queer, was it not? And so English—English of ten years ago.

This time, while enjoying the luxury of the hotels of new London—the best hotels I have seen anywhere—I am inclined to think that the hotel people of London know just a little bit too much about the world outside. It has struck me very forcibly that the hotels of London could mobilize a brigade of foreigners remarkably quick if Europe were to declare war against England, and in the hotel business surely Europe has declared war against England already, and is winning hands down. The old hotel of ten years ago was uncomfortable, but the waiter knew what a Finnan haddock was without having it translated into Hungarian or Swedish. I suppose the English waiter is extinct now. I have seen none since I returned to London.

This reminds me of an experience I once had in Dinard. I asked in French for coffee and a brioche (a sort of fancy bread which is remarkably good with coffee). The waiter answered with a German accent and entire miscomprehension. When I sent for the manager, who was an Italian Swiss, he explained that most of the customers of the hotel were English, so that he was obliged to employ German waiters. I never realized just what he meant until my rediscovery of London, and I am hoping that if ever Europe does make war on England there will be no unpleasant new reading of the old quotation, 'They also serve who only stand and wait.'

But the revolution in the hotel and restaurant life of London is stupendous. It used to be quite true to say that one could eat in London, but that it was extremely difficult to dine here. Twelve years ago there were not many restaurants to which one could take a Frenchman who enjoyed a dainty meal, and not feel very much humiliated for London's sake. But now one can dine just as well, and better, in London than in Paris. London has learned to import French ideas on cookery, and has added to dining a luxury and smartness all its own. To the absolute gourmet (the man who would know that an ortolan had been whistling too much before the tongue which he was eating had been stilled forever) there may be a superiority in the best restaurants of Paris over the best restaurants of London. To the ordinary person who likes a good dinner I should doubt it. My own feeling is that London will feed you just as well as Paris will, and only charge you twice the money.

And dining strikes me as the only thing that the new Londoner does not do in a hurry. What is this fever which has come over London and the Londoners? Londoners, as I see them on this visit, work less, but work and live at a feverish rate of speed. As I said in a former article, nobody walks who can help it. A friend and I got into a hansom on Friday. We drove about five hundred yards, then my friend put his hand up through the trapdoor, stopped the cab, and we jumped out.

'There,' he said, 'you've had your dip into the past. Now, for pity's sake let us get into something that can move.'

I want to point out here that neither of us was really in any hurry at all, but London has evidently forgotten how to enjoy any motion at less than forty miles an hour.

Let me have a parenthesis. Are not the sketches in the music halls a sign of this peculiarity? I went to see a new one on Friday. The author is one of the leading playwrights of the day, and the actor-manager and his wife, a leading actress, who play the sketch, happen to be friends of mine. I went behind and saw them in their dressing rooms.

'Breathless work, isn't it?' they said to me. 'We hardly have time to make our effects, and the strain is terrific.

The speed of new London is a terrific strain. I am wondering whether London gets its value for the wear of brain tissue. An audience wants the emotions of a three-act play in twenty minutes now. The people who compose that audience want to get home at forty miles an hour. They have nothing to do but sleep when they get home, but the speed microbe is in new London's blood. Perhaps that is why the new Londoner goes to Paris at Christmas to rest. A man who hurried down the boulevards on Christmas Eve would probably be run in as a maniac.

And do you know what the new London has sacrificed to the microbe of speed? I say it with bated breath, because I know you will not like it. New London has sacrificed its courtesy. I spent an unhappy lifetime of some ten minutes' duration in the Tube at its busiest the other evening. When I got out into the air I felt as I have only felt once in my life before. That was when, a shivering new boy in thin flannels, I was made to play football for the first time in my life. I came out of the Tube a nervous wreck, and not because there was a crowd, but because every nerve in me quivered at the way in which the new London man elbowed the new London woman without thought of humanity or ordinary politeness. But I suppose politeness is too long a word for use in this terrifically fast new London which I am discovering.—John N. Raphael, in the London 'Express.'

MANNERS AND THE IMMIGRANT

(Editorial in the Midwinter 'Century',

We have recently written in these columns of the regrettably passive attitude toward the subject of manners on the part of many well-bred Americans, resulting, as it does, in a great impairment of the function which breeding should have in civilization. A weak indifference to the invasion of the peace and happiness of society by the vulgar, selfish, or untrained is not a small or negligible matter. There is however, another point of view from which the daily intercourse of the world becomes of even larger moment: the effect that our attitude toward such behavior may have upon immigrants in their relation to our political standards.

At the gate of the new world what is the first lesson the immigrants learn? Is it the fundamental one of respect for the larger rights of others of which we boast? Is it not rather one of disrespect for the minor rights of courtesy and politeness? Do not false notions of equality very soon rob their respectful demeanor and speech of its bloom? This being the case how can we expect them to discriminate in the scope of their indifference between minor and major rights?

The societies that are bravely and devotedly at work among the immigrant class, in their endeavor to bring it into consonance with the best American standards, way well consider the value to their work of beginning with the teaching, or the conserving, of simple, good manners. An Italian from the Basilicata may know little—and may be qualified to learn little more—of the American system of government but he knows instinctively the part that manners play in life, and usually on arriving affords a better example of respect for others than his American neighbor. To establish respectful intercourse among all—respect toward the humble as well as from the humble—is to take the first important step toward making the immigrant a valuable American citizen.

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

WORLD'S WELFARE

OUR SPIRITUAL OBLIGATION TO LATIN AMERICA.

(By Robert E. Speer.)

(Extract from address at Student Volunteer convention.)

In setting forth conditions in South America, we are not provoked by any attitude of hostility or prejudice in regard to the Catholic church. While we believe there are errors in the Catholic church in South America, as they doubtless believe there are errors in our own Protestantism, we believe that even that church has saving truth.

In th second place, we are not speaking of that church in Europe and America. In regard to the church in our own country, I believe it is a great and wholesome religious force, that it holds the fundamental truth of the deity of our Lord, that it exerts an invaluable influence, and that it is a sister church of our Lord Jesus Christ.

In the third place, we are not of those who think that the South American church is to be warred against and destroyed. We anticipate the cleansing of that church and its transformation into a force for righteousness.

But sentiments of good will should not blind us to the obvious facts in regard to the Roman Catholic church as they are to be found in Latin America. The question is: What are the facts.

What are the grounds on which rest our spiritual obligation to the Latin American people?

1. Latin America, especially South America, is a country of appalling illiteracy. The average illiteracy in the American nation, including the children under ten years of age not in school is 16 percent; the republic of Brazil is 85 percent; Argentine Republic, 60 percent; Chili, 60 percent; Bolivia, 80 percent. All of South America together has just about the population of Japan. In all South America there are 43,000 school teach and 2,000,000 pupils. While in Japan there are 133,000 school teachers and 6,000,000 pupils in the schools. Comparing Japan with South America, there are three times as many teachers and three times as many pupils in the schools of Japan as in the schools of all South America. If our educational institutions are justified, as they are, in Japan, they are three-fold more justified, on the face of the facts, in South America.

2. The second ground of our spiritual obligations is the deep need of moral purification and cleansing. According to the latest government census, 18 percent of the population of Brazil is illegitimate, 27 1-2 percent of the population of Uruguay, 50 percent of the population of Equador, and 58 1-2 percent of the poulation of Venezuela. Only 6 percent of British blood and only 7 percent of French blood is thus tainted, but between 25 percent and 50 percent of the blood of South America. I asked my friends down in Buenos Ayres what their experience was as to the morality of student life in South America. They said they could count on the fingers of one hand all the students whom they knew who were leading unsullied moral lives. I made the same inqu about a college in China, and found that the estimate was 50 percent living unsullied lives. If there is any moral ground for maintaining Christian missions in the Chinese Empire, I believe there is ten times more need in South America. And the discouraging and appalling fact is that the lips which shoud be the first to speak against this condition are the lips of those who are also corrupt. I will not here express my own judgment but read to you from the pastoral letter of the Bishop of Coracas, in Venezuela. He said in his letter:

'The scandals in the parish or town take on unmeasured proportion. The enemies of the church triumph because of the shameful evils of the parochial priests, and good souls retire to groan in secret. It is revealed in the deserted churches. We should know that the one cause of this humiliating decay is none other than the hidden corruption of the heart and life of the priests.'

I was told in Valparaiso that only half of the priests in Chili were men who were leading clean moral lives. I asked a priest in Columbia, and he said that out of the 18 priests who were his own intimate friends, there was one who was leading a clean moral life.

3. The third ground is the pathetic appeal for help because they know help can only come to them from without. From the very beginning the best men have asked for this help. In the days of the greatest struggle over religious toleration in South America, the best men said that to exclude the English and the German and the Swiss and the North Americans, who are not Catholics, is to exclude the inhabitants that the con. ient most needs. One country in South America has offered to pay the steamship tickets for Protestant immigrants from any part of the world. The same welcome has been made to missionaries, and to-day in the Argentine Republic, against the protest of the bishop deputy, the government of the Argentine Republic has voted $50,000 a year subsidy to maintain 7,000 children in the Protestant schools started by Mr. C. W. Morris. Every one of the great missionary foundations of Protestants laid in South America have been laid in response to appeals coming from the people of Latin America themselves.

4. This appeal from Latin America rests on the recognition of its intellectual and moral need, and back of that lies its fundamental moral need. Even the Catholic forces are fearfully inadequate. There are but 250 priests to the six million people of the great republic of Argentine. Passing along more than six hundred miles of the Magdalena river, we found only four little Catholic churches. The priests of Buenos Ayres had actually asked to be allowed to lay aside their clerical garb, because they were so despised they could not get near the people. A friend of mine in clerical garb, a Protestant, was hissed at by the school children who took him for a priest. A comic paper in Peru has a title which when read rapidly sounds like 'Thick-headed Priests,' and it is taken up with tales of the personal immoralities and scandals of the life of the clergy of Peru. As to church attendance, there is not a town in the United States or Canada where there are not twice as many people every Sunday as you will find in South America. I visited myself 80 Catholic churches in different parts of South America. In not one was there a picture or a symbol of the resurrection or the ascension. In every case, Christ was either dead upon the cross or ghastly dead in the grave. Where is the living Christ, one cries out again and again, and no voice may give him reply.

5. The fifth ground of our spiritual obligation to Latin America comes from the fact that the men who ought to be Christ's representatives are silent concerning Him. The parish priest does not faithfully perform his duty. Let me here quote from the letter of the Pope to the clergy of Chile. This is what the highest authority of the church has to say:

'In every diocese, ecclesiastics break all bounds and deliver themselves up to manifold sensuality, but no voice is lifted to imperiously summon the pastors to their duty. It is sad to reflect that prelates, priests, and other clergy are never to be found doing service among the poor, never in the hospital, never in the dwellings of the afflicted or the distressed or engaged in works of beneficence: that they are always absent where human misery is, unless paid as chaplains or a fee is given. You, as clergy, are always to be found in the house of the rich, where gluttony is to be engaged in and where good wines are to be obtained.'

These are the words of no enemy of the church. These are the warning notes of those who mourn the shame and putrefaction of the Catholic church in South America. Do you mean to tell me that this brings no obligation?

6. This church demands of us and has a right to expect from us the help which we alone can carry to it. A passionist father, a friend of mine, said he thought that Protestants ought to come and that we ought to work side by side, as we do in America. The priest whom I met who said that one of his eighteen acquaintances among the priests was a clean man, was sick at heart, and was on his way to ask advice from his higher officer. His place was in the Catholic church to purify and cleanse. Our duty is to come to the help of the good men in the Catholic church of South America to see that this church is reformed and made a power for good on the continent.

The people of South America do not object to the Monroe Doctrine, but they do object to the negative attitude of the United States, keeping the help of European nations out, but giving little constructive help herself. We have started in to discharge our commercial obligations. There is one copper mine in Peru, in which twenty American men put in more money, before they took out a collar, than all the Protestant churches of the world have put into South America in the last 100 years. There are fifty American missionary organizations and but two British societies at work in South America. We have had the obligation facing us for a hundred years, and we have passed the sick man at our door relentlessly by. Now more than any other day the need is pressing upon us. Here is an opportunity for life investment which cannot be surpassed in any country in the world, not even in the great countries of the Orient.

THE MESSAGE OF THE ROCHESTER CONVENTION TO THE STUDENTS OF NORTH AMERICA.

(By John R. Mott, in the 'Intercollegian.')

In all the history of the colleges of the United States and Canada there has never been a convention which presented a summons so impressive, so momentous, so imperative, as that of the Rochester Convention held at the beginning of the new year and of the new decade. This convention summoned the three thousand representatives of the seven hundred leading institutions of higher learning in North America, and through them their fellow students, to face an absolutely unique world situation. Watchmen and statesmen of vision and of sound judgment from all of the great battle-fields of the Church presented, with convincing force, evidence showing that the whole world is now open as never before for a really adequate world campaign. Never before has there been such a synchronizing of crises in the Far East, in the Near East, in Southern Asia, in the East Indies, in Africa, and in Latin America. There is indeed a rapidly climaxing world crisis. Never before has the situation been so critically grave, owing to the shrinkage of the earth and the consequent closer action and reaction of the nations, races and religions upon each other. Never before have the dictates of churchmanship and statesmanship, of unselfish patriotism and of loyalty to our Divine Lord, combined in such a clear call to college men and women to devote themselves to the cause of the expanding Kingdom.

At Rochester it was made plain that nothing less than a great offering of lives—the richest, most abounding and best furnished lives of our student communities—to this great campaign of pure Christianity will meet the present-day demands. As in no preceding gathering of students, the range and variety of the requirements of the missionary situation were emphasized. Missionary preachers, teachers, doctors, translators, authors and administrators are needed in large numbers. There is also a demand for university men in the diplomatic, consular, civil, military, and naval services, and in the commercial and industrial enterprises as well, to devote themselves with like missionary motive and consecration to Christianizing the impact of Christendom on the non-Christian world.

No Christian student who is ambitious to make his life count for the most should in these days choose the field and form of his life work without facing thoroughly and courageously the facts presented at Rochester. It is not putting it too strongly to insist that a determining consideration with each student in settling his life plans—whether they are to be carried out at home or abroad—should be their bearing on the world-embracing programme of Jesus Christ. Notwithstanding the urgency of the situation, which was made so vividly impressive by the remarkable deliverance of the British ambassador, and also by so many missionary authorities and leaders, the work confronting our generation is so vast, so baffingly difficult, so momentous, that every student who expects to relate his life in any way to establishing and building up the Kingdom in the non-Christian world should, even at great cost, lay broad and deep foundations in the work of preparation.

The highest order of constructive statesmanship is demanded to-day both in the foreign outreach of the missionary enterprise and in the supporting movements on the home field. bitious to make their lives count most The students, therefore, who are amlargely in extending the limits of the Kingdom should apply themselves with peculiar intensity and thoroughness to their regular college and university work. They of all men should not tolerate superficiality. So far as it does not contravene this distinctive and paramount purpose of college life, they should also avail themselves wisely of the advantages of extra-curriculum activities. They should catch the passion for helpfulness—seeking to serve men in the midst of the highly potential opportunities of college days and as they come face to face with deep need in vacations. Above all, they should go in training and stay in training for Christ-likeness. Nothing less than a great multiplication of lives dominated by Jesus Christ—lives which actually demonstrate his presence and working among men—will satisfy the requirements of the Rochester convention of the Student Volunteer Movement.

THE COMING MISSIONARY INSTITUTE.

All arrangements have been completed for the fourth annual Missionary Institute, which will be held this year in Knox Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 16, 17 and 18, closing with a mass meeting in the American Presbyterian Church on Friday evening, when Mr. Harry Wade Hicks, of New York, general secretary of the Young People's Missionary Movement, will deliver an address illustrated with moving pictures.

The Missionary Institute will meet in conjunction with the annual convention of the Quebec Sunday-school Union, which opens on Tuesday evening, February 15, the various sessions working very nicely together, and none of them clashing in any way, the whole promising one of the greatest series of religious meetings ever held in the city of Montreal.

The registration fee, which seemed indispensable in past years, has been abolished this year, and a much larger attendance is expected at this Institute than ever before.

Some of the Features.—Daily lectures on pedagogy, beginning at 4.30 p.m.

An exhibit of missionary literature, specially interesting and instructive.

Model mission study classes, adapted to every grade of Sunday-school and society work to meet every evening from seven until eight o'clock, led by the most competent teachers available.

An entire evening, Wednesday, February 16, devoted to missionary activity in the Young People's Society.

oving picture exhibitions illustrating the experience of missionaries in all parts of the world.

Some of the Speakers.—The Rev. L. Norman Tucker, M.A., D.C.L., of Toronto, secretary Missionary Society, Church of England in Canada.

Mr. Harry Wade Hicks, of New York, general secretary of the Young People's Missionary Movement.

Miss Alice B. Hamlin, state elementary superintendent of New Jersey Sunday-school Association, and a number of other prominent missionary leaders.

The Rev. C. H. Tyndall, D.D., Ph.D., of Mt. Vernon, N.Y., will deliver his famous lecture on radium.

The Rev. Dr. S. G. Barnes, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., will deliver four lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew to prepare us for our Sunday-school lessons for 1910, nearly all of which are taken from this Gospel. Dr. Barnes is an expert teacher.

Mr. Hugh Cork, assistant general secretary of the International Sunday-school Association, Chicago, Ill., will give us five or six addresses. Concerning him Mr. Marion Lawrence says: 'You will prize the splendid service he will give you, as he is one of the best Sunday-school men in this big world.'

The Hon. Judge McLaren, of Toronto, ex-president of the International Sunday-school Association and vice-president of the World's Sunday-school Association and member of the International Lesson Committee, will deliver an address on Thursday evening.

Mr. John H. Roberts, the celebrated English temperance lectures, will speak on 'Temperance work in the Sunday-school,' on Friday afternoon.

ITINERATING IN BRAZIL.

(Morris Bernard, in the 'Missionary Witness.')

Our troop consisted of four animals, two riding horses and two pack mules. They were loaded with books, our cooking utensils, and a little food for the start. We buy our food supplies as we need them along the way. We also carried some changes of clothing for the journey and our hammocks. A tent is not needed when travelling in the dry season. We expected to stop for the night, by some stream where we could have water for ourselves and animals, but after crossing the river Cuyaba and travelling two and one-half leagues on an uninhabited road, no water was to be found, so tired and thirsty, we stopped in the open campo. Eating a few bananas and dry bread, we lay down in our blankets on the ground. The mosquitos sang about us in such a manner that the Alexander chorus was not in it, so by four in the morning we were on our way travelling in the moonlight. We were getting very thirsty now, not having had water since yesterday afternoon, but we thanked God when a little after daylight we came to a streamlet in the forest. Here we prepared breakfast and had a good bath. It is necessary to take a bath quite often because our bodies get literally covered with little carrapatos (ticks) that keep us scratching. We learned from some passers-by that we had gone off the main road and had been wandering, 'buying pigs' they say when you lose your way. Mr. Macintyre visited several farmhouses during the day, offering his books, and talking about Jesus. One lady gave us some hot water to make coffee and we in return sang them a couple of hymns while they listened with interest.

Coming to a spot where we had good pasture and water we stopped for the night, slinging our hammocks between the trees and sleeping under the blue sky. Mr. MacIntyre looked after the animals and I was the cook. Our troop disappeared in the night although two of them were hobbled and one had a bell. We were hunting in every direction all day but no sign of our horses. There are no fences here in Matto Grosso and we had no idea where our animals had gone. Next day we got a man out from the village, about a league away, and at one o'clock in the afternoon he brought us our horses. We thanked God that our animals were found and resolved to take more care in the future. Next morning early we entered the little village of Livramento. This is a very quiet little place generally but as there was a feast on, the town was crowded with people from all the country around. It was a good chance for us and we sold a good number of books in a few hours. In the evening we asked permission of the landlord to sing and we soon had a goodly number of listeners around us. They had never heard that kind of music, they said, all about Jesus.

We went on our way next day, pulling up for the night at an old thatched-roof house by the roadside, where we were allowed to stay. The front room was covered about two feet with rice. We hung our hammocks above it and passed the night. Sold some books and sang for the people along the way, and at noon came to a big farmhouse called 'Cutia.' The men were not about but the women gave us the privilege to cook our breakfast in front, and also go up on the porch and use the big table. We had some fresh meat and soon prepared our meal and were eating while the women folk looked on with interest from a distance At night we stayed at the home of Sr. Ernesto and had a little meeting after dinner. Next day a cargo mule lay down with her load and on getting up one of the straps came off the hook and the mule started jumping around with the box dragging on the ground striking her on the hind legs. She only stopped when out of breath. Fortunately we were not carrying crockery or there would have been a sad slight. At night we came within a league of Pocome and here we camped by a nice little stream. We expected to enter the town early but Satan hindered us by losing two of our animals and kept us back for three days. Finally the two lost animals were brought of us, having wandered many miles away.

Monday about noon we entered Pocone. This is a little place of about 3,000 people completely ignorant of the Gospel. The Lord directed us to the house of Sr. Luiz and his wife at the end of the town. They were both very simple, honest, people and earnest Catholics. Here I stayed for five days and we had many blessed times together talking about Jesus. We now saw why Satan kept us back. The people of Pocone were very hospitable to us. In almost every house we sold a book. In the evening the head men of the town arranged the public schoolroom for us to hold a meeting. This was the first Gospel meeting ever held in the town. When the hour came the hall was crowded with men and boys. The women and timid ones lined up in front of the building. Mr. Macintyre and I sang the first hymn together to the tune of 'Way Down upon the Swanee River.' There was such a hush upon all present that you could have heard a pin drop. We had distributed hymn sheets among them so Mr. Macintyre took the place of Mr. Alexander and soon had the crowd singing with vigor. 'Let the blessed sunshine in.' I spoke for about twenty minutes and had splendid attention. After the meeting Mr. Macintyre got a crowd around him, as an interested school professor put several questions to him. Next day he visited this man in his home and sold him a large type New Testament. Mr. Macintyre had some difficulty at first with the 'Intendente' who wanted him to pay a license, but after losing about an hour with him explaining, etc., he got off, giving the Intendente and Fiscal each a present of a New Testament. I was selling away all the time. After the meeting we earned a reputation as singers and the people asked us to sing in their houses while selling, so Mr. Macintyre and I would sing together and sell our books, never missing the opportunity to explain the words we were singing and tell them about Jesus, oh! how glorious! It was seen that our books would not hold out for S. Luiz so Mr. Macintyre turned back to Cuyaba, a distance of eighty miles, to get more, while I finished canvassing Pocone and went on alone with my horse and carried animal to S. Luiz. Sunday found me resting at a typical farmhouse. They gave me quarters in a shed by the house. On Saturday night they had a 'reza' (prayers) and dance in a house across the way. The owner of the farm went over to start the rezas. I told him to invite them to his home on Sunday evening as I had some songs to sing for them. On that Sunday night you would have laughed to have seen me there in the midst of them, teaching our hymns. The women were squatted in a circle on the floor and the men stood around. I kept them singing for all they were worth and took the opportunity to give a little address on each hymn that we sang bringing in plenty of the Word of God so we had a regular little Gospel service. They were all completely taken by surprise, expecting that the songs that I would sing were full of nonsense like their own. They soon saw by the words and the spirit with which I talked and sang that it was not play but a serious matter. No doubt my visit in that out-of-the-way place and that night's meeting will long be remembered and talked about by those who were there. May the Lord of the Harvest bless the effort to the saving of some souls.

I continued my journey next day, selling books and singing to the people along the way. At noon I stopped for a couple of hours to make breakfast, while the animals rested. That night I had just got to a farmhouse and was unloading the animals when, down came a terrific wind and rain storm. I thanked God that I was inside. Poor Mac was out in it all, as he slept in the open camp that night. Next day it was raining and while waiting to see if it would pass over. I made use of the time by singing to the family and explaining God's way of salvation. Seeing we were in for a rainy day I saddled up and started out in the rain. I lost the main road and when night was coming on got into a bad swamp. My cargo mule got fast and could not get out, so I had to unload her where she was and carry the boxes out of the swamp on my shoulders. Then with difficulty I got my riding animal across to the other side. But the mul would not move from where she was she would neither go back out of the swamp nor forward, so I said: 'Old lady, I'll just let you stay where you are,' and tied her up to a stump, leaving her there for the night. My horse who was more obedient crossed to the other side and had good pasture, and the poor mule passed the night in the rain without anything, just because she was an 'ass.' I slung my hammock between two trees, made a big fire, and after something to eat, lay down, opening my umbrella over my head (for it was still raining and very dark) and went to sleep. Next morning I got on my horse and started out to look for a house, where I could get some one to show me the road, and also come and help me get my old mule out of the swamp. After riding for several miles around in all directions I could not hear nor see the sign of a soul, so turned back resolving to take my horse and boxes back across the swamp, then see if the old mule was ready to move on. I tell you I prayed a lot, rolled my trousers above my knees and carried saddles, boxes and all across again on my shoulders. With difficulty I passed my good horse to the other side, but the old mule—go, she would not (only around in a circle), so getting her face in the direction that I wanted her to go, I tied her to a low stump in front, then got behind with a good whip and lighted into her, shouting at the top of my voice. With the pulling in front and noise and whip behind, she decided to go ahead a short distance. I tied her farther on, repeating the operation, until—praise the Lord!—I got her out on the other side. It was mid-day when I got saddled up and off. Going back four miles over the road that I came the day before, I met a man and he showed me the right road. The day following I came upon Bro. Mac, who told me his troubles also. I considered myself more fortunate than he because my goods had all been kept dry, while he had nothing dry and was hungry and wet, I gave him some dry clothes and we were soon sitting on the ground enjoying a good feed together again. The rest of that day we washed and dried some clothes and rested and next morning continued our journey for San Luiz, a distance of sixty miles.

We covered this distance without any further trouble and entered the city on Monday morning. We carried letters of introduction to the principal men of the place. One of these, Mr. Nidal, arranged quarters for us and pasture for our animals.

San Luiz is a pretty little place of 8,000 people, situated right on the banks of the Upper Paraguay. Five years previous Srs. Camillo and Theodoro had visited it with books and held meetings in the public square. We started out with our books in the afternoon, going first to the Intendente's office, which is over the jail. He was not there but Bro. Mac sold the first book (a Bible) to one of the prisoners. Then we went round to the Intendente's residence. He is an old general and is not a bit in favor of the priests, in fact, it was he who turned the 'Vigario' out of town a few weeks before our arrival. We were first asked to pay a license, but later when he discovered our mission, he told us to go ahead selling and also helped us by buying a big $40.00 Bible himself. As in Pocone, we were heartily received by the people, who bought our books almost as fast as we could sell. We were so busy selling and preaching the Word in the houses that we did not get time to arrange for a public meeting until the last night. There were a good number out but not so many as in Pocone. We made a good impression upon the family where we stayed. We asked permission to sing grace at the meals and sang and explained the Word to them at night. Our books gave out long before we had thoroughly canvassed the town. We ask your prayers for the seed sown that the Lord of the Harvest will water it and cause it to bring forth salvation to many.

THE STUDENT MISSIONARY UNION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

By Robert P. Wilder, Secretary of the British Student Movement. Extract from address at Student Volunteer Convention.

In Great Britain, the Student Volunteer Missionary Union has secured 3,429 volunteers, of whom 2,402 are men, 1,027 women. Since the summer conference of 1909, 105 have signed the declaration, of whom 30 are theological students, 35 are women students, and 40 are men who are not theological students. During the past year, 108 volunteers have sailed for the field. Considerable advance has been made in the field of mission study. Last year there were 231 circles with a membership of 1,556.

Another result of the Student Volunteer Missionary Union is the Student Missionary campaign. Vigorous campaigns have been carried on in the churches of Scotland and England. In addition, the campaign secretary has instituted training schools for leaders in four centres.

Last year, five men sailed in connection with the 'Short Service Scheme,' by which men who are in doubt as to their future life work spend two or three years in mission service abroad in connection with some Christian college or hostel. It is hoped that a good proportion of those who enter this work may ultimately become foreign missionaries.

Among the indirect results following the work of the Student Volunteer Missionary Union may be mentioned the following: The influence of the movement on Continental students; the organizing, two years ago, of the Social Service conference as the result of which during the past year, over 1,100 British students were studying social problems; work among foreign students in British universities, of whom there are fifteen hundred in Great Britain at present and who, returning to their own lands, can do much to help or hinder the work of missions; the saving from the current of materialistic or agnostic philosophy of many students by means of missionary study; the systematic study of missions by young people in connection with the missionary societies of their own churches.

Some of the means employed for cultivating the student field are as follows: Conferences every four years and representation in summer conferences; visitation by secretaries among undergraduate students and visitation by foreign missionaries in the various colleges; the office with its general secretary, assistant secretaries, and publication department; the work of a special secretary for Wales, in addition to whom it is proposed to appoint one for Scotland.

The problems of the Student Volunteer Movement are that of finding time among many other interests for missionary study in the colleges; the problem of a multitude of local organizations of the Student Volunteer Missionary Union; the difficulty of helping Student Volunteers to realize that signing the declaration should not be the end, but the beginning of their efforts in college; the problem of providing the training which Student Volunteers need to prepare them for the mission field; the proper relating of the Student Volunteer Movement Union to the student missionary campaign, which has as much to do with the churches as with the college field; but all our problems are summed up in the one problem of how to bring more of the life of God into the lives of our membership. During a portion of this Christmas vacation the Student Volunteer Missionary Union Executive officers have gone into retreat to wait upon God for the power without which we dare not face these problems.

The future policy of the Student Missionary Union is to try to supply to the Missionary societies in Great Britain and Ireland all the student missionaries which they require for maintaining existing work and starting new work; to bring men to believe that the work of foreign missions is their work whether they go abroad or remain at home; to take measures to strengthen the home base of the work of the world's evangelization; to keep our watchword 'the evangelization of the world in this generation,' not only before the student volunteers, but also before the membership of the whole student movement; to organize Student Volunteer bands throughout the universities and colleges; to stimulate Student Volunteers to more individual and corporate prayer for missions; to appoint permanent Volunteer secretaries to keep in touch with all Student Volunteers until they have sailed for the field.

Many are the ties which bind together the British and American movements. The same declaration unites and the same watchword inspires our membership. Your secretaries have visited our universities, and our secretaries have more than once had the privilege of laboring in your student fields. We trust that we may work in still closer union in the future.

IS OUR CHRISTIANITY WORTH PROPAGATING?

(By George Sherwood Eddy.)

'There is no doubt as to Christianity being worth propagating. The question to-day for each one of us is—have I a Christianity worth passing on? What is Christianity to me? Have I a vital interest in Christianity? Have I had such an experience in Christ that I have a message I can give?

'The men and women to whom we are to go with our message may refuse to read our Bibles, they may not listen to our words but they will read our lives. Each of us must ask the question—what is my life? What am I believes. Each of us must ask the quesfore God? Am I a growing man? The old psychology said a man does what he is, the new thought is a man is what he does. In the short four years of college are you building up a strong personality?

'Another question that we must each ask ourselves is—am I a constructive Bible student? Not do I talk about the Bible to others, join a class or or Bible circle, but am I a real student of the Scriptures? Is the Bible to me something dead and dry or a fountain of living water? Is it a fresh blessing, fresh manna and new life to me every day? Another question is, do I obey its teachings. The issue is not do I love the Book to-day, but did I obey it yesterday?

'A third question that must be answered by us al is am I a man of prayer? Not do I talk about praying, but is my life fragrant with prayer? Do I get answers to my prayers, or is there some unforgiven sin which hides God's face from me?

'Another important interrogation is—am I a winner of men? Not am I a professional secretary of the Y. M. C. A., leader of a mission class, but have I a deep consuming love that must speak when I find myself side by side with an unsaved soul?

'The last question I would ask each one of you to answer himself is—have I a victory over sin? Do I realize God's commands in my daily life? Is God able to use me, or am I by some marring sin made unfit for service?'—Extract from address at Student Volunteer Convention.

THE CHEETAH AND THE CHILD.

It would create a longing in the breast of old Anglo-Indians to be back in India if they knew of the havoc tigers and leopards are playing in some parts of Bengal and the United Provinces.

Near the Terai jungles the tigers seem to have grown very bold, and recently there were reports of three or four men having been killed by a single man-eater. In the Nadia district in Bengal the conditions, according to a correspondent, are worse. The village of Guptipara is infested with tigers, and the villagers are forced to remain indoors after dark.

This state of affairs is possibly due to the fact that there are very few Anglo-Indian sportsmen nowadays who go out after big game. Besides the risks, it is an expensive hobby and takes up too much time. The natives are also inclined to exaggerate in these things, and it is possible that the passing of a tiger through a village has been magnified, in some cases, into a raid.

A curious story comes from Ceylon, for instance, where a 'cheetah' had carried away a child, and the mother found it safe in the den. The missing child was, of course, taken home but the 'cheetah' apparently had become attached to the child and visited the house at night. It is stated—and the correspondent vouches for the truth of the story—that the 'cheetah' roused the whole neighborhood by his attempts to enter the house.

A true incident is, however, reported from Ajodhya, where a Hindoo priest was made a prisoner, with his family, in a temple by a leopard. The animal entered the priest's house, but the latter took refuge in the temple. The leopard climbed up a tamarind tree near the temple and kept watch. It was shot by a government official.—'Pall Mall Gazette.'

THE SUFFERING WOMAN ENDURES

Can Be Banished by the Rich, Red Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make

Behind the veil of her modesty and silent patience, nearly every woman endures suffering that casts a shadow over half her existence. An aching back, tired limbs, attacks of faintness, and headache upon headache need not be part of a woman's life. Such trials indicate plainly that the system requires the new blood that is supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills are valued by suffering women, who have used them, above all other medicines, because they make the rich, red blood that makes women well, bright and at their best. This is the secret of the great success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Geo. C. Wadden, Wadden's Cove, N.S., says —'A few years ago I was completely run down. At times I would be so weak that I was unable to do my housework. I suffered from severe headaches, pains in the back and dizziness, and at times I felt as though life was scarcely worth living. I had tried several medicines without getting relief, when I finally decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. After using two or three boxes I noticed a change, and after taking the Pills about two months I was again enjoying good health, and have since been well and strong. I can confidently recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all weak and rundown women.'

You can get this great blood-building, health restoring medicine from any dealer in drugs, or the Pills will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

Gold and Silver Medals, Bibles and Books.

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New Members Welcome at Any Time.

Any reader of the 'Witness' who wishes to join the 'Witness' Bible Study Club has only to send stamped and addressed envelope for reply and full particulars together with past questions from the beginning of the year's course will be sent them with pleasure. Address, Bible Study Department, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyrighted, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

February 20, 1910.

The Golden Rule.—Temperance Lesson. Matt. 7: 1-12.

Golden Text.—Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets. Matt. 7:12.

Verses 1, 2.—Why is it that men, not very good themselves, are so harsh in their judgment of other men?

When men condemn others on mere suspicion, what is generally the real ground for their condemnation

Why is it that a truly good man will never judge another harshly, or on mere suspicion?

What reason is there to believe that a person is guilty of the same, or a similar, sin, when he suspects another for it on mere suspicion, and does he not thereby cause others to judge him after his own judgment.

Verses 3-5—Why are men so apt to think lightly of their own sins, and to magnify the very same sins in others?

It is but right that a man should first forsake his own sins, before trying to help others do so, but is it impossible for one sinner to induce another to repent? Why or why not?

How much success is attained by unspiritual pastors, or Sunday School teachers, in leading sinners to repentance, notwithstanding they may teach the real truth with ability?

Verse 6.—What considerations will prompt a truly good man to lovingly reprove sinners, and try to turn them from their sins?

What class of persons are those with whom advise or reproof is homeless, and who but insult a person for his efforts to help them?

Does Jesus here direct us to give up all effort to save those who answer to 'dogs' and 'swine' and if not what does he mean?

Verses 7, 8.—Seeing God gives us so many things without our asking, or even knowing our need of them, why is it that he gives some of the most vital blessings only by our asking?

What is the significance of the three words, ask seek, knock?

Why does God often keep us waiting for what we seem to so urgently need, and to only give them to us after earnest and importunate prayer

What are some of the benefits of mportunate prayer?

Why is it that notwithstanding the invitation, and the promise of Jesus, and ten thousand of testimonies as to the value of prayer, that it is so little used?

Verses 9—11.—If we are loyal to God, what reasons are there to believe that God will answer all our prayers, in the sense at least of withholding all bad things, and giving us every necessary good thing.

Verse 12.—What is the relation between our love and actions to our fellows, and our getting good things from them, and how does this bear on the question of temperance? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Lesson for Sunday, Feb. 27, 1910.

False and True Discipleship, Matt. 7; 13-29.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

February 20th, 1910.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

(Matt. vii., 1-12.)

Golden Text.—Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets. (A.V.) Matt. vii., 12.

(Davis W. Clark.)

Jesus pictures God as benevolent. God thinks of his creatures. He is predisposed to do them good. If one asks of God he receives; if he seeks he finds. At the faintest tap God's door flies open. Jesus spells the divine name without abbreviation—Good.

Now, as he approaches the close of his Sermon on the Mount his highest note is this, in which he exhorts men to be like God. They are to be benevolent. They are to consider others. They are not to shut themselves behind an impenetrable door. They are to be found of him who seeks, and he who asks is to receive of them. The needs of people can readily be discovered by one who asks himself, 'What kind of treatment would I like to receive myself under similar circumstances?' He who renders such to others is religious in the highest and best sense of the word. He fulfils the law. He makes the prophets' message a fact. Love is the palm from which the digits of the law radiate. They all centre in love.

Formal religion which cries, 'Lord, Lord!' however correct the inflection, falls short of the divine ideal. Vain is prophecy, casting out of devils and other works, if there be not this sincere, loving, well-wishing towards others, which expresses itself just as it would wish to be treated itself.

This is the solid foundation on which a character pleasing to God can be built. It alone insures consistency and permanence. Any other principle of life leads to vacillation, and in the end a moral collapse and ruin.

So ends the most illuminating sermon that ever fell on human ears. The people had never heard a rabbi speak like that. He had not sought to institute a system of doctrine or formulate a ritual. His purpose was to inspire a life in the soul—set up a kingdom within, whose substance should be love and whose fruits should be peace and joy.

That was the day on which the Golden Rule was born. Blessed be the day! But, after all, it is not a rule, not a precept, cold and stiff. It is a life. There is a heart-beat in it. It is conduct actuated by love. It is the divine life in the human soul.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

The contrast between Mount of Blessing and Sinai is marked. Mount of Beatitude is carpeted with green and strewn with flowers. But stripped Sinai juts out of an arid waste. It is nature's object-lesson. The gospel, with its grace and the law with its penalty, are here figured. But the Mount of Beatitude does not supplant the Mount of the Law It includes and enshrines it. As under the grassy slopes of Hattin, there are the Sinaitic rocks, so within the gospel are the unalterable principles of the law.

St. Paul reasons: The law is like the domestic servant in the Oriental home, whose duty it is to conduct the children to the schoolmaster. Thus the law, by its exactions and penalties, brings the whole race to the feet of its Master-Teacher.

The Sermon on the Mount has been called the charter of the kingdom of God.

'The Sermon on the Mount can not be a merely human production,' was part of the sentiment Webster directed should be graven on his tombstone.

From Hattin one can look down upon the field where the Crusaders met their last defeat. Strange that in very sight of the Mount of Blessing they should have so violated both its spirit and letter. Standing there one may almost hear the voice of the Prince of Peace as he says, 'Put up thy sword!'

Webster's speech on the 'Powers of the Constitution' was the most powerful delivered in Congress, as Pitt's, on the 'Abolition of the African Slave Trade,' was in parliament. Where are those speeches to-day? Shelved in the oblivion of libraries. Where is the Sermon on the Mount? In every language, home, and heart!

HOME READINGS.

Monday, February 14.—Matt. vii., 1-2.

Tuesday, February 15.—Rom. xiv., 7-13.

Wednesday, February 16.—Luke vi., 27-38.

Thursday, February 71.—Gal. vi., 1-10.

Friday, February 18.—Luke xi., 5-13.

Saturday, February 19.—Rom. xv., 1-13.

Sunday, February 20.—Luke x., 25-37.

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THE BRIDGE BUILDERS

....BY....

ANNA CHAPIN RAY

Author of 'Quickened,' 'Hearts and Creeds,' 'By the Good Sainte Anne,' etc.

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To those Master Builders who, their courage unshaken by disaster to the old bridge, are already looking forward to an active part in fashioning the new.

Christmas Day, 1908.

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

The sight-seeing trip of a little steamer from the old city of Quebec, up the St. Lawrence, to the scene of the great cantilever bridge in process of erection is occasion for the introduction of Jessica West and her father, a wealthy contractor from Arizona. Kay Dorrance, a young author of some ability, who had noticed Jessica and her father on the boat, meets mother and daughter together at the quiet house at which the young author is boarding. He awakens Jessica's resentment by his greater consideration for her mother, a woman behind whose aggrieved manner he reads years of unhappiness, but at last he conciliates her, and soon he and Willis Stone Asquith, jr., a member of Quebec's best society, and the young Frenchman, de la Haye, are variously attracted by the girl's young charms. Young Asquith and his father have called on Mrs. West for her husband's sake, and later Mrs. Asquith invites Mrs. West and Jessica to dinner. The girl's unconventional ways are a source of great discomfort to Dorrance, whose interest in her, nevertheless, increases. Quebec society is most hospitable, and Jessica has a good time. Colonel West is alarmed at her popularity, and determines to stop at least de la Haye's advances, and Dorrance, attempting to warn the girl against the Frenchman, incurs her displeasure. During the days that follow she is much in Asquith's society, and during a canoe trip with him they upset in a storm, and he saves her life. Dorrance, during their absence, encounters de la Haye and accuses him hotly of seeking Jessica for her money. The Frenchman sneers at him, and later takes Jessica to a rough political meeting, and Asquith, who is ill from the result of the canoe accident, begs Dorrance to go and fetch her home.

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

The streets about the Square were wellnigh deserted, save for a fringe of the crowd which lay out across Rue de Couronne and eddied around the corner of the Hall. The entrance to the Hall was deserted, too; the gray old building looked as peaceful under the electric lights as if the Square beyond were filled with market carts instead of the brawling multitude whose shoutings filled the air. As swiftly as he was able, Dorrance crossed the empty street and went hurrying past the Hall in search of he knew not what. Crowds of this sort had not been too common in life. He felt no especial fears for this one, albeit it was the first time in his experience of men that he had heard them shouting the Marseillaise with full-throated earnestness. It was not fear at all; but, rather, curiosity. None the less, his heart was beating quickly as he approached the corner of the Hall. The next instant, there came a fresh clash of broken glass, fresh shoutings, mounting to a roar of rage. An instant later, Dorrance was almost swept from his feet by the crowd which, turning, yielding to some panic which he could not see, rushed down upon him in a blind fury of flight, crying out, elbowing, trampling, tearing on in a mad dash for what they regarded as safety. It was useless to try to stand against them. Dorrance could only yield and follow with the tide. Then, as he felt his weaker knee failing him a little, he sought the support of a friendly electric light post and, clinging to that, halted and looked about him, forgetful of all things else just then beside his interest in this strange scene.

Around him, the crowd, already realizing the causelessness of their recent panic, was slowly drifting back again towards the former post of observation. It was a motley crowd; men, for the most part, with here and there a woman of the streets, tawdry, unkempt, dishevelled by her flight. The men, short, thick and of the lower class of townsmen, were all at the highest tide of nervous strain. Their eyes betokened this no less than did their feverish, unsteady lips, the shaking of their outstretched hands, as they gesticulated wildly in explaining to one another the reason for their sudden flight. All about him was the voluble, harsh patois. Dorrance, used as he was to spend long weeks in Paris, could make out only an occasional word; the name of this party demagogue and that, a reference to the police, to stones hidden here and there among the crowd, to some window or other looking down upon the platform where the speakers stood.

The tide had turned again; the flood had ceased and the last ripple of humanity had once more vanished in the Square, before Dorrance, mindful of certain twinges in his knee, judged it wise to leave his shelter. Long since he had given up all notion that Jessica was in any such crowd as that. She might have been there, even; but she would have gone away at once. These sodden, uncouth faces would have disgusted her completely. They disgusted Dorrance, too. He felt the same shrinking from their contact that Jessica infallibly must have done. None the less, now he was there, the professional half of him resolved to see it through, in spite of the twinges in his knee. Such spectacles were bound to come but once in a lifetime. Even as he moved cautiously forward, limping a little bit more than usual, he yet felt himself inclined to give thanks to Asquith, whose ungrounded fears had put him face to face with such grand copy.

At the corner of the Square, he came to a sudden halt, confronted by a solid barrier of human backs, steady now and silent, listening to a voice which came from somewhere at the west end of the Square. Not a word was audible to Dorrance, as he stood there; not a thing could he see, save for this solid, impenetrable wall of backs stretching from the Jacques Cartier Hall to the houses far across the Square. The hall! The very thing! Dorrance bethought him of the final words of Asquith.

Crossing the floor of the dark Hall, after the briefest possible parley at the door, Dorrance once more heard the furious clamor, this time with a new note of rage, a rage akin to madness. Then, as he groped his way across the stage and up a flight of stairs, he heard the shout burst forth a second time, linked with the clatter of missiles against the shutters overhead.

'The hose is kept in here,' his guide said grimly. 'They know it, and that's the answer they're giving, every time it's used. It's over for now. You are safe enough again. As soon as you hear the water, though, slam your shutters together and duck down out of range. They're crazy now; but they'll be worse, before they're done.' And he left Dorrance and an empty chair beside an open window.

And Dorrance, looking out, felt for the moment he was looking down on chaos, just such a chaos as had raged in Rue Saint Antoine, six score years ago. At first, he could make out no details, only a shrieking, cursing, gesticulating mob of human beings, swept to inhuman madness by some cause which he, an alien, could never fathom. Then, bit by bit, as his eyes grew accustomed to the glare of swaying arc lights and of flickering torches, as his ears became wonted to the cries, now hoarse, now strident, now of applause, now anger, he slowly made out the elements of the scene.

At the western end of the square, a high, narrow platform had been built of slender scantling, backed by a flimsy flight of stairs. A swinging arc light, just above, cast its merciless glare down upon the frockcoated men seated in a semicircle of chairs drawn up about the standing central figure of the group. Behind the platform, not forty feet away, an open door led into the police headquarters. Before it, grouped about the speaker, a band of hired ruffians clustered close, ready with shouts and accusations, or, if need be, stones, to interrupt the more logical, although less potent argument. And, behind all these, stretching from side to side and from end to end of the square a solid mass of human beings rocked slowly to and fro with the unconscious and almost imperceptible motion which excitement lends to any crowd. Above, the windows were full, full the roofs of the hangars bordering the Hall upon its northern side, hangars by day sheltering the stores of the city's daily food, by night converted to a standing place for the city's lowest type of human life.

As Dorrance took his seat and, folding his arms upon the window sill, looked down, the excitement seemed once more abating. Some sudden sally of the speaker had lured the crowd into good humor; they laughed a little, and applauded. That was all. An instant later, there came another change. Too far away to hear the phrase which called it forth, Dorrance could feel it almost before it burst out, a low hum, rising to a groan and then breaking into a clamor of fierce shouts which culminated in a final clash as another stone, well-aimed and swift, shattered the light above the little stage. Then Dorrance held his breath in fear, not for himself, but for that maddened, helpless mob below; not for the instant but for the later hours and years to which that instant might well lead.

Out from the open door in the rear swept a long file of men, their badges flashing in the lights. They charged the crowd which, powerless to escape turned upon them fiercely. The rear ranks fled, just such another fleeing as had met Dorrance on his approach. Pushing, elbowing, jostling, trampling on one another like a pack of wolves, they turned and dashed in search of safety. But these were only in the rear. For those packed in the front, there was no such turning. They did the only thing left to them, fought the police with struggling arms and flying stones and beating sticks, fought them in vain. Conquered, struggling, they were dragged away out of a losing fight. Unhappily, however, the police were obliged to go with them, to delay with them for a moment inside the open door. That moment was the signal for revenge. Heedless of their vanished leaders, maddened by the sight of armed and legal opposition to their will, the mob surged forward once again, shrieking with rage, awaiting only some signal which should give them the lead what to do. The lead came, and swiftly.

Above the open door of the police headquarters, the shutters of the topmost window swung out softly, slowly, so softly and so slowly as to catch the attention of no one beneath. An instant later, a smal volley of stones came hurtling down upon the little stage below. Then, for the first time, the speakers flinched. Their flinching gave to the waiting mob the signal what to do. Swirling fiercely forward as the tide swirls against a rock, they cast themselves against the slender scantlings and tore at them in sudden fury.

And Dorrance, strong man and quiet though he was, shut his eyes for an instant, while he prayed for a speedy coming of an inevitable end. Then, as if held by a force he was powerless o resist, he opened his eyes again and sat there, motionless, almost mindless in his sudden terror of that ungovernable beast, a human mob.

tight-wedged, motionless save for its front where, curiously enough, was also the only silence. Behind, the crowd,

Only in front was there action, in constant rocking, rocking to and fro, was bursting again into that same growl, low, ominous, which soon would mount into a roar. A second arc light had been shattered, and a third. Down in the Square beneath, the shadow was increasing, and, in the shadow, the human mass looked a monotonous, dun gray. All but—Dorrance sprang to his feet in swift, sharp terror, arching his hands above his eyes and leaning far out across the sill. Was that a gleam of white, just where the mob was thickest? Did he make out, in the stray beam of a torch which had flared up from nowhere, an answering gleam of dull, pale gold?

He held his breath, and leaned out even farther than before. If only once more the torch would swing that way! It swung, and Dorrance, watching its clear band of light, felt his heart turn sick within him, saw the lights beneath go whirling round and round. There in the heart of the mob, alone, dainty and indomitable, although apparently abandoned by her escort, powerless to move hand or foot towards an escape, marked off of all men by her tossing, nodding feathers, there in the very heart of that maddened, shrieking mob stood Jessica West.

Under some conditions, it does not take long to say a prayer. Not even Dorrance, later, would have known what wild promises he laid at the feet of Deity, that night. He only knew that his whole future would be empty, worthless, unless that Deity restored to him, unharmed, the woman of his heart, restored her to him safe, if only for one hour, if only to be given up to another man, the next. And yet, down in his heart of hearts, Kay Dorrance, for the first time, felt assured that, once his, safe with him, never, never would he give her up. In that instant, doubt ended, and regret. For him, henceforward, life held but one object only. That object was Jessica.

He sprang back from the open window with a haste that sent the chair clattering backward on the floor, and, heedless of his steps, heedless of his weakened knee, he went rushing down the dim stairway, out across the still darker Hall and into the street. There the clamor once more filled his ears, and the glare of lights, striking across his eyes after the dimness of the Hall, blinded him completely. Dazed, he never yielded for an instant to the dazing. Blindly he stumbled on, nearer and nearer to the clamor, guided by an instinct which seemed dragging him straight towards Jessica.

Before the blinding glare had left his eyes, he reached the barrier of human backs. He found it as he had left it, solid, wellnigh impenetrable. He was aware of using no especial strength; it yielded, nevertheless, and left him passage. An interval of open ground inside the first barrier brought him to a second. That yielded in its turn. Beyond was no opening, only a solid, clotted mass of men, body pressing hard against body, eyes to the front, ears strained, and every pair of lungs helping to swell the ceaseless, beastlike clamor. Dorrance pushed forward, pushed sidewise, spoke, urged, then crowded fiercely on. Inch by inch he was gaining ground; inch by inch he was coming nearer the middle of the crowd. Now a man, jostled from the other side, fell heavily against him, lifted a foot and planted a vicious kick straight on his injured leg. Dorrance was aware of no pain no alarm; only a dull anger, and a keen anxiety lest he should be too late. He crowded on and on, now gaining an inch or two, now hurled back again, now working sidewise along a line of tall men in order to wriggle past the smaller one beyond, and so on and on till, just before him, a sudden shifting of the crowd showed him a gleam of white. His strength was going from him fast now; but excitement took the place of strength. He shut his teeth and once more moved forward, only ato be caught by a second swaying of the crowd and swept backward out of sight of the goal he had been within an inch of touching.

This time, it took him longer to fight his way forward. His ears were ringing; the lights, striking across his eyes, seemed to bewilder him, to spoil his sense of distance. Excitement for a time can prove a grand substitute for strength; but, when the excitement yields to apathy, there is little left. Dorrance's determination still held good; but his courage was ebbing fast. Easier far to stem a mountain torrent than to force a way against those serried ranks of men!

There came a crash in front, a cry, a chorus of shouts, mixed with the thud of falling blows. Again the mob swept forward, eager, moblike, to approach the scene of the disaster no matter what it was. And Dorrance, by now too weak to render any opposition, was swept forward in its course, a tossing chip upon the human tide.

And the tide, as it chanced, bore him straight to Jessica.

Pale, her frock in ribbons about her, but her white lips shut into a semblance of a smile, she started at his touch upon her arm, started and drew away.

'Do not touch me,' she said haughtily, without once turning her head in his direction. 'I told you before that you must let me quite alone.'

The touch grew to a clasp, and the clasp tightened.

'Jessica?'

The voice was unrecognizable, so hoarse was it and so weak. The smile vanished, and she turned to face him. For an instant, she stared unrecognizingly at the shabby, torn clothing, at the wan, white face of the man halting by her side. Then, as she met his eyes, brown, steady eyes, but burning feverishly now, her own eyes widened and the color flamed up in her cheeks as she cast herself upon him with a little sob.

'You've come at last,' she told him brokenly. 'I was sure you would, when you found out about it; but I have been waiting for you very, very long.'

CHAPTER XVII.

Strange to say, it was Asquith's sense of humor which came out dominant, during the next few days, not that of Dorrance.

'It was an evil fate that inspired your Holy Terror, as you called her once upon a time, to bowl us both over at the same hour,' he observed, between puffs at his pipe.

Dorrance nodded curtly. The political speech-making and its attendant mob were now three or four days in the past. Nevertheless, this was his first call upon Asquith who was still a restless captive in his room, and the call had achieved itself by means of a cab and a stout stick. None the less, Dorrance, recalling the gay figure standing in her window to wave him a farewell contrasting that gay figure with the glum one he had seen about the halls and faced at table for long days on days, Dorrance was inclined to the belief that, after all, his own share in the event had been well worth the while.

Jessica, however, had been by no means a gay figure, all the past three or four days. It had been a limp and silent Jessica, her cockiness all jostled out of her, whom Dorrance had at last rescued from the centre of the mob, that night. For the future of the human atoms which composed that mob, he now cared not one whit. His sole thought was to get the girl away, uninjured, before his strength gave out entirely; and his first long breath came to him when, side by side, weary and dishevelled, they stood together in Saint Joseph Street. Even then, no cab was at hand. They could only climb into a crowded tram, and use up their last bit of strength in keeping their footing, as the car went swinging up the Cote d'Abraham. And yet, neither one regretted it. In the car, they could be silent; a cab would have demanded speech, and speech just now was the one thing they dared not trust themselves to attempt.

In the hall of the Maple Leaf, however, there came an awkward pause, as they halted before going to their rooms. It lengthened. Dorrance busied himself with his cap, with brushing the dust from his shoulders, Jessica let the ruins of her ostrich boa drop to her waist, while she surveyed what once had been its fluffy ends. Then, when the pause could last no longer, she dropped the crumpled feathers to the floor, faced Dorrance, and started to speak. She had reckoned beyond her strength, however. Instead of words, there came one little choking sob. Angrily she bit it off, lifted her head and forced her lips into the same indomitable little smile which she had worn, three days ago, while she looked Death between the eyes. The look in her gray eyes now, however, was by no means the same. Before it, the eyes of Dorrance lost their wonted steadiness and fell, while her two hands shut hard on his, shut and clung there for longer than they either one were quite aware. An instant later, he stood alone in the low, lonely hall.

For reasons obvious to himself and wholly disconnected with Jessica, Dorrance kept his room, next day. At noon, upon his tray, there appeared a note.

'I'm so worried and unhappy,' it said. 'I know it's all my fault. Do come down, when you can, and let me thank you.'

That was all. It lacked beginning and end, lacked meaning to any one but Dorrance. To him, however, its meaning was plain enough to drag him downstairs upon the morrow. Downstairs, he found himself confronted by a new Jessica, gentle, pitiful for him, even a little meek, a Jessica who calmly threw over a dozen engagements for the day, for the mere sake of sitting about the house and keeping him amused. He was amused, too, amused and ridiculously happy. He marvelled now and then, when she was called out of the drawing-room and when his bruised and strained anatomy allowed him consecutive thought, he marvelled that, in all her gentleness, she yet made no direct reference to his battered state, nor yet to its cause. Time was, he recalled with disconcerting clearness, that her outspoken pity had driven him clean out of town. Viewed in comparison with that, her present reticence was not easy of comprehension. It was not until late afternoon, however, that the wall of her reticence broke down.

Dorrance, wriggling about in search of comfort, had clasped his hands back of his head. His chin, thrown up a little and turned to Jessica, brought into full view his cheek, and the girl's random chatter faltered suddenly, as her eyes rested on a great green and yellow bruise which had come into sight above his collar.

'Mr. Dorrance!' Her hands shut, one upon the other. 'Your cheek! What did it?'

His laugh was disconcerting to any possible heroics.

'Who, you mean,' he corrected gayly. 'I really don't know the fellow's name, Miss West.'

She bit her lip.

'Was it night before last?' she asked, low.

He nodded.

'Don't mind about it. It's all over now, and we came out of it well.'

'I did,' she said. 'But you! I wish—oh, I do wish I could tell you what I think about it all; but, if I began, I should cry, and,' she laughed a little fiercely; 'and crying takes all the poetry out of penitence. If only it hadn't been you, though!'

'Why not me?' he inquired lightly.

'Because—because I've never done a thing but fight you, ever since I came. I don't know why, either. I've just done it; that's all. And now—do you suppose I've got eyes and common sense, and don't know what you did for me, that night, did for me, when the man I'd fought with you for distrusting, was frightened and ran away and left me there alone? And you—' Expressively her glance went from his invalid knee up to his face, still a little worn and white save for the great green bruise. 'And, as for me, nothing ever hurts me,' she went on impatiently. 'If I could only be the one to get hurt, or if I could just faint away or something, it would be so much more decent. But I come out of it all without a scratch, and you get pounded till you're black and blue.' She fell into a penitential sort of silence, which lasted until she herself broke it, with the question, 'What sent you down there after me, in the first place?'

Dorrance colored. Then he made honest answer,—

'Willis Asquith.'

And Jessica bit her lip once more. Then she bethought herself that it was time to dress for dinner, and Dorrance, beheld her no more, that night.

The next morning, however, she lined up once more for duty; and Dorrance, though a shade more lithe than he had been, the day before, yet spent a good share of his waking hours inside the drawing-room, with Jessica sitting idly by to bear him company. By tacit consent, they both avoided the causes of the present situation. Neither did they admit, even to themselves, certain of the most beatific of its phases. Jessica, upon her side, had no real notion of the change the past four days had made in all her point of view, no notion how deep the change would prove to be. She was merely very sorry for her sins, very, very sorry for the obvious wreck they had made of Dorrance; and she was giving herself up to a spree of girlish penitence. And Dorrance, all unused to girlish penitence, interpreted her gentleness and her thought for him according to the dictates of his wishes, and dreamed all sorts of tender, foolish dreams during the nights that followed those days of quiet comradeship. The dreams endured until the ending of the fourth day when Jessica, meeting him upon the threshold, rained down upon him all manner of eager questions as to Asquith. Then the dreams ended in a nightmare of doubt.

The Frenchman, meanwhile, appeared to have vanished, totally, incontinently. Late in the first afternoon, when Dorrance, in his room, had been plying the liniment bottle and smothering his emotions as best he could, a messenger had arrived at the Maple Leaf with orders for the wardrobe of Monsieur de la Haye. Two hours later, the messenger departed, riding off upon a lean little trunk and clasping in his arms a phonograph, whose brazen tube added a triumphal setting to the exodus.

Dorrance and Asquith, in consultation with each other and with their pipes, had arrived at the conclusion that, for the sake of Jessica's future good times in Quebec, the secret of that evening's escapade must be buried by the fewest possible mourners. Dorrance, at the very first, had had the foresight to give out the story that his strains and bruises had been the result of a misstep and fall upon a flight of steps vaguely located somewhere between the upper and the lower towns. Monsieur de la Haye could be safely trusted not to babble, and Dorrance had scanty fears lest Jessica enlighten Mrs. West concerning the details of the way she had spent that August evening. The Colonel, still absent on the south shore, they left quite out of account.

The Colonel proved himself to be of account, however, upon his return to town, some ten days later. To him Jessica, nestling on his knee after her old-time fashion and shedding the tears she bravely had kept back till pausnd her gently, gently he kissed her gently, gently pausnd her father's hands were ready to wipe them away, to this one tested confidant, she told over the whole story, omitting nothing, excusing nothing. The Colonel heard her to the end, her now and then. The story ended, silent, his strong arms tightening about of Dorrance. Later and less gently, he went in search of Monsieur de la Haye.

After some slight delays, he found the Frenchman temporarily abiding in a small hotel at Levis. The Frenchman made a futile attempt to efface himself from the Colonel's presence. That failing, he summoned all the effrontery which had been serving him as courage, and faced the irate Colonel with a smile of welcome. Their interview was long, outspoken and exhaustive. When it was nearly at an end, the Colonel lifted his head and spoke.

'Then, as I understand you, it has been your serene intention to marry my daughter?' he said.

Monsieur de la Haye smiled back at him, unruffled.

'If Mademoiselle will only be so kind as—' he murmured in suavest French.

'Talk English, please,' the Colonel thundered turning on him with blazing eyes. 'You can talk it well enough, when you're with Mrs. West. Stop your infernal mumbling, and speak out.'

When he had spoken, the Colonel continued steadily:—

'And I also understand that you claim you have the support and approval of my wife?'

'Madame is always kind,' the Frenchman simpered, while a cunning light crept to his eyes.

There was a pause, short, electric. Then—

'You—rotten—little—rascal!' the Colonel said slowly and, as he ceased speaking, his foot flashed out once; and then again. A moment later, he had gone away, without one backward glance over his shoulder.

'He'll get over it,' he explained to Asquith, that same night. 'It bumped his body a little; but the main wreck was where I intended it to land, his pride. I expect he'll need a change of climate, though, before he is able to get out and about very much. And how about yourself?'

Asquith shrugged his shoulder.

'I'm filled with a sense of ignominy,' he confessed. 'However, I'm going out, to-morrow.'

'Glad of that.' The Colonel's voice was hearty. 'You've had a long pull What did it? Aside from Jessica, that is. Or was she responsible for the whole?'

'Oh, no,' Asquith made haste to answer. 'I struck on a bad stone, when I went out of the canoe. One couldn't see much, in all that hall.'

The Colonel laughed.

'I did, then, sights such as I never dreamed of. I was in the train, you know, and we had people on their knees and telling their beads, all up and down the Pullman. But I'm glad it really wasn't all Jessica's doing. Between you and Dorrance, when I came back, I didn't know but I'd find the child had been indicted for manslaughter. At least, she's penitent.'

'Don't let her worry about me. I'm all right. How is Dorrance?'

'The other victim?' The Colonel laughed in his old ringing fashion. 'He's about as well as ever, only he doesn't walk so fast, nor quite so far. In fact,' the Colonel laughed again; 'he seems to think nowadays that, if he walks as far as the drawing-room, it is all his strength will stand.' There was a pause, before he added gravely, "Asquith, that fellow's very much a man, even if he does write books.'

Asquith caught at the side issue.

'Even if?' he questioned.

'Yes, even if,' the Colonel answered steadily. 'It's not a man's profession, after all. It's womanish, not like your own. That's man, all over, takes the best of a man's body and mind and soul. By the way, how comes on the bridge?'

Asquith moved restlessly in his chair.

'That's what I want to know. I've not seen any of the men, and telephoning never is very satisfactory.'

'Sometimes you get the best of things, that way,' the Colonel reassured him.

Again the impatient, restless motion.

'I want the worst,' Asquith said.

Their eyes met.

'You think?' the Colonel inquired slowly.

Asquith nodded silently, his eyes fixed upon the sling still steadying his arm and shoulder.

'Yes,' the Colonel assented slowly at length; 'you may as well face the fact, Asquith. You're up against a fearful proposition. In such hands, planned by such men, there's no possible doubt the bridge is safe; but there always is, always will be the fear. Meanwhile,' as if with an effort, he cast his gravity aside; 'how comes on the work?'

There was a long pause. Then—

'I really do not know,' Asquith answered gravely. 'The air is full of rumors; the pater gets them now and then. My being knocked out just now has made me lose touch with it all. I've had the reputation of being a bit of a croaker; none of the other chaps would care to come to tell me, if things are going wrong, and, as I say, one can't find out so much by telephoning. Under happier conditions, I'd have sent Dorrance up, by way of scout. He knows a few things about the situation, and I could have trusted him to hold his tongue. However, that was out of the question, so I've had to bide my time and wait till I could get back on the spot and see it for myself.'

The Colonel had been thinking.

'What sort of rumors?' he demanded, harking back to the first of Asquith's speech.

Asquith hesitated. Then he yielded to the trust the Colonel had inspired in him.

'Ugly ones,' he said tersely. 'The bottom chords, the compression ones, aren't holding stiff. You know how they're made, four single ribs latticed into one. It's a month, now, since one of the cantilever chords showed wavy lines between the latticings. To my mind, that meant mischief; but the others all say not. The last week, though, has put two or three other chords on the suspect list—or so the men are saying. I wish they were not so optimistic.' Asquith jerked himself back in his chair. 'However, I mean to get out, to-morrow, whatever comes.'

Nevertheless, Asquith did not get out, the next day, nor for many next. Chafe as he would at the delay, the doctor was insistent, and the sprained shoulder upheld the wisdom of the doctor. Dorrance, too, was singularly slow in making convalescence; but his delay was accompanied by no rebellion. A bruise or two and a strain to his leg were merely the best possible excuses for loitering about the house, allowing Jessica to wait on him a bit and amuse him, while, day by day, he increased his knowledge of her warm-hearted, tempestuous, out-spoken nature. He had no idea of being selfish in those days, no notion that Asquith really ill, could need his services. He was merely a little indolent, exceedingly content. And the golden August days that brooded above the gray old city were a fit setting to his little idyl.

The time wore on for ten days more before Asquith now gaunt and worried, was allowed to leave his domestic prison. Once free, his first move was towards the bridge. Even Jessica, unseen for three long weeks, was relegated to the second place. Allowed on Sunday morning to set out for church, he left his mother to go home alone, and sought the Levis ferry and the Saint Romuald tram. The jar of riding would be quite out of the question for still some days to come. However, there was always the tram, and a carter waiting at the end. He came in late to dinner, tired to exhaustion, but with a face of manifest relief. He had found a stray inspector on the bridge, and the inspector had said that all was going well. Relieved on that score, the next day he sought Jessica. He found her playing pinochle with Dorrance; but Dorrance, after a hearty greeting, had the grace to recall an engagement, and departed.

'Do you know, Miss West,' Asquith said as he arose to go, two good hours later, 'that you've never once been on the bridge?'

'I've been waiting for my invitation,' she reminded him.

'Come to-morrow, then,' he bade her.

'But——' she was beginning.

He overruled her objections with a masterfulness he rarely showed her.

'No matter what else you have on hand,' he told her. 'I need to be indulged a little, after all my woes. I'm going up; I can't ride yet, and it's dull to drive alone. Won't you go?'

His eyes were eager, as he made his plea. She yielded, with a little laugh.

'Yes, I suppose I can, if you really want me. Mr. Dorance and I were—'

He cut her off in the middle of her phrase.

'We'd best start early, then, before it gets too warm. That will give us time to see it all: storage yards, bridge, everything. I'll stop for you, just after breakfast. Till then—' His outheld hand completed the unspoken phrase.

'No wonder you love it as you do!' Jessica said thoughtfully, next morning. 'I'm a stranger to it all, to this side of it, I mean, and yet it makes my throat ache with the very hugeness of it.' Her left hand shut on a fold of her skirt. 'Think of being the man who designed it all! It's almost like the Book of Genesis. And then the method of it all, the orderly way it works itself out!' Her other hand, pointing in a circle, swept around the whole great area. Then again she turned to Asquith, her lips parted and her face alight with an emotion akin to his. 'I understand it now,' she told him. 'I shall not wonder, any more. It's the love of your life, Mr. Asquith, of your whole life.'

For an instant before he spoke, he paused, studying her face, eager, unconscious of reservation as any child. Then he answered slowly,—

'Yes. And no. There is one other.'

Impatiently, and heedless of the meaning in his tone, she shook her head.

'There shouldn't be. Not one. No living man is large enough to have his life hold more than this. Few men are large enough to grasp it at all. You are.' She gave a short little sigh, as if her earnestness needed other vent than words; and, as she sighed, she once more glanced about her, at the encircling curve of hills, at the vast expanse of shining tracks and shining piles of well cast steel, at the long-loaded train just puffing itself to rest and at the giant cranes already reaching out their out their metal fingers to lift away the load and lay it beside the other loads already there. Save for the puffing of the engine and for an occasional shout from the workmen, the place was very still. Order and electric power together yield but slight confusion. The yard was as organized as any piece of clockwork. Clean-cut the method, clean-cut the results.

'That's what I love,' the girl made comment, as they drove away in the direction of the bridge. 'It all seems to work so smoothly. Do they ever get into confusion, back there at the yard?'

Asquith laughed, meeting her own return to her old blithe mood.

'Now and then. You'd have had a bit of confusion, if you'd been there, one day last summer.'

'Why then?'

'They dropped one of the bottom chords.'

She turned to him with a consternation that was not all feigned.

'One of those huge four-web things? What happened?'

'They were lifting it; the hook broke and let it get away. It dropped on some eyebars, and broke a little at the edges.'

She screwed herself about and looked at him mockingly.

'How surprising! And what happened to the eyebars? They must have been somewhat annoyed. I suppose they had to make another piece.'

'No. It could be mended, here in the yard.'

Insantly her mood changed.

'I don't like damaged goods,' she said, and her tone was so full of grave finality that Asquith answered her with unwonted vigor.

'It was all right, Miss West. They call me critical; but even I would stake my professional reputation on the safety of that chord, when it finally went in.'

None the less, once on the bridge, Jessica went back to the subject of the injured chord, not by chance, but seemingly with the insistent pertinacity of a child whose mind, undisturbed by the talk around it, runs along in a groove of its own wilful choosing. It was not until they had turned to leave the bridge, however, that Jessica spoke. Side by side with Asquith, she had gone from end to end of the vast structure, walking with a free, fearless step along the open flooring, although the dizzy height above the moving water might well have daunted a less steady nerve. Once, only had she halted to express her fear.

'What makes it wobble like this?' she had queried, as they paused at the outer end to watch the workmen dismantling the great traveller, ready to move it to the northern shore.

'Wobble?' Asquith's voice was full of horrified question.

'Not wobble really; but there's a queer little thrill that runs along the floor. Don't you feel it? Wait!' She lifted her hand for silence, as the great mass of steel shivered anew. 'There! That's it.'

Asquith's face cleared.

'That's only the jar of the riveting machines. You feel it now. Once the rivets are in, it will be firm enough.'

'But aren't they in? Why not?'

'They are, nearly all. It needs freedom to give a little here and there, as the strain increases. It will stiffen up in time.' And he held out his hand, as if to steady her back to the shore.

She laughed disdainfully, while she stepped aside to allow the construction train to pass her by.

'No fear,' she told him. 'I'm never dizzy in a place like this, never any of the nice feminine things. It's only—' she smiled up into his face; 'only that I've come to share all your anxiety for the safety of your beloved bridge.' The laugh left her eyes, as she added gravely, 'No wonder you feel to it as you do! It is so grand one can't describe it; only feel it, and keep very still.'

Slowly they sauntered back again, still side by side, while Asquith pointed out to her the giant eyebars clustered to form the upper chords, the intricate and orderly snarl of latticings and rivets, of bolts and plates and ribs and bars, each in its destined place to withstand its destined strain of other ribs and bars, of moving trains, of blowing winds and drifted, heaped-up snow. And, as he talked, the grave, silent Englishman took fire, until his words, eager, picturesque, came tumbling forth in ecstatic praises of this masterpiece of modern engineering. Jessica heard him to the end, although the end did not come until they had passed inside the giant gateway of the main posts and stood once more upon the anchor arm, while Asquith's eyes stared up the river, as if looking towards a future hidden beyond her sight. She let his last words fall into silence, held by something in their fervour which gave her new insight into the heart of the man beside her, and, through him, into the heart of every honest man whose profession holds the core of his life. At length, when the silence had lasted long, she lifted her eyes from the flowing river far beneath her feet to the masive turrets of the main posts far above her head, then let them fall back to Asquith's face, flushed and transfigured by his theme.

'I think I understand,' she said gently. 'It's a man's work; and, besides, it is a work that makes a man.'

It was after that, when they had once more turned their faces to the shore, that she recurred to the breaking of the chord.

'You've showed me everything besides,' she told him chidingly. 'Now please show me the very chord that dropped.'

Obediently he paused, turned and led the way back for an intervening panel or two.

'You can't see it very well from here. Still, if you lean out a little bit. Wait though, till I look town to make sure.

Laughing at her own whim, she stretched out one small brown hand, as if to steady him, watching, the while, his questioning face. Then,—

'What is it?' she asked sharply. 'Is something wrong?'

Slowly he drew back his head.

'No; I think not,' he answered. 'Two of the inspectors are down there, looking at the thing; that's all. Hang this lame shoulder of mine! I don't half dare take a look.'

(To be Continued.)

Everyone Thought She Was Going Into Consumption.

Gained Ten Pounds in Two Weeks by the Use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Fred. Biggs, Kingston, Ont., writes:—"I was completely run down, my blood was out of order, and I used to get so weak I would be compelled to stay in bed for weeks at a time. I could not eat, was pale and thin; every one thought I was going into consumption. I tried everything and different doctors until a friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters. I did not have one bottle used when my appetite began to improve. I used six bottles. I gained ten pounds in two weeks. When I began to take it I only weighed ninety-three pounds. It just seemed to pull me from the grave as I never expected to be strong again. I will tell every sufferer of your wonderful medicine."

The blood reaches every portion of the body to distribute nutriment and remove effete matter and waste products. Clearly then, any influence, good or bad, affecting the blood, must necessarily affect the entire system for good or evil as the case may be.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using Burdock Blood Bitters. It exerts a curative influence unapproached by any other remedy.

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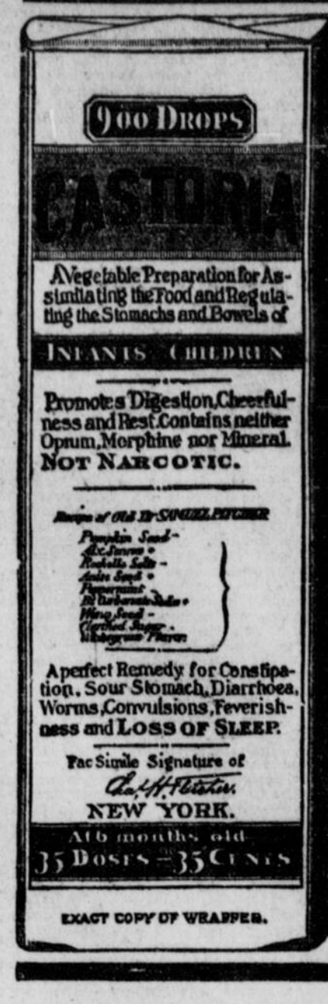

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CHILDREN'S CORNER

LITTLE BIRD THAT WAS FORGOTTEN.

(By Frances Margaret Fox.)

He was Mary Elizabeth's little bird, and it was Mary Elizabeth who said to him over and over, 'Sing a happy song, little bird.'

In summer, while the cage hung on the porch out doors, many a man and woman smiled when they heard the happy song of that little bird. In winter, sad-looking friends who came to call sometimes forgot the troubles that made them sad when they heard the wee pet's bubbling song. It did seem as if that particular bird would never be forgotten.

There came a time, however, when Mary Elizabeth went to Europe with her father and mother. She couldn't take the bird. A neighbor who had no cats offered to keep him until Mary Elizabeth's return. Before the child sailed, she gave her pet a bit of advice:

'Always sing a happy song, little bird.'

At first it was easy for the little bird to sing a happy song; but one day his kind friend was obliged to leave town for a week, and he was left with strangers who promised to take good care of him.

'Always sing a happy song, little bird,' were the last words the neighbor said at parting.

Soon after there was a children's entertainment in the church, to which pet was taken in his cage, and of all birds were invited Mary Elizabeth's the glad songs that day his was the sweetest. He enjoyed the entertainment thoroughly, and when night came he tucked his head under his wing and went to sleep without fear. He didn't know, poor little fellow, that the child who brought him lent him to her dearest friend to take home and keep for five days; neither did he know that one by one the birds were taken from the church, and he was forgotten.

Next morning the little bird awoke, sang a happy song, ate his breakfast, and sang a happy son— His cage was in a pew where a little girl had left him. The bird couldn't see the sunshine streaming through stained glass windows, but while waiting for his bath he sang a happy song. No one came to give the little bird his bath, so he sang another happy song.

This is the part of the story Mary Elizabeth never liked to think of for a minute: how the little bird sang until his seed was gone and the water in his cup; how two days passed and the little fellow tucked his head under his wing, and knew that he was forgotten.

The third day the organist came to practise on the pipe organ. The little bird lifted his head when music pealed through the church. He had never heard anything like it,—so sweet, so solemn. When it was over the weak little bird must have remembered Mary Elizabeth's advice:

'Sing a happy song, little bird.'

As the organist was passing to the outer door she heard a happy song. And Mary Elizabeth's pet was found before it was to late. The organist had known Mary Elizabeh since she was a baby, so of course she recognized the brave little bird, who was never again forgotten.

Mary Elizabeth is a big girl in high-school now, but when she is discouraged, and everything seems to go wrong, she remembers the advice she used to give a wee canary.—S

SAVED HER HAIR.

ZAM-BUK CURED SCALP ECZEMA.

If you have eczema, ringworm or any scalp sore, do not permit your hair to be cut off without first trying Zam-Buk. Mrs. David Monteith, of 43 Bertrand street, Norwood, Winnipeg, says: 'My daughter contracted eczema of the scalp, and this broke out regularly for three years in succession. It would probably have been recurring yet each season had it not been for Zam-Buk. The eczema first started with an outbreak of little red, watery pimples, which turned into large sores. We consulted a medical man, and tried lotions, powders, salves and all kinds of things, but in vain.

'Each time the disease appeared her hair had to be cut off. When this had been done three times, a friend suggested that, as other things had failed, I should try Zam-Buk, instead of again consulting a doctor and going through the old and ineffective programme. I acted on this advice, and obtained some Zam-Buk. Almost as soon as this was applied the child experienced relief. The itching and irritation seemed to be soothed, and in several places, after some days' treatment, there appeared marked signs of improvement so we thought we would not this time cut off the hair.

'We kept on applying Zam-Buk, until in a few weeks it was very evident a complete cure was being effected. In the end all the sores were healed, the hair over the affected parts had grown again, and at the present time her scalp is healthy and quite free from every trace of sore or eczema.' The same healing virtue is responsible for cure of ulcers, abscesses, running sores, cuts, cracks, scalds, burns, piles, abrasions, etc. For children's rashes there is nothing to equal Zam-Buk, as it is so pure. All druggists and stores at 50 cents per box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig St. West, Montreal.

TELLS OF NINEVEH'S GLORY

Valuable Record Received by the British Museum.

CYLINDER OF BAKED CLAY INSCRIBED IN CUNEIFORM RECOUNTS THE GREATNESS OF SENNACHERIB AND HIS WORK IN REBUILDING CITY.

(New York 'Sun.')

London, Jan. 8.—Sennacherib, the warrior King of Assyria, was not in the least troubled with modesty regarding his achievements, and the latest treasure placed in the British Museum is a record which he had inscribed for his descendant, recounting all that he did for Nineveh.

The trustees of the British Museum are greatly pleased to have received this eight sided cylinder of baked clay, which contains the fullest account of Sennacherib's work in Nineveh and elsewhere yet discovered. There are 740 lines of cuneiform characters on it, which makes it just 253 lines longer than is the famous Taylor cylinder found by Col. E. J. Taylor in 1830.

The new baked clay record supplies historical matters of the greatest importance concerning two of Sennacherib's military campaigns, gives a very full account of the King's enlargement of the city from 9,300 cubits to 21,800 cubits and of the building of his palace, and contributes a very valuable piece of information to the excavators who are working there: that is, a list of the fifteen gates of the city, with their relative positions.

The cylinder, which is about two feet in height, occupies the place of honor in a case filled with examples of the Ninevite cuneiform and is considered the finest specimen of them all. It is in very good condition except that on one of its eight sides the clay is slightly chipped so that some of the lines are obliterated in part, but not enough to make the translation difficult.

As soon as the cylinder arrived it was given at once to two of the officials of the museum, who are experts at reading this cuneiform writing; a careful translation was made and the cylinder was placed in its present position in the room devoted to Assyrian and Babylonian antiques.

Sennacherib did for Nineveh what Nebuchadnezzar later did for Babylon. Nineveh's great rival city of the Chaldeans in the western Asian Assyrio-Babylonian empire founded by Nimrod. He made it the greatest city of the time in the then known world. He is chiefly famous as a mighty warrior king, and the Old Testament tells of his campaign against Hezekiah, which resulted in the disaster still unexplained which lost him the main part of his army and saved Jerusalem. Here on this cylinder, however, he is shown as a great builder, and the record seems to have been inscribed with the special purpose of pointing this out. It was buried in the city wall and was doubtless placed there after some ceremony commemorating the completion of the wall, very much as nowadays in England daily papers are buried under foundation stones.

In his introduction to the section of the cylinder relating to the building operations Sennacherib complains that there has been none among 'the former kings, my fathers, to widen the city's dwelling places, to build walls, to make straight the streets and to dig a canal and plant plantations.' Neither had any of them turned his attention to 'the palace therein, the dwelling place, the lordly habitation, whose site was become too narrow, whose construction was not beautiful.' So 'I, Sennacherib, the King of Hosts, the King of Assyria, to carry out that work according to the will of the gods, turned my mind.'

That decision was bad for the neighboring states, for he goes on to tell how the peoples of Chaldea, the Arameans, the Mannai, the men of Kue and Cilicia, the Philistines and Tyrians, 'who had not submitted to my yoke I carried away, and I set them to forced labor, and they made bricks.'

He tells first of the rebuilding of his palace. 'Bull colossi of white stone * * * they quarried as supports for the doors thereof. In order to construct rafts great trees in the woods throughout the whole of their land they cut down. In the month of Ivyar, at the time of the spring floods, on mighty rafts they brought them across with difficulty to the other side. In the crossing of the quay wall the great vessels sank deeper and their crews groaned and were distressed in spirit, but by might and tribulation they brought them with difficulty and set them up in their gates.'

It is a wonderful picture of the building of one of the great cities of old when human labor was so cheap that Nebuchadnezzar, for instance, was able to build a magnificent temple in fifteen days.

Sennacherib's tale continues in this fashion: 'I altered the structure of the palace and enlarged its site. Palaces of gold, silver, bronze, malachite, breccia, alabaster, ivory, cedar, cypress, pine for my lordly habitation I constructed. Beams of cedar and cypress, whose scent is pleasant, the products of Amanus and Serara, the snowcapped mountains, I arranged in place above them. Doors of cedar, cypress, pine and sindu wood with a plating of silver and copper I found. Female colossal of alabaster and ivory, wearing horned headdresses, having bent talons, clothed with strength and vigor, full of splendor, I set up in their doorways and made them a wonder to behold. With brickwork, Ka stone and lapis lazuli I decorated the ramparts, the cornices and all the copings.' It is a vision of barbaric splendor that approaches the description of Solomon's temple. 'The palace that has no rival,' Sennacherib called his habitation.

The King's proudest record is of the casting of bronze lions, colossi which had been moulded in clay 'so in casting half shekel pieces.' It was evidently an unprecedented achievement.

Further on he says: 'The neighborhood of the palace I made beautiful. A great park where in all kinds of herbs and fruit trees and trees the product of the mountains and of Chaldea, together with trees that bear wool were included, beside it I planted.'

After finishing the palace he turned his attention to the city and built an inner and an outer wall; then 'I enlarged the area of Nineveh, my lordly city, its open spaces I broadened and made it bright like the day. Above the city and below the city I laid out gardens.'

A description of the warrior king's methods of punishing rebellious vassals follows: 'Kirua, the prefect of Illubru, a servant who was subject to me, whose gods forsook him, caused the troops of Cecilia to revolt and offered battle. The peoples who dwelt in Ingira and Tarsus supported him and they seized the Cicilian road; they stopped the traffic. Bowmen, bearers of shields (?) and lances, chariots and horses, my royal troops I sent against them. The troops of Cicilia who supported him they defeated in the midst of a difficult mountain. They conquered Illubru and Tarsus and carried off their spoil. He himself they besieged in Illubru, his stronghold, and they cut off egress from it. With the assault of siege engines, great flies of the wall and * * * and the attack of foot soldiers they defeated him and captured the city. Kirua, the prefect, with the spoil of his cities and the peoples of Cicilia who had supported him, together with asses, oxen and sheep, they brought to Nineveh into my presence. Kirua I flayed.

Proving by Actual Experiment

This experiment will always interest the children, and will provoke a good deal of thinking. The explanation, of course, is, that the lighted piece of paper which is inserted into the inverted glass drives out most of the air, so that when the mouth of the glass is quickly put down into the water there is very little air, and, consequently, very little pressure above the water within the glass. Hence, the weight or pressure of the air on the water outside the glass drives the water up into the glass to occupy the space from whence the air was driven by the burning paper.

A practical demonstration of this kind is always more convincing than any mere statement. This is particularly true of medical remedies.

The effect of the anti-toxin treatment for diphtheria is noticeable within a few hours, so that everyone must believe in its virtue. In a similar way, the treatment known as ORANGE LILY gives a practical proof of the progress it is making in curing women's disorders, and that, too, within a few days after commencing its use.

All authorities agree that in every case of women's disorders there exists a congested condition of the womanly organs. The circulation in these parts is sluggish or stagnant, and the result is that the broken-down tissue or waste matter which should be carried off if the blood was circulating freely, remains in these parts, causing inflammation, irritation, oppression of the nerves, etc. ORANGE LILY is not taken internally, but is applied direct to the suffering organs. It is absorbed into the circulation, and its antiseptic properties at once act on the waste matter referred to above. The consequence is that this waste matter, which is causing the inflammation, ulcers, nervous troubles, etc., begins to be discharged, and it continues to be discharged until all the foreign matter is removed from the circulation. At the same time the blood vessels and nerves are toned and strengthened, the nervous trouble disappears, the circulation is restored and good health follows.

Toronto, Ont., June 2, 1909.

Dear Mrs. Currah,—I wish to tell you that Orange Lily is doing me a great deal of good. Those ulcers come away one or two every week, and I have less pain and fewer headaches. I feel sure I will be perfectly cured in a little longer time.

MRS. D. S. T.

The explanation of the wonderful cures performed by ORANGE LILY is very simple. It is a scientific remedy, based on the discoveries of Pasteur and Lister. The conditions existing in all female troubles are alike in character, differing in degree and development only, so that a positive remedy, as ORANGE LILY is, acts with all the certainty of a chemical experiment. In order to convince every suffering woman that ORANGE LILY will cure her, I make the following

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SIKHIM AND BHUTAN

Twenty-One Years on the North-Eastern Frontier.

Lord Roberts wrote a most interesting account of his 'Forty-one Years in India,' and now his story has been capped, or, perhaps, rather handicapped, by Claude White's narative of his thirty-one years' activity in various parts of our Eastern Empire. 'Bobs's' stirring story took us repeatedly to the North-West Frontier, while Mr. White's chronicle transports us to far more unfamiliar regions on the north-east border.

We all know something about the countries in the neighborhood of the Khyber Pass from having traversed them so often—in imagination, at least—in rear of our military expeditions; but there are few 'men in the street' who have ever heard of Sikhim and Bhutan—those Himalayan countries forming a sort of 'buffer states,' or, better still, states of transition, between India and Thibet. Of Sikhim—yes, we did know something about that; but as to Bhutan, why, as late as 1894 an official writer said of it that 'no one wishes to explore that tangle of jungle-clad and fever-stricken hills. . . and offering no compensating advantage to the most enterprising pioneer. Adventure looks beyond Bhutan. Science passes it by as a region not sufficiently characteristic to merit special exploration.' Mr. White, on the contrary, who has spent many years in those countries, found that—

'In climate every variation was to be found, from Arctic to sub-tropical, with scenery unparalleled anywhere in the world for magnificence and grandeur, and the brightness and softness of its coloring, the bold, snow-clad, and desolate expanses contrasting sharply with the rich and luxuriant vegetation of the deep-cut valleys close at hand.'

Mr. White was an engineer by calling in the Indian service, but on the outbreak of the Sikhim-Thibet war in 1888 he was sent as assistant political officer with our expeditionary force, and on the conclusion of peace he was given the administrative charge of Sikhim. Not long after taking over his duties government decided that it would be for the advantage of the state to remove the Maharaja for a time to a place in the Darjeeling district, and it fell to him to convey the news to the ruler and his wife—the Maharani—a sweet little winning thing to look at, but endowed with, oh, such a temper!

'The Maharaja remained silent, but the Maharani abused me roundly, called me every name she could think of, and, losing her temper entirely, got up, stamped on the floor, and finally turned her back on me.'

And yet, when Mr. White's time was up the successors of those Sikhim potentates sent to the Viceroy an extensively signed petition for the extension of his services. But then, during his twenty-one years' residence amongst them he had proved such an exceptionally fine impersonation of the British Raj with all its inestimable blessings to the natives—and a man of such bustling energy, too, very different from the medical member of one of his exploratory expeditions:

'Our doctor was a hopeless individual, who hated being at this elevation, and hated the cold, and I could not induce him to do anything. He would not even attempt to collect plants, butterflies, or birds, of geological specimens. Generally lay in bed until the bugle sounded for meals, when he turned up, only to go to bed again till the next meal.'

As Mr. White had reduced the Sikhimites to tears and protestations in view of his departure, so he also contrived to grapple to his heart with hoops of steel the present Maharaja of Bhutan, Sir Ugyen Wang-Chuk, whom he had got elevated to the throne as the solution of a situation of many years' standing, involving chaos and conflict. Mr. White gives an account of the installation ceremony, which was inaugurated 'by the pipes and drums playing "Highland Laddie,"' appropriately enough in such a mountainous country. After the ceremony:

'In honor of the Maharaja's accession I gave a dinner to Sir Ugyen and his councillors, and invited them for 7 o'clock, but they all arrived about 5! It was a little difficult to entertain them until dinner was served, but fortunately I had a number of mechanical toys and an electric battery to show them, and with all of them they were just as pleased as a crowd of overgrown children.'

SPAIN IN WINTER.

(From the 'Queen.')

The most agreeable winter climate in Spain and probably in Europe is that of Malaga, which has a mean winter temperature of 55 degrees Fahrenheit. The climate is extremely beneficial to sufferers from rheumatism, but it is not at all recommended in highly nervous cases.

There are at times unpleasant winds but extremely little rain during the winter months. Though a healthy place the sanitation of the town is not good, but the insanitary effects are to a large extent neutralized by the dry climate, by the sea air and by the abundant and excellent water supply.

Ronda is nearly three thousand feet above the sea and has a bracing climate—too bracing in fact for winter. Algeciras is probably the most successful winter station in Spain, and since the conference which was held there a few years ago its hotels have been full of visitors during the greater part of late winter and spring. Being within easy reach of Gibraltar, the place is by no means dull.

There are tennis courts, a golf course, polo ground (at Campamento), and most of the meets of the Calpe Hounds are as conveniently reached from Algeciras as from Gibraltar. Yachting, boating and sea fishing may be freely indulged in and driving excursions may be made in the direction of Tarifa and Cadiz. More distant excursions include those to Tangier, Granada, Seville and Malaga. Madrid is too cold for January. It is at an altitude of 2,400 feet. Seville is better in March and April than in January.

SCHWARZBROD AND PUMPERNICKEL.

(From the 'Lancet.')

A curious fallacy has been going the rounds of certain political squabbling this week to the effect that the term 'black bread' implies a kind of famine food, whereas in several civilized countries it is just as much the staple and normal article of diet as is our white loaf. There is very little difference between the nutritive value of the wheat and the rye loaf. In some respects rye presents certain advantages over wheat, and in others wheat may be better than rye. Rye contains a rather greater percentage of soluble carbohydrates than wheat but somewhat less gluten, although the total protein matters amount to the same in both flours. Chemical analysis shows very trifling differences of composition between the two cereals.

One distinct advantage of rye bread is that it keeps fresh longer than wheat bread. Rye bread also has distinct laxative properties. Pumpernickel or whole rye bread is more laxative than schwarzbrod possibly on account of its relative coarseness of texture. It is an interesting fact that when once the flavor of rye bread is appreciated ordinary white bread seems monotonous because of its comparative tastelessness, and so it is common to find the rye bread eater demand black bread whenever he can get it and in whatever country he may happen to be. The large consumption of rye bread indicates indeed, that in the event of a shortage in the wheat supply the breach could be repaired by the use of rye without hardship. The bodily needs would be met and without any offence necessarily to the gustatory susceptibilities.

EXTRAORDINARY JUSTICE.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

A singular illustration of judicial zeal in defending the sanctity of religious publications is attracting considerable attention in Austria. Last April a female grocer at Cracow bought a number of old newspapers to wrap her wares in. Among the papers were some outer sheets of a Jesuit organ, the 'Messenger of the Heart of Jesus' on which various religious illustrations were printed. A municipal authority, who also is a member of an ecclesiastical committee, visited the shop, and warned the woman no longer to pack her goods in such paper. She accepted the warning, and gave him all the sheets she could find. A few days later he returned with a policeman, searched the shop, and found some sugar packed in the outer sheet of the 'Messenger.' The woman was thereupon prosecuted for 'ridiculing an institution of the Catholic Church,' and, despite her defence that the incriminating package had been made before she had received the warning, she was condemned to seven days' imprisonment and one day's fasting. An appeal was made against this sentence to the Polish section of the Vienna Supreme Court of Cassation, on the ground that the relious figures printed on the outer sheet of the Jesuit organ were not consecrated, and that the woman herself had not used the paper with sacriligious intent. The court nevertheless confirmed the Cracow sentence in all particulars.

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MILDER WINTERS.

A Venerable Delusion Which Has Not Yet Passed Away.

(Springfield 'Republican.')

This notion that the weather is permanently changing, particularly in the direction of winter moderation, seems at one time or another to possess every generation of men. It was, for example, in flourishing ascendency hereabouts as far back as a hundred and ten or more years ago. It then attracted the inquiring mind of Noah Webster, and in 1799 he set about a work of refutation in an essay read before a society at New Haven, Conn. It was even then an aged theory or delusion, and Mr. Webster had such men as David Hubme, Gibbon, Buffon, Thomas Jefferson and others to contend against. Gibbon had asserted that the Rhine and Danube rivers in modern times were rarely or never frozen over so that they could be used for travel or traffic, while in ancient times there was evidence that in winter they were commonly used for migrations or the marches of armies. The Abbe du Bos found that the Tiber at Rome was thickly frozen over in the year 480, but never in modern times

In our own country Jefferson noted the prevalence of increasing mild winters in Virginia, contrary to the experience of the early settlers of that colony. Dr. Williams, a colonial historian, noted that the Delaware River in times prior to the Revolution was commonly frozen over in November, while when he wrote it did not freeze up until January. In February 1756, three hundred soldiers sailed up the Hudson from New York to Albany, and the fact entered into local history as remarkable and as indicating a permanent moderation of the climate. It is a matter of record in relation to our own locality, we believe, that the first settlers of Springfield were able to cross the Connecticut River on ice in November of the year of their arrival here, and it is further a matter of record that in 1635 the river at Hartford was closed by ice on Nov. 15.

On the other hand Mr. Webster himself recorded that in 1779 he saw farmers ploughing land in February along the Connecticut Valley, and peach trees were reported as blossoming at the same time in Pennsylvania. But he shows that the very next year, or in 1780, the winter was extremely severe. In 1779 people thought the weather was permanently moderating, but the next year disabused them of this idea. As against the claims of Jefferson Mr. Webster produced evidence from the journals of the early settlers of that colony that very moderate winters were experienced in those earlier days as well as occasional severe winters. He further demonstrated that Gibbon was wrong in maintaining that the Danube and Rhine were never frozen over solidly in that later time of the eighteenth century. He went into Roman and Grecian and Scriptural history to show that moderate winters were then known as comparatively severe ones. And his conclusion was that there had been no perceptible change in the weather 'since the creation.'

WINTER DAY RAINBOW

(Columbus correspondence Indianapolis 'News.')

Several people in this city report having seen a rainbow in the southeast during the intense cold weather. They say that while the rainbow was not as many colored as those usually seen in summer time, it had all of the brighter colors and was distinct in every way. The rainbow did not make as large an arc as those seen in warm weather. It is also asserted by people who saw the phenomenon that the rainbow cast a shadow on the surface of the earth.

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LADIES' PRINCESS DRESS.

Paris Pattern No. 3156.

That universal favorite, the princess dress, is here presented in new and charmingly attractive form, and combines the yoke and plaited skirt in a very unique fashion. The neck may be made high or open square, the closing being effected at the back leaves the front in panel effect, and especially suitable for embroidery, braiding or other trimming in allover style. The front is extended to form a pointed yoke band, and to it is attached the deep flounce which is plaited at the centre-front and back. The sleeves are tight-fitting and in wrist length. As shown in the large view the dress is made of wistaria chiffon broadcloth, and the chemisette or yoke of white net braided in gold over white satin. Serge, mohair, Panama cloths, diagonal suitings, camel's-hair plaids, pongee, rajah, linen or gingham will develop the design attractively. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from 32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the dress requires 6 1-2 yards of material 36 inches wide, with, as illustrated, 3-8 yard of allover lace 18 inches wide. Width at lower edge, about 4 yards.

LADIES' TUCKED SHIRTWAIST.

Paris Pattern No. 2203.

This jaunty tailor-made shirtwaist, with wide tuck over each shoulder, having a Gibson effect, is made of vyella flannel. The waist closes at the centre-front under a double box-plait and a small pocket ornaments the left front. The rather full sleeves are gathered into straight cuffs of the material, and the back is slightly gathered at the waistline. The high turndown collar may be made of the material, or a white linen collar may be worn. The model is suitable for any of the fancy woollen or linen shirtings, as well as for silk or madras. The pattern is in six sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For a 36 bust the waist requires 4 3-4 yards of material 20 inches wide, 3 3-4 yards 27 inches wide, 2 1-2 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1-4 yards 42 inches wide.

MISSES AND GIRLS' SACK APRON.

Paris Pattern No. 2739.

Made up in plain colored chambray or plain, checked or figured gingham, this is a most serviceable garment for the school girl. The apron is loose and comfortable, completely covering the dress and therefore protecting it from all dirt. The lower edge is finished with a deep hem and the back is fastened with small pearl buttons. The upper edge is gathered into the low round collar and the full sleeves are gathered into cuffs of the material. If desired, the upper edge may be cut out in low-neck outline and oversleeves may be used instead of the long sleeves. A wide, square pocket ornaments either side of the front, or these may be omitted, if desired. The pattern is in six sizes—6 to 16 years. For a girl of 10 years the apron, as in front view, requires 3 5-8 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 2 5-8 yards 36 inches wide; or, as in the back view, including oversleeves, it needs 3 1-4 yards 27 inches wide, or 2 1-4 yards 36 inches wide.

LADIES' NINE-GORED SKIRT.

Paris Pattern No. 2914.

Perfectly plain, the gores shaped in to the figure is this simple model for a knockabout skirt. It may be made in any of the washable materials, as well as in any of the English worsteds, plain or striped mohairs or Panama cloth. The closing is at the centre-back under

the inverted box-plait, and the lower edge is finished with a simple hem. Great care should be taken with the stitching, for if this is not done the style of the garment will be completely lost. The pattern is in eight sizes—22 to 36 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist the skirt, made of material with nap, requires 8 1-2 yards of material 20 inches wide, 7 yards 24 inches wide, 4 1-2 yards 36 inches wide, 4 yards 42 inches wide, or 3 yards 54 inches wide; without nap, it needs 8 yards 20 inches wide, 6 1-4 yards 24 inches wide, 4 1-4 yards 36 inches wide, 3 3-4 yards 42 inches wide, or 2 7-8 yards 54 inches wide.

CHILD'S DRESS.

Paris Pattern No. 3157.

For tiny tots the little frocks that hang loose from yokes are wonderfully becoming and comfortable as well, also the mothers like them because they are easy to make and easy to launder. To this class belongs the dainty wee frock here shown, which may be made with wrist-length sleeves as in the large view or short puff sleeves completed by a narrow band as in the back view. In the large view the dress is made of fine cambric, the yoke being hand-embroidered and the little wrist bands hand-scallop. The neck edge, too, is scalloped, and the collar band omitted. In the back view the frock is made of pale blue French chambray. Other materials which may be used for its development are handkerchief linen, cross-bar cambric, dimity, lawn, gingham, percale, flannel, cashmere or China silk. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from 1-2 to 3 years. For a child of 3 years the dress requires 2 yards of material 36 inches wide.

CHILD'S ROMPERS.

Paris Pattern No. 2294.

Checked or figured gingham, duck and plain colored chambray are all used for this useful little garment. The turn-down collar, cuffs, pocket, yoke and belt are trimmed with light colored cotton serpentine braid, and the garment fastens down the back with buttons and buttonholes. Many of these rompers this season are being made of natural colored linen or khaki. The pattern is in five sizes—2 to 10 years. For a child of 4 years the rompers require 2 7-8 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 2 1-2 yards 36 inches wide; 2 3-4 yards of serpentine braid to trim.

INFANT'S WRAPPER.

Paris Pattern No. 2165.

This simple little wrapper is developed in soft white elderdown or Canton flannel. The front and lower edge as well as the wide turndown collar and narrow turnback cuffs are feather-stitched with light blue or light pink silk. This is also a good model for striped flannel or white cashmere. If made in the latter material a lining of soft silk in pink or blue adds to the attractiveness o fthe garment. The pattern is in one size and requires 2 7-8 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 yards 36 inches wide, or 1 3-4 yard 42 inches wide.

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THE PARIS FLOOD

Ancient Engineering Works Stood as a Rock.

Paris, Feb. 3.—The Seine continues its recession, the gauge to-day showing that it has dropped nearly five feet from the crest of the flood.

Relief contributions from crowned heads amount now to approximately $55,000. Other foreign subscriptions exceed $400,000. Several prominent Royalist and Catholic writers deliver broadsides in to-day's papers against what is termed the b[illegible]ey of the modern science of engineering, contrasting the stability of the ancient bridges like Pont Royal and Pont Neuf with the latter day structures such as the Pont De L'Alma and the Pont Des Arts, the safety of which was in doubt throughout the height of the flood. They declare that not a single ancient sewer broke under the pressure of the waters, while the modern labyrinth crackled and gave way in many places.

London, Feb. 3.—Lord Strathcona has donated $5,000 to the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the French floods. The fund now amounts to $150,000.

Paris, Feb. 4.—The fall of the River Seine was more rapid to-day. The appearance of the city is approaching the normal, but the subway system is still inoperative. Water still remains in the tubes, which, after they have been emptied, must be cleansed and disinfected. The progress toward the restoration of the lighting, telephone and telegraph lines is slow but noticeable.

The work of disinfection and other precautions against an epidemic of typhoid has been so thorough that some of the newspapers predict that Paris will not only escape contagion, but will emerge from the flood cleaner than before in her history. The superintendent of sewers reports that from the examinations which he has been able to make thus far it is evident that few of the sewer mains burst, the ruptures occurring in the branch pipes leading into buildings. Despite the attempts of some of the opposition papers to make it appear that dissensions are rampant among the various relief organizations, investigation indicates that all are cooperating with zeal and devotion to a common purpose. Foreign contributions to the relief fund amounted today to about seven hundred thousand dollars.

At noon the Seine had fallen nearly ten feet from its crest.

The amount of the English contributions exceed the total from the United States by $80,000.

Paris, Feb. 7.—Foreign subscriptions to the flood relief fund now exceed $800,000. The River Seine has fallen sixteen feet from its crest. More cavelns in the streets and falling houses are reported as the receding waters withdraw the supporting pressure.

The Cabinet decided to-day to ask parliament for $4,000,000 as the additional credit for the relief of victims of the flood.

TRADE WITH JAMAICA.

Witnesses all Want Fast Service With Canada.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 2.—The Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into closer trade relations with Canada completed their work here. Practically all the witnesses who gave evidence were unanimous in opinion that a fast, subsidized weekly line of steamers between Canada and Jamaica would be of great benefit and would naturally increase business.

Several business men of the island spoke in favor of preferential trade with the Mother Country. None, however, agreed on a reciprocity treaty with Canada, because of the fear that, should preference be given Canada, the United States would retaliate by placing an import duty on bananas. Several sugar planters testified to the effect that the preference at present given by Canada on sugar is of 'practically no benefit to Jamaica.' Others claimed that the benefit to the Jamaica grower amounted to about $2 per ton. It was also thought that a good market could be opened up in Canada for citrous fruits.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 4.—In a speech here yesterday Lord Balfour of Burleigh said Jamaicans should look to the policy of the United States itself. That country, rightly or wrongly, had adopted a policy of preference in regard to its own dependencies, and as long as the drawing together of business relations tended to mutual support he could not see that it should cause offence. He recorded his profound belief from what he had seen and known from conversation with Americans in a position to judge, that wisely, properly and sensibly done reciprocity between the West Indies and Canada would not be the cause of offence. If he were not profoundly convinced of the correctness of this inference he would not take the responsibility for expressing this view.

The Hon. William Paterson, the Canadian commissioner, said if Canada had something to give she must expect something in return. He knew the difficulties to be surmounted here and understood the position of the Jamaicans, but with sadness he had found that the preference which Canada had given to Jamica had not been answered in kind.

WHERE LIFE IS CHEAP.

New York the City of Violent Death.

New York, Feb. 2.—There were more than two thousand violent deaths in New York city last year, and a hundred homicides. The exact number of violent deaths, as shown in the coroner's annual report, submitted to-day, was 2,067. Sixty of the homicides were by shooting and twenty-six were due to stabbings, while blunt instruments and fists were responsible for the other fourteen. Suicides totalled 442.

Subway and elevated trains and surface cars killed 89 persons, automobiles and motor cycles 46, and horse vehicles 79. Of the automobile victims, 23 were children, while 41 children were killed by trucks waggons, etc., and 22 by surface cars.

LONDON LETTER

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, Jan. 21.

We are in the very midst of the general election, and it is absolutely impossible to write of anything else—all other things indeed seem to have mysteriously stopped happening, or, at least, go unrecorded in the papers. But it is not easy to write what will not be old news when this meets the readers. As far as we have gone the fight has proved a neck and neck struggle; it is only half over, and consequently both sides are, from day to day, encouraging their forces by professing to be satisfied with the prospect. It will be best for me to write of some of the conditions of the fight that are not so apparent at a distance as they are on the spot.

In the first place it would be a tremendous mistake to assume that every vote given to the Conservatives in this election is a vote for Tariff Reform, although no doubt the Tariff Reformers have supplied the most of the money and the enthusiasm that has pushed on the party. They have also captured almost all the Unionist papers, so that the Free Traders on that side are hardly articulate. Against this may be set the weight of a few facts I have casually come across in the last few days. I was spending a week-end in a remote rural district. My host, a staunch Free Trader and a staunch Conservative, told me that the vicar, also a Conservative, had been saying that in his opinion the country would never submit to Tariff Reform, that any government had only to attempt to tax any of the necessaries of life to have the whole army of agricultural wage-earners against them to a man. He recited one of the most pathetic stories I ever heard of the poverty existent before the repeal of the Corn Laws, which, he said, was being told to-day by an old man in the village whenever Tariff Reform was mentioned, and listened to by the growing children. Such a story recited about the miseries of his childhood by an old man made an impression which it would take at least another generation to wipe away. My host and the vicar's sons and the fiance of the vicar's daughter, were all cheerfully preparing to vote Conservative in this election under the conviction that an effective tariff was impossible.

Later, as another instance, the 'Spectator.' That it has a large circulation and an influence even disproportionally larger, is well known. The editor, living in the centre of things, has, in prospect of this election, formed precisely the same opinion as my friends in the country—who, by the way, were not readers of the 'Spectator.' He is a Unionist, but so eager a Free Trader that at the last general election he urged his readers to vote Liberal in the interests of Free Trade. For months now he has urged them to vote Conservative in this election, on the ground that whatever the result of the present elections, a tariff could not be brought into operation without a further appeal to the people.

These are samples of two classes—the old high Tory country class, and the Unionist of the intellectual class. Now, I will give one instance from the keen commercial class. A man in the city said the other day, 'It's Balfour we trust in. He has to talk some Tariff Reform rot now-a-adays, but he hedges every time by promising that he will not raise the cost of living. When they bring on their practical tariff proposals he has only to look over them and say: "Oh, but I'm afraid this will raise the cost of living, and I'm pledged not to do that." He's cleverer than all the rest of them put together." I can cite, again, another class, not as small as you might be apt to think—the Liberal, who is alarmed for the moment at what he thinks the menace of Socialism. I had a letter the other day from a young man in the north who said, 'I'm staunch on Free Trade, but the land clauses of the Budget and the threat of Home Rule are the vital perils in this election, so I must either not vote or vote Conservative.' The record polls show that such as he did not abstain, so they must have voted Conservative.

It would also be a great mistake to suppose that every vote for the Conservatives is a vote for keeping the present House of Lords. In almost every district the Conservative candidate has been obliged to intimate that he was in favor of some sort of reform of the Second Chamber. Lord Curzon's speech, at Oldham, in favor of the hereditary principle had to be disowned by the Conservatives who were fighting the electoral battle over; and I have not personally met an intelligent Conservative who is not eager that the necessary reform should be undertaken at once by his party lest it should fall into more drastic hands.

When you take these things into consideration, the verdict of the country on these matters is much more decided than it would appear when the election is over, if one judges only by the numerical strength of parties in the new parliament, for on these particular points the whole Liberal-Labor party is solid, whereas the Conservative party is certainly divided.

London, Jan. 28.

While I write, some of the last polls of the election are being taken, and it seems to me that in the interval before we know what the present government will do, I might explain one or two points that I have found not very clear to those unfamiliar with England.

With regard to the grievance of the democracy against the landowners: In a new conutry the rising value of urban lands is usually a direct reward to the owner for his sagacity and forethought in buying the land as a speculation, and that rising value is heavily taxed year by year, to provide the revenue out of which the roads and other essential improvements are made. But in England it is not so. A man may hold a tract of land in the heart of a growing town, and as long as he leaves it unused he does not pay a penny of rates or taxes on it, though the rates of surrounding occupied land are being spent in roads, lighting and other improvements, which augment the value of his land along with the rest. If added to this is the fact that he has exercised no sagacity in acquiring it, having been its hereditary possessor, it is not surprising that his neighbors, who have paid for its improvement as a site, and the community generally that requires room to spread, declare the system by which he so enriches himself to be unjust. Mr. Lloyd George's proposed tax on 'undeveloped land' is aimed at these cases.

Another point of grievance against English landowners is in the cases where a rich man owning the whole locality in which a town is growing, refuses to provide houses for the working classes. I have lately been visiting in a town where the owner will not grant building leases for houses under £30 rental. The consequence is that all the working folk are obliged to live on a tract of low, marshy, made land, which is useless for any other purpose, and is certainly not healthy.

As against such abuse of the power of ownership has to be set, in some cases, the superior taste and foresight of the private owner compared with that of the local authority had it the control; but that is not an advantage which can be made to appeal to the masses.

Again, owners in growing towns very often will not sell their land outright at any price, but let it on a ninety-nine years' lease. The owner of the lease then proceeds to build upon it, paying a small ground rent annually. At the end of the ninety-nine years, site and building all revert absolutely to the ground landlord, who, of course, can then re-let at a much higher price. Mr. Lloyd George proposes to make the reversion of such a lease the occasion for levying a tax on the augmented value of the property.

The intelligent working man who works hard for 25s per week feels that the rich do ill to refuse to acknowledge the equity of these taxes, and how keenly he feels it, is shown all over the south by the way in which the Liberal party gets its work done. For it is undeniable that in most of the county constituencies the money for working the election is almost all on the Conservative side, while the Liberal party has to rely on voluntary help, and chiefly from poor and hard-working people. The Conservative organization is thus more perfect, while the Liberal work, if less methodical, is liable to represent more direct personal enthusiasm and sacrifice. I have in my mind a constituency where in every polling district, of which there may be perhaps ten or twelve, there is a fully qualified legal Conservative agent and a well-appointed office. The Liberal, on the other hand, could afford only one legal agent for the whole constituency, and the sub-agents he has to appoint are poor, untrained men whose capacity varies considerably, and who have often only a humble cottage for an office. In this constituency all the patronage and all the public-houses were on the Conservative side. In such cases there are always several hundred out-voters—men living elsewhere who have a vote by virtue of possessing property in the division. Rich men with property in different parts thus have several votes in a general election to the poor man's one—and this property vote is overwhelmingly Conservative. In such a constituency where a Conservative majority of a few hundreds is obtained, I do not think any sane man could maintain it represents the force of public opinion in the district. A bill to abolish this plural voting was rejected by the House of Lords in the last parliament. Had they suffered it to become law it would have materially increased the Liberal majority in the new parliament—some say it would have been worth forty or fifty seats to the Liberal party.

LETTERS FROM READERS

(Continued from Page 15.)

ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As one who believes in fair play, I feel that your scathing article in your paper of February 25 upon the behavior and tactics of the Unionist party in Great Britain calls for criticism.

Now, sir, as the only information you can receive upon the general election going on in England is second-hand, viz., from the newspapers, and newspaper correspondents, I wonder you have not studied more carefully both sides of the question before pronouncing such an astounding verdict. I happen to have the 'Daily Chronicle' and Daily News' sent to me as well as the so-called paid Unionist papers, and from what I can gather, I do not think all the vilification and misrepresentation of facts is on one side alone.

It is a well known fact that there are a large class of people in the world who never admit that they are beaten, or that the best side has won, but will give any and every possible excuse rather than the true one.

Your reasons for the extraordinary decrease of the Liberal majority are excellent, if one could only believe them, but to my mind it is far more wonderful that, in spite of Mr. Asquith's statement that there is no war in the air, in spite of Mr. Winston Churchill's new scheme for unemployment, in spite of Mr. Lloyd George's popular budget, in spite of Mr. Ure's threat that the Unionists, if returned to power, will discontinue old-age pensions for lack of funds, in spite of Mr. Crooks's assertion that the colonies need no preference, in spite of Mr. McNamara's claim that the navy is supreme, in spite of Mr. Birrell's offer to restrain the power of the dukes, in spite of all this, and more, it is wonderful that such an enormous number of voters should have deserted the Liberal camp and gone over to the cause of Unionism, whilst the majority of Liberal members who have retained their seats have done so with greatly reduced majorities! To my mind you have lowered the standard of your excellent paper by giving way to such heated and one-sided articles, which, to my knowledge, have given offence to many of your regular subscribers. BASIL GUY WAY.

Bankhead, Alta., Jan. 31, 1910.

Sir,—As you know, we are now in the midst of the general election, or rather, about the end, as they have now been polling for over a week. Only from 25 to 100 or so constituencies poll per day, so it takes about two weeks to get an election over. To tell you about the present election I had better start ten years ago.

You remember we had a Boer war, and we were fairly enthusiastic about it in Canada. Well, in England the people were by no means unanimous in their opinion. A Jews' war (Rothschilds, Joels, etc.), a capitalistic conspiracy were common terms applied to it, and the results have shown the epithets to be not badly applied. A large section of the Liberal party, among whom were the late Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman and Mr. Lloyd George, strenuously opposed the war in the country and in its Commons, but they were obviously in the minority.

Well, in 1900, shortly after Pretoria was reached, the Conservative party said 'the war is over; send us back to power so that the fruits of victory will not be dissipated by the wicked, unpatriotic, Little England Radicals.'

They were sent back by a good thumping majority. (The Khaki election, as it was afterwards called.)

Then the war was found to be only half over. After the war was over instead of sending English men to work in the mines, Chinese were imported to take the place of the Britisher and to raise the profits of the capitalists. This angered the people so much that in 1906 the Conservative party suffered a most crushing defeat at the polls, only 158 Conservative members being elected out of a total of 670.

Tariff reform was not really considered an issue in this election. Since then the Liberal party have been in power for exactly four years, and during that time, in addition to many important minor reforms, have brought in a bill of first-class importance each year. These have been, each and all, either summarily rejected or mutilated by the House of Lords, although passed in the Commons by an overwhelming majority. This culminated with the Finance Bill last year. It certainly was a 'People's Budget' and no mistake, 'adapting the burden to the backs most able to bear it.'

Let me here digress a little. About 70 percent or 80 percent of the press of Britain is under Conservative control. As you know, the power of the press is no little thing. In the press, and in Parliament, no opportunity was lost by the Conservative party to press for additional expenditure. If there was no need for extraordinary additional expenditure, a war scare was manufactured to create the need. War with Germany was certain, etc., etc., £15,000,000 extra must be spent on the navy. Old Age Pensions must be increased. The idea in the background was to embarrass free trade finance.

The bigger the deficit, the more difficulty in framing a Budget. Then protection will say, 'We must find the money by means of Tariff Reform.' Matters went on till the estimated deficit for 1909-10 amounted to over £14,200,000 ($70,000,000). Could the money be raised without straining to the breaking point the taxes already in operation? The Conservatives thought not.

But Lloyd George brought in his epoch making Budget to raise the £14,200,000 deficit without a single protective duty, or a duty on a single necessity of life. The only increase of working class duties were on tobacco, beer and spirits, estimated to produce £6,100,000. The balance was raised by increase of income tax, death duties, stamp duties, and a new tax—the land tax. Oh! the wail that went up to heaven on the introduction of this measure. Robbery! Confiscation! Wicked! Iniquitous! These are some of the mildest terms.

Now Lloyd George was sufficiently hated by the aristocrats before. He became the anathema to them now. The English vocabulary was exhausted and found wanting in expressions sufficiently damning of him and his Budget.

It was laughable. But the most ludicrous part was when he told them, as he did once or twice in his famous Limehouse and Newcastle speeches, just what he thought, he tore the Opposition to bits and ridiculed them in his inimitable way, so that they scarcely knew whether their feet or their heads were in the air. Then the Tory press fairly foamed at the mouth. To mention the name of Lloyd George to a Conservative was to make him speechless with rage. Oh! the laments, that one in the Protectionist Camp was found equal to the task of replying. Some of the Lords feebly attempt it and covered themselves with ignominy or made such a speech that 'Vulgar as a Duke' became a byword.

Winston Churchill, as the friend of Lloyd George, and his equal in rhetoric, also came in for a pretty fair share of abuse. But if any reserve of vituperation had been left it was poured out on Mr. Ure, the Lord Advocate for Scotland. Mr. Ure was not content with merely defending the Budget, he carried the war right into the enemy's territory and attacked Tariff Reform as an alternative method of raising money. With relentless Scottish logic he showed that Tariff Reform could find less than one half of the required £14,000,000. His figures could not be refuted, so none other than Mr. Balfour attempted to silence him by characterising his statements as 'calculated and frigid lies.'

There was silence for the space of several days. Mr. Ure was busy fulfilling previously made appointments. What would happen? The country was on the tip toe of expectancy and Liberals were nervously awaiting Mr. Ure's defence.

Even the usually cold House of Commons were in a fervor of excitement.

I do not suppose it has often fallen to the lot of a leader of any political party to receive such an absolutely crushing reply as that delivered by the Lord Advocate. They say that within the memory of the oldest Commoner no such piece of oratory has been heard in the House. It would be necessary at least to read the main arguments to get a glimpse of its tremendous power, but suffice to say that the discomfiture of Mr. Balfour, with his own arguments, was complete. The most optimistic partizan could not have hoped for a more complete vindication of Mr. Ure's honor.

Meanwhile, the Budget had been progressing slowly, but surely, through the House of Commons. At first it was thought by the Conservatives that it might be reduced by argument. But every real objection to any particular clause was met fairly and squarely, and the wrong righted.

Then the whisper went round that the Lords would be called in to exercise a power of veto, not used for over 200 years, and agreed by many of the greatest men of both parties to be unconstitutional. An ordinary act might be vetoed, but a Finance Bill, never. Few believed the rumor. However much the Lords might wish to do so it was not thought they would wish to imperil their very existence. Few Liberals hoped the Fates would be so kind. Could they only get to grips on such a question, the Lords' veto would be settled once and forever. Well the Tory Whip made one slight miscalculation. He estimated the Conservatives would have a majority if an appeal were made to the country.

On this assumption the Lords rejected the Budget. Parliament of necessity was dissolved, and the elections (at the time of writing) are nearly over. But strange as it may appear, the Budget and the action of the Peers was not made an issue of the election by the Tory campaign. The Budget was kept in the background and Tariff Reform trotted to the fore, so that the present decision of the country is quite as much a decision on Tariff Reform as on the veto of the House of Lords.

The Budget, as the practical outcome of Free Trade, as opposed to Tariff Reform and Protective Taxes, has scored a substantial victory. The Liberal majority seems likely to be about 100. And this, in spite of the money spent like water by the Tariff Reformers in propaganda work. In spite of a very powerful Liquor Interest, compared with which the Liquor Interest of Canada is nothing. In spite of the opposition of the Church, which fears dis-establishment. In spite of the Lansdowners, who fear Land Valuation. And in spite of the fact that before the Budget the Policial Pendulum, as indcated by the by-elections, had swung heavily towards the Conservative side. But the excitement is not over yet. When the Parliament meets shortly, the second part of the drama begins, even before the curtain is rung up. The Lords cannot be got rid of except by their own vote. Supposing the King refuses to create Liberal Peers to pass the Veto Limiting Act through the House of Lords. What then? Another election of necessity. But in any case, remember when you get your news from Great Britain that approximately 75 percent of the press there is Conservative, and that a large part of this is controlled by a single man. It no more expresses the feeling of the majority of the British people than the Canadian city press represents the interests of the country dwellers in Canada; so discount it accordingly.

If it be so that the Canadians are at heart Protectionists, it is strange that nearly all the Canadians I have met in England are admirers of the Budget.

Several have been so impressed with the importance of the issues that they have worked on and off the platforms to disillusionise the Britisher of the myths circulated about the advantages of Protectionism in Canada. The surplus wealth of England as of Canada depends mainly on her export trade. What coal, cotton, and woollens are to England, wheat, cheese, and meat are to Canada. Industrial England knows she cannot protect her exports. How long will it take the Canadian farmers to find out as much?

W. FISHER BROWNLEE.

London, Jan. 26, 1910.

SOUTHAMPTON C.N.R.'s PORT.

London, Feb. 4.—It is practically settled that Southampton will be the English terminal port of the new steamship service to be inaugurated this spring by the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

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 extention 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.

BALDWIN—On Jan. 29, 1910, at 'Mashquoteh,' Forest Hill Road, Toronto the wife of Lawrence Baldwin, of a son.

BASTIAN—At Detroit, Mich., on Jan. 31, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bastian, a daughter.

BOSTOCK—On Jan. 29, 1910, at 442 Albert street, Ottawa, to the wife of the Hon. Hugh Bostock, a daughter.

DYER— At Sutton, Que., on Jan. 31, 1910, a son to Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Dyer.

ENRIGHT—At West Shefford, Que., on Feb. 1, 1910, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Enright.

FOSS—At Marbleton, Que., on Jan. 31, 1910, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Foss.

MACKINNON—At 6 High street, Sherbrooke, Que., on Feb. 3, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. George D. Mackinnon, twin daughters.

MULOCK—At 538 Jarvis street, Toronto, on Jan. 31, 1910, the wife of Cawthra Mulock, of a daughter.

NETTELFIELD—On Jan. 31, 1910, at 25 Parkwood avenue, Toronto, to Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Nettelfield, a daughter.

PENNEFATHER—On Jan. 29, 1910, at Hamilton, Ont., to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pennefather, a son.

MARRIED.

BALCOM — CALHOUN — At 219 Princess street, St. John, N.B., on Feb. 2, 1910, by the Rev. R. A. Armstrong, Claude E. Balcom, of Margaretsville N.S., and Margaret Lawrence Calhoun daughter of Mrs. H. Lawrence and the late Mr. Arthur L. Calhoun.

BROOKS—ANDERSON — On Jan. 26, 1910, at 89 Gatineau Road, Hull, Que., by the Rev. Canon Smith, Pauline, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Anderson, to Mr. Fred. T. Brooks.

FOLLIOTT — MARSHALL — On Feb 2, 1910, at 5 Winchester ave., Westmount, by the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, Cora Gertrude, daughter of the late John Marshall, to Lambert Ruston Folliott, of Toronto.

KERR—VEALE—At the Congregational parsonage, Newport, Vt., by the Rev. C. Flagg, Mr. F. J. Kerr, of Eustis, to Miss E. Veale, of North Hatley Que., formerly of England.

See the Bargain Offer of Carnival Souvenirs on another page. Don't Miss It.

NOTICE

is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to erect into a town municipality, with special powers, under the corporate name of 'Town of Beaconsfield,' all the territory now forming part of the municipalities of the parish, and of the Village of St. Joachim, of Pointe Claire, and known and designated under numbers one to twenty-seven, inclusively, of the cadastre of the Municipality of the Parish of St. Joachim of Pointe Claire, and twenty-nine to thirty-two, inclusively, of the cadastre of the Municipality of the Village of St. Joachim of Pointe Claire, and that application will be made to have said municipality erected in accordance with sections 4178 to 4615, inclusively, of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, by adding thereto modifying clauses as regards qualifications to hold municipal office, the taxes to be imposed on real estate property, and on certain trades, and for other objects.

Montreal, January 16, 1910.

ROBERT TASCHEREAU,
Attorney for Applicants.

NOTICE

is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the present session thereof, for an Act incorporating a Company under the name of the 'Ottawa & Montreal Transmission Company, Limited,' with power to lay out, acquire and manage water powers, by all necessary methods and appliances, and for the production of electricity, or other power or energy, or to lease or otherwise acquire, use, sell or dispose of such power, and to accumulate, generate, transmit and distribute electricity and other power and energy for light, heat and power; to construct and operate lines of wire, poles, towers, tunnels, conduits and other works; to construct, transmit, dispose of and distribute all such power, and with such means and appliances, to conduct such electricity or other power at any place through, over, along or across any public highway, bridge, viaduct, railways, water courses, over or under water; to construct, acquire and operate lines of telegraph and telephone for the uses and purposes of the Company, to enter upon and acquire, by expropriation, if necessary, any lands, wherever required, for right of way of its transmission lines, but more especially in the vicinity of the northerly shores of the Ottawa River, within or adjacent to such of the Counties of Pontiac, Wright, Labelle, Argenteuil, Deux Montagnes, Laval, Jacques Cartier, et Hochelaga, jusqu'à Montréal ou ses environs, avec le privilège de traverser la Rivière Ottawa pour atteindre l'endroit ou les endroits dans Ontario que peuvent exiger les objets et les fins de la compagnie; pour faire toutes choses se rapportant à ou de nature à atteindre les fins ci-dessus mentionnées; pour faire les opérations de la Compagnie par tout le Canada.

CHRISTIE, GREENE & HILL, 110 rue Wellington, Ottawa, Solliciteurs des Requérants.

Daté à Ottawa, le 7ième jour de Janvier, A.D., 1910.

AVIS

est par le présent donné qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa présente session, afin d'obtenir un Acte constituant en corporation une compagnie sous le nom de 'Compagnie de Transmission, Montreal et Ottawa, Limitée,' avec pouvoir de poser, acquérir et gérer des pouvoirs hydrauliques par toutes les méthodes et appareils nécessaires, et pour la production de l'électricité, ou autre force ou énergie; pour louer ou autrement acquérir, utiliser, vendre ou disposer de telle force, et pour accumuler, produire, transmettre et distribuer l'électricité et autre force et énergie pour la lumière, la chaleur et la force motrice; pour construire et mettre en service, des fils, poteaux, tours, tunnels, conduites et autres travaux; pour construire, transmettre, disposer de et distribuer toute telle force, et avec tels moyens et appareils conduire telle électricité ou autre force à tout endroit, à travers, au-dessus de, le long de ou par-dessus tout chemin public, pont, viaduc, voie ferrée, cours d'eau, ou au-dessus ou sous l'eau; pour construire, acquérir et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone pour l'usage et les fins de la compagnie; pour pénétrer sur et acquérir, par voie d'expropriation si nécessaire, tous terrains là ou ils pourront être requis pour droit de passage de ses lignes de transmission, mais plus spécialement dans le voisinage de la rive nord de la Rivière Ottawa, dans les limites ou près des limites des Comtés de Pontiac, Wright, Labelle, Argenteuil, Deux-Montagnes, Laval, Jacques Cartier, et Hochelaga, jusqu'à Montréal ou ses environs, avec le privilège de traverser la Rivière Ottawa pour atteindre l'endroit ou les endroits dans Ontario que peuvent exiger les objets et les fins de la compagnie; pour faire toutes choses se rapportant à ou de nature à atteindre les fins ci-dessus mentionnées; pour faire les opérations de la Compagnie par tout le Canada.

CHRISTIE, GRIENE & HILL, 110 rue Wellington, Ottawa, Solliciteurs des Requérants.

Daté à Ottawa, le 7ième jour de Janvier, A.D., 1910.

LAMBERT—MACDOUGALL—On Feb. 2, 1910, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. P. F. Langill, Isabel M., youngest daughter of Mrs. Harry Macdougall, of Carp, Ontario, to Ambrose J. F. Lambert, of Maple Creek, Sask., son of Col. S. J. Lambert, of Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

SMYTH—FARQUHARSON—On Jan. 26, 1910, at Aylmer, Que., by the Rev. P. W. Anderson, Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Farquharson, to Arthur Gilmour Smyth. Both of Aylmer, Que.

THOMPSON—MURDOCK—On February 2, 1910, at St. Mark's Church, Prescott, Ont., by the Rev. Dean Masterson, Arthur T. Thompson, B.Sc., to Eleanor Lorretta, youngest daughter of P. C. Murdock, Prescott, Ont.

DIED.

BALL—At his residence, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., on Feb. 2, 1910, Chas. A. F. Ball, Esq., in the 78th year of his age.

BALLANTYNE—Sunday evening, February 6, 1910, at 2091 Waverley street, Robert Ballantyne, aged 75 years.

BROWNE—At the Rectory, Bredon, Worcestershire, England, on Jan. 15, 1910, Amelia Hunt, wife of the Rev. Henry George Cavendish Browne, and daughter of the late James Hunt, of Quebec, aged 83 years.

CHILTON—On February 4, 1910, entered into rest in her 90th year, Emma Jarvis, dearly beloved wife of Benjamin Chilton, privy council office, Ottawa.

CLIPSHAM—On Jan. 31, 1910, at her late residence, 15 Spencer avenue, Toronto, Elizabeth Jane Wood, beloved wife of the Rev. J. W. Clipsham, in her 66th year.

COTE—On Feb. 2, 1910, at 857 Cadieux street, city, Maxime Raymond (called Louis), most beloved adopted son of Madame D. Coté, sufferfrom gastritis and 'syncope, passed away into eternity, aged 9 years and 3 months.

DENMAN — Suddenly, on Feb. 4, 1910 Elizabeth Ann Rapley, widow of the late Wm. H. Denman, sr., in her 84th year.

London, England, and Port Huron, Michigan, papers please copy.

DRUMMOND—At 448 Sherbrooke Street West, on Feb. 2, 1910, the Honorable Sir George Alexander Drummond, K.C.M.G.

ELLIOT—On Feb. 5, 1910, Barbara Wight, widow of the late John A. Elliot.

FOTHERINGHAM—On Feb. 1, 1910, at his home, in Victoria, B.C., the Rev. John Fotheringham, formerly minister of Cromarty and Roy's Church, Fullarton, Ont., aged 78 years.

GOODFELLOW—In this city, on Feb. 4, 1910, Marion Winnifred, dearly beloved child of Fred. H. and Katie Goodfellow.

GORMAN—On Feb. 2, 1910, at his late residence, 22 Kent street, Ottawa, Gerald Gorman, in his 83rd year.

GOSSAGE—At Chicago, Ill., on Jan. 29, 1910, Elizabeth Agnes, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Murray, Esq., of Toronto, and widow of Brooks Wright Gossage, C.E., of Creaton Lodge, St. Thomas, Ont.

GUENETTE—On Feb. 2, 1910, at the Grace Dart Home, of tuberculosis, Frs. Xavier Guenette, aged 47 years.

HACKETT—In this city, on Feb. 4, 1910, Maggie Clair, beloved wife of Peter Hackett.

Ontario newspapers please copy.

INGRAM — At his son-in-law's residence, 62 Baird street, Ottawa, on Jan. 30, 1910, John Ingram, aged 64 years.

JARVIS—On Jan. 30, 1910, at Orillia, Ont., Anna Adeline, daughter of the late James Cleland Hamilton, and wife of Beaumont Jarvis.

JORDAN—At 61 Columbia avenue, on Feb. 5, 1910, Thomas Jordan.

KERR—At Chatham, Ont., on Jan. 28, 1910, at his residence, Grand avenue West, Daniel Kerr, second son of the late James Kerr, merchant, Belth, Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 84 years, 11 months, 15 days.

KYTE—On Feb. 3, 1910, Stephen Charles Lloyd Kyte, aged 70 years.

LAND—At her late residence, 170 Aberdeen avenue, Hamilton, Ont., on Jan. 30, 1910, Adeline Case, widow of the late Robert A. Land, in the 92nd year of her age.

LEE—Suddenly, at Grimsby, Ont., on Feb. 3 1910, the Rev. C. R. Lee.

MacLENNAN—At Toronto, on Saturday, January 8, 1910, Mary MacLennan, beloved wife of the Rev. R. Drinnan, of Rosseau, Ont., aged 45 years, 4 days. Interred at MacLennan, Ont., on January 11th.

McINTOSH—At his home, Breadalbane, Ontario, on Feb. 1, 1910, Peter McIntosh, in his 74th year.

McNAUGHTEN — At 21 Sherbrooke st. West, on Feb. 2, 1910, Annie, daughter of the late Alexander C. McNaughten, of Hudson.

MORRISON—At her residence, No. 4157 St. Catherine street, Westmount, on the 7th inst., Helen Aitken, widow of the late John Morrison, in her 81st year.

PERCY—At Glen Murray, Que., on Jan 27, 1910, Mr. Henry Percy, aged 74 years.

ROBINS—At Sherbrooke, Que., on Feb. 2, 1910, Maria Dorothy, widow of the late Wm. S. Robins (and daughter of the late Lieut. George Norris Trent, R.N.), on her 87th birthday.

RYAN—At Bergerville, Quebec, on February 5, 1910, John Ryan, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, at the age of 78 years.

SHREEVES—On Feb. 3, 1910, at the Grace Dart Home, of tuberculosis, John Shreeves, aged 48 years.

STAFFORD—At his late residence, corner of Upper Lachine Road and Highland avenue, on Feb. 5, 1910, John Stafford, husband of the late Bella Rourke, and second son of the late Thomas Stafford, in the 45th year of his age.

TURNOUR—At 'Highfield,' London, the Hon. Mrs. Jas. Turnour, only sister of Mrs. Jos. Doutre, of Ottawa.

WHITE—At Elizabethville, Ont., on Feb. 1, 1910, William White, aged 82 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

ROSS—In loving remembrance of John Ross, formerly of Danville, Pro. Que., who entered into rest on Feb. 6, 1909, at Astoria, Oregon, in the 90th year of his age.

Eastern Townships papers please copy.

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