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ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Governmenf Promises Non-Partizan Enforcement of Liquor License Law.

WILL THE NEW DOMINION CAPITAL BE AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

INCREASED TERRITORY.

Toronto, March 28.—In the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon, Mr. Whitney read the following correspondence which he has had with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in regard to the extension of Ontario's boundaries:

'Toronto, March 2, 1905.

'My Dear Sir Wilfrid Laurier,—I have noticed several statements in the press of the province during the past week referring to an alleged proposed division by the Dominion among the provinces, of the territory lying to the south and west of James's Bay and Hudson's Bay, and known as the territory of Keewatin. Presumably, the province of Ontario should be entitled to a large portion of the territory, and should be heard with reference to any division of it.

Seeing that such a division is in contemplation, I respectfully and earnestly urge upon you that, before the details of such division be decided, or even considered, the province of Ontario be allowed to submit to the Dominion Government for consideration with reference to such proposed division, its claims to that portion of such territory as it may fairly argue should be allotted to it.

'Yours faithfully,

'J. P. WHITNEY.'

Following is Sir Wilfrid's reply:—

'Ottawa, March 4, 1905.

'My Dear Mr. Whitney,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of March 2. You have anticipated the action which I intend to take. The province of Manitoba has asked us to have its territory extended to Hudson's Bay. It seems to me that this is a matter in which the province of Ontario might have an interest. I will ask the Secretary of State to send you an official copy of the claim of Manitoba. In the meantime, I send you one under cover.'

'Yours respectfully,

'WILFRID LAURIER.'

Mr. Harcourt will ask the government to-day whether or not it is their intention to introduce at this session legislation amending the act respecting the sale for fermented and spirituous liquors.

Mr. Whitney announced the names of the members who will compose the select committee. Following are the names:—

Mr. Whitney, Col. Matheson, Dr. Willoughby, and Messrs. R. F. Preston, A. A. Mahaffy, A. B. Thompson, Hugh Clark, E. J. B. Pense, T. H. Preston, J. J. Foy, A. G. McKay and G. P. Graham.

LICENSE LAW AMENDMENTS.

Toronto, March 29.—Mr. Harcourt, leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature, yesterday afternoon asked if it was the intention of the government to introduce at this session legislation amending the act respecting the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors.

Mr. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, replied very briefly. He stated that some 'minor amendments' to the act will be made.

Mr. T. H. Preston, Liberal, South Brant, resumed the adjourned debate arising from the consideration of the Speech from the Throne. Referring to the absence of the Hon. George W. Ross, the ex-Premier, he said that that gentleman, although beaten, was not dismayed, and naught but death could quench his indomitable spirit.

Mr. Preston hinted that the Conservative victory was caused by the 'unholy alliance between whiskey and water.' The Liberal party, he said, had no reason to regret the change of government. It was regrettable that a very small proportion of the young men of Canada enter political life, for the reason that few men can enter public life in Canada and escape slander.

Two important questions had been omitted from the Speech from the Throne, the labor and temperance questions. The liquor men voted for the Conservative party because they thought they had nothing to fear from that party and something to fear from the other. The temperance people voted Conservative because they considered the Liberal party had to a certain extent broken faith with them. Mr. Preston said he understood that the policy of the Premier in regard to temperance legislation was: the reduction of licenses, the appointment of non-partisan license inspectors and commissioners, and a strict enforcement of the license law. He read a newspaper extract from the Brantford 'Courier' to the effect that the Provincial Secretary had issued instructions that boards of license commissioners should be composed of temperance man, a hotelkeeper, and a third party, who would be neutral.

Mr. Hanna rose at this point to state that the instructions he had given out would be presented to the House.

Mr. Preston urged the government to adopt the platform of the Liberal party in regard to temperance legislation, that is, the improvement of the local option law, and government ownership of the sale of liquor in unorganized parts of the province, liquor only to be sold for medical purposes.

Mr. Whitney asked how he should proceed when territory became organized, if such a law was in force.

Mr. Preston admitted that, offhand, he could not answer this question, but said that if a government ownership system was successful it could be extended to other portions of the province.

He declared that as far as he was aware the secrecy of the numbered ballot had not been violated.

Mr. Whitney stated that in a few days some gentlemen will stand on the floor of the House who have held in their hands ballots whose secrecy have been violated.

Dr. T. S. T. Smellie, Conservative, Fort William and Lake of the Woods, in making his maiden speech, made a strong plea in favor of women suffrage for Ontario, pointing out that under the present law the drunken lout has as great a voice in the management of the province as the millionnaire. He advised the government to link the department of colonization and roads with the new portfolio of Minister of Mines.

Dr. F. W. Lewis, Conservative, Dufferin, moved the adjournment of the debate.

DEBATE ON THE SPEECH.

Toronto, March 30.—A large number of visitors were present at the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon to hear the debate arising from the consideration of the Speech from the Throne. Dr. F. W. Lewis, Conservative, Dufferin, the first speaker, read the instructions, which Mr. Hanna, the Provincial Secretary, sent out in regard to the appointment of members of the Boards of License Commissioners. These instructions said that in appointing commissioners, it was imperative that the very mention of the names of the men appointed should carry with them the assurance that the License Act would be carried out.

Dr. Lewis stated that the temperance people expected Mr. Whitney to carry out his policy with regard to the restriction of the liquor business, and he could say to them that the policy would be carried out to the letter. He declared that previous to a recent general election the Liberal Government informed certain holders of licenses that if they did not vote with the government they would lose their licenses. These men were brave and voted against the government, and shortly afterwards were deprived of their licenses for disobeying.

Mr. C. N. Smith, Liberal, Sault Ste. Marie, made an able speech, devoting some time to the temperance question. He said that he understood that the government intended to take the licenses from a number of hotelkeepers for working for the Liberal party during the last election.

Mr. Hanna arose at this point and stated that strict instructions had been given to both the license inspectors and license commissioners that they were not to either grant or refuse a license to a man on account of his politics.

Mr. Smith replied that it gave him much pleasure to learn that such was the case.

TO KEEP LIQUOR FROM RAILWAY BUILDERS.

Continuing, he said that a large number of men would be employed in building the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway through Ontario and in the completing of the Temiscamingue Railway. In view of this, he urged the government to introduce drastic measures to prevent the sale of liquor to these men, and to impose a heavy penalty upon anyone violating the law.

On account of the temperance question a sword had been suspended over the head of the Liberal party, but it had fallen and done its execution, and now the Liberals were able to look the temperance or any other question squarely in the face.

INDUSTRIES AT THE 'SOO.'

Despite the warnings of the Conservatives the action of the late government in passing the Guarantee Bill for the 'Soo' industries had proved to be a wise move. To-day four thousand men were employed by the company, and since the passing of the bill $800,000 had been paid in wages by the company.

SALARIES OF MINISTERS.

There was a feeling, he said, throughout the province that the ministers were not receiving enough pay for their services. The Premier of Ontario should receive $10,000 a year, and the ministers seven or eight thousand dollars per year.

NEW SITE FOR THE DOMINION CAPITAL.

Mr. Smith predicted that unless vigorous action was taken by Ontario, the capital of the Dominion would be moved from Ottawa to some point west of Lake Superior. Winnipeg had already been spoken of. But if the Ontario Government would push railway construction in New Ontario and made a point of settling it with immigrants [illegible] capital would never be removed further west than the district of Sault Ste. Marie.

END OF THE DEBATE.

Toronto, March 31.—Mr. G. Pattinson, Conservative, South Waterloo, in the Legislature yesterday afternoon, continued the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne and incidentally made his maiden speech. He spoke somewhat briefly. He devoted some time to a condemnation of the numbered ballot, and urged the government to build the Temiscamingue Railway in the best manner because it soon will be one of Ontario's leading railways.

Mr. Harcourt, leader of the Opposition, deplored the system of long debates and lengthy speeches in vogue in the Ontario House, and held that in leading legislatures the days of long speeches had passed.

Mr. Harcourt reviewed the important work accomplished by the late Liberal Government. Speaking of legislation in regard to the liquor business, he claimed that one of the most successful acts restricting the liquor men was the 'Crooks Act.' He defended the action of the Liberals in introducing the numbered ballot and said that at the present time he believed the ballot to be a secret one.

The question of the extension of the Ontario boundaries was perhaps the most important mentioned in the Speech from the Throne, and the House will be unanimous as to enlargement of the province. But, he said, Ontario must remember that Manitoba is a comparatively small province, and nothing must be done to prevent that province being fairly enlarged.

Mr. Harcourt thought it highly important to continue to build the Temiscamingue Railway and advised them to extend it northward to James's Bay.

The subject of good roads had been omitted from the Speech from the Throne. Mr. Whitney could not do better than follow in the footsteps of the Liberal Government and continue the good roads movement. New York state considers this question so important that during the coming ten years it will spend fifty million dollars on the betterment of its roads.

To the question of forest reserves the Conservatives must give their greatest consideration in order to keep in the good favor of the electors.

From a public point of view, Mr. Harcourt said that he would reserve his congratulations for a year or two, when the actions of the government could be judged.

MR. WHITNEY'S CLOSING REMARKS.

Mr. Whitney followed, his speech ending the debate. The Premier referred to the statement made by Mr. T. H. Preston (Brantford) that the election of the government was due to 'an unholy alliance of whiskey and water.' The temperance people in voting thus were actuated by proper motives. The liquor men voted thus because primarily, and substantially licenses were given for political reasons.

Mr. Whitney said that the government would enforce the License Act and would do it irrespective of whether or not the liquor and temperance men agree. The government would make a never-ceasing effort to enforce the law, and would hold the license inspectors responsible for the enforcement of the law and also the men who recommend them. Those who failed to do their duty would be dismissed and even those who showed hesitation to enforce the law would meet the same fate.

When two such astute classes of the community, as the temperance and liquor men, joined hands to support a party it was certainly a compliment to that party.

The Conservatives had often been accused of having no political prestige, but the fact that they refused to come over to the Liberal side of the House and infuse new life into the blood of a dying government showed the foolishness of this criticism.

The government, he said, would not introduce labor or other legislation of a sky-rocket nature.

Mr. Whitney said that they had failed to find any of the correspondence between the late government and the Dominion Government in regard to the extension of the province, although the Toronto 'Globe' had recently hinted editorially that such correspondence existed and said that his (Mr. Whitney's) efforts in this direction was 'borrowed plumage.' He claimed no credit for his exertions to extend the province, but was only doing his duty. The first thing the people of Ontario wanted was a clean and honest government.

Colonel Matheson, Provincial Treasurer, stated that he expected that the public accounts would be down to-morrow and the estimates by about Thursday.

Mr. W. H. Hoyle, Conservative, introduced a bill to amend the Ontario Companies Act, and Mr. T. H. Preston one to amend the act relating to convict-made goods.

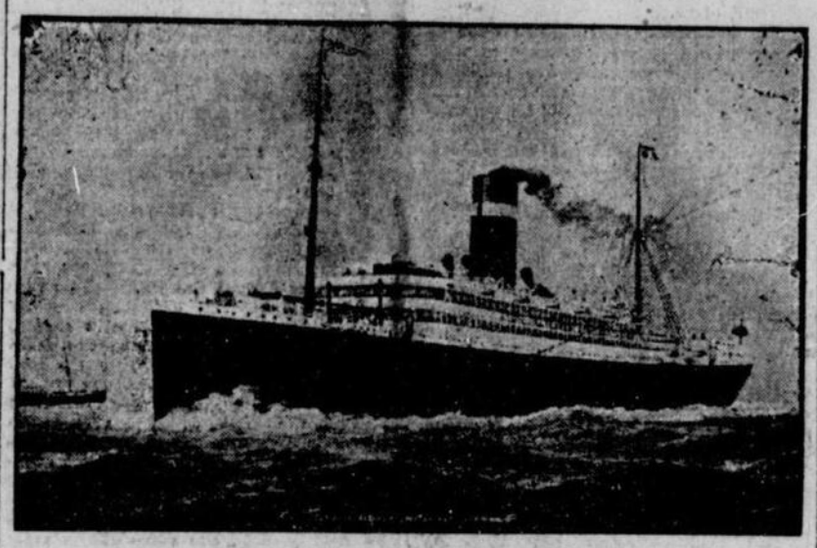
MADE FAST RUN.

Allan Turbine S.S. 'Victorian' Reached Halifax Saturday

THE NEW BOAT BEHAVED SPLENDIDLY AND PASSENGERS EXPRESS SATISFACTION.

Halifax, April 3.— The Allan line steamship 'Victorian' arrived in port on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, after a very fast passage. She behaved splendidly, and not the least vibration was felt from her engines. She made an average speed of 13 knots and her best day's run was 383 miles, the smallest being 233.

Captain Macnicol and the other officers expressed themselves as highly pleased with the ship's performance. She was



ALLAN LINE TURBINE STEAMSHIP 'VICTORIAN.'

visited to-day by the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Minister of Marine, and other officials. The steamer left for St. John at 6 p.m. Passengers who came by the ship all speak in the highest terms of her behavior.

Capt. Macnicol says the 'Victorian' left a gale at Moville and had bad weather with heavy head seas nearly all the way westward. A factor that lessened the 'Victorian's' speed, more potent even than the weather, was the priming of the Levan boiler, which adversely affected the steam pressure. But in the face of all this they had been able to make an average speed of 13.23 knots per hour, not deducting time for several hours' delay by fog on the banks of Newfoundland. Never once, from beginning to end of the voyage, did the turbines close their swift revolutions.

The maximum speed attained was 16½ knots per hour. Average run was 317.6 knots per hour per day, and the total distance covered was 2,509 miles, which is 334 miles more, the captain says, than the shortest distance that might have been traversed had it not been for the iceThe biggest day's run was on Wednesday, when the 'Victorian' made 383 knots. Given in daily runs the voyage was as follows:—Friday of last week, 195 knots; Saturday, 288; Sunday, 233; Monday, 305; Tuesday, 352; Wednesday, 383; Thursday, 318; Friday, 295; Saturday, total, 2,509.

The 'Victorian' saw ice in latitude 47 and went away south to the New York track in latitude 42.

'We had our little troubles with head seas, with ice and fog,' said Capt. Macnicol, 'but the turbines worked smoothly and continuously and well from beginning to end. They gave us no trouble.'

This eulogy on the turbines, the captain laughingly qualified when asked about vibration.

'There was no vibration,' he said, 'and I sadly missed it. All my life I have felt the engine's throb, and when it is lacking I feel as though I had lost a friend. The vibration certainly was absent,' he added.

'Our speed was modified from time to time,' Captain Macnicol went on to say, 'but we never once stopped the turbines, and had it not been for the priming of the boilers, which prevented our receiving a fully adequate supply of steam, nothing could have been more satisfactory, for the turbines worked like a charm. I am sure the 'Victorian' will be able to average 17 knots in a moderately fair sea, and there is no reason why, in good weather and with the boilers in perfect condition, we should not be able to average 18 knots, and this with the entire absence of vibration, which I have told you we experienced on this voyage. The fraction over 13 knots that I have given as our average speed on this trip is without deducting allowances for delays by fog and bad weather. With moderately fair weather the average length of this voyage from Moville to Halifax should, and I am confident will, be cut down to six days and six hours, instead of being within an hour and ten minutes of eight days, as on this occasion.'

The 'Victorian' has 1,440 passengers on board, of whom 89 are first class, 470 second and 870 third. The steamship has accommodation for 8,000 tons of cargo, but she has in her hold only 2,000 odd tons, so that she is higher out of the water than normal, and this made her less steady in a sea than she will be when loaded to her capacity. The 'Victorian' was in wireless communication with the 'Tunisian,' the 'Celtic,' the 'Campania,' and via her with the 'Lucania,' 120 miles directly, or indirectly 300 miles.

As the ship came up the harbor the passengers gathered in a body and cheered for the Allans and their turbine steamship, and then sang 'God Save the King.'

The 'Victorian' proceeded to St. John at 4 o'clock, among those on board being Messrs. Hugh A. Allan and Andrew Allan, of the Allan line, and government officials and guests of the company, who came from Montreal in a special train, and have been in Halifax since Thursday awaiting the turbiner's arrival.

ONTARIO PROHIBITION

PETITIONS TO WHITNEY GOVERNMENT FOR ANOTHER REFERENDUM TO BE CIRCULATED.

Toronto, March 28.—At a conference of representative members of the general executive of the Temperance Legislation League, held here yesterday afternoon, a new movement for provincial prohibition was endorsed. It is to circulate petitions to the Whitney government for another Ontario referendum.

The chairman of the executive says that the Ross referendum was not taken at a time or under conditions fair to the temperance people. He argued that only by some such method can Mr. Whitney learn the desire of the public at the present time on this question. He stated that steps have already been taken for committees to be formed in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Guelph, and Kingston to circulate petitions. They are to be presented as soon as twenty-five thousand names have been secured. The movement is to be launched in the April number of the 'Liberator,' the official organ of the temperance people. If it is carried out this will be the fourth referendum.

THE 'PARISIAN.'

MINISTER OF MARINE ORDERS AN INVESTIGATION.

Halifax, March 28.—Mr. J. F. L. Parsons, agent of the Marine Department, has received a telegram from the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, instructing him to hold an investigation into the collision of the steamers 'Parisian' and 'Albano,' off Chebucto Head. Captain S. R. Hill, government inspector of hulls, will be associated with Mr. Parsons, who will open his inquiry without delay.

The 'Parisian,' which now lies a helpless and half-submerged wreck at the deep water terminus, has been as much of an attraction on the water front as she was when she arrived here on her maiden trip twenty-four years ago, at which time she was one of the finest liners crossing the Atlantic, and was visited and inspected by thousands. This was to have been the 'Parisian's' last trip to Halifax in the Canadian mail service, as she was to have been placed in the Glasgow-New York service next month. A staff of divers were at work all day at the break in the steamer's side, closing up the ventilators and other deck openings, so as to make her as tight as possible before pumping out commences. Yesterday pumps were at work keeping the water down as much as possible in the engine room. The ship has settled and careened considerably since Sunday, and it is feared if she lists much more she will topple over. The water yesterday covered the steamer forward as far as the saloon entrance.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

HOW FAR WILL DECISION BE BINDING ON THE UNITED KINGDOM.

London, March 28.—On April 17 Lord Balfour of Burleigh, in the House of Lords, will call attention to declarations of certain of His Majesty's ministers concerning the proposed colonial conference and will move a resolution that, in the opinion of the House it will be necessary, before the constituencies in this country are asked to determine upon the desirability of such a conference, that they should be informed, first, under what conditions the conference will be summoned; second, what colonies and dependencies will be invited to send representatives; third, how far any decision arrived at will be held as binding upon His Majesty's Government and the United Kingdom.

BOER FAMILIES COMING.

Windsor, Ont., March 31.—Lieut. Berger, who was one of Gen. De Wett's officers in the late Boer war, with several countrymen, passed through here yesterday on his way to the North-West, to make arrangements for about thirty families, who intend joining the colony this spring.

BRITISH LETTER POSTAGE.

London, March 26.—It is announced that the letter postage from Great Britain to Australia will be a penny a half-ounce from April 1. Letters from Australia will have to pay twopence per half-ounce from the same date.

A MANITOBAN CRISIS.

Resignations of Members of the Government Looked for.

DISSATISFACTION OVER TREATMENT OF BOUNDARY QUESTION AT OTTAWA.

Winnipeg, March 30.—There is a crisis on in local politics and substantial developments may be looked for. It will not surprise anyone to see members of the local Government hand in their resignations through th premier and vacate their offices. It is no secret that the Government has been deeply aggrieved at the treatment received from Ottawa with regard to the extension of the boundaries.

The Winnipeg 'Tribune' says:—'The 'Tribune' is informed that Mr. Roblin and his colleagues recently decided to appeal to the country in order that the Dominion might realize how deeply the people feel.

'In order to dissolve, it is necessary to obtain the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor, and it is now stated that Sir Daniel absolutely refuses to grant dissolution; claiming that the question is not of sufficient importance to demand an appeal to the people. It now looks as if the point of tension had been reached and that unless something gives soon, there will be an explosion and a crisis.

'If the explosion comes there will be such a mix-up over the school question at Ottawa as may prevent the passage of the bills.

VIEWS OF THE HON. MR. ROGERS.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers, minister of public works, who has always been the strong man in the Roblin administration, after the Premier, expresses himself in the most decided manner on the subject. When asked in regard to the rumors of proposed dissolution, Mr. Rogers said:

'I only hope that they may be able to persuade Mr. Roblin that we should have dissolution. He is boss and the matter is entirely in his hands. As for myself, I am already persuaded that we should dissolve. Having followed as closely as I have the treatment which this province has received at the hands of the Dominion, I think that it is high time that some definite and united action should be taken. If we are to maintain our position as a province, and our standing as free citizens we must do one of two things—accept and bow gracefully to the unfair policy of Sir Wilfrid and his Government, or show by some distinct action that we are loyal to our province, and that we are sensible to the injustices being perpetrated on Manitoba, by the attitude of the Government in respect to the extension of boundaries, as well as other matters.

'I certainly think the best means of indicating our sentiments would be in dissolving and allowing every citizen of the province to have a voice in respect to the present condition. As Manitobans we have equal rights with other provinces. This I claim we are not receiving to-day. For example, who can give a single reason why our boundaries should not be extended in common with the new provinces? In fact, form any reasons, the position of Manitoba entitles it to first consideration, Manitoba being the experiment, through, and by which, the value, resources and greatness of all the territory purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company has been proved. Manitoba residents endured all the hardships of the early pioneer life to demonstrate this result, and now that the greatness of all the territory as purchased by the Dominion is acknowledged the world over, it is, indeed, more than manifestly unjust that the province should not obtain at the hands of the Parliament of Canada fair treatment.

'The childish statement of Sir Wilfrid that Quebec and Ontario should be consulted cannot be accepted otherwise than as a direct insult to every citizen of the province. The northern boundaries of Quebec and Ontario already have connections with the Hudson's Bay and the only province entitled to Keewatin territory is Manitoba. I think that the suggestion made by the Board of Trade respecting our chance of securing territory east of Manitoba, and now forming part of Ontario, is all nonsense. During our interview with Sir Wilfrid he suggested the same, but this is only endeavoring to draw the red herring across the trail. If we can get any territory it is entirely a matter between the two provinces, and with which the Dominion has nothing to do. But the Dominion has the absolute power to give us all the territory now asked for. What I want the people to know is the reason why we don't get it, and this is the reason I am persuaded we should have dissolution when we could make known all the facts in our possession.'

When asked if there were reasons which had not been made known, Mr. Rogers said:—

'There are some reasons not yet disclosed which have up to the present prevented us from justice at the hands of the Laurier Government. I wish I could take the people into my confidence, but I am not at liberty to do so now.'

Mr. Roblin, the premier, merely says that the realtions between him and the governor are cordial. He declined to say more.

NORTH-WEST AUTONOMY.

MR. BOURASSA
FAVORS THE BILLS.

Ottawa, March 29.—Mr. Henri Bourassa (Labelle) made a carefully prepared and impassioned speech in the House yesterday afternoon in behalf of the right of the Roman Catholic minority in Canada to preserve the separate school system as a part of their religious faith. 'Religious liberty,' he exclaimed, 'is at stake in this matter.' He accused the Conservative party of being afraid to do justice to the religious minority in the west and of being guilty of a sham pretence. He championed the loyalty of the French-Canadian Roman Catholic clergy and claimed that to them was due the credit for holding their people firm to the British allegiance at more than one critical epoch since 1759. He asserted that the church schools of Quebec turned out the broadest-minded type of Canadian citizen. Mr. Bourassa had several cracks at the Protestant sentiment which has made itself felt in opposition to the government's proposal for a maintenance of separate school privileges in the North-West. To Dr. Sproule, M.P. for East Grey, the sovereign grand master of the Orange order in British North America, he allluded as the 'leader of the yellow hierarchy.'

The Solicitor-General made an eloquent argument in favor of continuing the educational rights now enjoyed by the North-West minority.

Messrs. Blain (Peel) and McCarthy (Calgary) spoke in support of Mr. Borden's amendment, and advised that the new provinces should be left free to regulate their own educational affairs. The last-named is one of the new members, and was listened to with considerable interest by the western contingent.

Mr. Bourassa remarked that half a century hence the two new provinces that parliament is now about to create may contain one-half the population of the whole Dominion. Therefore in the midst of the passion and prejudice that has been raised in the country over this school question let the House well consider its course for it is a most important duty that parliament is called on to perform on this occasion. With the Prime Minister, he agreed that the time has now come to put 'the stamp of Canadian nationality' upon institutions in the North-West Territories. In his later remarks Mr. Bourassa defined what he regarded as 'the stamp of Canadian nationality.' He thoroughly concurred in the wisdom of the government's course in retaining control of the public lands in the two new prairies provinces and then turned to the educational clause to which he devoted almost his entire speech.

ACCUSES OPPOSITION
OF SHAM PRETENCES.

Certain constitutional authorities would [illegible] the educational clause of the British North America Act in two. They would have full security taken for the protection of the educational rights now enjoyed by the Protestant minority in Quebec. At the same time they would give the new provinces authority to make whatever arrangements in school matters each saw fit. Mr. Bourassa accused the Opposition leader of being guilty of this sham pretence. 'The Opposition,' he said, 'is afraid to do justice to the religious minority in the west. They are afraid, moreover, to acknowledge their real stand before the Province of Quebec.'

He frankly admitted that the men now in charge of public affairs in the North-West were honest and honorable. No doubt the rights of all classes would be safe in their hands. But who could bind those who are to come after Premier Haultain and his colleagues?

MINORITY RIGHTS
MUST BE UPHELD.

Mr. Bourassa argued that the feature of the Canadian constitution for the protection of minority rights in the matter of education was not passed for the guidance of Ontario and Quebec alone. On this point he preferred the opinion of Lord Carnarvon, Lord Herschell and Lord Watson to the views of Dr. Sproule and Mr. R. L. Borden. Aside, however, from the constitutional aspect of the question, the records of parliament showed that when the North-West Territories Act was put through parliament in 1875, giving the minority the right to establish separate schools, it was distinctly understood that the arrangement was not temporary, but permanent in its character. If, then, parliament acted in good faith thirty years ago, as it certainly did, we are bound in respect for the memory of Alexander Blake, Sir John A. Macdonald, Edward Blake, Sir Alexander Campbell aand those then great men to be true to their pledges. Catholics as well as Protestants were taxed for the purchase of Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Company. Catholics as well as Protestants had paid their share towards the development of that western country. Every man was equal before the tax collector. Why then should the minority be denied their fair and just rights in the creation of these two new provinces. Turning to the Opposition side of the chamber the member for Labelle exclaimed, 'The law is against them, their past pledges are against them. Religious liberty is itself at stake in this matter.'

DEFENDS ROMAN
CATHOLIC CLERGY.

Mr. Bourassa protested with all his might that the history of the Roman Catholic clergy was misrepresented in Protestant parts of the country. Going back to the early days of the colony, he recalled that it was French-Canadian priests who led the vanguard of settlement westward to the very country that is now being endowed with provincial status. When that same country was in revolt in 1872 it was to Archbishop Taché that Sir John Macdonald applied to quell the difficulty. That same Roman Catholic hierarchy had played an important part in the maintenance of British allegiance in this country. Their influence was exerted in that behalf at the time that Canada passed from the hands of France into the hands of Great Britain. Again, when the invitation came to throw in our lot with the American Union it was largely the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy that held the French-Canadians true to Britain. For fifty years the Roman Catholic hierarchy, as a matter of fact, had been the very bulwark of British sovereignty in the Dominion. In the light of facts those who attack those loyal men should be heartily ashamed of their behavior.

Under the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church a government that forces Catholic children to attend non-sectarian schools is guilty of just as great an injustice as a government that ordered Protestant taxpayers to contribute to the support of Roman Catholic denominational schools.

'Let us have,' said Mr. Bourassa, 'a little more of the British spirit of tolerance.'

For Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, he had hitherto had the highest personal respect. But in the attitude Mr. Borden had taken on this autonomy legislation he was speaking not so much as the leader of the Opposition as the member for Carleton.

But we are asked, said Mr. Bourassa, cannot you trust the majority of the North-West in this matter? The answer to this question he gave in the form of an emphatic negative. Who shall say hereafter but the influence in that western country may pass into the hands of men who were brought up in the nation to our south, and who may desire to give us not only a non-sectarian, but godless school system. As to Mr. Haultain, that gentleman had shown his spirit of tolerance by abolishing the use of the dual language in the North-West and by abolishing separate schools in all but name.

UPHOLDS RECORD OF
CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

He denied that Catholic education had shown itself in any sense inferior to that of which our Anglo-Saxon friends are so proud. Under Spanish rule, three centuries ago, the Catholic Church had covered the new world with a system of education which had never been surpassed since. Three hundred years ago Venice and Genoa boasted a currency, a system of bookkeeping, a system of exchange which even that among the Anglo-Saxons to-day has not surpassed. The Greeks and Romans have decayed and gone. Let the Anglo-Saxons look to Russia and Japan before he fondly thinks that he is going to lead the world forever. Spain herself began to decay when her king lent ear to the anti-Catholic movement in France. Belgium, with her system of Catholic education, is nevertheless, one of the most prosperous little nations of the world. To-day the German Emperor is turning to the Roman Catholic hierarchy to save his empire from socialism.

Proceeding, Mr. Bourassa defended his fellow countrymen of Quebec from the charge of illiteracy, and expressed the opinion that great credit is due them for the success they have made of the educational facilities that they have only enjoyed during the last half century. He had the testimony of a McGill professor some years ago that the pupils who received their preparatory training in Roman Catholic schools made a better showing in their classes, particularly in the classics, than those who came from the high schools. If there are many men of mature years in Quebec who can neither read nor write it must be remembered that when they were boys there was no school system, such as has existed in recent years, for them to attend.

FRENCH-CANADIAN
BROAD-MINDEDNESS.

The record of the French-Canadians was a record of broad-mindedness and toleration. Lower Canada was the first self-governing portion of the British empire to remove the disabilities from the Jewish population. In this reform they led the way for the British Parliament itself. At the time this step was taken the Roman Catholics were not in the enjoyment of equal civil rights in the Motherland. Only this session a parliamentary by-election was held in Wright county. Although that constituency was four-fifths French-Canadian, the result showed the return by a large majority of an Irishman. The Conseravtive candidate on this occacsion, who received a large vote, was a Scotch Presbyterian. A French-Canadian who also appealed to the voters of Wright county on this occasion was so badly beaten that he forfeited his deposit. Yet the men who showed such broad-mindedness were all of them brought up in the Roman Catholic schools of the district. In summing up this feature of his argument, Mr. Bourassa expressed regret that the educational system of Ontario did not develop a type of equal tolerance.

MR. BOURASSA'S
CLOSING APPEAL.

'I stated,' said Mr. Bourassa, 'at the opening of my remarks that nobody knows what the population of that country will be fifty or one hundred years from now. Do you want to make it safely Canadian; do you want to have there the nucleus of a population whose only love, whose only care, will be for this soil of ours, who will have no other devotion but to the future and the welfare of Canada. I say, sir, open the North-West to the French-Canadian. Implant him there and give him all the liberty and freedom. Make him feel that he is at home in the west just as much as in the east; that he can have there the same religious liberty that he enjoys at home, and that he gives to his neighbor at home, and you will have a strong tree to resist the influence of United States absorption and the development of foreign ideals, because the French-Canadian is the oldest Canadian, who has founded on the soil of our country all his hopes. He has abandoned the past; he has ceased to look to any foreign country for the development of his moral and material forces.

'The French-Canadians have done all they could for Canada, whether in peace or war, and if you take the point at which they started and the result they have achieved there is no reason why any man in this House should be afraid of the hold the French-Canadian may obtain in the west. I do not say that we are treated as slaves, but we contend that we have rendered service enough to claim at the nands of justice, at the hands of the majority of this country, not only such treatment as you would grant to a good-natured inferior being, but such treatment as I think we are entitled, as brethren, to receive at your hands. I say, trust the French-Canadian; he will be true to you, true to the British Crown, if you do not expel from his mind the belief that Canada is a free country and that the British Crown in this country will be, as it has been in the past, the protector of equal justice and equal laws.'

MR. BLAIN, OF
PEEL, SPEAKS.

Mr. Richard Blain (Peel) replied from the Conservative side of the chamber with an argument against the bills. He claimed that the Laurier Government had won its return to power in 1896 through the help of the Roman Catholic clergy in Quebec. Public sentiment had shown itself upon this autonomy legislation ever since it was presented to the House by Sir Wilfrid Laurier last month. Parliament had been deluged with petitions against the schools arrangement proposed by the government, these petitions coming from all parts of the Dominion. The Presbyterian Church, the Methodists, the Baptists the Church of England had expressed their dissatisfaction with the legislation. Even party friends of the government in Toronto and elsewhere had expressed their inability to swallow the bills as introduced.

When the House resumed in the evening Mr. Blain defended the Orange order against Mr. Bourassa's remarks and promised his vote against the educational and land clauses of the bills. He intended supporting the amendment of which the Opposition leader had already given notice.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL CHARGES
CONSERVATIVE DECEPTION.

Mr. Lemieux regretted to see that the Conservative party was still playing its same old double game of deception—appealing to the Catholics of Quebec on the one hand and to the passions of the Ontario Protestants on the other. He scouted the idea of Sir Wilfrid Laurier owing his 1896 victory to the aid of the Roman Catholic Church. The truth was that in that contest Quebec voters were told to choose between the Church and Sir Wilfrid. He greatly regretted the stand that the 'Globe' had taken in opposition to the educational clause of the autonomy bills. It was to the credit of that journal, however, that it made no impassioned appeals like those put forward by the Toronto 'World,' the 'Mail and Empire,' and the Toronto 'News.' The member for South York, Mr. W. F. Maclean, dare not say in the House what he had said in his paper since the opening of the present campaign.

PROTESTANTS NOT
DRIVEN FROM QUEBEC.

Proceeding, the Solicitor-General alluded to Dr. Sproule's quotation from the Huntingdon 'Gleaner,' alleging that the minority school arrangement in Quebec was driving many Protestants out of that province. The editor of the paper, Mr. Sellers, was, he admitted, an intelligent, pious man. But if Dr. Sproule had wanted the facts why had he not applied to the men from this district, who sat alongside him in the House, to Dr. Walsh, of Huntingdon, to Mr. Bergeron or to Mr. Monk for his information, before telling the House and country that the French-Canadians were driving the Protestants away.

Dr. Sproule answered that he had not used the terms 'driven away' offensively. He meant that the French-Canadians were buying up their farms. A fund existed from which they got their money for the purpose.

'What fund?' asked Mr. Borden.

'A fund supplied by the Church,' answered the member for East Grey.

This led to an outburst of laughter on the Liberal side of the House and interruptions like 'That takes the cake.' 'That's a good one.'

Dr. Sproule finally got a chance to explain that the Church's object in this was to get more land on which to collect tithes.

Mr. Lemieux—You have there evidence of the ignorance, the honest but unhappy ignorance, of my honorable friend.

The present occasion he characterized as 'an epoch-making question in the history of Canada.' The opposition of the territorial premier, the Hon. Mr. Haultain, to the present legislation was easily understood. He was a Conservative, who had fought the government with all his might during the late campaign. Mr. Haultain, however, was not the only man in the Territorial Government. The Hon. Mr. Bulyea had taken part in the negotiations with the Federal Government and that honorable gentleman was on record as being perfectly satisfied with the autonomy legislation as presented to the House.

MR. McCARTHY,
OF CALGARY.

The Fathers of Confederation had seen something greater than the union of the four original provinces. They had looked forward to a united British North America. For his own part he looked forward to the admission of Newfoundland to Confederation. The new provinces in the North-West were the creation of Canada. Their constitution came not from the Imperial Parliament, but from the Dominion Parliament. Their public lands belonged to the country as a whole because the money of all the provinces had been used to buy this region from the Hudson's Bay Company. He could see no valid objection to the establishment of denominational schools. They were an essential element of the present school system in England confirmed by the Balfour administration in 1902. The Solicitor-General acknowledged the important services that the Roman Catholic clergy had performed towards building up a healthy and loyal sentiment among their parishioners.

Mr. M. S. McCarthy (Calgary), supported the Borden amendment. He denied the accuracy of the Hon. Mr. Lemieux's statement that the Dominion bought the lands of the North-West from the Hudson's Bay Company. The latter never owned the lands. The sum paid them from the Canadian treasury was for the extinguishment of a trading monopoly. He contended, on the other hand, that the provinces were the best authorities to manage their own public lands. The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie had stated, in 1869, of these very lands, 'It would not be contended that when a government is established in that country we will continue to administer these lands.' The Federal Government's real reason for holding on to the lands was that they wanted the votes of the army of officials employed to administer them. Neither Mr. Frank Oliver, of Edmonton, nor Mr. Turiff (East Assiniboia), two of the government supporters in the House, could consistently vote against Mr. Borden's amendment. Both these gentlemen belonged to the Territorial Legislature twenty years ago, and concurred in a resolution at that time calling on the Dominion Parliament to give the Territories full power regarding education. Apparently, though, these gentlemen's view had undergone a change on this score as well as on the lands question. The Premier took his stand upon the absolute inviolability of the rights given to the minority under the North-West Territories' Act of 1875. Mr. Sifton, on the other hand, supported the Territorial ordinances of 1892 because, he said, they swept away clerical schools.

Mr. McCarthy argued that there was no difference in the scope of the amended education clause and the law of 1875, because it continued the law, not the administration, and all the matters of text books, religious exercises were matters of administration.

Mr. Walter Scott, of West Assiniboia, contested this point.

Mr. McCarthy, however, stuck to his assertion and added that the new legislatures could go back and give all the privileges of the act of 1875. He contended that the boundary between the new provinces was purposely fixed at the fourth meridian to suit the party advantages of the Liberal party.

MR. FOSTER ATTACKS
NEW LIBERALISM.

Mr. George E. Foster remarked that in the course of his parliamentary experience he did not remember legislation that had been more prolific of change and unexpected incident than this. The time was in days gone by when principle was considered a precious thing not to be repudiated without grave reason. In these latter days, however, of the new Liberalism men professed to have become too practical to bother about explaining what amounted to a complete change of front on their part. The time was when the constitution of Canada was looked upon as a sacred thing. To-day, though, that constitution was thrown idly aside. Liberals were too practical to bother about constitutions. True, the Prime Minister had elevated the constitutional aspect of the present case to some of its just importance. But his cabinet colleagues, who followed in the debate, played football with the constitution from one side to the other.

WESTERN OPINION
WAS NOT SOUGHT.

The Prime Minister had purposely kept in the background during the recent parliamentary campaign the terms upon which provincial autonomy was to be conferred upon the North-West Territories. When the Hon. Mr. Sifton was asked on the stump about these terms the questioner was called a mischief-maker.' When the time came to prepare the legislation for parliament the bills were drawn up behind the backs of two of the Premier's most important colleagues. The result was the Hon. Mr. Sifton's resignation whilst the Hon. Mr. Fielding and the Liberal members from western Canada went into secret revolt. Why had Sir Wilfrid Laurier not done the representatives of the North-West Territories Government the courtesy of consulting them fully upon all features of the proposed bills. Yet from Premier Haultain's statement that gentleman never saw the text of the proposed educational clause in the autonomy bills till three hours before its introduction in the House.

WHY DID MR.
SIFTON RESIGN?

There was a woeful lack of consistency between the statements made by the Premier and by the Hon. Mr. Sifton over the latter's resignation from the cabinet. According to Sir Wilfrid the educational clause, as originally drafted, contemplated no more than a continuance of the schools arrangement that at present exists under Territorial ordinance in the North-West. Mr. Sifton was willing to accept that much and had so stated in his speech last week. Why then should he have resigned? What was the mystery? Was it on the cards that Mr. Sifton should withdraw, and was this alleged misunderstanding a mere pretence to give him a chance to resign

What soporific drug had been administered to the Postmaster-General that closed his mind to the real significance of the educational clause as originally laid before parliament? What strong mixture had been swallowed by the usually clear-minded Minister of Finance, and by the incomparable Minister of Customs, which put them to sleep while this finely-worded educational clause was being framed by the Minister of Justice, innocent on the surface but concealing, in reality, one of the greatest endowments of sectarian education the world had ever known? Two possible explanations might be given of Sir William Mulock's conduct—either he did not know what this clause meant, and, therefore, was unworthy of the high position he held; or else he knew full well what it meant and assented thereto. In either event, however, were it not for the superior nerve of the Minister of the Interior the educational clause would have been forced through in its first form. What excuse had Sir William to offer for his conduct? What did his applause of Mr. Sifton's speech last Friday signify? On that occasion the Minister of Justice had seemed to recoil from the lead-loaded lash that Mr. Sifton wielded as he spoke of what was concealed under the educational clause as introduced by the Prime Minister.

Now, after three weeks' of fighting within the cabinet circle, of rumors without, of midnight conferences and of countless journeyings by day it looks as though the Hon. Mr. Sifton was to be taken back into the government to administer his old portfolio.

Why was it that the Liberal members from the North-West had awaited Mr. Sifton's resignation before raising their voices in protest against the educational feature of these autonomy bills? The record shows, he added, that these North-West representatives must bear the onus of ignorance, indifference or complicity. This fact should give food for useful thought in the North-West and in other parts of Canada.

Referring to Mr. Bourassa's speech of Tuesday, Mr. Foster referred to that gentleman as being chuck-full of religious fervor and enthusiasm that did him infinite credit. The cardinal point that honorable gentleman had made was that no Roman Catholic enjoyed religious liberty unless his church had full control of the education of Roman Catholic children. The Hon. Mr. Sifton had shown that religious teaching in the North-West schools must be confined to the half hour after 3.30 p.m. But, he asked, will that satisfy Mr. Bourassa's view. Certainly not.

THE MANITOBA
SCHOOL QUESTION.

Personally he had never believed in separate schools. He was in favor of a national school system. When he supported remedial legislation nine years ago to restore separate schools to the minority of Manitoba, he did so because in accordance with the decree of the highest constitutional tribunal in the British Empire the minority had a grievance, and the federal parliament was in a position to redress it.

'After the passage of remedial legislation had been presented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier the House was dissolved and the electorate pronounced against the remedial bill policy at two general elections since that verdict had been endorsed. In the interest of the Roman Catholic minority, the Conservative party tried to get for the Manitoba minority the rights to which they were entitled. Now,' said Mr. Foster, 'I make bold to say that as long as grass grows and water runs, I do not feel disposed to go against that will three times expressed by the people of this country.'

MINORITY PRIVILEGES
IN QUEBEC.

A great deal has been heard in the House the last few days about the toleration of the Roman Catholics of Quebec towards their Protestant brethren. But in his opinion it would be a very strange thing indeed if separate school rights were not given to the religious minority in that province. The schools kept up by the Catholic majority in Quebec were not national schools. Roman Catholic dogmas were taught in them from nine in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon. They were under the direct teaching of the Roman Catholic Church. No wonder the Protestant would not care to send his children to classes like these. Consequently, Mr. Foster could not see why so much should be made of the alleged toleration of the Quebec majority that permitted the Protestants in that province to organize schools of their own. In Ontario, on the other hand, the public schools are free from sectarianism of any kind.

Mr. Bourassa interposed that under the Roman Catholic faith it was just as much an injustice to compel Roman Catholic children to attend non-sectarian schools as to require Protestants to attend Roman Catholic schools in Quebec. That view of the case had been acknowledged by the highest authorities in England.

Mr. Foster recalled the Finance Minister's remarks that 'the King's government must go on.' Was it not, however, a desire that 'the Liberal government must go on,' that Mr. Fielding really meant to say. 'Let everything else be sacrificed, but let the Liberal government go on.' The Hon. Mr. Sifton had justified the new educational clause in these bills as one that will at least meet the view of 'the man in the street.' 'Well,' remarked Mr. Foster, 'the ex-Minister of the Interior has been too much in the street, and too intimate intercourse therewith is apt to becloud one's moral sense.' Mr. Sifton's conduct within the last few weeks has shown that he was ready to abandon principle for party success.

Mr. Foster made an eloquent plea for tolerance of all classes of Canadian opinion. He declared that if the minority in the Canadian west is to get the separate schools they desire, the privilege should be had of the provinces, not of the federal authorities. This is how the Roman Catholics obtained the rights they now enjoy in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. They got them by the good will of the majority in the provinces concerned. Why, then, seek to cripple Saskatchewan and Alberta by educational restrictions that were not imposed on Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, or British Columbia. If the minority can safely trust their brethren in the sister provinces why should they not do so on the prairies. Why attach to Saskatchewan and Alberta a badge of inferiority that the record of the people in that region does not justify?

SCHOOL CLAUSE
WASTE PAPER.

The ex-Finance Minister warned the government that even though it succeeds in forcing this legislation through parliament events will prove it to be merely so much waste paper. The people of these new provinces will not submit to be bound by restrictions for which there is no constitutional sanction. There is no chain can bind them. The moment this legislation passes parliament warfare will begin against it in the west. Alberta and Saskatchewan will fight for their outraged freedom. The westerner is tolerant by nature, but when tolerance is forced upon him by statutory enactments he will forswear tolerance. Alberta and Saskatchewan will make what regulations they see fit to govern their school system, and who shall stop them? Certainly not the federal parliament, which vainly sought to control their future policy.

THE P. M. G. REVIEWS
MR. FOSTER'S RECORD.

Sir William Mulock offered the opinion that the Hon. Mr. Foster was the last man from whom the country would care to take its ideals of political morality. Instead of discussing the merits of the Autonomy Bills his efforts had rather been directed toward sowing the seeds of discord. The ex-Finance Minister had entered parliament years ago with two professed principles: one was the paramount importance of prohibition; the other was political independence; both of which were thrown overboard when it suited him, as the price of his entry to Sir John Macdonald's government. Hereafter he had no use for a political valise. His one aim was a desire for office. Was it principle that prompted his resignation from the Bowell cabinet. No; neither principle nor policy, but according to Sir Mackenzie Bowell it was Mr. Foster's overweening ambition to become Premier of Canada. Let the honorable gentlemen then, in the face of this indictment, throw off his hypocritical garb. His message to the House and the country had been to light the fires of racial and religious discord from end to end of Canada. In the old days Mr. Foster came from New Brunswick. He stayed there as long as the people would have him. Now he appeared in the House as member for North Toronto, and was trying to fit his views to the views of that constituency. North Toronto might have its views, but at least they would have their representative on the floor of parliament play a higher part than that of the political incendiary.

The Postmaster-General paid a high compliment to the services of the late Minister of the Interior. In his judgment of all the men who had held cabinet portfolios since Confederation, none had rendered as valuable services to Canada as the Hon. Clifford Sifton. That honorable gentleman's withdrawal was a national loss.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL
QUESTION INVOLVED.

Sir Wiliam's constitutional argument was that there could be no violation of a right until that right had been created. Mr. Borden's argument was that the moment a territory gained provincial status it derived its rights automatically under section 93 of the British North America Act. But with Mr. Borden the rock of the constitution was in its letter, and not in its spirit. The other view was that the spirit of the British North America Act must be looked at; that it suggests simply a scheme for the distribution of provincial rights.

But the British North America Act did not contain a model constitution which automaticaly attached itself to a province without the alteration of a letter. No two provinces to-day had identically the same constitution, and it was obvious, therefore, that the Dominion Parliament must act as an interpreting body. He instanced as exceptions the divorce courts of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. The English language had been specifically imposed upon the province of Quebec. But it was against the letter of the constitution. As to education, the status quo in the several provinces had been accepted, and yet resting on the same bed rock of the constitution, there could be found no justification for these variations. But the constitution was to be adapted, as far as possible, to the new provinces as they were created. All the provinces derived their constitutions from the Imperial authorities; not one of them had the same constitution as its neighbor, but each was modelled in some fashion after the British North America Act. For forty years parliament had been interpreting this act, and in no one instance had it taken the view now enunciated by Mr. Borden.

The Postmaster-General argued to a conclusion that this parliament was the

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creative body. It had dealt with education in all cases in the same way, leaving in the provinces the school systems existing in each at the time of their admission to confederation.

Sir William frankly stated that he disagreed with the principle of secular schools under clerical control, and on one occasion had voted against the provisions of the Territories Act of 1875. But for thirty years the law had been in operation, and the people of the Territories had interpreted it in the ordinances which they had laid down.

Dr. Sproule happened at this point to come under the Postmaster-General's eye. The latter dropped his constitutional argument to pay some attention to Dr. Sproule's campaign by petition, and to attack in Quebec the government which failed to provide for Roman Catholic schools in the west. The Conservative press in the west condemned the measures on the ground that they involved a surrender to the Church. The Conservative press in Quebec was condemning the government because there was such surrender. Mr. Borden was standing on the rock. He repeated the charge that the Doctor and his allies of the Jacques Cartier Club in Montreal were working together to condemn in Ontario the alleged aggression of the hierarchy of the constitution, while Dr. Sproule did the passion part of the play.

The material progress of the country might be stopped by this agitation, and the country would breathe a sigh of relief when the matter had been adjusted by a fair and honorable measure doing justice to all interests, and following exactly the lines laid down in all similar cases aforetime.

This country should follow the example of the mother of nations, and effect a settlement of this question which would bring together in peace and harmony all the various elements of the population which would one day populate the great Canadian west.

Mr. E. A. Lancaster (Lincoln) continued the debate till after midnight, speaking in support of Mr. Borden's amendment.

MR. DEMERS, OF ST. JOHNS-IBERVILLE.

Ottawa, March 31.—Mr. Demers, of St. Johns-Iberville, in resuming the North-West autonomy debate yesterday, declared that the speeches of Mr. R. L. Borden, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Lancaster, against the educational clauses of the bill were not the utterances of statesmen, but of the representatives of a group of men whose views were anti-Catholic, anti-tolerant and anti-French-Canadian. He repeated the Premier's statement that the Quebec minority were fairly treated and perfectly satisfied. Mr. Demers held that the amendment to the British North America Act of 1870 gave the federal authorities the right to confer upon new provinces constitutions definite. Opponents to the educational clause of the autonomy bills he characterized as quibblers. They rested their case upon the arguments that the word 'province' in the British North America Act did not mean or include a 'territory.' 'Our opponents,' exclaimed Mr. Demers, 'cry hands-off, and at the same time they hold in their hands a gag for the individual liberties of the Roman Catholics of the North-West.

MR. BERGERON OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, Conservative, of Beauharnois, followed. He approved of the federal government's course in retaining the ownership and control of the public lands in Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the educational clause as it was presented to the House in its first form he discerned the handiwork of the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, who, no doubt, was anxious to expiate the course he followed on the Manitoba school question in 1896. The ordinances of the North-West Territories in educational matters had practically robbed the Roman Catholics of that region of their separate school rights that were given them under federal statute in 1875. For this reason he would rather have seen the government put through the educational clause in the form in which it was originally prepared, because that would have given his fellow Catholics back the separate school rights of which they had been unjustly deprived.

'To me,' said Mr. Bergeron, 'a school where they don't speak of God is a Protestant school.'

Hon. Mr. Fielding—There is a God in the Protestant religion as well as the Catholic?

Mr. Bergeron—But if you don't use him what's the use.'

Coming back to the question before the House, Mr. Bergeron said he would support the amendment proposed by the leader of the Opposition if the last ten words were stricken out. In one respect Mr. Borden's proposal to leave the educational question to the new provinces was preferable to an act that simply confirmed the present school system in the Territories. The provinces, if left open, might give the minority separate schools in fact. The arrangement contemplated in this bill gave the separate schools in name alone. For Mr. Borden's amendment, however, in its present form, he was unable to vote.

MR. BELCOURT SPEAKS.

Mr. Belcourt, one of the two members for Ottawa, was the next participant in the debate. He supported the government bill and told the Conservative leader that had that gentleman been leading the government instead of the Opposition he would have held a different view on the educational phase of the autonomy legislation. Mr. Borden, however, in the attitude he had taken on this question, was merely responding to the pressure that his party brought to bear upon him.

Mr. Borden denied that any pressure had been brought upon him in the matter. He acted upon his own judgment entirely.

Mr. Belcourt repeated that the Conservative leader was playing the game set for him. He had tried to placate Quebec with compliments, with petrified bouquets, with which that province, however, would never be satisfied.

The whole fuss over the educational clause in the government bill came not from the North-West, but was the result of an organized campaign in Ontario, in which Dr. Sproule and the brethren of the Orange order played a leading part. In strong distinction to the part these gentlemen had taken was the dignified silence of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the face of all the charges laid at its door.

MR. LAKE, OF QU'APPELLE.

Mr. Lake, Conservative, Qu'Appelle, supported Mr. Borden's amendment, and claimed that the new provinces should be left to frame their own policy on educational matters. The people of the West were generous and could be fairly trusted to do full justice to all elements. From twenty-two years' residence in the Territories he was satisfied that the public school system now in vogue in the North-West was best suited to the needs of the people. Some religious instruction should go hand in hand with the secular education, but in his opinion dogma and doctrine should be kept out. Mr. Lake referred to the feeling that had been aroused over the educational clause in the government bill, and quoted a resolution passed by the Indian Head Liberal Association in his constituency, which held that the clause in its amended form was just as objectionable as that which the government originally contemplated.

LUMBERMEN OF OTTAWA

ASK GOVERNMENT TO DAM THE ST. MAURICE RIVER AT GRANDES PILES.

Ottawa, March 28.—Mr. Jacques Bureau, M.P., of Three Rivers, introduced a deputation of St. Maurice river lumbermen to the Minister of Public Works yesterday. They ask the government to dam that stream at Grandes Piles as a means of regulating the supply of water on the upper stretches. At present it takes them two seasons to get out their logs. The spring freshets are not maintained, they say, long enough to enable them to get their logs out of the creeks and down the St. Maurice itself in the one year. They have to be satisfied with getting their logs as far as the St. Maurice the first spring. They represent that there is no opposition to their proposal, which will be brought before council in due course.

HURON AND ONTARIO

SCHEME TO CONNECT THE TWO GREAT LAKES KILLED IN RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, March 28.—When the House of Commons Railway Committee met this morning the first bill considered was that for the incorporation of the Canadian Canals Corporation. The promoters of this enterprise are Messrs. Henry C. Spalding, of New York; John I. Davidson, Percy Howland, Richard C. Steele, and Andrew T. Drummond, all of Toronto; Trevannion W. Hugo, of Duluth, and Telford Burnham, of Chicago. The capital asked is fifteen million dollars, and the company bonding power, thirty millions. They submitted two alternative routes for a waterway connecting Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario. The easterly route runs from the point on Lake Ontario where Scarborough township touches Pickering north to the southern extremity of Lake Simcoe. From the latter connection is proposed either with Nottawasaga Bay or with Matchdash Bay on Georgian Bay. The western route extends from Nottawasaga in almost a straight line to Otibico, west of Toronto. The bill specifically stated that the proposed water way was not to be constructed within the limits of Toronto.

Petitions against the bill were received from York County Council, and the township of Stouffville and Whitechurch. Mayor Urquhart was present also to oppose the measure on behalf of Toronto City Council. The latter, however, was not even heard, as the bill was rejected without a vote in its favor.

AUSTRALASIAN BUTTER

MR. J. A. RUDDICK SPEAKS OF RECENT SHIPMENTS TO MONTREAL.

Ottawa, March 28.—Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, in the course of examination before the House of Commons Agriculture Committee this morning, stated that about one thousand boxes of New Zealand and Australian butter, containing fifty-six pounds each, were received in Montreal this winter and sold at thirty cents a pound. There would be no further shipments, however, as the price had since fallen. The quality of this butter he investigated and found that it compared very favorably with our own.

TAX ON DRUMMERS

DEPUTATION OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS RECORD A PROTEST WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, March 30.—A deputation representing the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association, the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada and the Western Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association, waited on the government to-day protesting against a tax imposed by the British Columbia Legislature at its present session on non-resident commercial travellers amounting to fifty dollars every six months, and one hundred dollars in the case of cigar and liquor men. They claim that this tax is a restraint upon interprovincial trade and therefore contrary to the spirit of Confederation. Under these circumstances the travellers consider that the Dominion Government would be fully warranted in disallowing the statute.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA ELECTRIC COMPANY'S BILL.

Ottawa, March 28.—The Ottawa Electric Company's bill for increased capital and for an amendment to its charter, which would allow it to acquire control of the competing companies, passed committee stage in the House yesterday afternoon and stands for third reading. This measure has been steadily opposed on the ground that it is purposely framed to upset an arrangement specially framed by the Ottawa City Council, for the purpose of maintaining competition. The company accepted an amendment in committee, but the bill is still unacceptable to the municipal authorities, and will be opposed upon the third reading and when it goes before the Senate.

Mr. W. F. Maclean quoted a resolution of the Toronto City Council, strongly opposing the bill. Ottawa City Council had made a bargain with three companies to which it gave privileges, providing for competition in electric light. In his opinion it was the duty of parliament to maintain these municipal rights. Instead, however, the municipalities of the country were being raided right and left by corporations that found means of evading their obligations. Look, he said, at the merger that has already been accomplished in Montreal of the electric light, heat and power interests. This is what will soon happen in Ottawa and Toronto. Although this was a private bill, the Liberal whips were canvassing the government following in its behalf.

This statement met with a denial from the men against whom the charge was made.

Mr. Maclean stuck to his assertion, however. Why, he asked, should parliament meddle in affairs that concerned only the interests of the city of Ottawa.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that a special committee had made a thorough investigation into this bill. For his own part he intended upholding the report of that body until it was successfully assailed.

Mr. Robert Stewart, one of the two members for Ottawa, spoke strongly against the bill, urging that the bargain made by the Ottawa City Council should be maintained. The passage of this bill was simply setting the will of the city of Ottawa at defiance. The municipal council wanted competition in electric lighting, and wanted it for the specific purpose of keeping down the rates to the public. Under competition the actual charge for electric lighting was .36 cents per amper hour. When the Ottawa Electric Company and the Consumers' Company had amalgamated under the terms of this legislation the charge would undoubtedly be increased to .52 cents under the terms of the Consumers' Company charter.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE OPPOSES PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

The Minister of Justice answered that if the city of Ottawa was not satisfied with the rates asked for electric lighting they had the remedy in their own hands Either they could establish a competition plan under municipal control, or the municipality itself expropriate the existing company. For his own part he was opposed to the principle of municipal ownership, on the ground that in operation it had proven a flat failure.

Mr. Maclean instanced half a dozen municipalities who were running their own electric lighting plants with conspicuous success. The experiment had saved money and given more general satisfaction to the public.

Mr. Crawford, of Portage la Prairie, stated that in Neepawa, Man., where he lived, the municipality had provided its own telephone service, which resulted in reducing rates by one-half, and at the same time driving the Bell Company out of business in the locality. Municipal control of lighting had proven equally satisfactory.

Dr. Sproule, of Grey; Mr. Blain, of Peel; the Hon. Peter White, and Mr. Kennedy, of New Westminster, spoke in opposition to the bill. The first named said he understood the company controlled the Ottawa 'Free Press,' which was supporting them.

The second clause of the bill was carried on a vote of 67 to 37.

On the fifth clause, Mr. Robert Stewart offered an amendment, with the object of preventing an amalgamation between the Ottawa and the Consumers' Companies. This was lost upon a division, in which Sir William Mulock, the Hon. Charles Hyman, the leader of the Opposition, the Hon. George E. Foster, and the two members for Ottawa voted yea. The Premier voted against the amendment. The clause then passed.

On motion of the leader of the Opposition, a section was added stipulating that nothing in the present act should be construed as prejudicially affecting any of the rights of the city of Ottawa under the existing financial agreements with this company or with the Metropolitan or Consumers' companies.

The bill was thereupon reported from committee, and stands for third reading.

CORRESPONDENCE IN DUNDONALD CASE.

Upon order of Mr. Belcourt, an order passed for the production of all correspondence between the Canadian and Imperial governments and all papers relating to the relief of the Earl of Dundonald from the position of General Officer Commanding the Canadian militia.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT ON MONTREAL WHARF SHEDS.

Mr. Ames secured the passage of an order for correspondence between the Marine Department and Mr. George S. Green, jr., of New York, regarding the steel freight sheds of the harbor of Montreal, together with his report upon the plans submitted to him for an opinion.

EXCHEQUER COURT AND RAILWAY DEBTS.

Mr. Geoffrion's proposed amendment to the Exchequer Court Act gave rise to a debate of considerable length. It applies to Quebec, and declares that where a railway property is sold by the Exchequer Court, the latter shall have authority to give a clear title, as though the road had been sold at a sheriff's sale.

The bill, in general terms, is presented as a result of the circumstances which have arisen over the efforts to dispose of the South Shore Railway Company. The Minister of Marine explained that the attempted sale of this road was surrounded with difficulty under present conditions. Doubt was raised as to the title the Exchequer Court could give. On the other hand, if the road was to be sold by the sheriff it would have to cease running for at least two or three months, whilst the sale was being advertised and put through.

The leader of the Opposition took the ground that if this was desirable, legislation, it should have originated with the government rather than with a private member. He objected to the measure, moreover, on the ground that it was framed entirely for one province, whilst making no provision for the six other provinces.

The Minister of Marine supported the bill, which was, however, opposed by the Minister of Justice on the ground that it was 'absolutely impossible of application.'

In spite of Mr. Fitzpatrick's protest, however, the measure struggled through the committee stage, and stands for third reading. Mr. Fitzpatrick was the only Liberal to vote against it. With him were all the Conservative members present.

PROTECTION AT LEVEL CROSSINGS.

Mr. E. A. Lancaster's bill to provide better protection at railway level crossings in the cities, towns and villages of the country was next laid before the House by its untiring author. The measure was voted down last session, and has been refused again this year by the Railway Committee. Mr. Lancaster, however, was not satisfied with the committee's verdict, and insisted upon taking the sense of the House as a whole. His proposal was that in the centres of population the railway companies should either maintain gates and watchmen at all level crossings or else reduce the speed of their trains to ten miles an hour.

The reply of the government is that the Railway Commission is the proper tribunal to deal with the question, rather than parliament. The commission has authority under the Railway Act, 1903, to either prescribe the safeguards necessary at individual crosisngs or to deal with the matter by way of general regulations.

After an hour and a half's debate, the bill was rejected by 12 votes to 43 in committee of the whole. Two Liberals voted for the bill, Messrs. Miller (South Grey) and McIntyre (South Perth).

WEDNESDAY'S SITTING

TO ALLOW APPEALS FROM CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

At the opening of the sitting Mr. Gervais introduced the bill of which he had previously given notice, in amendment of the Canada Temperance Act. The object is to give the right of appeal from convictions under this statute.

LACHINE CANAL WATER POWER.

In answer to a question by Mr. Monk the Minister of Railways stated that no lease had been given to the late John Frothingham or to the estate of the late John Frothingham, of water powers at Cote St. Paul on the Lachine canal.

MONDAYS TAKEN FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Upon motion of the Prime Minister it was decided to take Mondays from this on to the end of the session for government orders. All the other private members' days have already been taken, so that, aside from provision for the passage of private bills, the business of the House from now on till prorogation will be confined to government legislation.

OTTAWA ELECTRIC COMPANY'S BILL.

The Ottawa Electric Bill, against which such determined resistance has been made on behalf of Ottawa and sister municipalities, passed its third reading. An amendment offered by Mr. Robert Stewart, of Ottawa, forbidding the Ottawa Company to purchase stock in the competing electric companies, the Metropolitan and the Consumers, was rejected by 56 votes to 80. The measure now goes to the Senate, where the battle on behalf of municipal rights will doubtless be renewed.

FRIDAY'S SITTING.

MR. WALTER SCOTT ON AUTONOMY BILLS.

Ottawa, Aphil 1.—Mr. Walter Scott, Liberal member for Eastern Assiniboia, was the only contributor to the Autonomy Bill debate yesterday. He spoke for close on three hours in thorough endorsation of the ministerial policy.

MR. SUTHERLAND'S ABSENCE.

Before the orders of the day were proceeded with the leader of the Opposition expressed his disapproval of the Premier's course in leaving the administration of the Public Works Department for month after month to one of his ministers without portfolio. The constitutional practice in Canada required that, when a member assumed the responsibilities of a Cabinet portfolio, he should go back to his constituents for re-election. Mr. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, had been ill for months past and unable to discharge the duties of the office. He understood that Mr. Sutherland, for whom he had the highest personal regard, tendered his resignation long ago to the Premier. Instead, however, of accepting it, Sir Wilfrid had nominated Mr. Hyman as acting minister and that gentleman accordingly has discharged the duties of the office during the last two sessions of parliament.

SUCCESSOR TO MR. SIFTON.

Mr. Borden complained also that the Premier had not yet picked a successor to Mr. Sifton in his Cabinet. In the course of a reference to the autonomy question he alluded to the views of the 'Nationaliste,' of Montreal, calling that journal a government paper.

Mr. Lemieux—'The 'Nationaliste' is not a government paper. It is attacking the government every Sunday.'

Mr. Borden answered that Mr. Bourassa, the Liberal member for Labelle, was closely connected with this paper.'

Mr. Lemieux—'I am sure that if Mr. Bourassa were here he would be the first to deny that he had any connection with the 'Nationaliste.'

Mr. Borden admitted that Mr. Lemieux was more conversant with the matter than he was himself.

The leader of the Opposition went on to say that Mr. Sifton had resigned for some other reason than the educational clause of the Autonomy Bill. Report said that the work of the Interior Department was at a standstill. If Mr. Oliver could not be had for the vacant portfolio, why did not the government call on Mr. Walter Scott.

THE PREMIER REPLIES.

The Premier, in reply, regretted that Mr. Borden had brought up the question of Mr. Sutherland's absence, seeing that everyone knew it was due to ill health. The report that Mr. Sutherland had tendered his resignation was incorrect. 'I told him,' answered the Premier, 'to go away and take a rest; that we would manage the department and that everyone would be glad to see him back restored to health. As far as the resignation of the member for Brandon, Mr. Sifton, is concerned, I think it is due to that honorable gentleman to say that the only cause of his resignation from the cabinet was the educational clause and nothing else. I hope this will set at rest any rumors to the contrary.

Sir Wilfrid reminded the House that the Interior portfolio had now been vacant for only thirty-one days. Perhaps lack of cabinet material was not the only difficulty he would have to overcome in filling Mr. Sifton's place. There was such a thing as over-abundance of material. Under the old government, portfolios had been left open as long as a year and four months. No such delay would occur in the present instance. The vacancy would be filled before three months had passed.

ONTARIO BOUNDARIES.

Mr. Barker, Conservative, of Hamilton, asked if any correspondence had taken place with the late Ross Government of Ontario regarding the extension of the provincial boundaries to Hudson's Bay.

Sir Wilfrid answered that he was not aware of any. If any correspondence took place he would bring it down.

MR. SCOTT RESUMES.

Mr. Scott, in resuming the autonomy debate, argued that the federal grant to Alberta and Saskatchewan was exceedingly generous. He expressed the hope that the government would introduce legislation to permit the North-West provinces and municipalities to tax the C. P. R. lands and properties which are now exempt. Coming to the educational clause he reminded the House that the separate school privilege had originally been intended for the benefit of the then Protestant minority. For this reason he would be ashamed to deny to others what had been originally drafted for the benefit of the communion to which he belonged. There had been no agitation or concern in the North-West over the education question until Dr. Sproule stirred up strife with his petitions against the government policy.

DR. SPROULE DENIES.

Dr. Sproule denied that he had taken any action in the matter till he received several letters from people out there.

Mr. Scott repeated that in January last, before the autonomy legislation was even drafted, Ontario men were writing to the North-West endeavoring to arouse people up there. As a matter of fact had Mr. Haultain's own draft of the autonomy bill been adopted it would have perpetually saddled ecclesiastical separate schools upon the North-West. Mr. Haultain's letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the autonomy question he characterized as one of the rankest and most partisan misrepresentations ever witnessed in the Dominion. If Mr. Haultain called the territorial legislature today he would find himself in a minority. If the by-elections were held Mr. Haultain would still be in a minority. Mr. Scott said that in this matter he spoke from personal knowledge.

The bill now before parliament was exactly what the Territories wanted. To call it coercion was a Liberal attempt to mislead the people. No one from the west had ever complained of the nature of the separate schools now existing.

Mr. Bergeron—What kind of separate schools have you?

Mr. Scott answered that the minority had a right to establish a school by themselves under the same regulations using the same text-books, etc., as public schools.

Mr. Bergeron—They are the same thing. That is what you call separate schools?

Mr. Scott admitted that they were not separate schools in the sense that Mr. Bergeron understood. They were separate only in the sense of being apart.

THE LATE MR. CLARKE'S VIEW.

The government bill not only protected minority rights in educational matters but secured also the rights of the majority. In saying this he spoke as a citizen of the North-West. The late Mr. E. F. Clarke, of Toronto, whose death every one deplored, had placed his view of this question on record in his paper, the 'Orange Sentinel,' on Feb. 9, declaring that, as the North-West was itself satisfied with their educational system, there was nothing for Ontario and the other provinces to do but to acquiesce therein. The logical position was for the Ontario people to remain silent.

Mr. Scott cited many expressions of opinion, Liberal and Conservative alike, from the North-West, to show that the people there were fully satisfied with the educational clause of the autonomy bills, even Conservative newspapers and Conservative members of the Local Legislature joining in this favorable reception of the government policy.

Dr. Roche, Conservative, of Marquette, moved the adjournment.

IN THE SENATE

Mr. McMullen Moves Resolution Re British Embargo on Canadian Cattle.

SENATORS LEGRIS AND CHOQUETTE ASKED TO EXPLAIN THEIR ACTION IN PARENT MATTER.

Ottawa, March 30.—Mr. McMullen moved in the Senate yesterday afternoon that that body deem it its duty to put on record its deep disappointment and regret at the course adopted by the British Government in continuing the embargo on Canadian cattle, in face of the established fact that tuberculosis or no other contagious disease exists in Canadian herds, and in view of the stringent regulations enforced by Canada, in regard to stock imported from other countries.

That the British Government, by the course they are persisting in, are unjustly discrediting the standing of Canadian herds throughout the world; and

That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Honorable the President of the Board of Agriculture and to the Right Honorable the Premier of England.

In support of his proposal Mr. McMullen urged that no case of pleuro-pneumonia had ever existed in Canada and that the United States had been free from it for the last twelve years. It was admitted that Canada had the healthiest herds in the world. Then, why continue the embargo? When the Americans proved that foot and mouth disease no longer existed in their country the embargo against their cattle was withdrawn. Then why not treat Canada as well as Uncle Sam. Our people should pass resolutions in parliament, in the local legislature, in mass meetings and show England that this stigma must be removed.

Sir Richard Cartwright thought every one knew that the Canadian Government had never missed an opportunity of seeking to have the embargo removed. He thought the underlying motive of the legislation was to protect certain agricultural interests. This being so he advised caution. Such resolutions as this should be unanimous. He thought there would be mutual advantages in the removal of the embargo. He moved the adjournment of the debate to next Wednesday to allow of the redrafting of the resolution. This was carried.

MUTILATED SILVER CURRENCY.

Mr. Tessier called the attention of the government to the defaced and mutilated silver coinage in circulation in Canada, which is refused by the banks and others, and asked if it is the intention of the government to call it in and have a new issue minted.

Mr. Domville said that in New Brunswick these worn coins could not be passed now, even in barrooms.

Mr. Scott promised to call the Finance Minister's attention to the matter.

THE CHARGES AGAINST EX-PREMIER PARENT.

Mr. Landry, on the orders of the day, called attention to an article in a French paper, headed, 'Slander on the Senate,' dealing with the finding of the Quebec committee in regard to Mr. Parent, and attacking Messrs. Legris and Choquette, whose charges against Mr. Parent, it said, were apparently false. Since that article was written a committee had been appointed to investigate, and these gentlemen refused to attend, as actions were pending. Mr. Parent offered to withdraw the actions. He brought this up, he said, to give them a chance of explaining.

Mr. Legris answered that he had made accusations against the Crown Lands Department, which accusations, with others, were also made by Mr. Choquette. These charges were now the cause of actions which they intended to defend. In the legislature Mr. LeBlanc moved to appoint a committee to investigate, but Mr. Girard moved to amend the motion so as to limit the inquiry into any accusations which Messrs. Legris and Choquette might lay before the committee. The Senate would see they had not been summoned; they had been invited to appear and make explicit explanations. They had declined to go before a committee appointed by Mr. Parent himself. The committee heard Mr. Parent, not under oath, and some declarations from others, and after an ex parte proceeding, reported, that they had heard the declaration submitted to them, which was en-

(Continued on Page 5.)

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The Minister of Crown Lands for Ontario says he has applications for 30,000 acres.

William Green, aged eighteen years, son of Mr. Henry Green, Muncey, Ont., was drowned in the Thames river while securing driftwood.

A petition to wind up the Toronto Automobile Company has been filed, which shows the company to be in a very bad condition.

The local option by-law for the town of Southampton was voted on one day last week. There were 197 votes cast for the by-law, and 213 against. The majority against the by-law is 16.

Three masked robbers entered the manor house of Mr. T. C. Keefer, C.M.G., at Rockliffe, the other night and at the point of a revolver made him give up his watch and what money he had on his person.

A boy lost five fingers by touching a live wire on a bridge in the township of York, and Judge Teetzel assessed the Toronto Electric Light Company $2,500 for damages to the lad. The company will now likely put live wires out of the reach of boys.

A blacksmith fired his big hammer at a black fox in the Mattawa district. He missed the fox, but struck a rock that startled him with its metallic ring. Investigation proved a silver and nickle deposit, which the three owners would not now sell for many millions of dollars.

It is probable that the Niagara camping ground will soon cease to be used for this purpose. A more convenient location will be sought, and Lake Simcoe is mentioned. It is not intended to make the change for this year, however. Two camps will be held at London instead of one.

Mr. Chester D. Massey has subscribed $100,000 to Victoria University, and has promised another $100,000 on condition that the church raised $100,000. The Hon. George A. Cox has contributed $50,000; Mr. E. R. Wood $15,000, and Mr. J. W. Flavelle $5,000. Other subscriptions have also been promised.

It is reported to be the intention of the Ontario government to extend the Temiskamingue Railway to James Bay, and it is pointe dout that if this is done Ontario will have a railway line to a seaport within her own territory. It is to be trusted that better justification than this exists for the supposition.

The supply of natural gas in Brantford and vicinity has been exhausted, and the score of wells of the Brantford company, in which thousands of dollars have been expended are worthless. Since June natural gas there has been used extensively. A change has been made to the manufactured product at higher rates to consumers.

Sir Richard Cartwright has won in the suit of the Bullion Mining Company, of Rat Portage. Justice Teetzler granted him a return of $3,000 that he paid the company for shares in August, 1899 and dismissed the company's suit to recover the balance of $3,000 on a bill of exchange issued by the company and accepted by Sir Richard.

The Bill to incorporate the Georgian Bay Land and Ship Railway Corporation was unanimously killed by the Dominion Railway Committee. This is a plan to build a combined canal and ship railway from some point on Georgian Bay or Nottawasaga river to some point on Lake Ontario in York county, making use of Lake Simcoe.

Mr. Arthur W. Morton, of London, one of the best known insurance men in Ontario, was killed on the Grand Trunk Railway, between Swansea and Sunnyside, last Tuesday morning. It is thought he fell from one train and was run over by another. He was fifty years old. He was manager of the Newmarket branch of the Ontario Bank before going into the insurance business.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has completed the purchase in London of practically all the property lying between its tracks and Bathurst street, from Richmond to Clarence streets, and has bonded most of the property lying between the tracks and Bathurst street west from Richmond street to the river. This will permit of a very substantial widening of the local yard room, the land secured having a depth of about 150 feet.

QUEBEC.

Major Charles Cauchy, one of the founders of the town of Levis is dead.

A petition is being circulated asking the Federal Government to build a post-office at Bedford.

A plan is on foot for the erection in Sherbrooke of a monument to the late Hon. John McIntosh.

Major Richard LeSueur, a well-known and popular military officer of the 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec city, is dead.

A good-sized rock slide occurred the other day from the cliff running parallel with Champlain street, Quebec, which fortunately was not attended with an accident to residents.

Miss Lillian Moore Rees, a graduate of Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital, is in Fernandina, Fla., nursing in the family of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

The Hon. Adelard Turgeon, Minister of Lands, Mines and Fisheries, has been appointed honorary commissioner of Canada at the Liege exhibition.

Mrs. J. W. Curran, of Covey Hill, Que., went out for a pail of water, and hearing the two children crying, ran back quickly to find her little three-year-old boy, James, burnt almost to a crisp. He had opened the stove door and his clothing caught fire.

WESTERN CANADA.

Lumsden, Assiniboia, has assumed the dignity of a town.

The Crystal City (Manitoba) 'Courier' says hired help is very scarce this spring.

Water is to be taken from Canada for an irrigation scheme in the State of Montana.

A branch of the Eastern Townships Bank is to be established at Vancouver early next month.

Prince's general store, the pioneer establishment at Battleford, N.W.T., was wiped out by fire last Tuesday.

It is believed in Winnipeg that the Grand Trunk Pacific will enter that city by the Canadian Northern tracks.

Mr. Keith Wilson, of Salt Spring Island, B.C., has introduced a cage of about fifty English robins and thrushes.

Five large bridges of steel and masonry are being constructed by the Canadian Northern Railway at crossings of the Saskatchewan river.

It is estimated that upwards of $600,000 will be expended in buildings at Moose Jaw this coming summer. Upwards of three hundred structures are now under consideration.

Mr. W. Smith Jackson, town assessor at Dauphin, has completed the work of assessing the town. The total amounts up to $168,800, an increase of $116,345 over last year.

Fire destroyed the big pork packing factory of Messrs. J. Y. Griffith & Co., Louise Bridge. The factory had just ben renovated and the yards extended. The loss will be in the neighborhood of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The oldest Free Mason in the world, Mr. John Dempsey, of Winnipeg, was visited recently by his brethren of Neepawa Lodge, in their anual call, the occasion being his ninetieth birthday. Mr. Dempsey has been a Free Mason for sixty-nine years.

Over two hundred persons attended the opening luncheon of the Winnipeg Canadian Club. The Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), was chairman. The speechmakers were Professors Osborne, the Rev. Mr. Herdman, and Mr. David Bisham, the noted baritone vocalist.

The assessment roll for Kamloops, B.C., shows values of real estate amounting to $326,185 and improvements 50 percent of $611,300, a total of $831,835, less exemptions amounting to $51,410, making the net assessable values $580,425, as against $498,315 last year, an increase of $82,110.

During February the C. P. R. land sales in the North-West were 27,503 acres, for $116,278, an average of $4.23 an acre. The Canada North-West Land Company sold in the first two months of the year 11,500 acres for $71,000, an average of over $6 an acre.

Calgary is to have a civic electric plant for domestic and street light, at a cost of $60,000. Mr. R. S. Kelsch, of Montreal, has been selected as consulting engineer. An Eau Claire, Wis., syndicate has the present plant for supplying light.

Lake Winnipeg is fished out; all the fishermen are complaining. For two reasons the catch has not paid expenses. There is strong talk of a movement of the fishermen to the lakes east of Lake Winnipeg and tributary to the Berens River, which have not been fished out of.'

The Rev. W. Blozokski, a Polish priest and editor of a Winnipeg Polish paper, was studying in his room when two shots from a revolver were fired at him through the window. One of the bullets struck the lamp, which exploded, setting fire to the house and doing considerable damage.

The C. P. R. contemplates extensive improvements to its water frontage along Burrard inlet during the coming season. A sea wall, up to high-water mark, will be built for 1,300 feet from the western end of the present wharves and a timber-trestle constructed along it. It is probable that the construction of a new wharf will follow these improvements.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Peter Lafontaine, the famous game poacher of the Maine woods, has been captured.

One hundred applications in one day is the record at the C. P. R. passenger offices from settlers in the Maritime Provinces who are thinking of moving to the west.

Two moose came out of the forest at Pleasant Harbor, Halifax county, on St. Patrick's day. One young buck ran out on the ice and broke through. Men with ropes went out and rescued him and took him to a barn, where he is now standing in a stall, perfectly content with his new surroundings.

A movement is on foot for a big demonstration at New Carlisle, County of Bonaventure, on July 1. The fetes in connection with the inauguration of the new steamship service on Baie des Chaleurs by the steamer 'Lady Eileen' and the inauguration of the section from Paspebiac to Gaspé of the new Gaspesie Railway, work upon which is progressing favorably, are proposed to be celebrated on that day.

The steamer 'Eagle,' the first ship of the sealing fleet, which sailed on March 13, has returned laden, having 33,000 seals. She reports the 'Kite' loaded with 11,000 seals, the 'Ranger' with 15,000, the 'Labrador' with 14,000, the 'Virginia Lake' with 6,500, the 'Grand Lake' with 5,000, the 'Nimrod' with 2,500, the 'Neptune' with 1,700, and the 'Aurora' with 600. Eleven other steamers are unreported. The figures indicate a poor fishery, the outlook being the least satisfactory in many years.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Douglas Methodist Sunday-school celebrated its eighty-fifth anniversary last Sunday.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has gone to Europe, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Alice Shaughnessy.

The Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, pastor of St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church, is being urged by his present congregation to decline the call to Knox Church, St. Thomas, Ont.

The Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor of Taylor Presbyterian Church, has received a call from St. Andrew's Church, Sydney, N.S., to succeed the Rev. Clarence McKinnon, who is going to Winnipeg.

A deputation representing the Montreal Board of Trade, the Montreal Corn Exchange and the Shipping Federation of Montreal, went to Ottawa on Wednesday and saw Sir Wilfrid Laurier regarding the proposal to make Montreal a free port. They also asked for certain improvements in the aids to navigation on the St. Lawrence route.

Col. Edgar McMullen, promoter and capitalist, and a veteran of the Civil War, across the line, died on Thursday at the Royal Victoria Hospital, aged 67 years. Death was due to pneumonia.

Mr. William F. Palmer, father of Mr. J. L. Palmer, assistant postmaster, died on Friday, aged 92 years. Deceased was for several years in the Imperial commissariat department. He was a native of Montreal.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mr. Thomas H. Wickes, vice-president of the Pullman Car Company, is dead.

Fifteen hundred emigrants sailed on Thursday on the 'Bavarian' for Canada.

Sir Thomas Lipton has announced his intention of making a fourth effort to win the 'America's' cup.

Four hundred Barnardo boys, ranging in age from eight to eighteen, sailed from London on Friday for Canada.

The Citizens' Savings Bank of Lorain, Ohio, has closed its doors, owing, it is believed, to defalcations by employees.

The British diplomatic mission has concluded an agreement with the Ameer of Afghanistan, and is returning to India.

Lord Norton, who, as Sir Charles Adderley, took an active part in the establishment of colonial self-government, is dead.

The Wisconsin Senate has passed the Evans Anti-cigarette Bill, which absolutely prohibits the sale or manufacture of cigarettes or cigarette paper.

Official reports are said to show that the war, so far, has cost Russia $1,040,000,000, and in killed, wounded, sick and prisoners 435,000 men.

Twenty-eight Texas convicts on the plantation of Mr. J. B. S. House, of Houston, have escaped by sawing through the door of the stockade with case knives.

President Castro of Venezuela has refused to resume diplomatic relations with Colombia, and South American diplomatists fear war between the two countries.

President Roosevelt has accepted the proposition of the Dominican Government to control the finances with a view to setting aside a portion of the revenues of the republic for the payment of its debts.

The London 'Daily Telegraph' believes in a triple alliance between Britain, the United States and Japan, and says that in India the services of Japan's fine troops would quiet forever the fear of invasion of India.

A Socialist demonstration in Madrid at the funeral of a workman who was accidentally killed, led to serious disorders on Wednesday, in which a lieutenant and several members of a municipal guard were wounded.

Trinidad has become the headquarters of the Venezuelan revolutionists. President Castro has issued a statement of the country's financial standing, and objects to the hounding he is receiving from the United States papers.

E. E. Nietens, a Belgian mill operative, shot and killed his wife at her home at Lawrence, Mass., last Tuesday, and then, evading his pursuers, leaped into the Merrimac river and held his head under the surface until death resulted.

Mr. Kinloch Cooke, in a paper, urged state-aided emigration before the Royal Colonial Institute. Mr. Cooke's plan is to procure an act of parliament by which English guardians should provide the money for homes to be under the supervision of the colonial government.

The report that the New York Central & Hudson River Railway has completed negotiations to absorb several Canadian street railway lines between Buffalo and Toronto, and intends to construct a four-track electric road into Toronto, is denied.

Mr. H. Wallace Knapp, assemblyman, has introduced a bill in the State Legislature at Albany amending the state game laws so as to prohibit the transportation of fish caught in Missisquoi Bay, Lake Champlain, into or through New York state.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has taken for the terminus of its Lake Superior branch the tract of land known as the Indian Mission, adjoining Fort William and on the south side of the Mission and Kaministiquia rivers.

The separation of church and state in Russia is favored by an important group of the clergy in St. Petersburg, and a document setting forth the views of these has been presented to Antonius, the Metropolitan.

Five concerns allied with the Booklovers' and Tabard Inn libraries, of which Mr. Seymour Eaton is president, have been plaed in the hands of a receiver by the United States Circuit Court. The liabilities, according to Mr. Eaton's statement, are less than $150,000, and the assets exceed $1,000,000.

Terrorist activity continues in St. Petersburg. The fighting organization is known to have on its condemned list thirty persons headed by the Grand Duke Alexis and General Trepoff, the governor-general, a plot to kill whom the police believe they foiled only yesterday. It is said that a fortnight ago General Trepoff received a letter telling him he would be killed in his bed.

The famine situation in southern Spain is growing more serious. Thousands of persons are famishing. Four hundred residents of Cordova marched to the house of the Mayor and on being told he had no work for them, demanded that he divide with them his money and his belongings.

Armenians are again threatened with starvation. The general food supply in many villages is nearly exhausted, and deaths from hunger are beginning. Business is at a standstill. The government is demanding taxes with relentless severity, and seizing cattle, farming implements and even bedding and household necessaries.

LONEY ACQUITTED

JURY TAKES OCCASION TO CONDEMN THE GROWING BRUTALITY OF SPORTS.

Cornwall, March 29.—Allan Loney, the Maxville, Ont., hockey player who struck Alcide Laurin a blow with his stick, causing his death in a game at Maxville, was this afternoon acquitted by the jury of the charge of manslaughter. The jury was out for four hours. In its presentment the jury strongly condemned the growing tendency of introducing brutal methods and rough tactics into the games of lacrosse and hockey, which frequently resulted in painful and permanent injuries to the participants, and sometimes death, as seen in the case before them. They were of the opinion that the press, in giving so much space and prominence to these contests, are largely responsible morally for these results, as they unquestionably fire the imaginations of some of the less level-headed spectators, who by voice and manner encourage and excite the heated players to deeds of violence towards an opponent. It has come to such a pass that rough, brutal players are lionized by these hero worshippers for their misdeeds, instead of being treated with the contempt their conduct so richly deserves.

'We believe,' continued the presentment, 'that unless these growing tendencies can be effectively and permanently eliminated from these games, they should be prohibited by legislature and put on a par with bull fights and cocking mains. The same remarks apply with equal force to football.'

His Lordship, in dismissing the prisoner, remarked to him that the jury had been merciful, and he hoped this close call would be a warning to him and to all other young men to keep their tempers and be very careful in their conduct.

Loney was given a great reception outside by hundreds of friends and citizens, who were unable to gain admission to the court house.

FOODS AND FOOD PRODUCTS

IMMENSE VALUE OF THE ELECTRICAL PURIFICATION OF FLOUR.

Prof. M. A. Gray, chemist, lectured last night on 'Foods and Food Products' in the Natural History Society rooms.

The lecture was most exhaustive and instructive, dealing with the growth of wheat, its constituents and the electrical treatment of flour. Mr. Gray remarked that but little could be said concerning the percentage of nourishment contained in the different grades of our North-Western hard wheat, as it varies from year to year.

Speaking of chemical experiment, Mr. Gray pointed out what had been done in this line in regard to wheat, during the last ten or twelve years, in the different experimental stations of the United States. It was but very recently, however, that laboratories had been established in connnection with flour mills, but they have already demonstrated their utility.

As to the purification of flour by electricity, the speaker remarked that it is about two years since this method was adopted, and the development has been wonderful. A beautiful silvery whiteness is produced by subjecting flour to air which has been passed through a flaming electrical discharge. The flour has also as a consequence, better keeping qualities and commands a better price. The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, he said, was the only firm in Canada, and one of the first in America, to make use of this purifying and sterilizing process.

ST. ANTOINE CONSPIRACY CASE

JURY FAILS TO AGREE AND A NEW TRIAL IS ORDERED.

After a hearing which extended over five days the jury on Friday afternoon failed to agree on a verdict in the case in which six men were accused in the King's Bench Division of conspiring to personate voters in the St. Antoine division of Montreal, at the Dominion election on Nov. 3 last. The names of the accused were:—George Bissonnette, Alphonse Beauvais, Oscar St. Jacques, Henry Levesque, Fred Aubertin and Joseph Hurtubise. The allegation made by the prosecution was that Bisonnette hired a room at No. 29 St. Charles Borrommee street, city, and there conspired with the other accused to personate voters at the Federal election in the interests of Mr. Peter Lyall.

Mr. Justice Trenholme, in addressing the jury said this room was unauthorized by Mr. Peter Lyall's organization, and was a secret committee room. He agreed with Mr. E. Lafontaine, the Crown prosecutor, that there was no case against Joseph Hurtubise, a young man who was engaged by Bissonnette to do clerical work.

Nine of the jurors were for acquittal and three against. They were discharged, and five of the accused were admitted on bail as before. Their re-trial being fixed for the June term.

The Crown decided to abandon the case against Hurtubise, and he was accordingly discharged.

QUEBEC ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

The twenty-eighth annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Quebec was held in the Masonic Temple, Dorchester street, Montreal, last week, with Most Excellent Companion H. E. Channel, Grand First Principal Z, sitting in the Grand East. In his annual address the Grand First Principal said commissions were issued to the following representatives of this Grand Chapter near other Grand Chapters: E. Comp. H. A. Remley, for Maryland; E. Comp. Fred. W. Young, for South Carolina;, and E. Comp. Thomas G. Strickler, for West Virginia. We have also nominated the following companions as Grand Representatives to other jurisdictions: R. E. Comp. C. A. Ross, to Nebraska; V. E. Comp. E. A. Evans, to Nova Scotia; V. E. Comp. F. A. Olmstead, to Indian Territory; V. E. Comp. H. Elliott, to Illinois; V. E. Comp. John T. Gladston, to Georgia.

It was decided to divide the Eastern Townships district into two parts on account of the great extent of territory covered, as recommended in the address of the Most Worshipful Grand First Principal Z.

The officers elected were: Grand First Principal Z, H. Edgar Channell, Stanstead, re-elected; Grand Second Principal H, John McLean, Montreal, re-elected; Grand Third Principal J, R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, re-elected; Grand Treasurer, George O. Stanton, of Montreal; Grand Scribe E, Will H. Whyte, Montreal, re-elected; Grand Scribe N, H. R. Hale, Montreal; Grand Principal Sojourner, F. A. Olmstead. Sutton; Grand Superintendents, H. G. Elliott, Montreal district; E. S. Foss, Sherbrooke, St. Francis district; E. E. Clark, Sutton, Bedford district, and E. A. Evans, Quebec, Stadacona district.

The four re-elected officers were proclaimed according to ancient usage in Capitular Masonry, and the others were installed by M. E. Comp. H. E. Channell, assisted by M. E. Comps. I. H. Stearns and J. P. Noyes.

OXFORD WON.

London, April 1.—Oxford to-day won the sixty-second annual boat race between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, defeating the latter by three lengths.

MILITIA ORDERS

IMPERIAL AUTHORITIES WILL PURCHASE 200 CANADIAN HORSES.

Ottawa, March 31.—Militia orders announce that it is the intention of the Imperial authorities to despatch an officer, in the near future, to Canada, to purchase about two hundred horses for the army of the class described hereunder:—Remounts: Ages, for peace, 4 to years; for war, 6 to 10 years; heights, for household cavalry (black).—At 4 years, 15.3; at 5 years, 16 hands; cavalry, at 4 years, 15.0-½ to 15.2-½ hands; at 5 years, 15.1 to 15.3 hands; Royal Artillery, 15.3 hands; Mounted Infantry, 14.3 to 15.0-½ hands (5 years and over only); colors, whites and greys are only required for special purposes, and are always specially ordered. Other very light, or washy, colored horses are not accepted.

The class required is a deep, short legged, short backed, good barrelled horse, of the hunter stamp, with substance and quality, true action, and going quite clear of the joints. The same description generally applies to cobs.

The Inspecting Officer of the Remount Staff is the final authority to decide on the purchase or rejection of any animal.

The average weight of the horses required for the Imperial Mounted Forces is as follows:—Cavalry, 1,034 pounds; Royal Horse Artillery, 1,155 pounds; Royal Field Artillery, 1,188 pounds; Army Service Corps, 1,228 pounds.

Breeders and farmers desirous of selling horses of the class required, should furnish descriptions of the same addressed to 'Imperial Remount Officer, care of Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa.'

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.

Recruiting sergeants for the permanent corps will set out next week to enlist men for the Royal Canadian Dragoons. The dates set for recruiting east of Toronto are as follows:—Whitby, April 3 and 4; Port Hope, April 5 and 6; Millbrook, April 7 and 8; Lindsay, April 10 and 11; Peterborough, April 12, 13, 14 and 15; Belleville, April 17 and 18; Napanee, April 19 and 20; Gananoque, April 21 and 22; Brockville, April 24 and 25; Prescott, April 26 and 27; Cornwall, April 28 and 29; Montreal, May 1, 2, 3 and 4.

No. 5 R.D.—Moncton, April 3; St. John, April 6; Truro, April 12; Halifax, April 15; Sydney, April 5; New Glasgow, April 12; Pictou, April 4; Charlottetown, April 7.

INFANTRY CAMPS.

A syllabus is published of the instruction that will be given at this year's infantry camps. Provision is made for squad drill, rifle exercise, lecture to field officers on 'attack and defence'; muster parade, principles of bayonet fighting, firing exercise, lecture to field officers on 'orders, field messages, reports and sketches; practical outpost work, lecture to field officers on 'information and reconnaissance,' skirmishing, lecture to field officers on 'protection,' battalion drill, the occupation of a position by the battalion bringing in outposts, information and scouting; attack on a position by the battalion, bringing in advanced guards, scouting and rear guards; brigade drill, the brigade in attack, the brigade in defence, and a tactical scheme by which the initiation of battalion and company leaders may be judged.

GRANDE ANSE MURDER

HABEAS CORPUS FOR MRS. SCLATER REFUSED.

Three Rivers, March 28.—Judge Cooke this morning refused to grant the writ of habeas corpus applied for by Mrs. Sclater's counsel. It is said the defence will appeal against this decision to the Court of King's Bench at Quebec.

Mrs. Sclater was given permission to see her father, and took dinner with him at one of the hotels. Detective McCaskill, however, accompanied her, and returned with her to the court house after the meal.

This afternoon Mrs. Sclater was once more called to the witness box, and Judge Desilets put the same questions to her as usual. She has not changed her mind since yesterday, and her answer to the Court interrogations were the same: 'Je ne puis pas repondre.'

Mrs. Sclater was sent back to prison for eight days, and the case was adjourned until April 6.

LIQUOR IN MEGANTIC

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ASKED TO AMEND THE MINING ACT.

Sherbrooke, Que., March 29.—Megantic county is acquiring a proud position on the prohibition question. There are now but three licenses in the whole county. A deputation waited upon the Provincial Treasurer last week with a petition to have the Mining Act amended so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in mining districts by the bottle or in bulk. This petition was signed by all the mine managers in the Shefford district where a license now exists.

PERJURY IN MANITOBA

ITS FREQUENCY TRACED TO ATHEISM AMONG SETTLERS FROM NORTHWESTERN STATES.

Winnipeg, March 29.— Considerable alarm has been created in judicial circles over the number of instances in which it has been suspected that perjury has been committed by witnesses in cases before the courts recently. One closely connected with the courts in discussing this matter stated that there was a large number coming to the west to whom an oath had no significance more than a formal ceremony. He ascribed this condition to the marked increase of atheism among people of the Northwestern States, who are coming into Canada in large numbers. Many of them have exhibited an astonishing disregard of the responsibilities of a witness. This was strikingly demonstrated by a witness on Monday, who, when questioned as to punishment concerning the commission of perjury, stated that in the United States it did not mean the sending of the offender to jail, but was merely recorded as a mark against his veracity for future cases. On the return of the Attorney-General from the south the matter will be laid before him, and it is likely that action will be taken in instances where it is strongly suspected that perjury has been committed.

THE GREAT LAKES

EFFECT OF A DEEP WATERWAY SCHEME UPON THEM.

Washington, D.C., March 30.—President Roosevelt has selected Mr. George Clinton, a New York lawyer; General Oswald Ernst, corps of engineers United States Army; and Professor Gardner S. Williams, of Cornell University, as American members of the joint international commission to study the effect on the navigation of the great lakes of the changes of levels expected to result from the execution of the deep waterway project.

THE KING'S NEW YACHT.

London, March 28.—The contract for building the King's new yacht has been secured by Inglis, the Glasgow yacht builder. The Royal yacht will be of 2,000 tons, and will be fitted with turbine engines.

CANADIAN CABLES.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO CELEBRATE EMPIRE DAY.

London, March 29.—The League of the Empire is endeavoring to enlist the cooperation of schools throughout the country to celebrate Empire Day on May 24. It is proposed that they should observe the day by having special lessons on Imperial history and geography, particularly as to the relationship of the Motherland and the Colonies.

London, March 30.—The exhibition of colonial fruit held by the Royal Horticultural Society, in their hall at Westminister, opened to-day. Canada's exhibit consists of tinned and bottled fruits and vegetables. The apples exhibited by Nova Scotia were not sent direct from Nova Scotia, but were purchased in the open market at Covent Garden.

London, March 30.—Kelly, who confessed to a mail robbery in Canada, is believed to have made the confession with the object of getting a free passage to Canada.

London, March 29.—Four hundred of Dr. Barnardo's boys leave London to-day for Liverpool en route to Canada. Before leaving they will be addressed by Messrs. Torrey and Alexander, revivalists.

London, March 31.—The report from Calgary states that the sales of land during the year amounted to 92,047 acres, realizing $414,455, against 129,975 acres in 1903, realizing $535,329. The total quantity sold to the end of 1904 was 493,048 acres, leaving unsold a balance of 306,431 acres. The remittances from the company's agents enabled the directors to redeem the whole outstanding balance of 4½ percent debentures. The profits were £40,681, compared with £30,174 in 1903.

London, April 1.—The 'Outlook,' in commenting on the question of reduction of postal rates, refers to Canada being flooded with cheap American magazines, and says that other evil consequences are the crushing out of Canadian literature by Americanization in thought and language, and the propagation of crude and un-British materialism, and, above all, the Canadian is deprived of a daily education in imperial sentiment, which is the principle of the empire's growth.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Page 3.)

tirely untrue. He had not been summoned, no investigation had taken place, yet a report was presented. The committee was only intended to whitewash Mr. Parent, and enable him, perhaps, to come up here to another position. The report whitewashed also the department, although it was not appointed to do that. He regretted the circumstances, but it would be better for the papers to know what they were writing.

Mr. Choquette said that when invited to appear before the Quebec committee he had politely refused. He did not propose, however, to plead his case in the Senate. He had a defence for the courts, and would plead his case there.

WITHDRAWAL OF IMPERIAL FORCES.

Mr. Powell moved for copies of all papers in respect to the withdrawal of the Imperial Naval Forces and the civil officers connected therewith from Halifax and Esquimalt.

In doing so he said he thought it his duty to call attention to the fact that the dockyards at these points have been closed. The Pacific Squadron and the North America and West Indian Squadron had ceased to exist. There appeared to have been a considerable amount of precipitancy about the movement, and he thought there should have been a conference between Canada and the Mother Country before this step was taken. Under the new regime there would be no Pacific squadron and no West Indian squadron, the new naval policy being to assume concentration of naval forces so as to be able to strike a blow at any enemy of the Empire. It was doubtful if squadrons with headquarters at Hongkong, and Devonport could do the duty of the old fleets.

In the past the navy had formed a strong link in the chain which binds the different portions of the Empire together, and to strengthen the loyalty to the Crown and affection for the Mother Country. He thought the chain could ill afford the loss of that link. The pecuniary loss to Canada would be very material. There would probably not be the same protection to Canadian commerce as before. Within the last few days a British ship had been seized in Monte Video, and had Commodore Montgomery and the 'Charybdis' not been there he believed the ship and crew would have given up. For Canada to attempt to form a fleet of her own would be a work of supererogation. The United States were taking immense pains and expense with their navy. Canada could not hope to compete.

CANADA SHOULD OFFER PROTEST.

He did not think the present situation called for anything but protest from Canada. It was said that Canada had done nothing for Imperial defence. But, he answered, she had built the C.P.R.; she was about to build another line; she had undertaken absolutely disproportionate liability in connection with the Pacific cable. The first recognition she got of all she had done was the withdrawal of the fleets.

Halifax had been maintained as an Imperial station, and there was no reason why Canada should be called upon to provide for its maintenance. Turning to Esquimalt, he thought the business conclusion would be that when the British troops are withdrawn from Esquimalt, Canada could do only what was requisite for her own defence.

In his judgment the Canadian Government should refuse to maintain the garrisons at Esquimalt and Halifax, whilst increasing her militia force. He was informed that the Imperial Government spent on Halifax some three million dollars yearly. Prosperous as Canada is, she could not afford this expenditure for sentiment, out of consideration for a country which showed so little sentiment for her. The action of the Imperial Government at this time reminded him of the withdrawal of the Roman garrisons from Britain.

WEAKENING THE IMPERIAL TIE.

Mr. Power expressed a fear that this latest step on the part of the Imperial authorities would lead to a severance of the ties that bind Canada to the Motherland. He only hoped the matter would be reconsidered before it was too late.

SECONDS MR. POWER'S VIEW.

Mr. Macdonald (British Columbia) remarked that hitherto there had been three links between Canada and the Mother Country—the army, the navy and the Governor-General. Two of these had now been snapped. The Imperial defences at Esquimalt were begun soon after the Crimean war, and had cost an immense sum. Now, however, even the stores of coal had been shipped away to Hongkong.

Mr. McKeen questioned the right of the Canadian Senate to say to the British Admiralty: 'You don't know your business.' Sir John Fisher might in reply ask the Canadian House what it had done for naval defence, and tell the Senate to mind its own affairs.

GOVERNMENT LEADER SUPPORTS MR. POWER.

The Secretary of State acknowledged there was some correspondence which would be brought down. He was of opinion that much of the value of Mr. Power's address had been lost by the apologists for the Imperial action which had followed. He had no idea that these defences had been kept up for Canada's benefit. Canada had done her part for the empire, and in this opinion Mr. Power and Mr. Macdonald echoed the opinion of the majority on this question. When Canada reached a population of fifty millions she would become a strong prop to the empire.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell differed entirely from Mr. McKeen, and insisted that every British subject had the right to discuss matters of Imperial concern. The sooner Canada spoke out boldly on this matter the better. It was time the people of England knew the real view of the Canadian people upon questions affecting our commerce and defence and kindred matters.

The motion for papers passed.

MR. CURRY'S SEAT VACANT.

Ottawa, March 31.—The Senate adopted a committee report yesterday afternoon declaring Mr. Rufus Curry's seat vacant by reason of his not having attended during two consecutive sessions. Mr. Curry was appointed in 1903, but has never even visited the parliamentary precincts. He had not accepted the distinction, and considered, therefore, that the government was free to appoint whom they liked in his place. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and several other members of the Upper House contended yesterday that Mr. Curry was never really a senator of Canada, because he had never taken the oath and signed the roll. The government has, however, felt that, by reason of its summons to Mr. Curry, they were not at liberty to name anybody in his place unless that gentleman first resigned. This Mr. Curry refused to do. The action of the Senate yesterday gives the cabinet the right to recommend the selection of another Nova Scotian to fill the seat that Mr. Curry spurned.

SALE OF THE C.A.R.

REPORT THAT AGREEMENT WILL GIVE RUNNING POWERS TO BOTH THE C. N. R. AND I. C. R.

Ottawa, March 30.—It is reported that the arrangement by which parliament sanctions the sale of the Canada Atlantic to the Grand Trunk will give running rights over the Booth system to the Canadian Northern as well as to the Intercolonial. The bills will probably be called for third reading in the House to-morrow evening, when any announcement that the Minister of Railways contemplates will be made.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

DEPUTATION URGE GOVERNMENT TO CONSTRUCT A TUBE UNDER NRTHUMBERLAND STRAITS.

Ottawa, March 31.—A deputation representing popular opinion on Prince Edward Island, waited on the Premier and several of his colleagues this afternoon, asking the federal government to construct a tunnel under Northumberland Straits, at its narrowest point, between Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine. The gap between land and land narrows down at this point to seven and a half miles. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Hughes, M.P. for Kings, and consisted of the Rev. Father Burke, Mr. J. G. B. McCready, the Hon. Joseph Read, Mr. Neil McQuarrie, the Hon. A. B. Warburton and Mr. Frank Heartz, as well as the Island's senators and members.

The deputation directs the government's attention to a clause in the terms under which Prince Edward Island entered confederation. This stipulated for efficient steam communication and continuous connection with the railway system of the mainland.

The Islanders declare that steamers will never be able to fulfil this bond and that the tunnel is the only really permanent solution of the problem. In the meanwhile, however, they ask the government to give them a powerful ice breaker to maintain a more regular service than the 'Minto' and 'Stanley' have been able to provide. This winter the Island was cut off from the mainland for fifty-nine days at one stretch, whilst two years ago the case was about equally bad.

The tunnel idea is about eighteen years old, and was first mooted by the late Governor Howland.

According to the opinion of Mr. Butler, assistant engineer of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, there is data enough available to establish the feasibility of the tunnel proposition.

Mr. M. J. Haney, the well-known contractor, has offered to build the tunnel for ten million dollars, and to complete the work in six years.

The deputation presented to Sir Wilfrid a resolution adopted by the people of Prince Edward Island, in general convention assembled, in which it was strongly urged that the confederation agreement was not being lived up to as matters now stand.

THE SCOTT ACT

MR. GERVAIS WILL INTRODUCE BILL TO PERMIT OF APPEALS FROM CONVICTIONS.

Ottawa, March 28.—Mr. Gervais, M.P. for St. James Division, Montreal, has given notice of a bill to permit of appeals being taken to higher courts from convictions secured under the Canada Temperance Act, better known as the Scott Act.

WITHDRAWAL OF FORCES.

'SATURDAY REVIEW' AMUSED AT THE VIEW TAKEN IN CANADIAN SENATE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 1.—The 'Saturday Review' in referring to the discussion in the Senate at Ottawa on Wednesday night, says it is curious that the speakers attributed the withdrawal of the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimalt to the initiative of the British Government, which was twitted with applying the term 'Little Englander' to its opponents.

A COLLISION.

Japanese Scouts and Russian Cavalry Meet.

TWO THOUSAND RUSSIAN TROOPERS LEFT.

Tokio, April 2.—4 p.m.—The following official advices have been received from army headquarters in Manchuria:

'Our scouts advanced toward Hai lung, and collided with 300 of the enemy's cavalry at San sieng tsu, 30 miles west of Sei lung, on the morning of March 28. The enemy, 4,011 men strong, retreated to Hai lung, leaving 2,000 troopers. There are large stores of cereals at various points between Ying cheng and San cheng tzu. Ying cheng is 35 miles north of Hien cheng.

'The situation is unchanged in the Chang chun and Kirin directions.'

A DANGEROUS SCOUTING EXPLOIT.

With General Kuroki's army in the field, April 1, via Fusan.—Two detachments of Japanese cavalry have returned to the army after the most extensive and dangerous scouting exploit of the war. The detachments were sent north early in January under the leadership of Colonel Naganuma and Major Sasegawa, and each numbered 150 men. Only 100 men of each detachment returned. They explored the Russian positions west of Mukden. They encountered and eluded many forces of Russian cavalry, and penetrated General Mistchenko's lines. Then, going northward, they crossed the railway, cutting the road and the telegraph line during the battle. Afterwards they visited Kirin, and explored that place, and finally returned to the army north of Kai yuan.

CONSTANT SKIRMISHING.

Gunshu Pass (108 miles north of Tie Pass), April 2.—The situation here is unchanged. General Mistchenko has moved forward into close touch with the Japanese, and keeps up constant skirmishing. Elsewhere everything is quiet.

TO EXAMINE BRITISH CLAIMS.

St. Petersburg, April 2.—A commission, over which M. de Martens (recently a member of the international conference on the status of hospital ships) will preside, has been appointed to examine claims for compensation growing out of the sinking of the British steamer 'Hipsang.'

HUGE RAILWAY STOCK ORDERS.

Paris, April 1.—The Russian Government has ordered 2,000 cars and 170 locomotives of the St. Etienne Iron Works. It is understood that they are intended for increasing the military equipment of the trans-Siberian Railway.

PREPARING FOR A SIEGE.

St. Petersburg, April 1.—More than ten trains stocked with provisions and war material are leaving St. Petersburg daily for Vladivostok.

RUSSIANS FALL BACK

THE JAPANESE MAKE ANOTHER STEP FORWARD.

St. Petersburg, March 29.—A telegram from Gun shu Pass (108 miles north of Tie Pass), dated March 28, says the Russians have evacuated the railway station at Chaou miao dzi (40 miles below Gun shu Pass) and that the Japanese are advancing.

A STANGE STORY.

REPORT THAT THE CZAR RIED TO END HIS LIFE.

Paris, March 30.—An unconfirmed rumor from St. Petersburg is published in a despatch here this morning to the effect that the Emperor made an attempt to commit suicide, and wounded himself in the hand. The rumor further says that the Emperor's design was frustrated by the intervention of his mother, the Empress Dowager.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT RESCRIPT.

Warsaw, March 30.—There is general disappointment here at the tone of the Emperor's rescript. The feelings of the Poles have been hurt by the Imperial reference to Poland as 'the Vistula country,' instead of the Kingdom of Poland, one of the Emperor's titles being King of Poland. It is also pointed out that the rescript leaves reforms to the bureaucracy, which is hostile to reform measures. Everything, it is now thought, depends on the governor-general's interpretation of his instructions to restore order in Poland, and the methods he will adopt; but it is quite evident that the rescript has served to embitter the people more than exert a pacificatory effect.

RECRUITING SUSPENDED.

St. Petersburg, March 29.—The Czar has agreed to suspend recruiting in Finland for three years provided Finland will pay an annual war contribution of ten billion marks. He will also restore the privilege of irremovability to the judges, who were arbitrarily deprived of this privilege for refusing to recognize the legality of the plans for the Russification of Finland.

PEACE RUMORS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, IT IS SAID, WILL ACT AS MEDIATOR.

London, March 31.—4 a.m.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Times' claims to have received information from unimpeachable sources showing that Russia and Japan have selected President Roosevelt as mediator. Negotiations are already in progress, and a suspension of hostilities is expected shortly.

The Russian Government denied the reports that it had formulated the conditions on which peace might be concluded, and stated that the conditions she could not accept, namely, the payment of an indemnity and the cession of territory. Count Lamsdorff, minister of foreign affairs, communicated what may be called Russia's negative proposals to the French Government a day or two ago. To France, indeed, belongs the credit of prompting her ally to enter upon negotiations, and there is no denying the powerful influence of the peace campaign opened by the French press, following the failure of the Russian loan in France. Diplomatic circles express the greatest praise of Count Lamsdorff's astuteness in opening the negotiations with a statement of negative conditions, as he thereby reserves a field for compromise.

For instance, should the Japanese insist upon an indemnity, Russia would be able to offer to cede the southern portion of the island of Saghalien. It is believed that Russia is preparing to draft troops to the Siberian frontier and to keep Admiral Rojestvensky cruising in the eastern waters as a demonstration of her readiness and ability to prolong the campaign. The selection of President Roosevelt as mediator, which was due to Japanese initiative, is regarded in St. Petersburg as evidence of excellent discrimination.

The Japanese will thereby secure a firm friend, who, at the same time, will make it a point of honor to bring the negotiations to a successful close, and who, therefore, would not have been likely to have accepted the difficult post of mediator if the Japanese intended to present exorbitant demands. The correspondent adds, however, that it would be presumptuous to expect the early conclusion of a treaty. It is the opinion of the highest and most influential Russians that the question of peace is altogether dependent upon internal conditions. If the unrest grows, peace will be hastened. If, contrary to expectations, the disorders subside, the negotiations at Washington are likely to be retarded.

If, again, the Japanese demands prove incompatible with dynastic considerations, the government will resort to a national assembly to decide the question of peace or war. It is rumored that a manifesto convening the Zemski Zobor will be issued on April 7.

CATEGORICALLY DENIED

JAPANEE MINISTER SAYS THERE ARE NO PEACE NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING.

Paris, March 31, 1.55 p.m.—Whatever hopefulness the peace situation may have had some days ago the situation has now completely changed and there is every prospect that the war will drag on again. Consequently despatches appearing in the United States saying that M. Delcassé and Dr. Motono, the Japanese minister to France, have been conferring at the former's house relative to peace are inaccurate. The foregoing view of the situation is taken by the parties immediately concerned and it is asserted with the authority of the Foreign Office and the Japanese legation.

The Associated Press correspondent has talked lengthily with Dr. Montono during the last few days and the situation heretofore set forth in these despatches reflected the view of Dr. Motono and others directly concerned, although with the usual reservation of not using their names. However, in view of the continued reports that there were indications that Minister Delcasse and Dr. Motono were taking an active part in the negotiations the correspondent of the Associated Press called at the Japanese legation to-day and requested Dr. Motono to furnish a decisive statement which would put at rest all misunderstanding. Accordingly, the Minister gave the Associated Press the following categorical statement which was taken in writing and may be accepted as authoritatively clearing the situation:—'I tell you explicitly that there are no peace negotiations or preliminaries for initiating peace.'

RUSSIAN ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

St. Petersburg, March 31.—It is officially announced that General Karkevitch has been appointed General Linevitch's chief of staff in place of General Sakaroff, who has been transferred to the Alexander Committee for the care of the wounded. General Stackelbegg has also been appointed a member of the same committee.

CATTLE EMBARGO.

AGRICULTURISTS AT INVERNESS DECIDE TO TAKE STEPS TO SECURE ITS REMOVAL.

London, March 30.—A largely attended meeting of agriculturists belonging to the northern counties was held yesterday at Inverness to consider steps to be taken to secure the removal of restrictions against the importation of Canadian cattle. The chairman proposed that they form themselves into an association for securing the removal of the restrictions. It was agreed that the members of parliament representing the northern counties (Inverness district of burghs and northern burghs) will be called upon to support any motion that may be introduced into the House in support of that object.

THE YEMEN REVOLT

SEVERAL TOWNS HAVE FALLEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE INSURGENTS.

Constantinople, March 28.—According to a despatch from Hodeida, dated March 25, the town of Sana, (capital of Yemen province, Arabia), was still holding out when the message was filed, but Yama, Yerim, and Aneysa, southward of Sana, and Hadiah, northward, have fallen into the hands of the insurgents, and the mountain fortress of Ibb was surrounded.

RUSSIAN SITUATION

Conflict Between Soldiers and Jews at Warsaw.

POLICE COMMISSIONER OF LODZ SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A BOMB.

Warsaw, April 2, 9.40 p.m.—A serious conflict occurred at 7.30 o'clock to-night in Dzika street, where a Jewish socialist society, known as the Bund, had organized a demonstration. The troops which came to disperse the gathering, fired into the crowd, killing four people and wounding forty others.

The trouble in Dzika street began when, under the pretext of holding a memorial meeting for a late Jewish socialist leader, a crowd of over a thousand, mostly Jews, carrying red flags, marched into Dzika street, and was met by a mixed police and military patrol of twenty men. The police declare the socialists fired revolvers at them, the leaders inciting the mob to attack the patrol, which thereupon fired several volleys into the crowd. Four men were killed, and 40 wounded. The crowd removed all but nine of the wounded, two of whom were women. These were taken to the hospital. It is expected that two or more of the wounded will die. The dead and wounded were all Jews. The police made many arrests.

Other disturbances are reported to have occurred. The streets had been patrolled throughout the day, the authorities having anticipated trouble.

Conditions here are causing much uneasiness and nervousness. Hand printed proclamations have been found in the streets warning the public against walking near government buildings and other places, as bombs would be thrown in these quarters. Several parents, whose children are attending school in defiance of the school strike, have been warned by letter to withdraw their children as the school buildings would be blown up.

Representatives of the Party of Violence (it is not quite clear whether they are revolutionaries or socialists), are visiting private persons and levying contributions for 'ammunition.' They produce lists of names with the amounts to be collected from each, and require the contributor to sign his name opposite these assessments, which range from $2.50 to $50.

When Governor-General Maximovitch arrived here ten days ago to assume his official duties, he ordered that the Cossack detachments awaiting him at the station be retired, saying he did not want an escort. Driving through the city to-day, however, the Governor-General's carriage was surrounded by twenty Cossacks.

The editors of the Polish newspapers here were summoned to the castle yesterday. Governor-General Maximovitch received each of them separately in the most friendly manner, and talked freely with them on various subjects, especially on the question of the censorship. He invited them to come to him in case of any difficulty.

INJURED BY A BOMB.

Lodz, Russian Poland, April 1.—Police Commissioner Szabalovicz, of the second district, was seriously injured this afternoon by a bomb, which was thrown at him in the street.

The police commissioner had been summoned by telephone to come to the office of the chief of police, and started on foot, followed by a policeman. The former noticed at the corner of Kon- Szabalovicz approached, the man suddenly clad man carrying a basket. As Szabalovic approached, the man suddenly hurled a bomb, which exploded with terrific force, blowing off the commissioner's feet and severely wounding him in the breast. It is feared his injuries will prove fatal. The accompanying policeman drew his sword and wounded the commissioner's assailant on the head. When the prisoner was searched a loaded revolver and some cartridges were found in his pockets. He is reported to be dying from the sword cuts received.

Szabalovicz is hated by the socialists. He is charged with killing a socialist during the disturbances here in December last.

MASKED MEN RANSACKED HOUSES.

Helsingfors, April 1.—The populace has been greatly aroused by a renewal of the ransacking of lodging houses by masked men, who bind and gag the inmates and search everything. On Tuesday night these men destroyed the furniture of one boarding house when they discovered in it a picture of 'tax-im Gorky. The people suspect that they are agents of the police, but this the latter indignantly deny. No arrests, however, have been made.

WORKMEN POISONED.

According to the 'Russky Slovo,' sixty workmen in a factory at Lodz have been poisoned and twenty-eight are in a critical condition. It is supposed that strikers are responsible for the affair.

THE CZAR'S ANSWER.

HE CONCEDES TWO IMPORTANT POINTS TO THE FINNISH DIET.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—The Emperor has given an answer to the petition of the Finnish Diet asking that all Imperial decrees since the Diet of 1899, which it is claimed are in contradiction of the organic law of Finland, be withdrawn or submitted for the approval of the Diet. These included the Military Conscription act, the manifesto of 1899, placing the Imperial interests in Finland under the Russian authorities; the manifesto of 1900, providing for the use of the Russian language in the principal departments; the irremovability of judges, the employment of Russians in public departments, the restriction upon the Senate's part in the administration, and the concentration of the executive power in the hands of the Governor-General. The Emperor in his decision concedes two points—the suspension of the Conscription Act until 1909 when the whole question will be submitted to the Diet, and, in lieu of military service Finland will have to pay a contribution of two million dollars in the same way that the Mussulmans of the Caucasus pay instead of furnishing recruits. In this matter the Emperor went beyond the recommendations of the Russian Senate, to which the petition was submitted, and acted upon the advice of Prince John Obelensky, Governor-General of Finland, who favored a concession to Finnish public opinion. The Emperor also conceded the point of the irremovability of judges.

NOT WHOLLY SATISFACTORY.

Helsingfors, March 30.—The telegraphic report giving the nature of the Emperor's reply to the petition of the Diet is only partly satisfactory to the Finns. The Diet took the position that unless the whole petition was granted it would decline to proceed with the legislation. For three months the sittings of the Diet have been purely formal. The term of the Diet expires in the middle of April.

The Imperial decision is regarded by the constitutionalists as being a temporary makeshift to relieve the present tension. The suspension of the Conscription act will undoubtedly remove the possibility of a serious disturbance next month when the levies were to be made. Although only a hundred and ninety men were to be taken for the Finnish battalion, the law required that twenty-eight thousand youths submit themselves at the levy of conscripts from which number the hundred and ninety were to be chosen by lot, the Russians thereby compelling general recognition of the right of conscription.

NORTH SEA OUTRAGE

RUSSIANS CONTINUED FIRING AFTER THEY COULD DISTINGUISH TRAWLERS.

London, April 4.—The report of the committee appointed by the Board of Trade to enquire into the firing upon British trawlers on the Dogger Bank by Admiral Rojestvensky's warships, on which the claim for damages was based, has been issued. Its wording is in marked contrast to the diplomatic phrasing of the report of the international court of enquiry, which was held in Paris. It declares that the firing, which was done without warning, was without reason or justification. It was continued deliberately after Russian searchlights had been turned on the trawlers long enough to enable them to be easily distinguished as peaceful fishing craft.

FRENCH SHIPS COMING.

Sydney, April 4.—The French Government has decided to send a commodore ship and probably one or two smaller vessels to North Atlantic waters this summer, and these vessels will make their usual visits to this port.

It has not yet been learned what the name of the commodore ship will be, but it is known that she will bear the flag of Commodore DeKerrilis, who has been in command of the French fleet in North Atlantic and Newfoundland waters for the past two years.

QUEBEC BY-ELECTIONS.

THE PREMIER BEING OPPOSED BY MR. ST. MARTIN.

Quebec, April 3.—The Hon. L. R Roy is re-elected by acclamation in Kamouraska.

Rimouski, April 3.—The Hon. August Tessier was elected by acclamation for Rimouski.

Quebec, April 3.—The Hon. Adelard Turgeon was re-elected by acclamation in Bellechasse.

In St. James division, Montreal, the Hon. Mr. Gouin and Mr. Albert St Martin were nominated.

OLD MONTREALER DEAD.

Mr. J. A. Mathewson, identified with the wholesale grocery trade of Montreal for sixty years, died yesterday at his residence, 625 Sherbrooke street. He was in his eighty-third years.

The late Mr. Mathewson was the senior member of J. A. Mathewson & Co., McGill street, in partnership with his three sons, Messrs. W. B., S. J., and J. A. Mathewson, jr. He came to Montreal in 1833 from Strabane, Ireland, where he was born in 1822. In 1834 his father established in St. Paul street the wholesale house which has been continued since. After a nartnership in the concern, he succeeded as its head on the death of his father.

Besides the sons identified with him in business, Mr. Mathewson is survived by two others, Dr. G. H. Mathewson, of Montreal, and Mr. E. P. Mathewson, manager of the Anaconda Mining Company, in Montana. Two daughters also survive their father.

Mr. Mathewson, who had been ailing for a considerable time, was a member of St. James Methodist Church, and was connected with the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society.

Three sisters of the deceased reside in Montreal, Mrs. James Baylis, Mrs. James Patton, and Miss Ellen Mathewson. Mrs. Donnel, of Newark, Del., is also a sister.

CALLED TO TORONTO.

Toronto, March 30.—St. Giles Presbyterian Church has extended a unanimous call to the Rev. Thomas Jones, B.A., of Belfast, Ireland. The stipend offered is $1,800, with a month's vacation. The church has a membership of 300. The pulpit has been vacant since the Rev. R. Atkinson accepted a call to Chesley ten months ago.

CHESS

Tuesday, April 4.

PROBLEM NO. 956.
(Composed for the 'Witness' by W. A. Shinkman.)
Black—3 Pieces.



White—5 Pieces.
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM NO. 957.
(By A. F. Mackenzie. First prize in 'Cheltenham Examiner.')
Black—6 Pieces.



White—11 Pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.
Solutions April 22 must reach editor April 15.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 949. Three move sui-mate. Blanshard. 1 Q—R 2 ch., K moves; 2 P—B 4 ch, K moves, 3 R x Kt ch, Q x R mate. Correct from C. H. Wheeler, who is glad to see sui-mates, Otto Wurzburg (also 948).

No. 950. As above. Solution 1. Q—B 4, Kt x B; 2. Q—B 2 ch, P—Kt 6; 3. Q—B 4 ch, Kt x Q mate. Also 1. B—Q 8, Kt x B; 2. Q—B 2 ch, P—Kt 6; 3 Q—B 4 ch. If 1.. P—Kt 6; 2. Q—B 5 (not B —K 7 on account of 2.., K—Kt 3), Kt x B; 3. Q—B 4 ch, etc. Correct from Otto Wurzburg, C. H. Wheeler.

No. 951. Blake. Two moves. Interchange the two bishops at White's Q Kt 8 and Q R 8. Key: Kt—Q 4.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Magnus Smith won the All-comers' tournament at Winnipeg, with Spencer second, and Burrell third, and Cross fourth. Last Saturday, in the Montreal Club tournament, Jacobs beat Collins, Sawyer beat Kurrie, Anstey beat Lucas. Dr. McArthur appears to have withdrawn as, from the conclusion of the first round, in which he won only one game, his opponents have been scoring by default. The finish of the tournament is now not far off and the struggle for the top places becomes exciting. Scores are:

	Won.	To play.
Jacobs	10	3
Kurrie	8½	3
Anstey	7½	4
Sawyer	7½	3
Falconer	4	4
Collins	3½	3
Lucas	2	4
McArthur*	1	0

*Withdrew after playing seven games.

Games remaining to be played amongst the leaders are Kurrie vs. Jacobs and Anstey, and Sawyer vs. Kurrie and Falconer, so that there is yet time for considerable change in the above order.

The international cable match will take place about the middle of April.

The 'Western Daily Mercury' (Plymouth, England), announces its 4th problem composing tourney for two-movers. Judges Baron Wardner, Otto Wurzburg and the Chess Editors. Prizes: 1st, £5, and four others of books. Usual sealed envelope and motto arrangement. Entries may be mailed from Canada and the United States up to May 1st.

A nice game from the match, Blake vs. Burrell, at Winnipeg, is given below. Score at latest news: Blake, 2; Burrell, 0.

Three more games from the Marshall-Janowski match. We hope to present the entire series.

GAME NO. 986.
(Twelfth game of the match. Sicilian Defence.)

White. Janowski.	Black. Marshall.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 P—Q 4
4 P x P	4 P x P
5 P—Q 4	5 Kt—Q B 3
6 P x P	6 Kt—B 3
7 B—K 3	7 B—K 2
8 P—K R 3	8 O—O
9 B—K 2	9 B—K 3
10 O—O	10 R—B 1
11 P—R 3	11 Kt—K 5
12 Kt x Kt	12 P x Kt
13 Kt—Q 2	13 Kt x Q
14 Kt—Q 2	14 B x B P
15 B x B	15 R x B
16 P—Q B 3	16 P—B 4
17 K R—Q 1	17 Kt—B 2
18 P—K B 4	18 P—K Kt 4
19 P—K Kt 3	19 K—Kt 2
20 Kt—B 1	20 Kt—B 4
21 K—B 2	21 P x P
22 P x P	22 Kt—Kt 3
23 K—Kt 3	23 K—B 3
24 B—R 5	24 R—K Kt 1
25 B x Kt	25 P x B
26 P—K R 4	26 R (Kt 1)—C B
27 Kt—K 3	27 P—R 4
28 R—Q 2	28 R (B 1)—B 3
29 R—R 1	29 R—B 1
30 R—Q 6	30 R (B 4)—B 3
31 R (R)—Q 1	31 R x R
32 R x R	32 R—B 3
33 R x R	33 P x R
34 P—Kt 4	34 P x P
35 B P x P	35 K—K 2
36 K—B 2	36 K—Q 3
37 K—K 2	37 P—B 4
38 K—Q 2	38 P x P
39 P x P	39 K—B 3
40 K—B 3	40 K—Kt 4
Drawn.	

GAME NO. 987.
Sixteenth of the match.
(Queen's Pawn Opening.)

White. Janowsky.	Black. Marshall.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—Q B 4
3 P—B 3	3 P—K 3 (a)
4 B—B 4	4 Kt—Q B 3
5 P—K 3	5 Q—Kt 3
6 Q—B 2	6 Kt—B 3
7 Q Kt—Q 2	7 B—Q 2
8 P—K R 3 (d)	8 P x P (e)
9 K P x P	9 R—B sq
10 Q—Kt 2 (d)	10 Q x Q
11 P x Q	11 P—Q R 3
12 B—Q 3	12 B—K 2
13 Castles	13 Castles
14 P—Q Kt 4	14 Kt—K sq
15 Kt—Kt 5	15 B—Q 3
16 B x B	16 Kt x B
17 Kt— B5	17 R—B 2
18 K R—K sq	18 B—B sq
19 Kt—Q 2 (e)	19 R—K sq
20 P—K B 4	20 P—B4 (f)
21 Kt—B 3	21 Kt— K5
22 P—Kt 5 !	22 P x P
23 B x P	23 Kt x Kt (h)
24 P x Kt	24 B—Q 2
25 B x Kt	25 P x B
26 Kt—Q 4 (i)	26 K—B 2
27 R—R 6	27 P—R 3
28 P—Q Kt 4	28 P—Kt 4 (j)
29 P—Kt 3	29 K—B 3
30 K—B 2	30 R—K 2
31 K R—Q R sq	31 B—K sq
32 Kt—B 3	32 R—Q Kt 2
33 K R—R 4	33 R—Kt sq
34 Kt—K 5	34 P—Q 5 (k)
35 P x P	35 R (K 2)—Q Kt 2
36 Kt x P (l)	36 B x Kt
37 R x B	37 R x P
38 R x R	38 R x R
39 P—Q 5	39 R—K 5
40 K—B 3	40 P x P
41 P x P	41 R—K 8
42 P—Q 6	42 R—Q 8
43 K—K 3	43 P—K 4
44 K—K 2 and won (m)	

Notes by Van Vliet.

(a) Doubtless, Black woud have liked B P 4 first, but then, 4 P x P, and it is rather problematical whether Black could have regained the Pawn.

(b) Merely in order to be able to retain the Bishop on the diagonal if Black should play Kt K R 4

(c) It is not clear what advantage Black gains from the exchange of Pawn, which might at any rate have been delayed until after R B sq.

(d) Janowsky displays fine judgment here as, beyond doubt, the exchange of Queens, which is forced on Black, and the manner of changing the pieces, leaves White with an advantage of position for the end game.

(e) The object of this manoeuvre you shall see anon, as Hamlet says.

(f) More or less forced, as Black could not well allow 21, P B 5.

(g) The object of white's 19th move becomes now clear.

(h) This does not help Black much, but the Kt on B 5 was altogether too hampering to Black's position.

(i) This happens to be one of those end games in which a Knight is much stronger than a Bishop, and the Knight is now very strongly placed.

(j) Growing restive under restraint.

(k) The attempt to break up White's position is a mistake, and merely hastens the end. It is, however, exceedingly doubtful whether Black could have avoided ultimate defeat, even with the best play from this point.

(l) It may be that Marshall did not expect this, but 36, Kt Q 3, which, however, would, we think, have won also, although, perhaps less speedily.

(m) The rest is not difficult. For instance: 44, R Q 5; 45, P x P ch, K x P; 4 R B 7, etc. This game is more accurately play dthan the majority of the games of this match, and is of considerable interest to serious students.

GAME NO. 988.
Last game of the math.
(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

Marshall. White.	Janowski. Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 Q Kt—Q 2
5 P—K 3	5 B—K 2
6 B—Q 3	6 Castles
7 Kt—B 3	7 P—Q Kt 3
8 Castles	8 B—Kt 2
9 P x P	9 P x P
10 Q—B 2	10 P—B 4
11 Kt—K 5	11 P—K R 3
12 B x Kt	12 Kt x B
13 Q R—Q 1	13 P—B 5
14 B—B 5	14 P—R 3
15 P—B 4	15 P—Q Kt 4
16 P—Q R 3	16 B—B 1
17 P—K 4	17 B—Kt 2
18 P x P	18 Kt x P
19 Kt x Kt	19 B x Kt
20 Q—K 2	20 B—Q 3
21 Q—R 5	21 R—R 2
22 B—Kt 1	22 B—Kt 1
23 Q—B 5	23 P—Kt 3
24 Q—R 3	24 P—K R 4
25 P—B 5	25 Q—Kt 4
26 P x P	26 P—B 3
27 Kt—B 3	27 Q—Kt 5
28 Q x Q	28 P x Q
29 Kt—R 4	29 R—K 2
30 Q R—K 1	30 K R—K 1
31 R x R	31 R x R
32 K—B 2	32 B—B 5
33 Kt—B 5	33 R—K 3
34 P—K Kt 3	34 B—Q 7
35 R—Q 1	35 B—R 4
36 Kt—R 6 ch	36 K—Kt 2
37 Kt x P	37 B—Kt 3
38 Kt—K 3	38 B—K 5
39 B x B	39 R x B
40 K—B 3	40 R—K 1
41 Kt—Q 5	41 B—R 4
42 Kt—B 4	42 B—B 2
43 P—Q 5	43 B x Kt
44 K x B	44 K x P
45 P—Q 6	45 P—R 4
46 R—Q 5	46 P—Kt 5
47 R x P	47 P—B 6
48 P x B P	48 P x B P
49 R—Q B 5	49 R—Q 1
50 R x P	50 R x P
51 R—B 2	51 R—Q 5 ch
52 K—K 3	52 R—Q R 5
53 R—R 2	53 K—B 4
54 K—Q 3	54 K—K 4
55 K—B 3	55 K—Q 4
56 K—Kt 3	56 R—R 1
57 P—Q R 4	57 R—Kt 1 ch
58 K—B 3	58 R—B 1 ch
59 K—Q 3	59 R—Q R 1
60 P—R 5	60 R—R 3
61 K—B 3	61 K—B 3
62 K—B 4	62 P—B 4
63 P—R 4	63 R—R 1
64 P—R 6	64 R—K Kt 1
65 P—R 7	65 R—Kt 5 ch
66 K—Q 3	66 R x P ch
67 K—Q 4	67 Resigns.

An interesting game throughout, the end game being particularly good. Janowski's advance of the R P. afforded a weak spot, which Marshall assailed relentlessly.

GAME NO. 989.
French Defence.

White. C. Blake.	Black. H. Burrell.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 P—K 5	4 Kt—Q 2
5 P—K B 4	5 B—Kt 5
6 Q—Kt 4	6 Castles
7 B—Q 3	7 P—K B 4
8 Q—R 3	8 P—Q R 3 ?
9 Kt—K B 3	9 Kt—Kt 3
10 P—K Kt 4	10 P—Q B 4
11 P x K B P	11 P x K B P
12 R—K Kt	12 P—B 5
13 B—K 2	13 Q—K 2
14 Kt—K Kt 5	14 P—Kt 3 (a)
15 K—B 2	15 B x Kt
16 P x B	16 Kt— R5 ? (b)
17 B—Q R 3 !	17 Q—Kt 2
18 B x R	18 K x B
19 Kt x R P (ch)	19 K—B 2
20 R x Kt P	20 K x R
21 Q—R 5, mate.	

Notes by the Winner.

(a) If 14, P—K R 3 then 15, B—R 5! P x Kt; 16, B—Kt 6, and mate soon follows.

(b) 16, Kt—R 5 was bad, but there was no resource. If Q—Kt 2 (to save the exchange), then 17, B—R 3, R—Q (best), 18, Kt x R P! Q x Kt. 19, R x P ch, Q x R., 20, R—K Kt, Q x R (ch), 21, K x Q, and although Black has three pieces for the queen he cannot survive the attack.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

On a rough average 45,000 sovereigns pass over the Bank of England counters daily.

A Northampton firm has made a pair of boots for the Russian giant. The size is 24½.

The Hest Bank Golf Club, near Morecambe, have decided that Sunday play be sanctioned after one o'clock.

The parliamentary register of the United Kingdom shows a total of 7,-194,-974 electors, an increase on 1904 of 121,-144.

The loss of £957,782 10s 9 3-4 d on the working of the telegraph service during the year ending March 31, 1904, is shown in a 'White Paper' issued.

Three cottages in the Horncastle rural district of Lincolnshire, which were until recently tenanted, have been sold for demolition at the extraordinary price of 4s. each.

During one week lately twelve steamers landed at Liverpool from American and colonial ports 6,447 cattle, 8,634 sheep, 26,603 sheep carcases and 33,476 quarters of beef.

A parliamentary paper shows that the total number of electors in the United Kingdom in 1905 is 7,194,974, against 7,-073,830 in 1904, the increase in England and Wales being 110,000.

For the manuscripts of some music and words by Robert Burns, the words being 'inserted only to show how the time goes,' as an autograph note attested, £29 was given at Messrs. Sotheby's, on Saturday.

A riverside fire at North Shields destroyed straithes (places for discharging coals and other cargo into vessels) which took four years to construct, and were only recently completed. The damages are estimated at £100,000.

At the burial of a Lingfield gentleman, who weighed twenty-seven stone, the coffin was borne on a lorry, there being no hearse large enough. It was moved along the cemetery path on rollers, and was lowered into the grave on sloping timber.

The new issue of the 'Directory of Directors' shows that four members of the House of Commons are between them directors of no fewer than sixty-one joint stock companies, and that twenty-six M. P.'s are on boards of six or more undertakings.

As Mr. Jackson, a Gainsborough journalist, was sitting in front of the fire a sudden explosion occurred. Medical examination showed a rifle bullet had embedded itself deeply in Mr. Jackson's right leg. On the coal heap being examined other cartridges were found.

Six lightships in the neighborhood of the Goodwin Sands are to be placed in wireless communication with the mainland. The messages will be received at the Dover receiving station, and forwarded by ordinary telegraph to the nearest lifeboat station in case of need.

Mrs. Murphy, the last survivor of the 'Birkenhead' disaster, died at Portsmouth Workhouse the other day. For some years past she had been an inmate of that institution. She was one of the women who were saved by boats, suffering great hardships from exposure. Her husband was drowned when the 'Birkenhead' sank.

Lord Grimthorpe, who has been devoting his eighty-ninth year to designing a clock for the tower of the Parish Church at West Melton, Yorkshire, is the most remarkable of living clock makers. It is more than half a century since he was busy superintending the design of of the great clock at Westminster; the original 'Big Ben' was the child of his inventive brain.

SCOTCH.

Smallpox is on the increase in Leith

A new Board School is to be erected at Chance for 1,000 children, and to cost £10,000.

The quarter centenary of Knox is to be celebrated in Haddington shortly by all the ministers there. The neighborhood claims to be the birthplace of the Reformer.

The new public baths and wash houses presented to Perth by Sir Robert and Lady Pullar at a cost of £8,500, have been opened.

Dr. Guinness Rogers, who is now 83 years of age, is still, despite his years, actively engaged fulfilling engagements in the pulpit and on the platform.

Ardeer golf course measures three miles four furlongs fifty-eight yards. The longest hole—the fifth—extends to 441, the shortest—the sixteenth—is 158 yards.

Mr. George Stewart McLennan, the recently appointed pipe major of the 1st Gordon Highlanders, is only twenty years of age, and is believed to be the youngest man ever appointed to such a position in the British army.

At Merthyr a man named Thomas obtained £50 damages from Dr. R. Hengold. The doctor, while shooting pheasants, shot Thomas (who was on the other side of the nedge) in the eye, causing loss of sight.

Mrs. Amelia Newman, who has just died at the age of ninety-five years, at Newport, was the oldest member of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion in the Isle of Wight, and she asked that her quarterly membership tickets, dating back to 1831, should be placed in her coffin.

The death (due to being run over by a tram car) is announced of Mr. William Henderson, for thirty years superintendent of Dr. Guthrie's Original Ragged School in Edinburgh. He was 74 years of age, and was living in retirement at Musselburgh.

The crowning glory of Linton Kirk is its two famous traditions. That huge pile of sand on which the kirk stands, and on whose slopes many generations of parishioners have their graves, with tombstones suited to their social and financial standing was all riddel by two sisters, as the sole condition on which their brother could escape the hangman's noose.

It is understood that the Free Church of Scotland have with the Royal Commission lodged statements drawn up by Colonel Easton Aitken and Mr. Robertson Durham, C.A., in which two hundred churches are claimed, and such other property as they can use, amounting, along with compensation for property which they do not intend to claim, to £2,000,000.

A stone has been erected in memory of those survivors of the 'Norge' disaster who died after being landed at Stornoway, and were buried in Sandwick Cemetery. Some of the poor mothers who laid their little ones there were promised that a memorial would be set up and photographed that they might have a picture of their children's rest. A committee of ladies have carried this out. The stone, which is of grey granite, bears a suitable inscription.

A great auk's egg was recently sold in a London auction room. In 1838 Mr. A. D. Bartlett acquired it and in 1842 it passed to Mr. E. Maunde for £2. Dr. Nathaniel Roughton bought it in 1852 for £5. The next purchaser was Lord Garvagh, at £64. After Lord Garvagh's death in 1871, it passed int ohtepso ur&Gll death, in 1871, it passed into the possession of the Dowager Lady Garvagh, who died in 1891, when it became the property of her daughter, the Hon. Emmeline Canning. In 1898 Mr. H. Noble got possession of it. On Thursday it fetched 200 guineas, the purchaser being Mr. Stirling, who is understood to be a private collector.

IRISH.

The Earl of Darnley has been elected a Representative Peer for Ireland.

Quite a number of human skeletons, supposed to be those of soldiers who fell in the heavy fighting during the siege of Derry in 1688, have been unearthed at Londonderry.

Major-General Pole-Carew is, under the new army scheme, to retain his appointment as commander of the Ninth Division of the Irish command, with headquarters at Cork.

The cheapest gas in the world is at Sheffield. The present price is 1s. 8d., 1s. 6d. and 1s 4d. per thousand, according to quantity, and it is intended from the first of June next to reduce these prices to 1s. 6d., 1s. 4d. and 1s. 2d. per thousand.

There was a landslip on the Irish Great Northern Railway, near Omagh, the other day. About fifty yards of railway embankment subsided near Pomeroy station, carrying the rails and sleepers with it.

In the old churchyard at Kilkeel is a tombstone with the following inscription: 'Here lies the remains of Thomas Nicholas, who died in Philadelphia, March, 1753. Had he lived he would have been buried here.'

Thomas Moore, the poet, was buried in Bromham churchyard, near Devizes, and the Moore Memorial Committee are asking the authorities to sanction exhumation in order that the remains may be transferred to Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin.

By the generosity of the Marquis of Sligo, the British Museum has acquired a monument of the highest importance in the history of Ancient Architecture. This is no less than the complete shaft of one of the columns which decorated the entrance of the famous so-called 'Treasury of Atreus,' at Mycenae.

A salmon was recently captured near the Bridge, New Ross, bearing a label of March 11, 1904, at Neddins, on the River Suir. The fish when marked weighed six and a half pounds, and measured only thirty inches. When recaptured in the River Barrow its weight was seventeen pounds seven ounces, and its length thirty-five inches, showing that it gained nearly twelve pounds in the corresponding number of months.

Michael Connas, a Crimean veteran, aged about eighty years, and his wife, aged about sixty, were brutally murdered at their home, Carricklawn, near Wexford, the other day. The police, entering, found the old people lying dead on the floor beside each other. Their heads were battered in, and a hammer and fire scuttle lay near the bodies. A sum of £38 was found in the dead man's pocket.

Lord Carrington, speaking at Sleaford, remarked that he always said to his tenants on the Carrington estate, 'As long as you cultivate your land fairly well and pay a fair rent, you can farm as you like and as long as you like, you can play where you like, you can shoot where you like (with one slight exception), you can be examined by the Tariff Reform Syndicate as often as you like, and lastly, you can vote as you like.'

What was formerly a wine cellar on Usher's Quay, Dublin, is now an underground market garden, growing sea-kale, rhubarb and mushrooms in profusion. The visitor to the underground city 'farm' is lighted through the former wine vaults by a lantern. The produce of the 'farm' is sent to market twice a week, and it is said that the sea kale produced in the vaults now commands the highest price in the Dublin market.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

WHAT DO THE HIGHER CRITICS TEACH ?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your correspondent from this place, Mr. Thomas, asks that I give proof that my statement of what the 'higher critics' teach is correct. I therefore give again the summary (by no means exhaustive) contained in my previous letter, of March 4, together with quotations from men of recognized prominence. With regard to his demand that I furnish these quotations from books which I myself have 'read through,' I give him this text from the Word of God, 'In the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established.' (II. Cor. xiii., 1.) This is not a question of the learning or attainments of any one, but of fact. Does higher criticism teach as I have represented ? My witnesses for the genuineness of the quotations I have given—necessarily few to avoid too great length—are Sir Robert Anderson, 'The Bible and Modern Criticism,' 'Pseudo-Criticism,' and 'Daniel in the Critics' Den'; Mr. C. E. Stuart, 'The Critics, Shall We Follow them ?' Mr. F. W. Grant on the Psalms.

Besides, it is rather late in the day to raise the question of fact. It is a matter of common notoriety that these teachings have spread like leaven. I am asked to name professors who teach these things. Is it necessary to do so ? Is it not well known that Prof. Chas. A. Briggs was condemned by the Presbyterian General Assembly in the United States, and that he still remained in his chair in the Union Theological Seminary, of New York ? That Prof. Geo. Adam Smith, of the Glasgow Theological College, was tried on similar charges, and allowed to remain at his post without withdrawing his teaching ? That President Harper, of Chicago University, is widely known as a higher critic ? Who will deny that many prominent clergymen have openly given up 'the tradtional view of inspiration' ? From an expression of Mr. Thomas as to 'relegating Daniel to its own age,' I judge that he, too, has accepted, in part at least, some of the teachings of higher criticism.

But I will not be drawn into side issues or personalities. When the truth of God is in question, we have to deal with principles, not men, save as they come into conflict with those principles. My one object is to show that the higher critics are in direct opposition to the teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ. Some of them are honest enough to admit this and to enunciate the blasphemous doctrine that 'Both Christ and the Apostles or writers of the New Testament hold the current Jewish notions respecting the divine authority and revelation of the Old Testaments.' (Hastings Bible Dictionary, article, 'Old Testament,' p. 601.) It is these 'notions' which modern criticism claims to have exploded. Others would put the matter in a more reverent tone, but with the same insult to our Lord's omniscience. 'I should be loth to believe that our Lord accommodated his language to current notions, knowing them to be false. I prefer to think, as it has been happily worded, that he 'condescended not to know."' The error of statement would belong in some way to the humanity, not to the Divinity.' (Dr. Sanday, 'The Oracles of God,' p. 10.)

This is the issue—let us not be turned from it. Did Christ endorse, ignorantly or intentionally, myths, legends, errors, false statements as to authorship, etc. ? Did he declare Moses wrote of him when he did not ? Did he ascribe words to David which David never wrote ? Did he refer to Jonah in the belly of the whale, when such a thing never occurred ? It is to him that I would refer all who deny the absolute inspiration of the Old Testament. Their controversy is with him, not with man. Oh, may our hearts be drawn absolutely to him in truest subjection !

I now add the quotations :—

1. As to the narrative of the Creation—that it was a myth. Prof. George Adam Smith, Glasgow Theological College, 'Modern Criticism and the Preaching of the Old Testament.' The early chapters of Genesis, 'in their framework were woven from raw material of myth and legend,' p. 92). 'Critics are now generally agreed that the traditions reached Israel at an early age, and that along with other elements of Babylonian legend and mythology, they underwent considerable modification, and gradually became, when, perhaps, all memory of their true origin was lost, part of the folk lore of Canaan.' (Do. pp. 91, 92.)

2. As to the Fall,—that it was not historical.

Gen. iii. is a 'prose poem of the fall,' composed by one who was the acute and faithful reader of his own heart,' (do. pp. 93, 94).

3. As to the Flood,—that it did not occur, but was a legend. 'We are ignorant of the time at which the Hebrews received these stories,' (do. p. 62.) (See also Delitzsch, Babel and Bible, pp. 42-46.)

4. As to Abraham—that he may not have existed.

By no one, 'has it yet been made probable that there was a historical individual among the ancestors of Israel, called Abram.' (T. K. Cheyne, Oxford, 'Founders of Old Testament Criticism,' p. 239.) In the 'Nineteenth Century' for January, 1902, he quotes Winckler, who calls Abraham 'a lunar hero.' See also Driver, Book of Genesis, p. lxi.; G. A. Smith, 'Modern Criticism,' p. 106; Pamphlet to General Assembly, p. 13.

5. As to Moses—that he did not give the law.

G. A. Smith, 'Modern Criticism,' etc., p. 139. 'We are uncertain whether any written law has reached us from Moses himself.' And yet our Lord said, 'He wrote of me.' If we cannot suppose that the Pentateuch is correct history, then we do not know precisely what Moses did for his people. . . . . From all that we do know we are led to believe that what Moses did was rather to organize the people and give them an impulse in religion, than to frame any code of laws, or make any great change in their institutions.' (Dr. Armstrong, 'Nature and Revelation.')

6. As to the Books of the Law—that they were written many centuries after the time stated on their pages.

'The written law of Israel in the three forms in which we possess it, cannot have been the work of Moses, or of the Mosaic, or immediately post-Mosaic age, but must be assigned to a much later date.' (G. A. Smith, 'Modern Criticism,' etc., p. 52.)

7. As to David—that he did not write the Psalms he is said by our Lord to have written.

'Present criticism has tended to confirm the impossibility of proving any given Psalm in our Psalter to have been by David.' (G. A. Smith, 'Modern Criticism,' etc., p. 87.) It may be questioned 'whether David could have dreamed of church hymns such as those contained in the Psalter.' 'The only two indubitably Davidic compositions are —in II. Sam. i., 19-27; the other in II. Sam. iii., 33, 34.'—T. K. Cheyne, Bampton Lectures, (pp. 191, 192). Yet our Lord says, 'David in the Psalms saith,' etc., (Luke xx., 42).

8. As to Isaiah—that he did not write the latter half of his book.

'These chaptess, xl.-lxvi., nowhere claim to be by Isaiah, and do not present a single reflection of his time. But they plainly set forth as having already taken place, certain events, which happened from a century to a century and a half after Isaiah had passed away; the Babylonian exile and captivity, the ruin of Jerusalem, and the devastation of the Holy Land.' (G. A. Smith, 'Modern Criticism,' etc., p. 53.) And yet this part is quoted from as Isaiah's thirteen or more times in the New Testament. (Luke iii., 4; iv., 17; Jno. xii., 38, etc.)

9. As to Jonah—that the whole story is a fabrication.

It 'is not real history, but a sermon in the form of a parable upon the great evangelical truth that God hath granted to the Gentiles also repentance unto life.' (G. A. Smith, 'Modern Criticism,' etc., p. 89.) 'It cannot have been written till long after the time of Jonah.' (Driver.)

10. As to Daniel—that his book is no prophecy but a forgery.

'The Greek words demand, the Hebrew supports, and the Aramaic permits, a date after the conquest of Palestine by Alexander the Great.' (Driver, 'Book of Daniel,' p. lxiii. 'Introduction,' p. 476.) 'The Book of Daniel is not the work of a prophet in the exile.' (Dean Farrar, 'The Book of Daniel.') A book that was not written for two hundred years after the time purported. See Dan. viii., 1, 9; ii., 11, etc—is a forgery.

There are doubtless various classes of men among higher critics—from the open rationalist to the earnest evangelical. But they all have this in common—the denial of Christ's absolute and perfect knowledge of the Old Testament Scriptures. Some have let this canker eat into all the Scriptures; others have only let in the entering wedge of suspicion to a few points. So far as the danger is concerned, the earnest evangelical who holds error is in more danger of defiling others than the avowed atheist; for all shrink with horror from the latter, while they are loth to suspect the former. May we give heed to the words of the Apostle, 'And now, brethren, I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace which is also able to build you up.' (Acts xx., 32.) 'Thou hast kept my Word and not denied my name.' (Rev. iii., 8.)

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Lachute, March 16, 1905.

NORTH-WEST AUTONOMY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As a matter of what appears to the writer of this article a simple act of fair play, I ask for the same a place in the columns of your paper at the earliest date convenient. In your issue of March 16, in your editorial comment on the North-West autonomy bills, you say: 'The Opposition is cutting a very sorry figure in the matter. A few years ago the Conservatives were jumping over one another to force separate schools on Manitoba.' Yes, and what was the result? As Dr. Eby says in the issue of the 'Christian Guardian' of March 15: 'Canadian voters spoke, and the party went down with a smash.' Then he says: 'The leader of the party that won was mirabile dictu, a French Roman Catholic.' Of course, had I been writing the same article I would have said the man that won was Wilfrid Laurier. Why did he win? Because he and his party promised the country and its people equal rights. Now, as Dr. Eby says, 'Here comes a bolt out of the blue. Who would have thought that Laurier would at a critical juncture take his politics

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from Sbaretti and the Pope? Did the son of the hierarchy simply throw out a sprat in order to catch a whale? Did the politician feel that this bargain with the bishops and tricking of the voter were necessary to keep him in power?' It would so seem. And yet to me the whole matter on the part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party does not seem such a bolt out of the blue as the remarks of the 'Witness' in the passage herein quoted. Had the 'Witness' said Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party are 'cutting a very sorry figure,' it would to me appear more like the truth. A party who rode into power over the defeat of its opponents by advocating and sustaining the defeat of what their opponents wanted to do, and then as soon as the very first opportunity offers, try to saddle upon Alberta and Saskatchewan what they prevented the others giving Manitoba. If that is not a 'sorry figure' then what is it? Smartness, I suppose. Well, there are times when men are not as smart as they think they are. Sir Wilfrid's confederate, Mr. G. W. Ross, has learned that lesson, and Sir Wilfrid himself, not having laid it to heart, may need a little further training by line upon line and precept upon precept.

Of course, if this lesson he is unwilling to learn, he may, like the schoolboy, have to be stood in a corner till he studies it up. As Dr. Bond says in the 'Guardian' of March 15: 'The gauntlet has been pulled off. The gauntlet will be taken up. The fight will be accepted.' Either the pupil must be compelled to learn or he may have to leave the school either on suspension or on pure expulsion.

It does seem strange to me that the Roman Catholic Church cannot sustain its own religious tenets pure and undefiled by aid of its Sabbath services, its Sunday-schools, where it has them, if any, its faithful teachings in the confessional and its sacrament of penance, etc. Surely, studying a little grammar, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, etc., in the common school for a few hours every day ought to be as dangerous to the Protestant child sitting beside the Roman Catholic, as to the Roman Catholic sitting beside the Protestant. Then why endeavor to separate them? The Roman Catholic and Protestant child alike have the same opportunity when school is dismissed to be instructed in their own religious tenets, without let or hindrance by their parents and spiritual advisers. Did not good Sir Wilfrid learn that when he attended the school in New Glasgow, if he did so, a few miles from his native village of St. Lin. Then why all this commotion about keeping children of different religious bodies apart for the acquirement of secular education? Is the grammar, the geography, the arithmetic, the Algebra, the geometry, the trigonometry, the mensuration and the bookkeeping of the Roman Catholic pupil different from that of the Protestant, or the same branches of the Protestant different from that of the Roman Catholic? When I was a boy in the days of the old County Boards' certificates, we used to meet in the county towns for our teachers' examinations, and the same papers on every subject were given to Protestant and Roman Catholic alike. Then in the name of common sense why the necessity of studying those separately in Protestant and Roman Catholic schools? The answer to this question reminds me of the reply of a certain man given once on a question regarding the color line, namely, 'If a black horse is as good as a white horse, and if a black cow is as good as a white cow, why is not a black man as good as a white man?' The reply was 'Because of the color.' On the same principle, what will be the reply to the question, 'If Protestant grammar, geography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, etc., is as good as Roman Catholic arithmetic, and so forth, why is not a Protestant school as good as a Roman Catholic school? Nay, further, why is not the school where the Protestant and Roman Catholic is taught side by side as good as where the Roman Catholic is taught alone? Is it because of the color, or of the amount of each taught? Of course, good Sir Wilfrid might perhaps say that the Protestant catechism is not as good as the Roman Catholic catechism, but those are not common school subjects, and teachers are not examined in them for any position as teacher in either public or high school, or for even the office of premier itself. Then, when it comes to offices in the church of either one, are not the spiritual teachers of either or both capable, with the aid of their dogmatic or denominational colleges, to imbue the aspirant after higher ecclesiastical positions or honors with the pure tenets of their own theological faith? If not, they are surely to be pitied, if they have to depend on the religious training of the every day common school for preparation for the office of priest, bishop, cardinal and pope. This surely ought not to be.

Then what is the solution of the whole question? Here it is: Let the state, with its funds, institutions, etc., train its rising generaton for all offices of state up to that of premier itself, and let the church train its rising sons and daughters for the offices within its pale, which it has for them to fill. This will enable each and all to train side by side until the time comes when the church lays its hand upon those of its sons it requires for its service, and let them then, through their ecclesiastical colleges, perform whatever training will be further required to prepare for the ecclesiastical office. Thus will our common elementary schools be purely

NON-SECTARIAN.
Rama Road, Ont., March 18, 1905.

SECTARIAN EDUCATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Permit me as an officer of the Reform Bureau, whose constituency includes Canada as well as the United States, to contribute a few facts to the controversy now raging in the Dominion in regard to sectarian education in public schools, especially as some misconceptions of the American custom in this matter have been published in Canadian papers. Although the Bible has been driven out of some schools in the large cities inhabited chiefly by people of foreign birth, it is still the general custom in the United States to open school with the reading of the Bible and the recitation of the Lord's Prayer, and the native and rural portions of the United States where this is done are very much like Canada in their moral ideals and habits. American-born citizens are almost unanimously against any sectarian education in public schools or any division of the public school fund. So far from parochial schools being promotive of public morals, as many advocates of the pending bill for the Dominion seem to argue, it is graduates of our parochial schools that are found most frequently on the gallows, attended by priests in their last hours.

A book showing the failure of parochial schools, written by a Catholic priest, in good standing, has recently been published in this country, and would supply very timely reading during your school controversy. It is claimed in that book that a strong majority of the Catholic laity would vote, if they were free to do so, against parochial schools as inefficient, intellectually and morally. In the city of Washington the preachers are almost unanimously asking that, in addition to the reading of the Bible without comment and the repetition of the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments should be expounded as a standard for Christian morals in some authoritative text book provided by the Board of Education, in order to provide against teachers introducing their personal sectarian views. The most interesting experiment in this whole matter is given at length in my book on Practical Christian Sociology—the use of a book entitled, 'Easy Lessons in Christian Training,' for twenty-five years in a school of Catholics and Protestants, the book having been prepared by a Catholic priest, and approved by a board including the staunchest of Presbyterians, taught by Protestants seven days in the week, without the slightest conflict in all this time, because there was no school fund to quarrel over. The book was approved by Bishop Phalen, of Pittsburg, for use in mixed schools, where the children came from homes of various religions, and where it was impracticable to maintain parochial schools. This text book clearly proves that the common Christianity can be satisfactorily expressed in a text book, giving distinct and full exposition of Christian morality, and it is the writer's most emphatic opinion after a long study of this matter, that no plan that has been tried anywhere can be compared with this for securing satisfactory results without promoting sectarian bitterness. By all means we must hold to the principle that not only the wits, but also the conscience is to be educated—to educate the wits and neglect the conscience is to prepare a boy to be the more dangerous criminal. As one has aptly said: 'An ignorant thief may rob a freight car, but your educated thief will go and steal the whole railway.'

WILBUR F. CRAFTS.
Washington, D.C., March 24, 1905.

SOCIALISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It appears that my letter of last week was too late for Saturday's issue. It is as well, as it will answer also those of Messrs. Legge, Socialist, Frost and Martin. But please allow me a few more words. I certainly do not think the question is worth columns of writing, and can be dealt with without that. My education, referred to by Mr. Legge, having, since sixty-three years ago, when I made my first attempt writing for a lawyer on Victoria square, been directed to 'boiling it down.'

There is really only one point in these letters that it is necessary to refer to—that is, the continuous assertion that 'Socialism agrees with the teachings of Christ'; 'The early Christians were certainly Socialists'; 'The rich and poor, the educated, and the uneducated were brothers there'; 'The Christianity of Socialism'; 'One might substitute Religion for the word Socialism,' etc.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would be quite as well plased if these writers had shown a stronger front. And would be pleased, surprised certainly, if it could be shown that Socialism is a practical system, and endorsed by the Scriptures. I have previously said that it was far from my mind to class Socialism with Christianity. 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's' is not Socialism. And I again commend Mr. Hay's admission that 'Socialism was not a success among the early Christians.' I do not wish to continue the discussion, but if they will lay aside prejudice for a few moments, I will give these gentlemen a few passages to con over: Acts iv., 32, etc.; Acts v., 13; Acts vi., 1; Acts xi., 2, 3; Acts xv., 19; II. Cor. vi., 14, etc.; Hebrews vii., 26. It will be seen that the first passage shows Socialism, the next, that others are afraid of them; the next, that Separatists were among them; the next, that Separatism (Unionists) was assuming sway; the next, that they were confirmed Unionists; and in the next, that they were so good ('it became us') that the high priest (worthy of them) should be 'separate from sinners,' and too good even for heaven. That is something of the history of Socialism as shown in the Scriptures. From being Socialists, they eventually became the most exclusive Separatists and Unionists known in history.

Mr. Legge says: 'Socialism will not destroy, it will build up.' If it is such a good system, why do these gentlemen and associates not immediately put it into practice?

Here, again, we come back to my remarks on Mr. Murray's lectures. In the lecture room, and in the 'Witness,' I claimed that it was better, first, to be able to establish a better system before destroying the present one. I suggest that the same principle ought to control the Socialist.

Allow me, further. These gentlemen do not tire of telling us what would happen if Socialism prevailed. May I ask: What hinders it? May I ask why workingmen are to be 'given' the comforts of a home, while others are to work to 'give' it to them? Why those whose natural tendencies would prevent them from the proper enjoyment of 'literature and music,' shall have these things thrust upon them. And the farce about a 'girl being left to the mercies of the world.' These gentlemen have in their country, we have and I am proud to say it, hundreds, thousands, of beautiful womanly women, who scorn to be left, but go out to the battle of life, and are encouraged and honored by every one. And practically, what would Socialism do for them? So also the men, 'the opportunities are free and open to all.' On the McGill Calendar are the names of scores of men who have worked themselves through her halls, while their neighbors were enjoying themselves and waiting their time. I ask, are such men equals? Would Socialism equalize them? No, sir. This is, always has been, and I believe always will be, more and more, not a world of Socialism, but of Utilitarianism. A demand for practical ability in the race of man with man. There will be no retrogressions, but the survival of the fittest. The 'He who will not work, neither shall he eat,' in all countries, in all ages, will be the system until the millennium. Then pure Socialism will prevail, when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and the stars will sing for joy.

JAMES DICKSON.

Sir,—I am a Socialist, a Christian Socialist, I hope. I am reading with interest your own observations, and the letters of your correspondents on the subject, and I am taking special notice of the remedies suggested to overcome the ills under which we all admit individuals and society are suffering. The 'Witness' thinks that abolishing the liquor traffic would effect great and beneficent results, but fails to tell how this is to be effected or how it would possibly change industrial and commercial conditions, which are responsible in the main for existing conflicts between labor and capital and the extreme of poverty and the extreme of wealth.

Socialism would supply a radical cure by effecting a change which would unite and combine in a close co-partnership all the sources of the production and distribution of wealth, or the means of securing a comfortable living for all.

This would be an economic condition in which poverty would cease to exist, and in which wealth would be found an undesirable burden to carry even if found possible to acquire. Your correspondents fail to tell us how this happy condition is to be brought about. Is it to come by revolution or gradual evolution, and when it comes, if ever, by either process, who are to be intrusted with the administration of the 'new order' of things which strikes individualism and competition out of our economic life and substitutes nationalism and combination in their place. We have faith in devolution, as intimated in our last letter, and in nothing else.

But we would make the most of existing institutions and means, and think we should have legislation requiring capital and labor to submit all matters of dispute to arbitration, and in every way our teaching, in schools, colleges, in the Press, and in religious circles, should seek to promote and encourage co-operation of labor and capital in all industrial services. But we look for no great improvement or change for the betterment of either the masses or the classes till 'The King comes back.'

D. D. HAY.

Sir,—As a great deal of space in your columns has been occupied of late by advocates of socialism, with little comment, other than your own articles, there is reason to hope that you will give place to a few words in which I shall endeavor to point out the weak point in the socialist doctrine, which is fatal to its successful application. We may dismiss the 'Christian socialist,' who looks for 'a combination broad enough and perfect enough to embrace all men within its folds.' 'When the King comes.' He is decidedly non-committal. Nobody questions the possibility of the millennium, nor need we question the purity of motive, or the perfection of ideal of socialists in general. But men of irreproachable personal character, and of the strongest altruistic temperament, are like other men, unfortunately, in that they are liable to error.

The militant socialist (as distinguished from the transcendental) lays down a distinct 'platform' and proposes to do things.

He would take 'all that has been accomplished on this continent (all that we call civilization) since the arrival of Columbus,' and make it common property, and, practically, that is the socialistic proposition the world over. All preconceived ideas as to the right of property are abolished.

As you say in your article, the consciousness of mankind revolts against such a proposal. Why? Because a man instinctively knows that there is something, whatever that something may be, which is his against the world. There is certainly a right of property, and it is no secret. It is not only instinctively felt, but it has been proclaimed by every profound writer and thinker along economic lines. That which a man produces is his property absolutely. No apologetics are necessary. Instinct and reason are agreed as to that. It is inconceivable that any other man can have any claim upon it. To deny this is to deny that a man owns himself. This, indeed, is exactly what a full-fledged socialist will contend for. He is indeed compelled to it by his own logic.

And there is an end to moral responsibility. Such a contention is fatal to the socialist proposition. There is something which is mine, something which is thine. It is equally certain that there is something which is ours. And that something is the storehouse of nature, which God 'hath given to the children of men.' It is inconceivable that any man can establish a right of property in that storehouse. It is clear that the fish which I take from the sea is my property, but I can establish no title to the sea itself.

The social problem must be solved, if it ever is solved, by obedience to natural (God's) law. Not by any machinery of mere human devising.

The tower of Babel would have fallen through what we call natural causes, without special fiery intervention. But none the less, its overthrow would have been the act of God.

We cannot get to heaven that way. If there is something which is mine, I want no interference in my enjoyment of that something from any other man. Nor from all men combined (the state).

I find the state the chief offender in this respect, with its protective tariffs and what not. Hence I want less government, not more. And if there is something which is 'ours,' I want the state to assert itself just as strongly, and to see to it that I nor any other man shall interfere with the common property.

If we take for the use of all 'everything' that has been accomplished since Columbus, we shall take that which is not 'ours.' If we undertake to 'make' men work, even if only 'sufficient to maintain physical 'development' we shall be guilty of interference with that liberty which is necessary to their highest development. But as we can measure the stars, weight the earth and harness the lightning, surely we can find a way to restore to ourselves that which is 'ours,' that which 'Columbus found upon his arrival.' Such a proposition, based upon the fundamental quality of justice, is in harmony with both instinct and reason, and is infinitely preferable to a policy of 'benevolent assimilation.'

JUSTICE.

Sir,—I have read with much interest 'Socialist's' letter in the 'Witness' of March 11, and would like to have him go into particulars and explain a few socialistic propositions.

The first proposition is the common ownership of all the material instruments of production, which includes land and all the products of labor, the private receipt of the profits of production to the individual would then cease and become the property of the whole people collectively, which would inevitably destroy all competition. This proposition takes over from individuals the ownership of all the material instruments of production without any compensation to the present owners. If that is not true, will Socialist' please explain how socialism proposes to remunerate the present owners of productive property? It has been said that taking over the property of trusts, etc., obtained by dishonest means is not confiscation. That may be a debatable subject, but the fact remains that there are millions of honest people who by hard labor and thrift have secured a farm for themselves and family. They own and have come into possession under existing laws, and to take it from them without compensation would be confiscation pure and simple. Taking it in a round-about so-called legal way would not change it.

The second proposition is the common management of all production by the whole people. That would create a horde of bosses. It may be said there are too many now, but there would be one hundred then for every one there is now. Just think of it: A farmer and his family subject to the direction and supervision of a public boss in all that pertains to work on the farm, and then apply it to all the farms in the country. The fact that the bosses will be elected by the people does not change it: every individual would be under the supervision of a boss not of his choice.

The third proposition is a distribution to each individual according to the full product of his toil. Of course, the expense of non-productive labor, such as 'bosses,' education, the support of those incapable of work, etc., would have to be deducted, and the balance distributed to each individual, his just proportion according to the work performed; that would place the laborer solely at the mercy of the boss. He would have no means of knowing how much his just proportion for his work would be after the collective expenses were deducted. Now, instead of talking all around the subject, if 'Socialist' will go into particulars and explain how these socialistic propositions can be successfully carried out, he will materially aid his side of the argument.

A FARMER.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER MILLS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Once more I must ask permission to correct the statements made by our unknown friend 'Free-Trader,' who claims to be right in the thick of it. If this be true, he certainly has not availed himself of his location to get at the facts of the matters which he undertakes to discuss. He first of all says, referring to the general shut-down of the sawmills, the Pacific Coast Lumber Company's mills were shut down for a week. I am secretary of the above company, and you will surely admit ought to know whereof I speak. Instead of being shut down for only a week our plant was closed in its various departments from one to two months. I am quite well acquainted with the actual facts of the general shut-down and can tell you, that in the shut-down of the various mills, the Pacific Coast Lumber Company's was the shortest in duration, and further than this, there were many other mills shut down to which 'F. T.' makes no reference. He is amused that any one should be so innocent as to suppose that any weight attaches to the representations of our banking and financial institutions and our boards of trade. He denounces them as only 'grafters.' Does not such a childish declaration as that shake your confidence in his other views, Mr. Editor?

Re failures amongst our loggers in consequence of the export duty placed on logs. If the newspapers reported any such surely our friend can recall the names of some of the concerns so affected. He is unable to do so, not because he has forgotten, but because there were no such cases.

In this connection he throws a sneer at the millmen, insinuating that because logging is largely the occupation of 'workingmen' the millmen consider it beneath their attention. Surely he must know that there is no other business in the province which employs nearly as many workingmen as the lumber business, and I can tell him there is no other business in Canada to-day in which the relations between the employers and the employees are more satisfactory and harmonious than in the lumber business.

He next turns his attention to prices, and informs you that in his previous communication he was dealing with ancient history. The present schedule is, he admits, in many respects an improvement on the former, but he is possessed by a fear that it has not been issued in a sincere spirit and will not be permanent, then he proceeds to show what he doesn't know about it. Dimension lumber under the former list was thirteen dollars delivered—it is now ten dollars, plus delivery, delivery being, he says, a dollar or more. As a matter of fact delivery any where within the limits of Vancouver is seventy-five cents, thus making it ten dollars and seventy-five cents, as against thirteen dollars, this without taking into account trade discounts, which still further reduce the price.

In a great many grades of dressed lumber, he says, there has been little or no reduction in price. This is another error on his part, arising, I suppose, from a too superficial study of our lists. There are a great many reductions and adjustments of prices on dressed lumber, such as flooring, ceiling, etc., altogether too numerous to give in detail.

On page 7 of our lists, says 'F. T.,' heavy charges are made for what is almost waste—such a statement, of course, contradicts itself. If the material is waste how in the name of common sense can we force a big price from our customers for it. I simply refer to this statement as showing to what an absurd length your correspondent is willing to go with his heedless utterances.

Now, coming to the subject of shingles. It is difficult to believe that he even scanned this page of our list. He says only the very poorest shingles are sold at $1.50—the line showing this price reads from end to end thus:—

'Shingles, 6 to 2—16-inch, No. 1, $1.50; No. 2, $1.00.'

Now this 6 to 2 (six butts to two inches) 16-inch No. 1 shingle is the very best shingle in point of quality supplied to the trade to-day. It is our very choicest red cedar shingle, it is the shingle which we sell to the Vancouver trade; which we ship to the North-West and Manitoba, and Ontario, where it takes precedence over every other wooden shingle. And yet he tells you this is the very poorest shingle we make. Is this ignorance on his part, or misrepresentation?

It is true that dimension shingle cut to a uniform width of four, five or six inches, and fancy butts cost from a dollar to a dollar and a half per thousand more, but they are precisely the same shingle as our No. 1 put through additional manufacturing processes. They are used only for ornamental purposes and do not constitute one half of one per cent of our shingle trade and are no factor in prices.

'Free-Trader' denounces the lumbermen for their selfishness in seeking a duty on rough lumber purely in their own interests. 'Shocking, isn't it?' who ever heard of the like. He says the protection our North-West farmers get is only 'incidental,' and we never hear of them going to Ottawa whining for a duty on this or that. Now, just let us see how 'incidental' their protection is.' The customs tariff list shows the following duties:—

Hay, two dollars per ton.
Wheat, twelve cents per bushel.
Oats, ten cents per bushel.
Peas, ten cents per bushel.
Rye, ten cents per bushel.
Cheese, three cents per pound.
Potatoes, fifteen cents per bushel.
Butter, four cents per pound.
Eggs, three cents per dozen.
Animals when not for stock improvements as follows:—
Horses, twenty percent.
Cattle, twenty percent.
Sheep, twenty percent.
Hogs, one and a half cents per pound.

Pretty 'incidental,' isn't it? What is there left to them that isn't protected, and why isn't the lumberman entitled to the same fare? All this talk about spoon-fed industries which your agricultural friends so freely deal in, comes with very little grace from them.

Just one more reference, Mr. Editor, that is to the term 'combine,' which all your correspondents hurl at us. One asks 'if there is no "combine" why did the C. P. R. publicly announce its intention of breaking it up?' When was the C. P. R. ever accused of being a benevolent institution? Let our friends consider the relation of lumber freights to lumber prices in Manitoba and the North-West for a moment, and then judge if that old remark about a red herring and a trail doesn't fit in here somewhere. Let me once again state positively and unequivocally that there is not, there never has been, any such thing as a 'combine' of lumber interests in British Columbia.

Mr. Editor, allow me in concluding this communication to express the hope that I have said nothing to wound or even jar your feelings, as apparently I did in my last, but it is not easy to keep within limits of gentleness under continued misrepresentation and abuse, patience beyond a certain point ceases to be a virtue. I have been a constant reader and admirer of your paper for many years, and for that reason ask the privilege of your columns for this reply.

G. F. GIBSON.
Vancouver, B.C., March 18, 1905.

WHAT TO DO WITH ELDERLY PEOPLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Why does not the Canadian Government send out Canadian women to British Columbia or any part of the United States or west, there are so many elderly people from 30 to 40 years old, that no person wants. I hope that I am not intruding on you for a small space in your paper.

SPINSTER.
Westmount, March, 1905.

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

APRIL, 1905

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.

DEFICIT IN ONTARIO FINANCES.

Toronto, March 31.—Colonel Matheson (Provincial Treasurer) reports a deficit in the Ontario finances for the past fiscal year of half a million dollars by the new system of bookkeeping inaugurated by the new administration.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and in accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1905.

The overwhelming majority with which the bill for the separation of church and state passed its initial stages in the French Chamber of Deputies may be accepted as proof of the popularity of the measure. Those most opposed to it now recognize that republican institutions and a state-supported church are incompatible, and that political freedom naturally and inevitably leads to freedom in religious matters, which cannot exist so long as the church is dependent on the state for support. M. Rouvier, the new Premier, has succeeded where M. Combes failed, by showing that the bill is not based on enmity to the church, but on a patriotic desire to secure a permanent and satisfactory settlement between it and the nation. He has conceded the two main points on which the Clericals insisted, namely, sufficient notification of the withdrawal of the stipends to the clergy and continued tenure of ecclesiastical buildings on acceptable terms. It therefore seems probable that the change will be effected without the strain and agitation threatened a short time ago. This is a remarkable proof of M. Rouvier's statesmanship. He has apparently managed to reconcile all the bitterly hostile parties, which made his predecessor's tenure of office impossible, and which, under his astute management, seemed to contain all the elements of a political conflagration.

Mr. Folk, the Reform Governor of Missouri, says that there are no 'grafters' in St. Louis now, or, presumably, none now making a living at 'grafting.' Their character has not changed, perhaps, but Mr. Folk and the honest element of St. Louis have put them out of business, for the present, at any rate. Mr. Folk has faith in the people. He says he knows that they want honest government, and that honest servants are appreciated. 'Grafters,' as he says, succeed because the people fail to devote that care and attention to public matters that these deserve. Eternal vigilance is still the price of liberty. A city gets the kind of government it will tolerate. St. Louis was about as low down as it could be before the better citizens, who are in the great majority, revolted. What St. Louis has done is an incentive to every city that is badly or poorly governed. All bad aldermen can be served as the 'men of Peel street' served the bumps' and hollows of their roadway—they can be got rid of, so far as the public service is concerned. The crusade which Governor Folk and his friends have concluded so successfully has done good to the cause of good government everywhere. It is considered that what St. Louis has done is possible for any other city to do. But it needs the man of action—the fearless Folk—who will see the thing through, against all public supineness, against all machinations of the enemy, and against all intimidation.

The maximum penalty in the United States for the fiendish crime of 'having 'sent, with malicious intent, an infernal 'machine to the Cunard steamer 'Umbria,'' is the altogether inadequate one of five years. This sentence was passed upon the fiend Rosseau, who has owned to passing his life in making similar machines and supplying them to all who would purchase them. What havoc he has wrought in the world is unknowable and unthinkable, and it is more than possible that it was one of his machines that blew up the 'Maine.' He boasts of having made many infernal machines and having sold a number of them to Cuban agents for the purpose of blowing up Spanish ships. A story is attributed to him that a Cuban rebel blew up the 'Maine,' in mistake for a Spanish ship, and that he committed suicide after discovering the awful mistake he had made. Rosseau has also boasted that during the Boer war he offered infernal machines to Boer agents in the United States, but was told that the Boers did not care to fight that way. Yet this monster is to be let out again to pursue his nefarious occupation in between four and five years, allowing for the reduction of the sentence granted by the jail authorities for good conduct. His sentence would probably have been longer had he robbed a bank of a few thousand dollars. Certainly, in his case, the punishment does not fit the crime. Nothing but a life sentence would even approximate to the fitting punishment of such a wholesale murderer at heart, if not in fact, and a life sentence it should be in the power of United States judges to pass upon any one convicted of such an offence. In Canada, we gave one man a life sentence for attempting to blow up the Welland Canal.

Statistics, quoted by Sir John Colomb, M.P., before the Imperial Federation Defence Committee, concerning the growth of the sea trade of the self-governing colonies during the last fifty years, show an expansion only surpassed by a few of the great trading nations. From twenty-four million pounds sterling that trade has increased to two hundred and thirty-four million. He also quoted the last parliamentary return, showing the gross aggregate total value of the annual imports and exports by sea of the various parts of the empire to exceed fourteen hundred million sterling, of which two hundred and thirty-four million represents sea commerce of the self-governing colonies. As this trade is bound to increase as the years advance, it will be seen how much the colonies are indebted to the protection afforded by the British navy and how necessary it becomes for them to assume some share in the burden of its support. No doubt, as Sir John Colomb intimated, the time is approaching when it will be necessary for the Mother Country and the colonies to come to an understanding concerning matters of Imperial defence, trade, law and shipping. All these questions will, there is reason to believe, find proper and correct answers as they arise in the progress of colonial development and the necessity of the various parts of the Empire cultivating a policy of mutual helpfulness in matters of trade, as well as of defence against a possible common enemy. The increase of colonial trade in the next fifty years will be far greater than it was in the last half century. It is reasonable to expect that in that period a new and broader Imperialism, to meet the changing conditions of rapidly expanding over-sea nationalities in their relations to the Mother Country, will take form without there being any necessity for constructing schemes in advance. The odd habit of 'broadening down from precedent to precedent' will hold good, we dare believe, in the Empire as it has in the Kingdom.

The Canadian Senate has its uses. A week or two since it did good work by showing up the enormity of British postage on magazines and newspapers directed to Canada, when compared with the cheap importation of such matter from the United States. Now it is to put itself on record as being deeply disappointed and regretful at the course of the British Government in continuing the embargo on Canadian cattle upon false pretences. If the embargo were continued as a frankly protectionist measure, we could have, and should have, nothing to say; but so long as it is continued upon the false pretence that our cattle were or are the victims of contagious disease, the more vigorously and the more often protest is made the better. Coming from such a body as the Canadian Senate, a protest against the calumnies uttered by a long succession of disingenuous British ministers cannot fail to make a considerable impression upon British public men and the British public. The discussion in the Senate, too, will help to strengthen the hands of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the leader of the Liberal party, who has announced his intention of removing the embargo should the Liberals be returned to power at the next general election, which cannot be much longer put off. Senator McMullen's resolution calls the attention of the British Government to the fact indubitably established that Canadian herds are no peril to British herds, and also to the fact that stringent regulations exist governing the importation of foreign cattle into this country. The debate stands adjourned, as other senators want 'to have a say' in it.

Before the Select Committee of Agriculture and Colonization Mr. J. A. Ruddick, dairy commissioner, paid the Province of Quebec a very high compliment. He said that the Province of Quebec probably leads in the production of cheese and butter. Not only has Quebec been for many years a larger producer of creamery butter than any other province, but, says the commissioner, 'it 'must be conceded that parts of the province have a reputation of supplying 'the finest creamery butter in Canada.' This is a very proud position to hold among the provinces and one that by every exertion we must strive to keep. Ontario, we know, and that young giant, the west, are apt to regard our province as a sort of what among men is sometimes called a 'hayseed.' In the primitive methods of some of our agriculturists, their rude and out-of-date implements and their tolerance of mustard, chicory, melilot, and other pestiferous weeds, there may be some justification for the sneer, but, to quote from an American humorist, 'there are no flies on' our butter. Our cheese, on the other hand, is not up to the quality of Ottawa Valley cheese, and that of the Brockville centre, which always fetches about a cent more a pound than ours. It should be our ambition to strive for the premier position in cheese as well as in butter. In the Maritime Provinces, Prince Edward Island, at present, takes first place, but the other Maritime Provinces are beginning to take more interest in the manufacture of dairy products, as there is a profitable and growing trade in them with the West Indies. Northern Alberta, Mr. Ruddick considers a very promising district; indeed, he says there are indications that it will be one of the great dairying centres of Canada in the future. There is plenty of room for expansion in butter-making, as, while we supply Great Britain with about three-fifths, or sixty percent, of all the cheese she buys, our sales of butter to her are a very small fraction of her total purchases.

When the United States Senate, with its usual impracticableness, stood upon its dignity and asserted its right to withhold sanction to the San Domingo treaty, the practical effect was to increase the confusion in the finances of the little republic and produce conditions bordering upon anarchy. But President Morales discovered a short cut by which to reach the object contemplated by the treaty and prevent the warships of other nations to whom San Domingo is indebted, hovering on the coast, from taking action, as they would be justified in doing, since the United States had failed to regulate the situation as promised. He invited President Roosevelt to take control of the finances of the republic with a view to the payment of its debts and providing for the necessities of its government. In promptly accepting President Morales's proposition Mr. Roosevelt has found a worthy opportunity to act the emperor, saving his country, and particularly its Monroe doctrine from obvious discredit and peril. By so doing he has practically secured the object sought by the treaty, in spite of the refusal of the Senate to ratify it. Thus it has again been proved that when the provisions of an inelastic written constitution comes into conflict with conditions that were not, and could not, have been foreseen when it was written, ways will be found for dealing with such conditions in a practical manner. At such times it is the paper fetters that have to snap. The situation demanded prompt and vigorous action and Mr. Roosevelt was the right man for the occasion. He is not afraid of establishing precedents in the exercise of his really imperial prerogatives. The Senate reduced the Monroe doctrine to an absurdity by practically refusing to take the proposed action. It is obvious that if European powers are to be warned off by the United States from aggressions on defaulting Spanish republics, the United States will have to do police duty for those countries. Any other policy would place the United States in an unreasonable, not to say contemptibly despotic, attitude towards the rest of the world. The Senate's refusal to recognize this obligation is highly discreditable. President Morales and President Roosevelt between them have saved the situation. Dominican finances will pass under the control of the executive at Washington, and it is reasonable to expect that in due time these will be reduced to order and foreign creditors will be paid, the Monroe doctrine implemented, and the Senate will have learned a valuable lesson.

THE PROVINCES.

There is quite a revival of the oft-mooted proposition that Prince Edward Island would be much better off if she were legislatively united with one or both of the other provinces. At the present time, she is greatly discontented because she was shut off from the outside world for two months or so, during the past winter, and her discontent is only natural. Under the terms of her entering the Union she was promised uninterrupted communication with the mainland, and the Dominion has failed to live up to the terms of the bargain. The parliamentary representatives of Prince Edward Island have been asking the government to dig out a tunnel across Northumberland Strait, and there has been some talk of 'secession,' if this or some other remedy for the Island's intermittent isolation during the winter is not found. In what way secession would mend the matter does not appear. At this time of the creation of new provinces, and the discontent of Manitoba because she has not yet been given the territory northward to which she thinks she is entitled, an argument has been put forward for the creation of seven big provinces, so as to settle the question of the provinces once and for all. Under such an arrangement Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would consent to enter into a legislative union; Quebec would be given Ungava; Ontario and Manitoba would divide Keewatin between them; the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan would divide Mackenzie; and British Columbia would be given the Yukon. The idea as a whole is superficially attractive, even if it is not practicable just now; but the most attractive part of it, to all who look on the matter from local aspirations, is the legislative union of the Maritime Provinces, if some patriotic genius could bring it about. In the three provinces together there are less than nine hundred thousand inhabitants, or not much more than double the number in Montreal and its suburbs, and yet three legislatures have to be maintained, as things are at present, with all their expenses and waste of effort.

Prince Edward Island itself has a population of about a hundred and three thousand to-day, about six thousand less than she had ten years ago, and yet she maintains a Lieutenant-Governor, with a salary of seven thousand a year, provincial government officers whose united salaries amount to thirteen thousand, and not only a Legislative Assembly, but a Legislative Council as well. It is estimated that this machinery costs the Island altogether no less than a hundred thousand dollars annually, or about a dollar a head for each inhabitant. But even if the three provinces were inclined to this, of which there is no sign, the prospective addition of Newfoundland, which also belongs to the 'Blue Nose' fraternity, is a serious practical complication of the proposition. As for Manitoba, her claims to territory northward and a port on Hudson's Bay are growing more insistent every day. It is now said that the Manitoba Government may even resign so as to bring the matter to a focus, taking advantage of a wave of local feeling to steal a snatch mandate from the people, as Mr. Parent recently did. If such an extreme course should be taken it could hardly help giving rise to a lot of hard feeling. The province seems particularly to resent, according to Mr. Rogers, Manitoba's Minister of Public Works, the suggestion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that Ontario and Quebec ought to be consulted before any new territory is given to Manitoba. Mr. Rogers considers such a suggestion a direct insult to every inhabitant of the province, and claims that Manitoba alone has a title to the Keewatin territory. We presume the consideration of Manitoba's boundaries is only postponed because it involves many difficult problems which the government is not prepared to tackle, but we should have thought she would have got assurances of some kind.

THE CHURCH AND GIFTS.

The report of the sub-committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which recommended the acceptance of Mr. John D. Rockefeller's 'tainted' hundred thousand dollars, has been published. This special committee was appointed to consider the communication received from a number of ministers and laymen who protested against the acceptance of the gift. The committee sets forth that for almost a century the board has received gifts from every quarter in America, Christian and non-Christian alike; that into its treasury have come offerings from Mohammedans, Parsees, Hindus, Buddhists, Shintoists, and even African savages; and that in receiving these gifts the board has in no degree and in no way passed judgment on the business, religion, character or life of the donors. The committee truly says that in this policy the board has followed the universal custom of the past, for the Church in all ages has received upon its altars the gifts of all who were moved to lay them thereon. The committee says that the principle on which this policy rests is the belief that the board's responsibility begins with the receipt of a gift; it then becomes the board's trust for which it is to be held responsible; before gifts are received the responsibility does not lie with the board, but is that of the donors in their own consciences; it is a matter between them and God. The argument of the protestants is that there is a great evil in the country; that the donor of this gift is believed by them to be identified in a conspicuous way with this evil, and therefore the American Board should refuse this gift in this conspicuous way, and thus strike a blow at this evil. The committee however, feels that the protestants have other ways of making their views known, and that the blow should not be struck at the expense of people in the non-Christian world. An individual accepting a gift is in a different position. There have been men and women who have refused money made by manufacturing liquor and in other ways they considered evil—the slave trade for instance—but the committee thinks it a different question when the money comes into the hands of a board of trustees. In the case of Mr. Rockefeller, of course, no court has pronounced against him, and the committee, while not blind to the moral issues raised by the protestants, and the necessity for some individual Christians to stand uncompromisingly for corporate righteousness, 'does 'not feel warranted by a refusal of gifts 'to pass final judgment upon questions 'which have never been settled before 'the courts or at the bar of public opinion.'

It is obvious that some very difficult questions are here raised. This Board, which has dispensed millions, must have received a considerable amount of 'tainted money,' if all business methods were judged. The outcry in this case is due to, and is an evidence of, a very sensitive public feeling on Mr. Rockefeller's course. The fact, noted by a correspondent, that the secular press has been more insistent for the refusal of the money than the religious press, is not as significant as it seems. The 'world' always sets up an immaculate standard for the 'church' with a light heart, having no thought of living up to it itself, and not bothering itself with the human or social limitations which face him who would act out his belief. Its standard is possibly the more true and the nearer the right ideal of the two. But this case is an example of how easy it is to lay down theories, and how very difficult it is to put them into practice. Should the society refuse this particular gift because it held that the money was unrighteously gotten, it would bring upon itself the necessity of holding court over the characters of an endless number of givers, and would soon find, however conscientiously it might act, that it had assumed a task for which it was not fitted. As it could not act privately, and as such a refusal would be tantamount to an accusation of unrighteousness, the Board might find itself successfully charged with libel. Is there any appositeness in the attitude of Him who said, 'Who made me a judge?' Of course there are exceptions to this attitude, suggested by the apostolic advice about meat offered to idols Ask no questions, but, if he that bade thee say this was offered to an idol, eat not. A lady once asked George Peabody, aboard ship, for aid for a certain mission in which she was interested. He said he would give her all he won at play on the voyage. She was right in declining this gift, even though it was the unevangelized who were the sufferers, and not herself. It is easy to carry this trustee excuse too far. Business is rapidly getting into joint stock form, and there is more iniquity than enough slurred over under the ready excuse that a board has no right to sacrifice the interests of the shareholders and has not the keeping of their consciences. There is often in matters of this kind a sweet fidelity to the interests of the shareholders which is not so sensitively manifested when it becomes a matter of profiting a little at their expense.

THE SEVERED ISLAND.

When the Province of Prince Edward Island joined the Dominion on July 1, 1873, one of the terms of the union was that regular communication with the other provinces across the strait was to be maintained by the Federal Government. This was a reckless undertaking on the part of Sir John Macdonald, which was, by many, not taken seriously at the time. Indeed, the government itself has not taken it seriously from that day to this. The national government is still in default and the national honor is compromised. We have received letters complaining that communication with the main land has been cut off for weeks, during which time the islanders, of course, heard nothing of the outside world except most scantily by wire, and were cut off from supplies. Indeed, during a debate upon the subject in the House of Commons, the members from the Island said that communications had been interrupted this winter for a couple of months. A generation has passed since the promise was made. Immense progress has been made in the arts of navigation and engineering, and it seems time that some serious thought be given to implementing this important pledge. Prince Edward Island would like a tunnel across the Strait. That would mean an outlay of a good many millions. Nevertheless, we have bound ourselves to provide communication, whatever the cost, and if it is physically impossible to maintain steamship communication in the winter time, then must we face the possibility of building a tunnel in the not very distant future. It is intolerable that Prince Edward Island should be cut off so long from communication with the world, except for the cable that crosses the Strait at Sackville. What it would do for itself if the Dominion had not undertaken for it can never be known, as we have undertaken the task, and it falls to us to fulfil it. It would seem that a powerful ice-breaker, like the Russian 'Ermack,' or these that maintain regular communication across the Straits of Mackinaw might be adequate for the purpose. Anyway, such a vessel might be experimented with next winter. We have had the 'Montcalm' this winter battling with the ice at Cap Rouge, so as to extend the

season of navigation on the St. Lawrence route. The 'Montcalm' has been doing good work, but as it was unable to break the ice jam at Cap Rouge something bigger and stronger will perhaps be needed for Northumberland Strait.

THE LAND OF PROMISE.

Several leading journals in the United States have expressed astonishment that three hundred thousand farmers from the border states and the Mississippi Valley should have abandoned their homes, moved over into Canada, settled on government lands, and become subjects of the British Crown. As the Washington 'Post' sadly admits, 'these immigrants are 'the cream of American citi-'zenship, tillers of the soil, who can-'not live without law and order, churches 'and schools—men and women who make 'homes.' Why people of this class should resign their citizenship in the Republic to become British subjects in the Dominion is a question to which the journals referred to are unable to find a satisfactory answer. They have so long been accustomed to regard Canada as a country inferior to their own that their astonishment at the exodus northward is quite natural. They point out that the Southern States, with millions of acres of unoccupied land, no long hard winters and enjoying the blessings of republican institutions, offer a field for immigration much more inviting than Canada. They also point out that the South grows many different kinds of crops and fruits, while in the Dominion there are few. Altogether, the contrast drawn between the two regions is much to the disadvantage of the Canadian territories. Yet in spite of all this the farmers of the Western States prefer to go north and become Canadians, rather than go south and retain their citizeaship, with all the alleged advantages of soil, climate and institutions. It has to be admitted that they are intelligent and practical and would not make choice of the Canadian west as their future home were they not fully convinced of its superiority. It is only left to enquire for those reasons. In the first place Alberta and Saskatchewan have really a better climate than the states these people have the choice of going to, one free alike from the cyclones and blizzards which afflict the west, and from the malaria, drought and vexatious labor conditions of the south. The Canadian territories are, in fact, an extension of such conditions as exist in the states of the middle west. Railways are opening up the country in all directions, towns are springing up all over the land, with churches and schools as settlement proceeds, law and order prevail to a fuller extent than in the states, and the immigrants seem to regard this as a country with a future, full of promise as once were Illinois and Indiana. As for institutions, all intelligent people know that those of Canada are as free, democratic and firmly established as institutions can be, and that a more loyal, contented, prosperous and self-reliant people than Canadians are not to be found anywhere on the earth. These things considered, with the fact that the movement of farmers from the states into Canada is in its nature the same as the westward migrations that have been proceeding on this continent since its discovery, and the reason for Canada being chosen by homeseekers in preference to the southern states, or any of the newer parts of the republic, is quite apparent. In this, as in all affairs of life, men move on the lines of strongest inducement, and these now plainly lead towards a country which contains the promise and potency of boundless progress, wealth and greatness.

SOCIALISM.

We have a letter from a socialist who believes, not in a revolutionary programme that would upset the present order of things as soon as it could get the power to do so, but in a general indoctrination of mankind in the principles of common ownership so that with that as an ideal before the community all changes may be in that direction. He has, however, very little hope of betterment of the masses or of the classes until the King comes. In other words his ideal is one that he sees no human means of reaching; he looks for it as the result of a divine interposition in the affairs of men. To take the propositions implied in this confession of faith in backward order we agree with Mr. Hay that true socialism will be set up when the kingdom of heaven is set up on earth and with him we believe that it will not come before. Indeed, it is almost one and same thing. Under a mere outward change in the form of society he that is selfish would be selfish still, and he that is corrupt would be corrupt still. The change must come from within. The law of the kingdom will be that men will have all things in common. But that will not be by forced expropriation, but by every man making the best use of all he has, according to the dictates of pure altruism, for the good of all. It will all be matter of free and joyous volition. This is very different from the slave-driving that would be the result of laws requiring each man to do the amount of work the majority bosses required of him. It is with some diffidence that we thus describe the social system of the socialists, because we observe that they are themselves diffident about telling us how they would make it work. We have seen three men working at the snow in the street, and one man with his coat on with nothing to do all day but stand watching them work, with the dead certainty that without his potent oversight they would take his job and watch each other. We fear that until men's hearts are changed they will need some other incentive to put in their fair share of work than the mere pleasure of being useful. The desire of possession serves that turn now. A man will expend his energy in proportion to what he can get for it. For a fixed wage he will expend as little energy as he can get off with. We are not speaking of all men; there are men who would be glad to work hard and help others do their share, supposing all were trying to work. But the best of us, if the majority of our fellow-workmen were shirking their share, would fail to see why we should be glad to do their work for them.

Mr. Hay is entirely right when he prefers a process of gradual change to a sudden confiscation of all property. He thinks every one should promote the co-operation of capital and labor in all industries. This is admirable, and altogether wise. The tendency of modern industrialism has been to increase the cleavage between employer and employed, with, on the surface of things, a divergence of interest and a complete mutual misunderstanding, each section looking upon the attitude of the other as that of a galling and intolerable despotism. The employee is angry because he is dictated to, and so is the employer. Questions between them indeed involve an open contest for the right of dictation. The employee feels that the employer has no sympathy with him, and the employer thinks the employee knows nothing, and, for the most part, cares nothing, about the difficulties which harass him to the death. The employee is sure that he is being cheated out of his rightful share in the business profits. The employer having two chances of failure for one of success, regards the man who gets his wages for his work as doing better on the average than the man who oftener pockets losses than profits. The employee resents the better scale of living enjoyed by the men that are over him, while the owners of the business find it so hard to get competent managers that they are fain to pay any wages to secure them. These mutual misunderstandings would be greatly diminished under co-operation. If the workman owned stock in the concern he would look on everything with new eyes. We think that no better step could be taken towards the solution of the social question than the development of companies on this basis.

We are now carried back to Mr. Hay's underlying proposition involved in the statement that he is a socialist, that the abolishment of the idea of property is the ideal state of things, and, therefore, the condition to be aimed at in all teaching and in every change. He reproaches the 'Witness' for not showing how the abolition of the liquor traffic is going to 'change the commercial and 'industrial conditions, which are respon-'sible in the main for existing conflicts 'between labor and the extreme of 'poverty and the extreme of wealth.' We certainly never suggested that it would do so. We merely hinted that the disparity of human condition, which is so much dwelt on by those who have adopted socialistic views, is, as far as the conditions that surround us in Canada are concerned, very much exaggerated. We said that, but for foreign additions from distressed countries, there was in our own community very little extreme poverty that the abolition of the liquor habit would not remedy. Is it not begging the question to tell us that the present economic system is in the main responsible for the poverty that exists among us? That is the very thing that has to be proved. True, the poverty that exists exists under that system. This certainly proves that our present economic system does not abolish poverty but, when there is at least one other cause so obvious and so adequate as the one we have mentioned, it does not prove that it causes it. We referred to the asserted waste upon liquor in Montreal alone of more than four million dollars a year, and added to this the enormous resultant waste of time and productive energy, and suggested that the saving of this waste would remove most of the poverty that exists among us. Under the present economic system human conditions have certainly bettered enormously. When we say, human conditions, we take mankind as a whole. We cannot look for much betterment among those who find themselves in competition with refugees from less favored lands, but the condition of the latter has bettered greatly and mankind as a whole is vastly better off. It is marvellous, too, how through the investment of large aggregations of wealth in public works almost any number of these refugees finds immediate employment among us at works from which our own people have largely turned aside as beneath them.

MR. GOUIN AND EDUCATION.

Mr. Gouin, our new Prime Minister, has ideals upon the subject of education, which he will now have plenty of room and opportunity to realize. The reports of the school inspectors for last year show that the majority of the schools in this province, as Sir Richard Boyle said of some of his countrymen, 'exist upon starvation.' Counting the total number of pupils, it is found that last year the government contributed twelve cents less per head than in 1878, and four cents less than in 1901. Almost the only force that is likely to stimulate the localities to any effort at all is a sufficient government grant, so that the reduction of this means a greater reduction of local effort. This starvation has been taking place during a period when all progressive peoples have been making every effort to increase their educational efficiency. The salaries offered to certificated teachers in Quebec have been so ludicrously shabby and insufficient that male candidates for teaching diplomas are few and far between, as Dr. Robins pointed out in some words of warning not long ago. Neither is there any increase in certificated female teachers, but the reverse, the consequence being that many of our school children to-day, in the country districts, are being taught by young uncertificated girls, who are lamentably lacking in knowledge and authority. Mr. Gouin's advent to power is hailed by all progressive people as the opening of a new era. It synchronizes with Sir William Macdonald's great plan for the furtherance of education on the most modern lines, and it is to be hoped that the coincidence is of good augury. If Mr. Gouin does for education all that he has a chance to do and is expected of him, an educationally regenerate people will not forget his title to its esteem. Mr. Gouin is threatened with opposition to his re-election, his opponents asserting that they object to the way in which Mr. Gouin and his friends got rid of Mr. Parent. It is perhaps well that the recent coup d'etat should be fought over and elucidated before the country, but we do not suppose that the electors will seriously regard such opposition. They will, with the usual resignation, consider that the old king is dead, and that his successor promises a vigorous reign. The opposition, if it materializes, will give Mr. Gouin an opportunity to announce his immediate school policy at greater length and more minuteness than he might have felt inclined to do if his re-election had been unopposed. In any case, it is Mr. Gouin's school policy that the public is most interested in.

IMMIGRANT INFLICTIONS.

When there used to be real and prolonged dull seasons, years ago, from a newspaper point of view, someone was always so obliging as to see a 'sea-serpent,' or grow a big gooseberry, and of this the newspapers used to make the most. Letters galore were printed about the marvel and similar ones,—letters descriptive, confiding, sceptical, sarcastic, humorous, boastful, calumnious, reproachful and what not. Although dull news periods are fewer now than they used to be, still the British newspapers dearly love a correspondence. A favorite subject now is Canada, and the advantages and disadvantages of the country as a place to live in. The correspondence is usually started by some 'sorehead,' who has not found Canada exactly a 'Tom Tiddler's Ground,' where he could pick up gold and silver with a minimum of exertion. Such people seem to expect to be met at the landing wharf by a carriage and pair, and to be driven around until they have picked out the job that suits them, at their own price. A man who really wants work, and can work, and is willing to work at what he can get till he meets the job he prefers, will never starve in Canada. There are men who will have a hard time of it anywhere. As such people cannot see that they bring their troubles on themselves either by their inadaptability, sheer folly or downright laziness, they 'spit their spite' upon the poor country. One clever Englishman, for instance, has been telling the readers of the London 'Morning Leader' that there is 'absolutely no work in the winter—which lasts between five and six months.' What is funny about this man is that he is a competent 'engineer,' that is, what we call a machinist. It would be hard to get any one in Canada to believe that a competent machinist could not get work, unless his appearance or the smell of his breath placed a veto on his application. The correspondence is not all one-sided. Many of those, of the right sort, who have come to Canada and have immediately set about doing that which their hands have found to do, and who have succeeded, and in many cases already made a competence, have told the English people a very different story. A correspondent, who answers the one quoted above, has a brother who has been four years in Canada, and who has never been out of work a day. This, he explains, is because his brother is not afraid of work and of putting up with a few hardships and inconveniences. There are two classes of Englismen which are very sharply defined. The one is sterling, adaptable, modest, able, sober, enterprising and energetic,—the other, well, the other is an infliction. Speaking generally, there never reached Canada a more magnificent, promising and welcome set of men than the big strapping gentlemanly Englishmen that have been streaming through our streets for a year back westward bound. Of these we can absorb any number.

ROUGH PLAY.

We cannot too highly commend the presentment of the Cornwall grand jury on the Loney case. It characterized beforehand those people who had the bad taste to glorify publicly a manslayer who, under the control of passion, had taken a life. It had come to such a pass, the grand jury said, 'that brutal 'players are lionized by these hero wor-'shippers for their misdeeds instead of 'being treated with the contempt they 'so richly deserve.' The grand jury, looking out for some one on whom to lay the blame of the popular brutality, which they rightly say has come to such a pass in certain games that unless it can be checked, these should be placed in the same forbidden category as bull baiting, blame it on the press. The press will answer that a man might as well blame his looking-glass for pimples on his face. This is not altogether true, for no one can deny that the press is a potent factor in forming opinion, but the press does not do everything. We do not know what particular newspaper matter may have been in the mind of the grand jury in making this charge. For the most part, the newspapers deprecate and denounce brutal play. Still, that does not alter the fact that newspaper publicity does turn the heads of young people into setting far more store by athletic triumphs than these deserve. It is not the newspapers, however, that have set our population so hockey-mad that even savagery is condoned. The newspapers give as much space to a benevolent meeting that draws together from two to four dozen people, as to a hockey match that convenes two to four thousand. The newspapers distribute plaudits and portraits as freely in the one case as in the other. It is, then, obviously not the newspapers which have created this mania. A newspaper would not be a newspaper at all that took no note of what interests the people so much; and it would not be doing its public duty if it did not criticise the manner of such public amusements. The newspapers are now a unit in demanding reform in hockey practice, and if reform is not brought about it will be because the newspapers are helpless to that end. Certain newspapers are, no doubt, responsible for heralding and glorifying public exhibitions that are by all admitted to be degrading. They do this to please advertisers, a thoroughly sordid motive, and still more because they are willing to sacrifice everything to popularity and circulation. We have had some contemptible and extremely demoralizing instances of this. Still, we should not wonder if gate money and the club professionalism which makes the game rather an exhibition to be betted on than a sport, had more to do than the press with the degradation of the game. A club may thus be, to all intents and purposes, professional, playing for pay, while its members can all claim to be amateurs.

EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

Japan is a democracy in the egg. For the present, she is governed by her wise men, who are not only wise, but extremely patriotic. And there is certainly some advantage in not having to postpone every amelioration, as we have to do, until a strong majority of the masses clamor for it. The Japanese masses are in a plastic condition, and are inclined to welcome with grateful and co-operative approval all the happy changes that come into their lot. Not alone in the management of campaigns do they show themselves in advance of their western teachers; although they say with some bitterness, that they had to show prowess in war before the west would acknowledge that they were civilized, as though that was still for Christendom the gauge of all advancement. There is too much truth in the charge that we still measure the civilization of peoples by their brute force; but apart from that it stands to reason that for us to learn of the progress Japan is making we had to have our attention turned that way, and it took the thunderclaps of three wars to dispel the ignorance and inherited prejudices with which we had regarded her. We have still much to learn about her which war only indirectly reveals. Western nations, particularly Germany and the United States, are in the habit of boasting of the thoroughness of their systems of popular and higher education, but, compared with Japan, even these are away behind. In Japan there are eight hundred and fifty-eight technical schools, nine of which are run by the government, the remainder supported by local authority, except fifty-one private establishments. There are institutes for the training of teachers in addition to these, where technical instruction is as complete as can be obtained anywhere in Europe or America. The best and brightest intellects in their schools and colleges, as well as professors, merchants and manufacturers, have been sent to Europe and America for many years past to gain knowledge and experience in every sphere of learning and activity. Eschewing the prejudices of national conceit, which are so strong among the most enlightened nations, Japan has assimilated what is best in every nation, put the knowledge to practical effect, improved upon it, and now all the world is anxious to learn from Japan.

THE ARAB REVOLT.

The Yemen revolt against the authority of the Sultan of Turkey has deeper significance than attaches to a local uprising of Arab tribes. It involves matters of highest import to the Mohammedan world, as well as international questions of grave concern. Ambitious to be acknowledged Caliph, commander of the faithful and legitimate successor of the Prophet, Abdul Hamid, some time ago, sent emissaries to all the Mohammedan authorities throughout Asia and Africa to win their adhesion. He desired to arrange affairs so that he could, when needed, rally all Mohammedans to his support in resistance to encroachments by European powers. The various authorities outside Turkey failed to respond in accordance with his wishes, mainly for the reason that, while the Sultan of Turkey was head of the greatest independent Mohammedan nation, he did not fulfil the requirement of the Khadissei Shereef portion of the Koran, which provides that the Caliph must be a lineal descendant of the Prophet. The Grand Sherif of Mecca does fulfil this requirement, and to him the authorities outside Turkey prefer to give their allegiance. The Sultan of Morocco is also a lineal descendant of the Prophet, but he is too weak and remote to suit the situation. Abdul Hamid, in his diplomatic dealings with the powers of recent years, has yielded to influences inimical to Great Britain, which, with over eighty million Mohammedan subjects, is a greater Moslem power than Turkey, and naturally extremely jealous of the movement to secure the caliphate for the Sultan of Turkey. A short time ago the government of India showed how it stood by requesting the Grand Sherif of Mecca to approve the appointment of a Moslem Sheik. This was a practical recognition by the British Government of the Grand Sherif as Caliph and another blow to the pretensions of Abdul Hamid. As British influences with the various sultans, ameers and imaums of southern Arabia is considerable, and as all these are attached to the Grand Sherif, it will be seen that the Yemen revolt is a significant matter for the Sultan of Turkey. If successful, it would mean the supplanting of his authority by that of the Grand Sherif throughout Arabia. For this reason the construction of the Bagdad-Mecca railway is being pushed with feverish haste to facilitate the transport of troops. In the midst of those disturbances a gathering of all the religious heads of the Mohammedan world has been arranged to meet at an early date in Constantinople, when, it is expected, the Grand Sherif of Mecca will be proclaimed Caliph, the Sultan of Turkey to take second place as 'Sword of the Prophet.' This would be agreeable to Lord Curzon's policy, for it would prove that Great Britain is a stronger Moslem power than Turkey.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

A mind overwrought on religious matters, is the ready explanation of an innovation that occurred at the service in St. Martin's Church on Sunday. There have been prophets and prophetesses in all ages, and we presume that most of them would have come under this description. Paul was a demented enthusiast before Agrippa, and Christ before Pilate a foolish dreamer, who imagined himself to be a king. There was no doubt a good deal of hysteria in the early church, and the apostle just mentioned had repeatedly to rebuke it, but with singular tenderness and a certain eastern reverence for exalted and spontaneous utterance. 'The spirit of the prophets,' he said, 'are subject to the prophets,' and God is not a God of confusion. Indeed, in Corinth, where the excesses had become unseemly, he forbade the women to address the assemblies. That this was not a general rule, is gathered from the fact that prophetesses are in various places referred to with approval; that is, women who were supposed to speak under divine impulse, and who spoke largely in Scripture phrase. It is impossible that complete consecration to the divine will should take place without at times revealing itself in unwonted ways. The question that the devoted soul asks itself is whether there is anything it would not do in acknowledgment of fealty, and, like Abraham, when he followed the monition to slay his son as a proof of his loyalty, things that cost most offer themselves to the mind as tests, the rejection of which will involve the withdrawal of the divine inworking, while the complete surrender will make the subject of it 'fit for the Master's use.'

This view of things, true in itself, will lead to deeds of great daring, especially on the part of the most timid, to whom they are the most real 'cross.' Some of these deeds will be wise, some will be ill judged, and some of them will be, like that which tested the father of the faithful, altogether wrong; but none of them is without the nobility of complete devotion. The Christian doctrine is that the divine spirit is seeking to work among men and is hindered in doing so only by men's unwillingness. As certain rabbis used to hold, that if the people would for one short hour keep the whole law, in that hour the Messiah would appear, so the modern church says if ever its members were wholly willing to do God's will, his kingdom would come in plenitude. The most interesitng fact about the revival now going on in Wales is its spontaneity and the jealousy of those most interested to preserve this, they having besought evangelists from elsewhere not to come and help them. It is also a characteristic of a remarkable religious movement now going on in the Roman Catholic Church in France, where in parish after parish the priests and people are adopting new ethical standards and simpler modes of worship, without external pressure, under an unexplained inward impulse. It is to be presumed that, under whatever form of faith, wherever there are consecrated souls there will be religious revivals. It is easy to imagine—indeed it is not necessary to imagine, for most of us have seen them, departures from religious custom that revealed little that was edifying. But there are such departures that are most impressive, and can only be looked on with reverence. That which has set people talking to-day is not an unnatural outcome of the deep spiritual atmosphere which prevails in St. Martin's, and is suggestive of unused possibilities in the services of the church.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

Nelson's Year and National Duty—By the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P., in the 'Outlook,' London.
'Sacrifice' or 'Interest'?—Value of the Canadian Preference—By L. G. Chiozza Money, in the 'Daily News,' London.
The Reaction to Democracy—The 'Speaker,' London.
One of the Best Governed Towns in the World.—The Chicago 'Journal.'
A Viceregal Indiscretion—Ending in General Laughter—The 'Westminster Gazette.'
American Religion—By A. L. Lilley, in the 'Commonwealth,' London.
The Ministers' Protest—The Boston 'Herald.'
H. Rider Haggard Talks About His Mission.—The 'Sun,' New York.
The Lost Handy Man—The 'Nation,' New York.
Alice in Newspaperland—By Frank Elias, in the 'Speaker,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

An Aphrodite by Praxiteles? 'Public Opinion,' New York.
A Plea for the English Song—The Manchester 'Guardian.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

'Spring O' the Year'!—Poem, by Susie M. Best, in the 'Independent,' New York.
John Morley's Hymn—Goethe's 'Das Gottliche.'—'T. P.'s Weekly,' London.
A Lenten Meditation—The 'Outlook,' New York.
Dr. Johnson's 'Prayers and Meditations'—The 'Spectator,' London.
A Liberal Theologian—The 'Westminster Gazette.'
A Further Explanation—By G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.
Jules Verne—The New York 'Evening Post.'
Jules Verne and His Earnings—The 'Sun,' New York.
Bernardin de Saint-Pierre—The 'Academy and Literature,' London.
Osler's Addresses—A Valedictory Volume—'The Nation,' New York.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Rural Education—The Macdonald Experiment in Canada—Correspondence of the London 'Times.'
Astronomical Progress—The Race Between England and America—The 'Morning Post,' London.
Egypt Yields New Treasures—The 'Times,' London.
Science Notes.

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

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

NORTH-WEST SCHOOLS.

Subject Discussed by Prominent Montreal Divines.

The Methodist District Conference, of which the Rev. Dr. Griffith, pastor of Douglas Methodist Church, is the president, passed, the other day, a resolution protesting against the imposition of separate schools upon the North-West.

Being asked whether it was not somewhat illogical for the minority in Quebec, which enjoyed the complete control of their own schools, the disbursement of their own taxes, the operation of their own curriculum, the full freedom to realize their ideal—to deny to the minority in the new provinces those privileges to which they so tenaciously clung in the Province of Quebec, Dr. Griffith said that he did not desire to enter upon a discussion of the position of the minority of this province educationally, although if he cared to go into that matter, he might have something to say about the iniquity of the Protestants being obliged, through the neutral panel, to support Roman Catholic education, which was the fact through the operation of the law as applied to corporations, the great bulk of which were English and Protestant, but the heads of which, nevertheless, whatever their inclination, were compelled to pay their taxes into a common panel, the proceeds of which were divided pro rata, which meant that the Roman Catholics got seventy-five percent of this panel and the Protestants twenty-five. But this subject he would not enter upon.

As to the resolution itself, passed by the District Conference, it was to be remembered, Dr. Griffith said, that that resolution did not object to separate schools, per se. What the Methodists did object to, as represented by the resolution in question, was the imposing upon the new provinces, for all time to come, of a certain system apart from their own volition in the matter. That was the vital point. The conference said nothing whatever against separate schools, and it was fully prepared to say that if the provinces themselves desired to continue separate schools by law or to make a fresh provision for the perpetuation of such, that was a matter which the provinces should be allowed to deal with without interference of any kind, however one might differ as to the advisability of continuing the separate system. But here was the federal power, an extraneous body, imposing upon these fresh new provinces, which were so promising, a certain system forever. There was to be no change; the people in the provinces were not to be allowed to have their own way; an outside body, call it parliament or call it government, came along and said that the provinces were to have no control over this matter; that they must submit to the dictation of an outside body. It was against this the conference protested.

'Of course, you understand that Sir Wilfrid Laurier insists that the law makes it obligatory that in the erection of new provinces the school system which has existed under territorial conditions shall continue endlessly?'

'Yes, and this introduces the legal aspect. I am not a lawyer; I am not a politician,—at least, in the narrow sense; but I will say that others who have given attention to the legal question, argue, with equal force, that the interpretation which Sir Wilfrid puts on the clause in the British North America Act, is quite wrong. However, this is the point: We see in the North-West people coming in from all parts of the world. We see divers races and tongues. We have a young man at Winnipeg to give such a welcome to the country, and recently that young man stated that there were no fewer than forty-eight tongues and dialects in the North-West. Well, how shall all these people become assimilated? That is the question. Will each nationality demand and obtain separate schools? If you had that in the North-West you would have Babel over again. What has made the United States a nation? The common school. Mind, I do not think that the common school in the United States is quite ideal. It might be improved upon. But it has accomplished one great result—it has realized homogeneity, without which you cannot have a nation. Of course, we cannot have a single tongue in this country. That has been decided. I will not pass upon that. But in the North-West you have new conditions. The state of things which existed five years ago will not suit to-day. The conditions of to-day may not suit five years hence. You have an enormous population pouring into this vast country which is so full of hope. Here you have a mighty, an incomparable heritage, and the thing to do is to guard it.

'Apart from what the resolution declared, I take it, that you prefer on the broad question, common or public schools?'

'Yes. I repeat, that if the provinces themselves declare for separate schools, of their own motion, let the provinces have separate schools, by all means. It is sometimes necessary that people should have some things which do not make for their good,' said Dr. Griffiths, smilingly.

'Would you consider separate schools crippling in their effects?'

'I would not perhaps use the word "crippling," but I am convinced that they would be inimical to the public interest in the new provinces. What we should be after, especially in the new provinces, so vast and so promising, where a young national life is being built up, is a manly type—the evolution of a broad, national character, which should tell upon the whole of the Dominion. Now, the separate school makes for weakness and division, not strength. How absurd it would be for the Dominion parliament to legislate for these new provinces in so important a matter, in a country where the conditions are constantly changing? This is really our protest—that an outside power should do what the people alone can do wisely and permanently with beneficial results.'

'Our Catholic friends claim that they want the religious atmosphere in the school for the sake of preserving the spirit of devoutness in their people.'

'Assuredly, I am not opposed to that view. There certainly should be in the school the moral and religious atmosphere. Not that a great deal of time need be spent upon prayers or catechism, which are said by rote, and which answer little to the inward spirit; but I think in the public schools as they are conducted say, in the United States, that there is this lack—the lack of a fine moral atmosphere, and this, I think, we should seek to supply in our public schools.'

'Do you think it within the compass of the human mind to devise a plan by which Roman Catholics and Protestants of all forms could meet in the same school and be taught ethical and religious principles?'

'Why, surely. There are certainly great fundamental truths which all the Christian bodies hold in common. These could be crystallized and taught in the school. History teaches that even in heathen lands, when the people fell away from their religious beliefs, decay and death supervened. Therefore I would certainly have the moral atmosphere. There surely could be taught to all the children the Fatherhood of God, the necessity for moral conduct and the like.

'While, however, I am friendly to the moral atmosphere, I am sure of this, that what we need everywhere, but more especially in this country, was a manly type of citizen—a strong, muscular Christianity, a free and independent expression of national life, and these are fostered by the common school. Therefore, I say, personally, that I prefer the common school, not only in the North-West, but everywhere; only, if the North-West desires separate schools. let it have them of its own volition—not by the imposition of any extraneous body.

'I will not trench upon politics,' said Dr. Griffiths, 'but will say this, let us be careful that we do not hinder the growth of a splendid people in the North-West; let us be careful of our wonderful heritage there; and let us not perpetuate what would mean national weakness. Suppose you had in the North-West what we see in this province—that is to say, a few great seats of learning, which has been the care of the Roman Catholic Church of all ages—which institutions have produced great men—and elementary education left as it is left in this province—do you think that this would be advancing the true interests of the new provinces? Suppose the Russians, and Galicians, and Doukhobors, demanded and received separate schools, would that make for national spirit—for a fine type in the vast spaces? I could say much more about the political drift of things in this country—a drift which may be full of peril—but I refrain.'

PRINCIPAL SCRIMGER.

Professor Scrimger, Principal of the Presbyterian College, asked if the Quebec minority, which enjoyed the right to control its own taxes and educational forms, might not be disposed to sympathize with the minority in the North-West in respect to the matter of separate schools, quickly remarked that the two cases were not parallel at all. It was true that the Protestants in Quebec had the right of control of their education, but they did not ask for any such privilege. They were perfectly willing, to a man, to throw in their lot with a national or truly public school system which should eliminate sectarian teaching. They did not want any separation. The separation was forced upon them because the schools of the majority were sectarian in their character. Let that character be changed, let there be a common school system instituted in this province, and the Protestants would gladly throw in their lot with that system. In the North-West there was no pretension that the public schools were sectarian in their character. As a fact, they were thoroughly undenominational. If he (Dr. Scrimger) thought for a moment that there was any desire to make the national system in the North-West in any degree sectarian, he would be entirely opposed to such a proposition.

'Would it be possible to devise a plan by which all might come under a common teaching, as far as ethical and religious matters are concerned, in this province?'

'Well, we see how the several Protestant bodies agree in relation to these matters in the city of Montreal, where Methodists, Presbyterians, Anglicans, Baptists, and others, all meet upon common ground without a particle of friction. I do not see why, without teaching dogma at all, it would not be possible to include all in such a formulation as to ethical teaching; but, of course, the Roman Catholics always want separate teaching. They have that in Ontario. They clamored so much inregard to religious teaching in the public schools there, that, largely through their attitude, the religious teaching was abolished in the schools, which they then immediately called "godless." In a word, separate schools are not our fault nor our desire.'

'Do you believe, speaking broadly, that separate schools are crippling in their effects?'

'I do. I do not want a Presbyterian school teaching the tenets of the Westminster Confession. But the chief thing is this, in my opinion, that the people of the new provinces should not be hampered in the matter of education. It is a constitutional question largely. If the people who are presently in the Territories like to set up separate schools, it is for them to determine the matter. They and they alone have the right to deal with this matter. The people of 1875 are not the people who are there to-day. It would be manifestly unfair to bind the people of to-day by something which happened in 1875. The conditions are altogether different; they will become increasingly different. That being so, it is simply a matter of elementary justice that the present people should be allowed to determine the kind of education they will have in the new provinces, without having a law arbitrarily imposed upon them which will make it impossible for any change to be made, however much either the majority or the minority desire such change. That is the chief point. We see what has been done in the United States by putting the children through a common school; we see that a nation has been built up there—powerful, virile,—through the amalgamation of the several elements composing it. When we think of the different races which are pouring into the North-West, we must ask ourselves, when would this assimilative process be carried out, if separate schools were maintained throughout the new provinces. The thing could never be accomplished.'

'I was looking,' said Professor Scrimger, 'to see what the people of the North-West themselves would say about the matter, and I find from the speech of the Hon. Mr. Fielding, that seven out of the ten members are willing to vote for the educational clause as set forth by the Premier. I do not know whether this represents popular sentiment; but, in the long run, whatever acts of parliament are passed, the majority will be able to have its way, whatever that way may lead to. Acts of parliament are not final; they do not say the last word. And you cannot finally coerce a majority. If the majority want separate schools, they will have them; if they want a public school system, they will ultimately have that. only, to arbitrarily impose a particular system will create friction which would be avoided, if the new provinces were allowed a free hand in the matter.'

THE REV. DR. EDGAR HILL.

The Rev. Dr. Edgar Hill, who was mainly responsible for the resolution passed the other day by the Protestant Ministerial Association, said yesterday that the association discussed chiefly the constitutional question, not the question as to separate schools themselves. The idea was to argue that the provinces alone should have the power to deal with education. That was a matter of interpretation, no doubt, but it was the view which the association took; it was the view which he presented at the meeting, and which was unfolded in the resolution.

In the first place, as Dr. Hill pointed out, the clause introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier was unnecessary, because, by the terms of the British North America Act, the minority had a remedy for all oppression in the matter of education or anything else under which they might suffer; in the second place, the clause was unconstitutional, because it went further than the act itself. That was the position taken, and it was thought better to confine the regard to this aspect of the matter, than to discuss the question of separate schools.

At the same time, Dr. Hill, as a citizen, had no hesitation in declaring his opinion upon the question of separate schools.

In reply to the question as to whether the minority in Quebec, having their own system, should not sympathize with the minority in the North-West, who desired its own peculiar system, Dr. Hill remarked that you would have to consider the character of the education given in separate schools before answering that question in the affirmative. He held as liberal views in regard to the teaching and position of the Roman Catholic Church as any non-Catholic could do, but he vigorously denied that he, as a citizen of Quebec, should take no interest in the citizenship of his French-Canadian fellow-citizens. That was the position which he had been asked to take by an influential French-Canadian in the course of some recent conversations. He replied that his interest as a citizen was not confined to the minority, nor should it be so confined. It extended and should extend, not only in his own case but in the case of any patriotic man, to all the people of the province. As he desired for his own children, for his own co-religionists, the highest citizenship, so he desired the same standard of citizenship for all others for the benefit of the country as a whole. Now, separate schools in the city of Montreal seemed to do fairly well, but he would ask, what was the condition of education in the rural parts of the province? Take any case where the Catholics were in the minority, and what did you find? You found naturally poverty, lack of funds, and educational decay. Take the case of a handful of Protestants trying to maintain a dissentient school. Similar conditions prevailed. Without education what happened? Moral declension ensued; degeneracy followed, and you had certain abnormal and appalling crimes committed in country places, where there was little, if any, education. He did not believe, of course, in a godless education. There should be ethical and religious teaching, but this should be compatible with a broad and elevated type of citizenship brought forth by the character of the teaching. Look at France, for a moment. Look at the vote in the parliament there in regard to the complete divorce between church and state there, which carried with it, of course, the abolition of the separate or religious school and the establishment of state schools, in which the secularities only would be taught. This was certainly a saddening spectacle, and would have a depressing effect upon Christianity in general; but think of a Christianity which was doing its best, doubtless, through the church and the school for all these centuries, which the state now pronounces, by an overwhelming majority, to have been 'worst,' and not 'best' at all? All this was highly significant.

Dr. Hill proceeded to say that as regards the North-West, the Roman Catholic authorities were disappointed. They fully expected to plant the church there as in Quebec; they hoped for a large settlement of their people. That hope was not realized. Other peoples and tongues went in and possessed the land. The British North America Act did not give them all they desired in the matter of education; the Manitoba Act seemed to take away their privileges, though subsequently certain concessions have been given, and now there was desired something further. He did not blame the church. That was its fixed policy—a policy of aloofness and separation, which it would pursue without feeling fatigue. But as the French-Canadians were in a minority in the North-West to-day, as the feebleness of their position numerically would be emphasized every year, as the other peoples came in from all parts of the world, the separate school question would settle itself, without the aid of the federal government or parliament. And it would be settled in this way: The fresh peoples coming in would see that the only way in which success could be realized would be by reaching out to the very best and most intelligent citizenship. That would be decisive of the school question. The common school, the public school, would by choice be flocked to by the people, whether they were Protestant or Catholic, because it would give that education which would best fit for the battle of life and make for the most virile manhood. Thus would be worked out the final settlement of the question.

As to the question of a moral atmosphere in the public school, Dr. Hill thought that an ethical text book might have advantages, but it could not take the place of parents or the church, whose teaching would be efficacious in making the moral teaching tell in the life, which was the main thing. Therefore, arrangements could be made in a public school for ethical and religious instruction according to conscience.

MR. PEDLEY'S VIEWS.

The Rev. Hugh Pedley, seen by a representative of the 'Witness,' said he felt the anomaly of the action of the Federal Government in this respect especially—that a system of education which was imposed upon a handful of people in 1875 should be forever perpetuated upon a quite different people in 1905.

What, asks Mr. Pedley, were the Territories in 1875—a vast prairie, one might say, with a few people scattered here and there—a few hunters, a few adventurous farmers, and the like. The place was a wilderness. There were no institutions. There was no public opinion. and as to education, how little was it known or cared for, for that matter? Why, public education was only beginning to be enacted in England. It was as late as 1870 that the Forster Act, which gave national schools to the Old Country, was brought into being. At that time there was no conception in the general mind as to the modern public school as we understand it. The few people in the Territories then did not ask for a school system. Parliament, however, set up a system in the Territories which the government now seeks to make perpetual. This certainly struck him as being anomalous in the extreme. The conditions now were entirely different to what they were in 1875. There was a different people now; there were divers tongues and races; there were new desires and new institutions. To impose upon a growing people reaching out to a self-contained life, that which was devised for the wants of a handful of scattered farmers over thirty years ago—surely, there was something extraordinary in this.

Again, Mr. Pedley felt, though he was not a lawyer, that the clause as introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was unnecessary. The British North America Act provided a remedy for the minority in case the minority should suffer any wrong or grievance. That was felt to be a sufficient protection. It was then superfluous to provide what already had bene set forth in the British North America Act.

As to the position of the minority in this province with regard to education, and that of the minority in the North-West, the cases were entrely different. The schools of the majority in this province were sectarian schools; the public schools in the North-West were entirely undenominational. The word Protestant had never been used in connection with the public schools. That made all the difference possible. In regard to separate or denominational schools, in the general sense, Mr. Pedley said that he might be desirous of having his children taught in the school the principles of Congregationalism, especially with respect to the glorious history of that body in the past. The Methodists might similarly desire to have their children brought up as Methodists in the school, as the Methodists were a large body; the Presbyterians also, and all the other Protestant bodies. But from the point of view of broad citizenship, of national interests, and of the best type of manhood, it was felt that such desires must give way, and that all should accept a common form of education which could be supplemented by religious teaching, as was desired. If that was found necessary in the case of the Protestant bodies, why should the Catholics have a preference over all the rest?

It was pointed out that the Catholics considered this a matter of conscience; that they desired their own peculiar teaching, and that they said they could not attend a public school because it would violate the most sacred thing in the world—conscience.

'Conscience or preference—which?' asked Mr. Pedley. Mr. Pedley proceeded to point out how the Roman Catholics in the United States went to the public schools, and that only in districts where the Catholics were wealthy enough to be able to provide parochial schools were these imposed upon the people as an act of obligation. Then, there was no conscience in the matter. It was not a crime for a Catholic to attend a public school. It was rather a matter of preference than conscience.

Mr. Pedley traced the troubles associated with the passing of the Manitoba School Act, the defeat of the minority in the courts in the case of Barret against the city of Winnipeg (which was virtually against the government), the appeal to the Privy Council, which held there was a grievance which parliament could remedy; the difficulty found in the thought of directing the character of Manitoba education from Ottawa; and the final triumph of the public school system in that province. The Catholics, therefore—or rather the church, which was a different thing—thought in regard to these new provinces that they should have separate schools provided for beyond peradventure. The Roman Catholics in the Territories were not asking for any such clause as had been introduced by the government. He did not believe they wanted it. With great numbers coming into the Territories from other lands—new races and tongues—with the American farmers coming in at the rate of fifty thousand in the year—it was very unwise to think of imposing upon such peoples a system inaugurated at a time when public education was in its infancy, and when small denominational schools were the only means by which an education could be secured. In that connection Mr. Pedley mentioned the curious fact which the figures proved, that in Cornwall, in England, where Methodism—early Methodism—prevailed, you had the lowest morality in the whole of England—the largest number of crimes proportionately to the population. When the Forster Act—the public school act—came into force in Cornwall a change took place; the criminal figures diminished—the moral tone became better and higher, and there was a wonderful change—all of which was highly interesting to the philosopher or the psychologist. For all this proved that if you have emotional religion without intellectual activity and knowledge, you have a condition which is full of peril. Religious emotion has its place; but education will govern it. Without education it cannot be directed wisely and wholesomely. There should, of course, be the moral atmosphere in the school, but for the best results you need the working of the intellect—the formation of the mind by systematized knowledge.

THE VIEWS OF DR. SYMONDS.

The Rev. Dr. Symonds, president of the Protestant Ministerial Association, which body passed a resolution protesting against the establishment of separate schools in the North-West, said yesterday that the meeting expressed no opinion as to the rightness or wrongness of separate schools, per se. What they asked was that the new provinces should be allowed to attend to the educational question as the other provinces had been allowed.

Dr. Symonds would not enter into a discussion of the Protestant school system in this province, because his experience of this country had been almost entirely gained in Ontario; but, while the Protestant Ministerial Association had said nothing against the setting up of separate schools, if the new provinces desired such a thing, he had no hesitation at all in saying that he was opposed to separate schools everywhere, whether they were called Protestant or Catholic. While in Ontario some Churchmen there desired parochial schools, and he set his face against such. Suppose you had Anglican schools, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Congregational, schools—would that make those attending such schools better Christians? What was Christianity?

Loving your neighbor as you loved yourself. Would such separate or denominational schools—paid for by the state, but managed by the respective denominations—produce that effect? You might by this means, have more rigid Anglicans, Methodists, Presbyterians, and so on, but would you have a better Christian character? Of course not. He believed in moral and religious instruction in the schools, for it was in the school that character was formed, and surely Christian character was desired in the nation, but it was quite possible to have that in the common school without offending any person or body.

Dr. Symonds related a case in Ontario where there was a public and a separate school. The managers of the separate schools determined at last to close the school, because of inefficiency and a lack of funds. The Roman Catholics who sent their children to the school were equally desirous of having the school closed. It was closed, and the pupils transferred to the public school. For the first day the Protestant and Roman Catholic pupils stared at each other, each group holding aloof. The Protestants wondered what kind of folk the Catholics were, and the Catholic children thought the Protestants were heretics. But the common experience in the school, the equal treatment of both by the teacher, soon put an end to all that, and both groups merged in one. And this was the argument for the common school—the irresistible argument—that it made for better relations among the pupils and better relations through life. Surely, this was an object worth striving for.

'Now, how, Dr. Symonds, would you provide for religious instruction in the common school which would be agreeable to all?'

'As far as the Roman Catholics are concerned, I would have the priest come into the school at a certain hour of the day, and instruct the Roman Catholic pupils; as for the Protestants, it would not be an insuperable task to devise a text book which would be agreeable to all Protestant bodies and from which the teacher could teach at the hour for religious instruction. I have done that in Ontario, representing—especially in one school I have in mind—the Protestant community.'

'If the different nationalities, the representatives of which are now pouring into the North-West, demanded and obtained separate schools, what would be the effect?'

'Why, it would be terrible.'

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

THE FUTURE OF THE CHURCHES.

(London 'Christian.')

An important gathering, privately convened by the Rev. F. B. Meyer, met at Anderton's Hotel, London, recently. Ostensibly to welcome Mr. J. R. Mott, of America, the pioneer of the international Student Movement, the occasion took a practical turn in a discussion relating to the supply of young men of ability and mark as candidates for the ministry, Established and Free.

Mr. Mott propounded two questions—To what extent are really capable, spiritual, and intellectual men offering themselves to the churches? Granting that there are many, why are there not more? This matter has been engrossing his attention for some time past; and while his visits to the colleges of many lands have been largely in the interests of foreign missions, he has also been deeply concerned as to the outlook of aggressive work within and without the churches of the home-land.

Among those who took part in the discussion were Principals Forsyth and Whitehouse (of Hackney and Cheshunt Colleges, respectively), the Rev. Messrs. Dr. Munro Gibson, Dinsdale, T. Young, A. Ramsay, W. Hackney, J. Scott Lidgett, Dr. Clifford, and F. B. Meyer (chairman).

Briefly summarized, the influences which hinder the 'brightest and briniest' men of our universities and well-to-do families from entering the ministry were deemed by the several speakers to be:

(a) In the home.—The decline of family religion; commercial and professional ambition.

(b) In the church.—Unsettlement of belief; lack on the part of ministers to seek out and encourage the most able and suitable young men.

(c) In the colleges.—Insufficient endeavor to inspire such men with a sense of the dignity and grandeur of ministerial opportunity, and of due preparation for a life-work of Christian service.

(d) Generally.—Non-realization of the 'heroic' element to be found in aggressive work at home, as compared with that of foreign missions; the crying need of a deeper tone of piety and conviction, and of a fresh stream of spiritual devotion among refined and educated men of the rising generation.

Speaking from an experimental knowledge of spiritual and social 'Settlement' work, the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett pleaded, in addition, for warmer sympathy on the part of the churches towara social effort among the poor on a bold scale. Many men were drawn into this work pending a settlement of their intellectual and theological uncertainties, who never found their way into the ministry because of the gulf too widely existing between the Church and the masses. He mourned the declension of many able and thoughtful men who at present are being lost to the Church as such.

In amplifying some of the points already mentioned, Principal Forsyth added some further remarks of a weighty and forcible character. His contact with young men had revealed a leaning on the part of many to philanthropic instead of definitely spiritual work, which he well defined as 'heeding a call from mankind, rather than receiving a message from God.' It seemed to him that the prevalent tone of religion had 'sunk, from a passion and a conviction, to a sentiment; and he attributed this largely to the substitution of varied teaching for the eternal verities which converge in the word 'Atonement,' the emphasis of recent years having been placed upon Christ as 'Friend,' rather than 'Saviour.' He also insisted on the necessity of exalting 'the heroic side of an unboomed ministry'—a phrase as apt as it was telling—and urged that young men should be taught to aim at fidelity, not publicity.

Naturally, more than one reference was made to the present revival, and Principal Whitehouse alluded gratefully to the spirit of prayer prevailing among the students at Cheshunt.

After some interesting reminiscences from Mr. Meyer, as to 'What made me a minister,' and the influences which contributed to that happy result, Mr. Mott concluded the discussion by urging the responsibility of parents, ministers, and college professors, to inspire the young people under their influence with an ambition for the service of God as their noblest life-work; and by suggesting that the press should be more effectively used to this end, by articles and symposiums in magazines and other periodicals upon this important subject. Judging from the present outlook, he did not think the word 'statesmanlike' could be used appropriately to describe the attitude of the Church's leaders towards provision for its present and future needs.

[For the 'Witness.'

LIFE SAVING.

Dear Friends of the Armenian Orphans,—Is it possible that in my last annual report I gave too glowing an account of our orphan industries? It would seem so from the fact that practically no help has been given us during the year for this department of our work. While success has been no less than in the preceding year, more funds are needed to put these industries on a solid basis. Our strong desire is to bring them to such a point that from their proceeds we can maintain two small permanent orphanages, one for each sex, where needy children can get a good, practical Christian training.

President Riggs, of Euphrates College, during a visit to America last summer, secured $500 towards equipping a cabinet shop where school boys could learn to help themselves. We were dissatisfied with our carpentry department last year. Now we are glad of a chance to enter into partnership with this college undertaking; but in order to do so on equal terms, we must be able to provide $500 and additional sums as fast as the plant may be enlarged.

During the year we turned out four thousand pieces of gingham with our twenty-three looms. If we only had the capital, we could nearly double the number of looms with very small proportionate expense, and, consequently, much more profit.

We have not yet given up the idea of having a place where some of these orphans could be trained in agricultural pursuits. For a region like this, where agriculture is the leading work, such a farm would be of great value, and might in time develop into an agricultural school connected with the college. Will not the capital be forthcoming to enable us to carry out this plan? A small beginning has been made with the gift of a few acres of land, suitable for market-gardening, in a near village. One of our boys took a prize last summer in a government exhibition of silk culture. We wish to send one or two boys for the two-years' course at the Imperial Silk Culture Institute at Brousa, near Constantinople.

The manager of our industrial department, Mr. Melcon G. Benneyan, made without cost to the orphanage, a trip to Constantinople last summer. While there he had a chance to study the rug market, to exhibit rugs of our own make, and to get supplies for the orphans at a large saving of middlemen's profit.

The foreman of our European shoe industry has invented a seamless upper for boots and shoes, by the use of which more durability is secured, and both time and material are saved in the making. Should the application he has made for United States patents succeed, he will halve any profit with the orphanage.

After considerable experimenting we have at last succeeded in constructing a bath over the bakery. By expending only 25 cents a day extra for wood the same fire which bakes the bread heats all the water needed for the bath and keeps the room hot besides. We thus save the extra expense and the annoyance incident to using the public baths. The boarding school boys and many townspeople use the bath also. We have yet to find a satisfactory solution of the water problem. At present most of it is brought in skins on men's backs from a fountain a quarter of a mile away, and costs about five cents for two hogsheads. We hope in time to be able to purchase a spring which can be turned into the aqueduct supplying the mission premises, and with which the bath can be connected.

The evening school for the working boys and the half-day school for the working girls have been continued. The expense for education here in Harpoot has been much higher than usual, nearly $1,000. This has been due to the increased tuition as the orphans have reached higher grades, and to the need of buying new text-books. We have twelve boys now in the college, nine of them being freshmen, and twelve will be ready to enter college in the fall. We very much hope that these boys will be able to finish the course, and that a large number of them will become efficient teachers and preachers.

During last year the orphans decreased from 705 to 601, or about half of the number there were when I came here five years ago. There have been no deaths in the orphanages, but a boy and a girl died while visiting friends in the summer. Thirteen girls were married. Ten small girls were transferred to the Danish Sisters at Mezereh. Twenty-five new orphans were taken in, twenty of whom are provided for by two Armenian gentlemen in Chicago—the Pushman brothers. The need of continuing the support of this work is seen from the fact that of the 379 orphans in the Harpoot Homes, ten are eight years and under; 35 twelve and under; 153, fifteen and under; 91 eighteen and under, and 32, twenty and under. We expect the working boys to leave when they are 18 years old, but the great difficulty is to find work for them. For the girls it is especially hard to find homes, except as they get married, so for them it is indispensable that we should develop the industries by which they can support themselves under our protection. In fact, there is absolutely no work outside by which they can make a living.

In the parable of the Good Samaritan Christ taught that our neighbor is he who stands in need of us. Surely, these Armenian orphans need our help. Shall we not obey the second great commandment, endorsed by our Master, and love our neighbors as ourselves? It is for you and those whom you can interest to say how long this work shall continue and what form it shall take.

We shall be glad of new supporters for the orphans and for new subscribers to the stock of the industrial work. Though Miss Seymour, in her seventy-fourth year, thought it best to return to the home land last summer, Miss Hall is bravely trying to carry on the correspondence she laid down. The annual cost of support for each orphan is $25. Shares in the industrial work are $10 each. Funds can be sent to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall street, New York city; Mr. F. H. Wiggin, 14 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.; Mr. H. M. Ferguson, 47 Victoria street, Westminster, London; Mr. W. W. Peet, Bible House, Constantinople.

While it is preferable to send funds to the above addresses, those who find it more convenient can send personal cheques, drafts on London, or Post-Office orders on Constantinople, direct to Miss Hall or myself. Registered letters containg United States bank bills and stamps are likely to reach here safely. In addressing add to 'Harpoot, Turkey,' 'Open mail, via London and Constantinople.'

Your sincere fellow-worker,

GEO. P. KNAPP,

American Mission, Harpoot, Turkey.

REVIVAL INTEREST IN MOUNT HERMON.

The winter term at Mount Hermon, one of the Northfield schools, opened on Jan. 6, with the usual quota of four hundred students, all that the dormitories and cottages are able to accommodate. This term will continue sixteen weeks, when after a short vacation of about ten days, the spring and summer session will open. The school year has been one of the most remarkable in the history of the school. A number of causes have contributed to this result, but none more noteworthy than the revival of interest in religion which occurred during the closing weeks of the term. It is the custom of the students on Sunday evenings to gather by themselves in the cottages and on the fourth floor of each of the large dormitories for a brief prayer service. It was in these 'fourth floor meetings' that the quickening of interest began, and has continued among the students under the leadership of the older boys. The meetings progressed quietly with no excitement. The influence of these meetings has permeated every part of the institution, and has had a profound effect upon the life of the school.—N. Y. 'Observer.'

PICTURE CARDS FOR SOLDIERS.

A missionary in Japan writing to the 'Northwestern Christian Advocate,' speaks enthusiastically of the pleasure given to the wounded soldiers by picture cards sent from home. She says:—

All last week we worked hard getting things ready to go to the hospital. We bought Scripture texts in Japanese to paste on the back of the Berean cards. Twenty-three hundred and fifty cards were thus prepared by our Japanese school girls and teachers. I also had made 400 cards about 6 x 8 inches, white on one side and a pretty green on the other, from the pictures, 200 of which were trimmed and mounted by the teachers. I also bought some peace calendars gotten out by our publishing house. My thought was to give a picture to each of the nurses and doctors, and a peace calendar to be put up in each office and every ward. The nurses and doctors could scarcely believe that the pretty pictures were for themselves, and they were delighted. They had been accustomed to see only the men receive cards of texts and such things. One large picture of Christ and the fishermen I had framed in brown and gave to the superintendent in charge. When I saw him for a moment as we left the hospital his face was beaming with happiness, and he accepted with a great show of pleasure a calendar for his own office and reception-room. I told him these things were all an expression of sympathy from many friends in America for the wounded men who had fought so bravely. We were a large party, ten altogether, Mr. Inglehart taking flowers and helping with the music most delightfully. One of the Yokahama ladies and six of the other missionaries from our school and compound came. Bishop Harris was with us and gave a talk in the reading-room. Prof. Yamada also accompanied us. One lady sent a lot of scrap books very prettily made, which were given to the various wards and to the worst cases.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

French Switzerland has now ninety-eight boys' branches of the Y. M. C. A. A special travelling secretary has been appointed to extend the work to every Association in this part of Switzerland.

The Y. M. C. A. work in Philadelphia was organized in June, 1854. It is now carried on at twenty-one different points in the city, and fifteen buildings are owned or used and controlled by the Association. The total membership is 6,675. The members of the Philadelphia Association support the Y. M. C. A. of Osaka, Japan.

There are nearly fifty Christian Endeavor Societies in Spain. In the proportionate number of mothers' societies Spain leads the world. A society has been formed in the Balearic Islands, the first time that Spanish Christian Endeavor has crossed the sea. The Rev. William H. Gulick has been among the foreign missionaries in Spain, the father and mainstay of the movement.

The Presbyterian mission in the Canton field gives new testimony this year to the great influence of native evangelists. In that field there have been 1,284 accessions to the church, and over $11,000 contributed to Christian work by the people during the year. The village visitors who preach to little groups in out-of-the-way places stand for much in this result.

Few Americans knew the Orient as John W. Foster did. Hear him concerning India: 'If not a single conversion to Christianity could be recorded in the past century, the reforms and blessings which Christian missions have produced would be an abundant reward for all the labors of the missionaries, and the money contributed for their support.'

The ladies of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society in Nantai, Fuchau, China, have had funds given to them for the erection of a brick building to accommodate fifty inmates, as an institution for blind girls. The school had already been begun in temporary quarters. The elder girls are being taught weaving. The Chinese Viceroy, the Tartar General, and several of the Mandarins have contributed liberally. It is hoped that the work will be finished by the beginning of March. Meantime, many applicants have to be refused.

Dr. W. J. Dawson, of London, England, has been holding a most successful series of missions in New England recently. Two weeks were spent in Boston, Dr. Hillis, of Brooklyn, N.Y., assisting Dr. Dawson in great meetings at Park Street Church, Faneuil Hall and Tremont Temple. Street processions with a band of music and open-air preaching services were held, most of the prominent ministers joining in this demonstraton.

The remarkable revival at Kingswood, near Bristol, England, continues, and night after night the church is crowded to excess and hundreds are turned away The revival began on Feb. 5, and nearly seven hundred conversions have already taken place in this church alone. Midnight processions have been formed on the Saturdays after the closing of the public-houses, and scores of pledges have been taken by the men, many of whom had been hard drinkers. Mid-day prayer-meetings are held in some of the factories.

Mrs. Jansen writes from Cebu, in the Philippines:—'After a delay which seems in this island and in these waters, with their wretched native boats, very long, and after many heartaches and prayers, my husband has got back. For ten days I have been watching for him. This means that he was living in native homes—food dirty, water, everything, unsanitary, and tinned provisions all gone during the first days of his sixteen days' trip. Then the dangers otherwise. He went through one destroyed town, walking, where the mountain robbers had burned even the cocoanut-trees a few days before. With nothing to read in the way of books or Christian papers, except, of course, his Bible, no privacy, sleeping during his long stay in a town in the room where guests and pigs had free entrance, among a people full of childish curiosity, and just some few newly entered into the new way, while others regarded him with great fear, he lived on bananas and chickens when able to get them cooked, and walked through the hot tropical sun. This I know by his umbrella, which is burnt in parts to another shade. I am only telling you so that you may know how to pray for him. He goes off to another town next week.'



FOR several weeks we have been using large space in this paper to tell you about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, how they act on the system and why they are so successful in the cure of disease. To-day we produce the proof in the form of some letters which have just reached us from Prince Edward County, Ontario.

These letters appeal more especially to persons who have passed the prime of life and who find it difficult to keep the vitality up to the high-water mark, and so avoid pains and aches and derangements of the bodily organs.

Mr. Lawson's health became entirely shattered and broken up about a year ago, and eminent physicians, with whom he doctored for six months at great expense, declared they could do nothing for him. How thoroughly he has been restored by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is best told in the following letter:—

Had Resigned Himself to Death.

MR. GEO. W. LAWSON, a farmer living near Consecon, and well and favorably known throughout Prince Edward County, Ont., writes:—

"About one year ago I was taken sick and felt myself failing every day. I consulted and doctored with several eminent physicians, but received no permanent benefit. In fact they told me they could do nothing for me except to afford temporary relief, as it was a general breaking up of old age. My nerves were exhausted, and my whole system completely broken up.

"I was just at death's door, and, thinking my time to die had come, I gave up hope and resigned myself to fate. At this time my wife read in the papers about some of the wonderful cures being brought about by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I began using it.

"This treatment helped me from the first, and I continued to keep it up for six months, when I was fully restored to health. To-day I am a well man, and made so by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food at a trifling cost. All this in spite of the fact that I spent a large sum of money with physicians only to be pronounced incurable. Though in my seventy-fifth year, I feel as well as I did at twenty, and can walk as smartly as any of the boys."

Mrs. Lawson's ailments were of a different nature and required different treatment. For years she had suffered greatly from rheumatism, resulting from habitual constipation and kidney disease. Her complete cure was effected by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Suffered from Rheumatism.

MRS. GEO. W. LAWSON, Consecon, Ont., writes:—It is a pleasure for me to state that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills made a well woman of me, completely curing me of constipation, rheumatism, stomach troubles and a very severe kidney trouble after years of suffering. I am now sixty-eight years of age and very grateful for what Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have done for me and for the remarkable cure of my husband by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

We have been told by a resident of Consecon, that these are the most remarkable cures that have been brought about in that vicinity for many years, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawson are most enthusiastic over the remarkable results they have obtained by the use of Dr. Chase's medicines.

Endorsed by the Justice of the Peace.

MR. P. O. BEECH, Justice of the Peace and ex-Warden of Prince Edward County, Consecon, Ont., certifies:—"Mr. Geo. W. Lawson is a well-to-do farmer, well known and influential in this and adjoining counties. Both he and Mrs Lawson are members of the Methodist Church here. I have read over their statements of cures by the use of Dr. Chase's medicines and believe them to be truthful and correct."

We have on file in these offices thousands of such letters as these, from sincere, grateful people, who feel that they owe health and happiness and in many cases life itself to the use of Dr. Chase's medicines.

This is the evidence we offer you, and we believe there can be no stronger proof of the exceptional merit of these great discoveries of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author.

These medicines are for sale by all dealers, and will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills 25 cents a box, 5 boxes for $1.00.

$1,000 Will be donated to charity if the above testimonials are not genuine and correct and on file in these offices.

LITERARY REVIEW.

RUSSIAN COMPLICATIONS.

'Hearts in Exile,' by John Oxenham (Copp, Clark Co., Toronto), is a story of the Siberian experiences of three Russian philanthropists. Hope Ivanovna, the heroine, married Serge Palma because he was rich and could help her to minister to the poor. He became interested in the work, and consequently, when some peasants got into trouble, he was arrested too, for no cause that he could imagine, and ordered off to Kara. On the way he meets Paul Pavloff, a former admirer of the heroine, and there are many other persons going in the same direction, among them a man chained to a wheel-barrow.

'It's rather a pleasant squeak, don't you think?'

'I've not got used to it yet. How far have you brought it?'

'Over fifteen hundred miles, barin. From down Orenburg way,' and the little old man sat down on his barrow, quite ready for a chat.

'You must be pretty tired of it by this time.'

'Yes and no, barin. You can get used to anything in time, and I do believe I'd miss it now if they took it away. It's a bit in the way, at nights, sometimes, when I forget it's there, but I talk to it as we go along, and it always says "Yes! yes! yes!" to everything I say, and that's a change for the better anyway.'

'How's that?' asked Pavloff, amused at the old fellow's simple chatter and manner.

Well, you see, barin, my wife, she used to say, "No! No! No!" to everything I said, and she didn't always stop at that either.'

Paul Pavloff was being taken to a place from which escape was comparatively easy, and for the sake of Hope, whom he still loved, he offered to change places with Serge Palma and go to Kara instead. So when the two caravans separated, one man answers to the other's name and Paul is taken to Kara, where one can hardly dream of freedom, and Serge goes in the other direction, ready to take a strong man's chances as soon as spring weather makes escape possible. Hope Palma, in the course of time, is allowed to know where her husband has been sent, and braves the hardships of a journey to Kara in order to be with him. What is her dismay to find that the Serge Palma known there is not her husband at all, but only her old friend Paul. She cannot go back, nor can she whisper any word of her disappointment to an outsider without imperilling Paul's life, her own life, and that of her husband, wherever he may be. The unnatural life the two have to live, passing among their neighbors as husband and wife, while preserving a suitable coldness when alone, and the deferred expectation of hearing from Serge, combine to almost wear them out. But after some years they hear repeated rumors of Serge's death, and then they decide that it would be best for them to be married, though they must perform the marriage service themselves, no priest being available.

They knelt in silence for a time, such time as the priest, had he been there, would have been praying over them. And the little German clock on the shelf cried: 'Quick! Quick! Quick! Quick!' as though he feared that something might step in between them even now.

And afterwards Serge turns up again, but all three 'hearts in exile' are good and unselfish, which is more than can be said for characters similarly placed in 'The Masqueraders' and some other recent books.

AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.

'The Camp at Wandinong,' by Ethel G. Turner (Ward, Lock & Co., London), is a collection of bright stories about Australian children. In them we get pictures of the rich and the very poor in Australia and of the happy, struggling class, rich in family affection and not enslaved by the desire to appear as fashionable as other people. It is interesting to observe in these stories from Australia how much more English in some ways society is there than here, as far as city life is concerned. We find also indirect evidence that the warmer climate tends to make children grow up more quickly, for many of the little ones in the book, though very life-like, behave in a way natural—from a northern point of view—to children a year or two older. Some of the stories are meant for older readers rather than for children. Old and young will enjoy especially the first and longest, which tells of two children living with their parents in a camp forsaken by all gold-seekers but those too poor to go further. The mother tried to teach and train them, but the eldest, Dorrie, at eight years old, was full of enthusiasm for washing sand to find the grains of gold. Her favorite play was digging up stones and calling them nuggets. Her little brother liked to personate King Henry of Navarre, but she preferred games in which she was 'Alkali Ike,' or one of the notorious brigands of Australia's early days. In one such impromptu drama, the children attack a large tree, supposed to be a bank where a terrified population have stored their valuables for fear of the robbers.

'It's as I thought,' she whispered, excitedly, 'they're waiting for us. Forty men there are, armed to the teeth, and five women with revolvers in their hands as well. Well, I guess we're equal to them.'

For the next five minutes two mad little figures were rushing about round the tree, hitting wildly at it; shouting, yelling, cheering, stopping a minute, and picking off imaginary figures with imaginary revolvers. 'Now, for the treasure.' Bert left her that altogether, occupying himself with carrying out the helpless women and picking his way carefully among the dead bodies of the forty men.

Dorrie rifled the pockets of the dead ones, and extracted fifty heavy gold watches and chains, and a heap of silver and gold, two feet high. She pulled rings off their fingers—sixty-two very valuable ones, with precious stones thickly set in them. She smashed open the coffers—hundreds of magnificent diamond necklaces fell out.

To see their little girl developing such a pronounced craving for gold was an anxiety added to those the careful parents naturally felt in their penury and in their isolation from all society but the roughest. How they found means at last to leave the camp makes an interesting tale. The attempt of the good-hearted neighbors to curb their rough speech in the presence of these children is one of the pleasantly humorous features of the story.

MOBILIZING THE CHURCHES.

'The Evangelistic Note,' by W. J. Dawson (Hodder & Stoughton, London), emphasizes the fact that a new note has been struck lately in the conduct of church activities. In England first, two years ago, a Free Church council, assembled at Brighton, turned itself for one evening into an army for gathering in the lost, and had a midnight meeting, which was to many a nine days' wonder. To some it was much more. Mr. Dawson, the able pastor of a great London church, thought it an example of what might be done more continuously. He proposed first to hold a series of special meetings, or what is called in England a 'mission,' in his own church, though he feared his people might not sympathize with the effort. In this he was agreeably surprised.

There was a deeper current of spiritual passion running under the polished surface of normal Church life than I had ever imagined. . . . . My people, my deacons, and workers, a thousand strong, marched at midnight and gathered from the gutters and public houses a vast congregation of those for whose souls no man had cared. And just as I had discovered a spiritual readiness among my own people which I had never suspected, so now I found a response to the call of Christ among the lowest of the people which both thrilled and amazed me.

That church has ever since had an evangelistic service once a week, with results of a remarkable character. The impression made by Dr. Dawson's speech at Des Moines last year, and his short campaign in Plymouth Church, are too recent to need more than a passing reference. The conclusions he has come to on the subject of new methods of evangelism are clearly presented in the first part of this book, and some of the sermons that follow illustrate well the very modern style of appeal to the intelligence and the heart that is practiced by the most cultured representatives of the new movement.

ALSO RECEIVED.

The following books have also been received, and will be noticed later:—

'The Handy Atlas of the British Empire,' by J. G. Bartholomew, F.R.G.S. (George Newnes, London, one shilling.)

Bell's Miniature Series of Great Writers; 'Johnson,' by John Dennis; 'Browning,' by Sir Frank T. Marzials. (George Bell & Sons, London, one shiling each.)

'The Golden Hope,' by Robert H. Fuller. (Macmillan Co., New York; Morang, Toronto, $1.50.)

'Beyond Chance of Change,' by Sara Andrew Shafer. (Macmillan Co., New York; Morang, Toronto, $1.50.)

'The Kaiser as He Is,' by Henri de Noussanne. (Putnam's, New York; W. Foster Brown, Montreal, $1.25.)

LITERARY NOTES.

In its 'Causerie of the Week,' the London 'Speaker' places first Mr. George Russell's admirable little book on Sydney Smith, which, it says, has now enriched the series of 'English Men of Letters.' Of the ancestry of the famous canon not much, but sufficient, is known. He himself, in answer to an impertinent question about his grandfather, declared that 'he disappeared about the time of the Assizes, and we asked no questions.' Mr. Russell, however, points out that 'this maligned progenitor came to London from Devonshire, established a business in Eastcheap and left it to his two sons, Robert and James.' Robert, who became Sydney's father, left the paternal business and, after much travelling, settled down in Somerset. Sydney, the second of three sons, was born to him in 1771. At the age of eleven Sydney went to Winchester as a scholar, and there spent six years. Of what he went through there and of his opinions on the public school system he has left an ineffaceable record in the article published in the 'Edinburgh Review' in 1810. From Winchester he passed to New College; and in 1794, not that he liked the career, but out of deference to his father's wish, he entered the Church and became curate of Netheravon. He did much for the improvement of his parish, but he left it in 1798 to travel abroad with the son of his squire, a young Michael Hicks-Beach, the grandfather of the present Sir Michael. The two set out for Germany, but war broke out, and they got no further than Edinburgh, at that time the centre of liberal education. Here Sydney Smith followed his profession, and preached sermons, all of which, in Mr. Russell's words, 'breathe the same fiery indignation against cruelty and tyranny, the same quick sympathy with poverty, suffering and debasement.' Here, too, in 1802, the great event of his life took place; with Jeffrey, Lord Murray, and Brougham, he founded the 'Edinburgh Review,' and became its first editor.

Mr. Russell's book sets out the details of Sydney Smith's transference from Edinburgh to Foston Rectory, and thence by way of Combe Florey to St. Paul's. His life, from the pages of this biography, may speak for itself. He was a Whig (the word, as we use it now, seems strangely inadequate to describe his fiery opinions), and for the greater part of his life he was condemned to see the government of his country in the hands of those whom he distrusted and despised. As to Imperialism, it is unlikely that Sydney Smith ever heard the word, but he knew its manifestations well enough and he detested them. Here is a famous extract from the second of his three 'Edinburgh Review' articles on America:—

'We can inform Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory: Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon everything which is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste—taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion—taxes on everything on earth, and the waters under the earth—on everything that comes from abroad, or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite and the drug that restores him to health—on the ermine which decorates the judge and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the poor man's salt and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin and the ribands of the bride. . . . . .'

The above passage was written in 1820. Seventeen years afterwards he preached in St. Paul's a noble sermon on 'The duties of the Queen,' and urged upon her, in a splendid passage:—,

'A rooted horror of war—an earnest and passionate desire to keep her people in a state of profound peace. . . . . "God is forgotten," he continues, "in war—every principle of Christian charity trampled upon—human labor destroyed—human industry extinguished—you see the son, and the husband, and the brother dying miserably in distant lands—you see the waste of human affections—you see the breaking of human hearts—you hear the shrieks of widows and children after the battle—and you walk over the mangled bodies of the wounded calling for death"'

(Publisher, Macmillan, London, 2s.)

'Julia,' by Katharine Tynan, is a most delightful little story in which the wistful charm of 'John Bull's Other Island' is very fully brought out. The character of old Mrs. O'Kavanagh (who is the real heroine of the novel) is vividly drawn, and most readers will envy the hero his intimate acquaintance with her, and wish they themselves had had his opportunities of hearing her wonderful stories of her young days. The love story is prettily given, but the real charm of the book lies in its portraiture and its Irish atmosphere. (London, Smith, Elder & Co., 6s.)

The essays of A. K. H. B., 'The Recreations of a Country Parson,' says 'T. P.'s Weekly,' must always be remembered gratefully by their readers. They are exactly suited to the awakening literary mind, and they appeal particularly to young people who are themselves conscious of a literary gift. Their very desultoriness, which is carried to the limits of whim, fascinates a young reader. It makes writing seem easy. So does Boyd's trick of beginning his essays in extraordinary places, as, for example, when he begins one of them—I forget which—seated on a manger in his stable, with his paper resting on the forehead of his favorite horse. Dr. Andrew Kennedy Hutcheson Boyd was born in Ayrshire, in 1825, and was educated at King's College, London, and at Glasgow University. He was minister of several parishes in Scotland before settling at St. Andrew's University. Many of his essays appeared in 'Frazer's Magazine,' and were reprinted as the 'Recreations.' He was a prodigious anecdotist, and wrote no fewer than three volumes dealing with life at St. Andrew's. He met many of the prominent men of his day, but commented on the pathetic fact 'how in a place like this one sees a good deal of pleasant people for several weeks, and then they pass out of sight and one never sees them more. Froude once told Dr. Boyd an interesting little anecdote of an Oxford undergraduate who was asked in an examination in Paley's 'Evidences,' if he could mention a solitary instance of the divine goodness which he had discovered for himself. 'Yes,' he replied. 'The conformation of the nose of the bulldog. Its nose is so retracted that it can hang on to the bull, and yet breathe freely. But for this it would soon have to let go.' Mr. Boyd capped the story with one of a Glasgow undergraduate. The young man had preached a sermon in the college chapel, which was commended afterwards by all the Faculty except Professor Buchanan, the Professor of Logic, who broke in with the objection, 'Oh, don't say that. There was a sad want in our young friend's sermon. He said a great deal about how Jonah felt. I should have liked to hear something about how the whale felt.'

Lady Burne-Jones, says 'The Literary Digest,' has performed a notable achievement in this account of the life and character of her distinguished husband, the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the most prolific and influential of the group of painters known as the Pre-Raphaelites. She does not attempt in the slightest to deal with the painter, but she succeeds in portraying the man. No more intimate account of a man's life and character has been given of recent years to the English reading public. With no loss of dignity, the smallest domestic details are related to throw light upon Sir Edward's character, and for once the public is treated as if it were an old friend of the family. This book deals not alone with Burne-Jones himself, but with the set who from Birmingham went down to Oxford about 1850, most of them intending to join the church, and the majority of them ultimately adopting a life of art. Edward Burne-Jones and William Morris were the two stars of the system, and its sun was Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and the present book is almost as valuable for the light it throws upon Rosetti and Morris as for the revelations it gives of Burne-Jones. All the world knows how the set founded a furnishing establishment which ultimately revolutionized the decorative taste of the whole Anglo-Saxon world. (The Macmillan Co., New York).

Two stories by Hans Theodor Woldsen Storm, entitled 'Die Regentrude' and 'Bulemanns Hans,' under the general title of 'Geschichten aus der Tonne,' are published by D. C. Heath & Co., New York, for the use of students of German, as helps to conversation and composition. The notes and vocabulary enhance the little book, the price of which is 40 cents.

'Wilhelm Tell,' by Fredrich Schiller, in German, is edited by Richard Alexander von Minckwitz, and has copious notes and vocabulary for the assistance of the student. Nine illustrations serve to give incresed value to the work. (Maynard, Merrill & Co., New York, 65 cents.)

A verse inscribed to Dr. Osler, by Robert L. March, of Burlington, Iowa, is as follows:—

A man when born is good for naught,
but to be nursed.
The first ten years for wondering,
The second ten for blundering,
The third for trial of his wit,
The fourth for straightening of it;
And then he should be worth much
more than at the first.

EVERY-DAY WORK OF A GREAT SURGEON WHO GOT BORED TO DEATH WITH IT.

Sir Frederick Treves, the great surgeon, explains in the course of a special chat appearing in 'Cassell's Saturday Journal' for March 8 why he has practically abandoned his profession. 'I gave it up because there was too much to do,' he says. 'Performing big operations every morning makes existence rather trying. I got tired of my duties, they bored me to death; so after six-and-twenty years of practice I retired. Not that my labors were breaking me down. Nothing would, I think, do that. I have no nervous system, not having had need of one, and I have never had to keep to my bed. I was invariably downstairs at five o'clock. I breakfasted at half-past seven, and almost without exception there was an operation at nine. Then, right up to one o'clock there were patients to see. After that I went out, and, having lunched in my carriage, devoted the afternoon to consultations. When did I get home? At all hours. This, as I have said, was a sort of existence of which anybody was liable to get tired.' Asked if he had not even less leisure now than he had a few years ago, he remarked: 'I can't say I ever have a minute to spare. I never could be idle. If I were put into an empty room I should find something to do. But I have retired from practice. A man has only one life to lead, you know, and if he leads the life of a convict he had better place himself in Portland Prison. There you have some work, but you are at least relieved of responsibility.' A number of other interesting anecdotes and incidents are given in the article.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE GIANT AND THE PIGMY.

When the Sphinx of a credulous Europe, and Asia's quick dwarf of an isle
Stood at length in the lists for battle, the world was compell'd to smile;
For the subtle old trickster had boasted her strength and her size and her skill,
Til she loomed like a god to the weaklings, who were wax at the word of her will.

She had tampered with truth, and had trifled; she had dared to deride and deny
Mankind's highest sanctity—honor; she had leavened her life with a lie;
She had cherished the errors of ages, and with falsehood had fashioned her fame.
The pitiless despot of darkness, supreme with the scars of her shame.

With her monarch, a puppet in purple, a bubble on tyranny's sea;
A 'father' who fled from his 'children,' whom his hand could have helped to be free;
Who might, when his people came pleading have for once ris'n stalwart and strong,
And with one liberal moment of mercy have appeased the loud centuries of wrong.

If he had but been scorner of Custom, and been lord of occasion sublime,
What a splendor of spirit had spoken! What a niche in the temple of Time
Had been his—but he knew not his hour, which is lost to his life and his throne;
And the spectral avengers convulse him, as he broods in his terror, alone.

With a pluck that was careless of peril the almond-eyed sons of the isle
Smote the fleet of the braggart, and shattered her might with the wealth of their wile;
Yet she talked, as her ships lay dismembered, and her phrases were gorgeous and grand:—
'The sea was no field for her triumphs, her glories were gained on land!'

So the flood of her forces came pouring from the north, till the east was aflame
With the measureless madness of warfare, with the fires that still smoulder the same
In the bosom of Man—that strange mixture of the beast and the angel—to-day.
The crucifix oft may be treasured by the heart that is lusting to slay.

In the heat of their quenchless anger, in the clash of a fight to the death
They met at the fateful fortress, while Liberty held her breath;
And they turned and they rent each other; but the Dwarf had a charmed life,
And the bulk of the giant tottered, too slow for the sweeping strife.

What muse with her craft could picture, what hues of the brush could paint
The rush of the ravening carnage to the goal where the furies faint
In the ebb of a sick spent frenzy, when Memory, and Sadness sane
Recoil from the shade of slaughter, 'mid the silent hosts of the slain.

Nigh stripped of her strengthless armor, now bare of her huge desire,
She sways in the winds of danger; like the smoke of a sunken pyre
She dwindles and pales; the future may store in its mystic ark
Some beam to illume her pathway, but the drift of her days is dark.

And Truth from her watch-tower glances, and the scene is as wine to her soul;
And Freedom waits near her, rejoicing, while the waters of bitterness roll
O'er the heart of the Hydra, whose horrors have survived all the shafts of the years,
And still reign in their desert of anguish, their empire of torment and tears.

From the Finn in his woes on the ice-coast, to the Pole in his pillaged domain,
From the peasant's bare cot by the Euxine, to the Tartar's rude tent on the plain;
From the Baltic to Asia's verge, vaguely the warmth of an old dream thrills—
Had they heart! they would rise relentless as the storms of their wind swept hills.

But where is the dauntless leader? What spirit of noble rage,
Shall rise from the slough of serfdom to the making of History's page?
No voice of a vanished Kossuth rings out in its patriot pride
To fire the hinds with courage, to guide them in victory's tide?

Yet Liberty's seeds are planted; the crop shall be goodly fruit,
When the strifes of to-day are silent, and the lips of the bard are mute,
What millions may breathe a blessing, 'mid the good which their eyes shall scan,
On the men who dealt doom to Russia—the heroes of little Japan.

HERBERT RICHARDS, B.A., Cantab.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Royal Booklet.—The Grand Trunk Railway System are distributing a very handsome booklet descriptive of 'The Royal Muskoka' Hotel, a beautiful resort on Lake Rosseau, in the Muskoka Lakes, 'Highlands of Ontario.' The publication is one giving a full description of the attractions that may be found at this popular resort, handsomely illustrated with colored prints of lake and island scenery, the hotel itself and many of the special features that may be found there. A glance through this booklet makes one long for the pleasures of summer or outdoor life, and copies may be secured gratuitiously by applying to J. Quinlan, D. P. A., Montreal.

Advertisements.

PIANOS REDUCED

In order to prepare for the oncoming Spring Rush all used Instruments must be cleared.

Samples of Cut Prices:

KARN, up-to-date $215
EVANS BROS., Cabinet Grand 195
HEINTZMAN, a bargain .. 175
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These Pianos and Organs are fully guaranteed and will positively be sold at prices marked.

Write for full particulars,

LAYTON BROS.
144 Peel Street
MONTREAL.

PRESENTIMENT SAVED A FAMILY.

In a sermon recently, the Rev. Mr. Rudy, pastor of the First Christian Church in Sedalia, used the following anecdote to illustrate a point: 'About ten years ago I talked with a man in Henry County, Mo., who gave me this peculiar experience of his. He said: "I was ploughing corn, and about the middle of the afternoon, when I came to the end of the field, I had a peculiar sense of dread or fear. I unhooked my team and drove home. I could give little reason for what I was doing—quitting my work in the middle of the afternoon—but I was not home ten minutes until I was hurrying my wife and children into a cyclone cave. Our little house was swept away, and had I not followed what seemed a vague impulse my family might have been killed."'—Kansas City (Mo.) 'Journal.'

TIGER STORY FROM INDIA.

(London 'Express.')

A man living near the village of Lucknow is reported to have had an extraordinary adventure in the jungle the other day. He had gone in search of two buffaloes that had gone astray, when he was attacked by a tiger. He was unarmed, except for a heavy stick, with which he fought until overcome by loss of blood, when he sank unconscious. At this moment the two buffaloes appeared. One of them stood over the wounded man, while the other snorted and tossed his head. The man recovered consciousness and staggered to his feet, when the tiger made another spring at him. The beast was, however, received on the horns of one of the buffaloes, and was so badly wounded that it turned tail and slunk away.

Advertisements.

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I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to write for our New Styles and Samples of $4.50 to $25 Suits in cloth, silk, linen and lustres; also raincoats, skirts and waists.
Manager SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO. London, Can. Dept. 4

Picture Post Cards 20 cards, all different, Maritime Province views, full size, corner designs in colors, postpaid $1. P. D. Ayer & Co., Publishers, Moncton, New Brunswick.

13.

Agricultural.

A PSALM OF FARM LIFE

('The Weekly Monitor,' N. S.)

Tell me not in broken measures
Modern farming does not pay,
For a farm produces chickens,
And the hens—do they not lay?

Eggs are high and going higher,
And the price is soaring fast,
Every time we get to market,
It is higher than the last.

Not a coop, but it produces,
Every day an egg or two;
So each farmer gains his millions,
Even though the hens be few.

Every egg is very precious
And the hens are held in awe,
When a hen begins to cackle,
Then the farmer goes 'Haw, haw!'

In the broad and busy farmyard
Struts a rooster now and then,
But the shrewd bewhiskered farmer
Only notices the hen.

Trust no rooster, however showy,
Be the feathers in his tail;
Pay attention to the biddies,
And your wealth will never fail.

Lives of farmers all remind us
We may roll in wealth some day
If we hustle to the market
With the eggs our pullets lay.

UNPROFITABE LIVE STOCK.

(By Rusticus.)

On a recent Wednesday there were brought to the East End Abattoir Cattle Market about 1,500 calves. Probably less than fifty of these were ten days old, while some of them looked as if they had been started on the way to the market before they had been licked dry by their mother cow. As these young calves had spent the best part of two days in an open car, with the thermometer down to near zero, after which they were transferred to an open and colder pen, they presented a rather forlorn appearance and their bleatings were painful to hear. I counted over a dozen dead calves lying around the sheds and the railway platform, and a good many that were still living looked as if they were pretty near to their 'last gasp.' On the following Wednesday, March 22, there were about two thousand such calves offered for sale at that market, but as the weather was not so cold there were fewer dead animals to be seen. Now, I believe that out of these 3,500 calves brought to the city for human food, less than a hundred of them were over ten days old, although the law requires that calves shall be three weeks old when killed for human food. To think that all, or nearly all, of these starved calves will be used for food is enough to turn anyone against eating veal of any sort. A respectable butcher told me that the youth of these calves was not the chief objection to their veal, but the prolonged sufferings they had to undergo before they were slaughtered, helped to make their veal rather unwholesome. Some of these calves had been loaded on the farmer's sleigh on Monday forenoon, and taken five to ten miles over a road full of cahots. They were then loaded into an open car where they remained until Wednesday morning, when they were unloaded at the East End Abattoir and placed in a cold pen to wait for a release from their suffering in the slaughter house, which was often delayed until sometime during Thursday. All this time these poor creatures had not a particle of food or drink, yet if the veal did not present a decided sickly appearance, the meat inspector would not confiscate it.

Some of the butchers have expressed a wish that all the young calves brought to the city were confiscated, so that the farmers would be compelled to feed their calves until they were in a condition to yield good healthy veal. This would be much more profitable to the farmer, the butcher and to the consumer. Last Wednesday, calves not over three weeks old sold for four to five dollars each, yet the milk they drank could not be sold at the farmer's home for enough to make up the difference between the price of these calves and the prices received for the ordinary ones. Mr. Nelson Biokerdike, who sells large quantities of dressed meat on commission, is now receiving many hundreds of dressed calves weekly, which he sells at from three to seven cents per pound. These calves have been deprived of their heads and offal, but the pelt is still on them. Of course, the veal of these calves is much more wholesome than that of the calves that have had to endure the 'horrors of the middle passage,' but the difference of three or four cents per pound in the selling price ought to pay for all the milk required to be fed to them to two or three weeks' longer time at home before being killed. But if the farmer needs the milk for other purposes, let him slaughter the young calf at home, skin it carefully and save the rennet, then boil the rest of it and feed it to his pigs and his hens, he will find it much more profitable than selling it to a drover for one dollar, which is about the price that he would get for the pelt and the rennet, as calf skins now sell at fifteen cents a pound.

NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURE

The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the Province of Nova Scotia is to hand for 1904. In a great many respects it is most encouraging to the farmer and general agriculturist. Although the attendance and membership at the institute has fallen off from the previous years, the horticulture, dairying and fruit industries are flourishing. Live stock production is on the rise and soon Nova Scotia will send out animals to compete with Ontario. The incentive given by the establishment of the Agricultural College at Truro is already working wonders upon Nova Scotia farms. But it is to Nova Scotia's apples that a westerner turns to see what she is doing, for her pomological display has always attracted attention. One method in disseminating knowledge has been in the twenty-six model orchards which have been planted. And the money thus spent by Nova Scotia will no doubt return to her manyfold in the near future. When the farmer receives extra stimulus and the fruit-grower bends all his energies in the direction of the most profit, the name of this 'snug little province down by the sea' will grow into prominence before the commercial world by the sheer force of quality and quantity of her products. Nothing succeeds like success and nothing begets success more than intelligent direction and encouragement.

ORCHARD SPRAYING

The necessity of spraying trees whether fruit or shade trees, was emphasized by Mr. A. N. Brown, expert fruit-grower of Wyoming, Delaware, at a largely attended meeting at St. Catharines, Ont., recently. It was the closing meeting of a series held under the auspices of the Niagara Peninsula United Fruit Growers' Association in that district. He said: 'The San Jose scale not only attacks the fruit trees, but the shade trees as well, and I tell you, gentlemen of the cities of Canada, that unless you spray your parks the beautiful trees which now adorn them will be killed off just as quickly as the fruit trees are being destroyed by the scale to-day, unless attended to. The fact that the trees may not have scale on them now is no reason for not spraying them, for a tree is strengthened and improved by spraying, and it keeps it in a healthy state.' Mr. Brown said that the fruit industry stands side by side with any other commercial industry in the world, but to-day it is threatened in Canada as well as in the United States as it never was before in history. The fruit trees are to-day assailed by fungi and insects, which our fathers never heard of. A fruit or shade tree may look to be healthy, and yet be covered with the destroying scale, which will sap out its life in short time. Mr. Brown dealt with several solutions which effectively destroy San Jose scale.

The great sovereign remedy, he said, was lime, sulphur and salt wash. A supply of spray mixture is composed this way: Twenty-five pounds lime, twenty pounds sulphur, twelve pounds salt, and sixty gallons water. This mixture should be applied to fruit trees early in the spring before the growth has started. If spraying is done faithfully San Jose scale will be vanquished. Another good solution is called K. L. (kerosene limeoid), and by adding to K. L. some bordeaux mixture and a little poison every insect which attacks the trees may be killed. The mixture should be applied with a pump of eighty to a nundred pounds pressure, and thrown on trees in a foglike vapor.

Mr. Brown dealt at length with the classification of fruit. No. 2 fruit is absoiutely the same as No. 1 only the fruit is smaller. There are no culls in proper No. 2. A fruit grower who puts inferior fruit in a box or basket does an almost irreparable injury to his whole fruit district.

Mr. W. T. Macoun, of the Central Experimental Far at Ottawa, gave an address on disease of grapes. He took a very serious view of the situation, and said the vineyards of the Niagara peninsula were in great danger. Unless The diseases which are affecting the grape-vines are crushed it would soon end in the vineyards being destroyed. The diseases which are affecting the grapes are black rot, brown rot and powdery mildew. These diseases can all be routed by efficacious and diligent spraying. He advised spraying grape-vines once a week all summer with the Bordeaux mixture.

WINTER KILLING OF APPLE TREES

The damage to Nova Scotia orchards by winter killing is a serious one and Professor Sears, after careful experimental study, comes to the following conclusions:

'It is plain, then, I think, that such injuries are due, in a large part at least, to over-stimulating the tree, and I am satisfied that the damage from the same treatment will be much greater in an orchard which has been in sod or somewhat neglected than in one which has been accustomed to good care and liberal feeding Now, what are we to do to remedy or prevent such disastrous results? It is evident that prevention lies in slowing the growth of the tree down in the autumn so that it shall go into the winter in a perfectly dormant condition. This could be accomplished in three ways: 1. By ceasing cultivation earlier. 2. By sowing the cover-crop earlier and sowing a more rank growing one, and 3, by giving less manure. If, in the cases cited above, the change had been more gradual, if a smaller amount of fertilizer had been applied each year instead of the one heavy dressing, and especially if something else than potatoes could have been grown I do not think there would have been any difficulty. It is further evident from our investigation that the Gravenstein is peculiarly liable to troubles of this kind. It is naturally a rank-growing tree and when food is abundant it naturally becomes over-stimulated. This simply means that especial care should be taken.'

SPRAYING FORMULAS

As the time for spraying is at hand we give some formulas for using on the fruit trees:—

Bordeaux mixture.—Copper sulphate (bluestone), 4 lbs.; quicklime, 4 lbs.; water, 50 gallons.

When a large amount is needed, it is well to make stock solutions separately of lime and of bluestone, which can be diluted as needed. Dissolve 100 pounds of bluestone in 50 gallons of water. In another barrel slack 100 pounds of lime and add 50 gallons of water. When it is desired to make a barrel of Bordeaux mixture, take two gallons of the stock solution of bluestone and add same quantity of milk of lime. If the lime is good, this will be sufficient to neutralize the solution. But if the lime were a poor quality, more would be needed. A good plan is to buy a five-cent bottle of ferro-cyanide of potassium for a test. If the lime is deficient a drop in the Bordeaux mixture will turn brown. If sufficient, it will remain colorless.

The copper sulphate solution made by making one pound to 25 gallons of water should be used, only before foliage appears, as this, without the lime, will kill the leaves. Or, ammoniacal copper carbonate:

Copper carbonate, 5 ounces; ammonia, 2 quarts; water, 50 gallons.

This solution can be used the same as the Bordeaux.

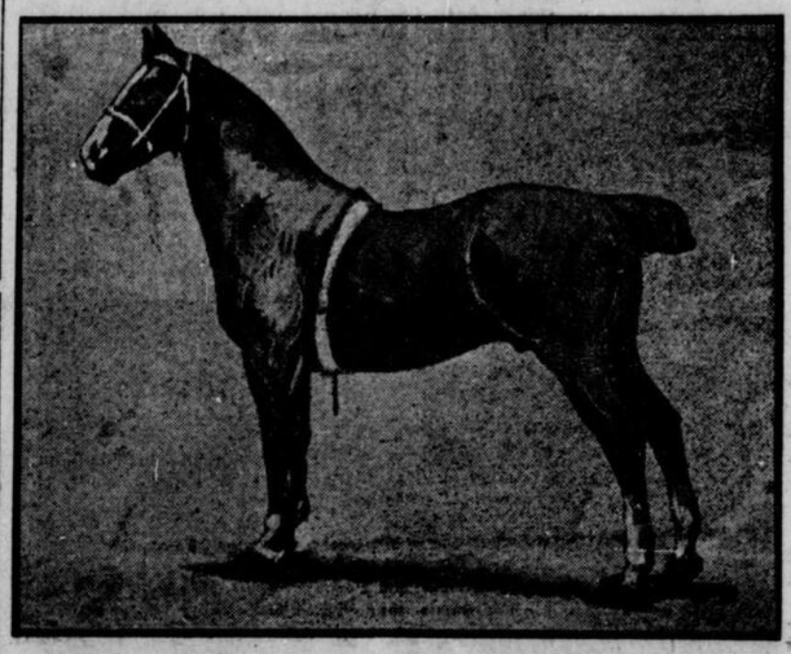
The arsenites have become very popular this past season, as a spray for killing insects, which chew the leaves or bark. It is made by mixing arsenite of lead, 1 pound; water, 150 gallons.

If Paris green has to be used, as it is a great deal, be sure to get it as pure as possible, as there are many adulterations. Add four ounces to forty or fifty gallons of water for fruit, and six to eight ounces for potatoes.

Kerosene emulsion is a good solution to use for apples and pears to kill the insects with soft bodies. Apple trees can stand a great deal of kerosene, but peach trees cannot. To make an emulsion take, hard soap, a half pound; boiling water, one gallon; kerosene, two gallons, and churn with a pump for five or ten minutes till it emulsifies or comes to a thick creamy substance. This must be diluted according to your purpose, about twenty times for aphis.

Apples should be sprayed before the buds burst, for the first time, using the copper sulphate or Bordeaux mixture. Second application can be given just before the blossoms open, using Bordeaux and arsenites when the leaf buds are open. The next time to spray is when blossoms have fallen. Then it can be repeated in ten to fourteen days, as weather makes necessary. For pear, peach, plum and cherry, first application should be made when the blossom buds are swelling.

The Spramotor Company, of London, Ont., who advertise in the 'Witness,' make a good machine and issue a handbook of instructions that is very serviceable.



A CHAMPION HACKNEY STALLION.
'Alarick,' owned by Mr. Arthur Stericker, Sycamore, Ill.

INTENSIVE FARMING

A Nova Scotian writes as follows to the 'Weekly Witness':—

In the 'Youth's Companion' of Jan. 5, is a communication by Mr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry, in which he gives an illustrative case from which I quote the following:

'A farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres was taken in one of our Eastern States. The soil, originally fertile, had been depleted by bad management. A definite system of rotation was established—corn, wheat and clover being the crops grown. Clover was planted for two years, then corn, then wheat, then clover again. The live stock consisted of a herd of twenty dairy cows, with such work animals as were required for the care of the place. All the milk was sold in a near-by city, shipment being made by rail. The wheat was sold and as much of the corn and hay as was not needed for the stock was sold. All the manure made was put back on the place, with the result that the manure and the rotation practiced constantly made the soil richer and the average yields greater.'

Now, if I remember correctly, Prof. Robertson, late of the Experimental Farms, Ottawa, is authority for the statement that if we feed all that we raise on the farm, save the manure, and return it to the soil, we will return nearly eighty percent of what we took out, and I think that nearly every intelligent farmer will endorse this statemn. Then, if, when we feed all we raise and make the best use of the manure there is a small deficiency, how must it be if we sell half the crop? If to every two pounds of plant food that we take out of the land, we only put back one, is not the land getting poorer? It is not usually a difficult problem to decide what we want to plant, and how to plant it as long as the manure pile lasts, but when that comes to an end, then what? That is where scientific and educated men could help us with advice, as to the most economical and efficient methods of fertilizing. I have long claimed that a large part of what is printed about farming is unprofitable to the average farmer, because many of them seem to think—

To Plough and to sowe
To reap and to mowe

is about all that there is to it, while the others, with but few exceptions, treat the subject of fertilizing in a way that is misleading.

A NOVA SCOTIAN.

LICENSED CHEESE FACTORIES

The Ottawa Cheese and Butter Board has been holding meetings through Carleton County recently. Several speakers, including Messrs. N. G. Sommerville, Brockville; Alex. McNeill, Ottawa; S. S. Cheetham, Gananoque; R. H. Rothwell, Maxville; and A. Elliott, South March, gave practical addresses. Mr. Cheetham, dairy instructor, in his addresses, contending that the licensing of cheese factories would be a boon to the farmers and the dairy industry, said: 'First let us look at it from the manufacturer's standpoint of view. Most people think he will be the man who will have to pay his fee directly, but I do not consider he will have any more to pay than the manufacturer has to-day who employs an instructor. I consider it a protection to the manufacturer for there will not be the opposition to contend with that exists to-day. If he equips his cheese factory and surroundings as they should be there will be no danger of some cull of a cheese-maker starting business on the next corner with a shack of a factory, erected at a cost of about $500, simply because he cannot get a manufacturer to employ him. It would be the means of having larger factories erected and would give a manufacturer a chance to pay a maker a good salary and still have a dividend left for himself. At the present time a manufacturer cannot locate his factory on a suitable site, in many cases owing to the fact that J. Jones or T. Brown will go only to a certain corner; when if it was compulsory to have a suitable site in order to procure a license this difficulty would be largely overcome.

'Now, it is not necessary for me to say anything about the effect it would have on cheese-makers, for you surely know that larger and better factories, better equipped, with good sanitary conditions, are just what every first-class cheese-maker wants. It is very important that those conditions should exist where any individual lives, and a cheese factory is where a cheese-maker is obliged to live, at least where he spends most of his time, and I am sure we have makers to-day working in buildings where both building and sanitary conditions are such that they are certainly injurious to their health. Now, last, but not least, to be considered is how it will affect the dairy farmer. It will be an assurance to him that he is delivering his milk to a factory suitably constructed and equipped, and if there is a good maker in charge he can rest assured that if he does his part well there will certainly be nothing but finest cheese turned out of that factory, and it will encourage him to do his part well. It will give him more cheese of a much better quality from the same amount of milk. I firmly believe it would be possible to make cheese from 1½ lbs. less milk providing we get it in the best condition. Then if our curing rooms are such that a uniform temperature of about 60 or 65 degrees can be maintained to encourage the proper fermentation while our cheese are curing, the latter will bring at least 1-8c. per pound more in any market.

THE CARE OF MILK.

Speaking about the care of milk, Mr. Cheetham said that the man who is producing the finest quality of milk is doing the best services he can do for his country. In the production of milk the farmer should begin with good material; the cow producing the milk should be perfectly healthy. She should have abundance of good, wholesome and nutritious food and an unlimited supply of pure water, with free access to salt. She should be driven gently to and from the pasture and treated kindly at all times, especially during the milking hour. The milking should be done in the most cleanly manner and in a pure atmosphere. The udder of the cow should be brushed with a damp cloth and milked with dry hands. Bright, tin pails should be used. He said that it is too common a practice among those who do the milking to dip their fingers into the pail of milk, then back again to the teat of the cow. The milk should be strained through at least two ply of cheesecloth over a brass wire strainer as soon as milked, into good, bright milk cans that have been thoroughly cleaned with warm water, a little washing soda and a brush and scalded with plenty of water as hot as fire can make it and allowed to dry without wiping. The milk should be removed a suitable distance from the cow-barn or milk-yard to a pure atmosphere free from any stable or barnyard odor and cooled immediately with ice or cold water down to at least 65 degrees Fahrenheit. It should be stirred while cooling. The can should be covered with a suitable cover to prevent dust, leaves or flies from getting into the milk. It should be delivered at the factory in as cleanly a manner as possible.

DAIRYING FOR PROFIT.

In the course of his address on 'Dairying for Profit,' Mr. Rothwell, dairy instructor, said:—'I wish to call your attention to some of the elements which contribute to success and profit in this branch of agriculture.

'The first thing to be considered in this connection is the man. It is a broad truth that no man can attain the highest success in any calling unless he has a natural love for the business or profession in which he may be engaged. Having this, he will naturally strive to gain al lthe knowledge possible in regard to his profession; not simply for the purpose of making his business more profitable, but because it is a pleasure to acquire this knowledge. When our labor gives us pleasure half of its wearying effects are taken away.

'The man who would attain the highest success in dairying, must have a natural love for the calling. He should be fond of animals; because if he is not he will not be likely to give them that kind and considerate treatment which is an important element in the care of the dairy herd. I think it was Professor Dean whom I heard state that the whole story of the care of the dairy cow was summed up in one word, 'comfort.' That about tells the story, and it takes a man who naturally loves his animals to look carefully to their comfort. Who of us do not know so-called dairymen who approach their resting animals with a kick and an oath, when about to milk them? Who has not seen some fool of a man tie up a nervous cow and pound her, in order to break her off kicking or running away, when careful and judicious treatment was required. Such a man has no place in the dairy.

'The dairyman should be a man of intelligence, and of business ability. The time has come in this country when the hap-hazard and 'don't know' system of dairying means leaving the farm.

'There is no calling or profession wherein a more varied knowledge can be used to advantage than on the farm. There is none which pays a larger percentage in nature for intelligence, education and business ability. Nature, mother earth, responds bountifully to the man who seeks intelligently for her treasures, and it is just in proportion to the intelligence displayed in our calling that our profits are.

'The farmer who is a business man will never say anything is good enough, which can be made better.' He will be constantly looking and working for better soils, better crops, better stock, better buildings, stronger sense and a more perfect character.

'Think of the diversified knowledge that must be possessed by the dairyman. He must understand the nature of the soils, and the crops they will grow most successfully. He must know how to cultivate them so that they will not deteriorate in value.'

The meetings were presided over by Mr. R. B. Faith, secretary of the Ottawa Cheese Board, who in the course of a few preliminary remarks between the addresses alluded to the progress the Ottawa Board has made during the past three years. Over three hundred thousand dollars' worth of business was transacted last season despite the low prices ruling for cheese. The average price realized by the salesmen was about eight and a half cents, both white and colored. He asked for the co-operation of all connected with the business and pointed out the many advantages to be gained by boarding their cheese at Ottawa instead of selling it by private sale.

About forty million bushels of corn are used annually in the making of cornstarch.

THE HACKNEY HORSE

The Hackney horse originated in the County of Norfolk, England, through the crossing of Thoroughbred stallions on native Norfolk trotters. These trotters were noted more for their ability to travel long distances than for their speed. Through Bellfounder, an American trotter may be traced back to trotters of Norfolk descent. Among the most creditable records that are known for these horses was that of the mare Phenomenon, that trotted in July, 1800, seventeen miles in 56 minutes, and in the same month repeated the same performance in 63 minutes. Bellfounder, at five years old, trotted two miles in six minutes, and in the following year trotted nine miles in 29 minutes and 38 seconds. Velocity, the dam of Bellfounder, trotted on the Norwich road, in 1806, 16 miles in one hour. In 1808 she trotted 18 miles in one hour and 47 minutes. Marshland Shales, in a match race, is reported to have trotted 17 miles in 58 minutes, carrying 108 pounds. Norfolk Phenomenon is known to have trotted two miles in five minutes and four seconds. Merrylegs trotted a mile in July, 1834, on the road, in 2.42, and his dam trotted a mile in three minutes at different times, and when 22 years old she trotted two miles 290 yards in five minutes and 48 seconds. The dam of Sportsman, her sire, trotted nine miles in half an hour. Chestnut Horse, brother of Merrylegs, trotted two miles in 6.22, when four years old, and his brother, Bay Horse, trotted 17 miles within an hour in June, 1830, trotting the last mile and a half in four minutes. In August, 1830, in a matched race, he trotted four miles in 11.45, carrying 168 pounds. Another record for the Norfolk trotter was made on April 24, 1820, when 100 miles was trotted on the Ipswich road in twelve successive hours. The first fifty miles was trotted in five hours and five minutes; the 100 miles in 11 hours and 40 seconds. These records indicate that the Hackney at an early day was bred for endurance, together with speed and substance. The mating of Blaze, a son of Thoroughbred Flying Childers, upon the native mares of Norfolk appears to have originated this type. Flying Childers was the get of Darley Arabian (imp., 1702), that had so much to do in the making of the Thoroughbred. Blaze sired Shales, the sire of Driver, the sire of Fireway, and to the latter nearly all the noted Hackneys of to-day trace, such as Rufus, Confidence, Lord Derby, Trifits, Fireway, Danegelt, Goldfinder, Field Marshal, etc.

The typical Hackney is a horse of extreme smoothness and gracefully curved outlines. The head is light and expressive; neck muscular and curved, but free from heaviness; shoulder smooth, and laid well back; body circular, compact, short; hips smooth, quarters plump with muscle; legs short, and tendons clearly defined. Their action is noted for its gracefulness and stylishness, being very high and round in front, and regular behind. The front legs are thrown very high, and the feet appear to follow the edge of a circle in their course. The action of the hind legs is peculiar, in the degree they flex their hocks and carry their feet far forward, thus keeping the stride and the body balanced. The movement of the typical Hackney is elastic, the feet coming to the ground easily, and leaving it with a quick motion. In their hind action there seems to be more movement and less action in stifle than in the instance of the majority of American trotters. These horses are usually solid colors, bay and brown. They are seldom over 15.3 hands; the general preference being for those of this height rather than over it. An increase in height is very often due to an infusion of Thoroughbred blood, which will also show itself in straighter outlines and stiffer action.

The Hackney is best suited for the production of coach horses, and for stylish, high-stepping cob horses for city driving. Their attractive appearance and excessively high action are the qualities that adapt them for city turn-outs. Their action is, to a large extent, the result of cultivation, so that the training and fitting of these horses for the market becomes skilful work, and the mares used should have, in a degree, the Hackney form of action. The use of Hackney stallions from inspected mares is rarely satisfactory, especially if used on mares of mixed breeding, due to the short pedigree of the stallion, his short ancestry being likely to decrease his prepotency.

THE MICE NUISANCE.

At this time of the year one begins to see the damage that has been done to fruit and small trees by the mice during the winter. These little pests eat away the bark, completely girdling the tree. Many anticipated attacks and wrapped the trunks of the young trees with building or tar paper, and thus saved their trees. The most damage is done with trees are in deep snow, near a fence or grass plot. It is no small loss to see one's trees go; and to say the least it is annoying. But a little trouble in clearing out old hedge rows around or near the trees, and protecting the bark would do much as a preventive. Last year, in an orchard where all the trees save one were protected with tar paper, no damage occurred except to this one, which was killed. But now one need not grieve too much, for bridge-grafting, elsewhere explained, will save your trees. It has been tried and found sure.

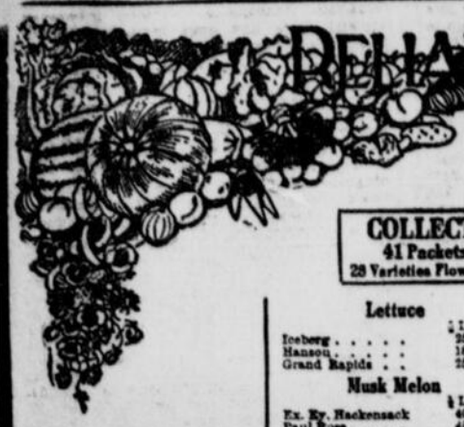
A report comes in that much damage has been done in the Eastern Townships by this pest and the injured owners would do well to try the grafting. Less shooting of owls and hawks will have to be done in order to let nature clear us of the pest.

APPRECIATED.

Mr. D. A. Mackenzie, Churchville, N.S., writes:—'I am still a lover of the 'Witness.' I like the new arrangement of its contents very well, and particularly in the increased space devoted to agriculture, and would like to see a special orchard column added.'

Advertisements.

SEEDS-WHOLESALE



All prices are cut low. Send money with order by letter. Seeds are sent by Parcel Post—We pay the Postage. Large buyers should write for Catalogue.

COLLECTION - SPECIAL.
41 Packets Seeds Postpaid for 50c.
28 Varieties Flowers. 16 Vegetables, Our Selection.

Vegetable Seeds

Beans

	Qt.	Pt.	½ Pt.
Golden Wax	35	18	10
Early Valentine	30	16	9
Flageolet Wax	35	18	10
Bush Lima	38	20	11

Beets

	Lb.	½ Lb.	Oz.
Early Eclipse	48	13	5
Egyptian Red	48	13	5
Crimson Globe	60	15	7
Long Dark Blood	48	12	5

Sugar Beet

	3 Lbs.	Lb.	½ Lb.
Danish Giant	63	24	8
Sugar Beet Mangel	70	24	8

Mangel Beet

Giant Mam. Red	54	19	6
Golden Giant	54	19	6

Cabbage

	½ Lb.	Oz.
Early Winningstadt	85	10
Early Summer	89	11
All Seasons	39	11
Surehead	89	11
Red Rock	39	11

Carrots

	Lb.	½ Lb.	Oz.
Early Oxheart	65	18	6
Chantenay	65	18	6
Danvers ½ Long	60	17	6
English Horn	60	17	6
Mammoth White	38	12	5
White Belgian	30	12	5
Long Orange	46	13	5

Cauliflower

	Oz.	½ Oz.
Early Snowball (True)	1.80	90
Early Paris	48	25

Celery

	½ Lb.	Oz.
Golden Paris	1.25	36
White Plume	60	18
Giant White	40	12

Citron

Preserving	20	7

Corn

	Qt.	Pt.	½ Pt.
First of All	33	17	9
White Cory	32	17	9
Champion Sugar	32	17	9
Stowell's Evergreen	30	16	9

Cucumber

	½ Lb.	Oz.
Chicago Pickling	28	8
Imp. White Spine	28	8
Imp. Long Green	28	8

Lettuce

	½ Lb.	Oz.
Iceberg	25	8
Hanson	18	7
Grand Rapids	25	8

Musk Melon

	½ Lb.	Oz.
Ex. Ey. Hackensack	40	13
Paul Rose	40	13

Onions

	Lb.	½ Lb.	Oz.
Yellow Globe	80	25	7
Large Red	85	25	7
Yellow Flat	70	20	7
Large White	1.25	35	10
Prizetaker	95	28	8
Yellow Onion Sets	19		

Parsley

Moss Curled	30	8

Parsnip

	Lb.	½ Lb.	Oz.
Hollow Crown	34	12	6

Peas

	Qt.	Pt.	½ Pt.
American Wonder	34	18	10
Market Garden	28	15	8
Stratagem	34	18	10
First and Best	28	15	8
Ex. Early Gradus	44	24	13

Potatoes

	3 Lbs.	Lb.
Money Maker	45	17
Six Weeks	45	17

Pumpkin

	Lb.	½ Lb.	Oz.
Large Field	25	10	6
Cheese	60	25	6

Radish

	Lb.	½ Lb.	Oz.
Long Scarlet	40	15	6
Scarlet Globe	40	15	6
" Wh. Tip	40	15	6
French Breakfast	45	18	7
Rose Winter	50	18	7

Squash

	Lb.	½ Lb.	Oz.
Orange Marrow	70	20	7
Hubbard	90	25	8

Tomato

	Lb.	½ Lb.	Oz.
Atlantic Prize		50	15
Mikado		50	15
Stone		45	13
Spark's Earliana		80	24
Dwarf Champion		60	18
Dominion Day		60	20

Turnip

	Lb.	½ Lb.	½ Lb.
Purple Strap Leaf	34	20	12
Early Snowball	40	22	12
White Globe	28	18	10
Extra Early Milan	35	20	12
Greystone	28	16	10
Yellow Aberdeen	28	16	10
Westbury Swede	34	15	10
Elephant "	34	15	10
Improved "	25	16	10

Watermelon

	½ Lb.	Oz.
Sweet Heart	20	7
Cole's Early	20	7

Flower Seeds

20 Packets, your own selection, for 25c.

1 Acroclinium.	21 Larkspur.
2 Asters.	22 Lobelia.
3 Alyssum.	23 Morning Glory.
4 Antirrhinum.	24 Musk Plant.
5 Ageratum.	25 Marigold.
6 Balsam.	26 Mignonette.
7 Calliopsis.	27 Nasturtium (Dwarf).
8 Candytuft.	28 Nasturtium (Tall).
9 Cypress Vine.	29 Nicotiana.
10 Cockscomb.	30 Pansy.
11 Canterbury Bells.	31 Phlox.
12 Chrysanthemum.	32 Petunia.
13 Dianthus (Pinks).	33 Portulaca.
14 Eschscholtzia.	34 Poppy.
15 Gaillardia.	35 Sweet Peas.
16 Godetia.	36 Scabiosa.
17 Gomphrena.	37 Stocks.
18 Gourds.	38 Sweet William.
19 Helichrysum.	39 Verbena.
20 Ice Plant.	40 Zinnia.

Vegetable Seeds

16 Packets, your own selection, for 25c.

50 Beans, Golden.	68 Parsnip.
61 Beans, Six Weeks.	69 Pumpkin.
52 Beets, Table.	70 Peppers.
53 Cabbage.	71 Peas, Earliest.
54 Carrots.	72 Peas, Medium.
55 Cauliflower.	73 Radish, Rosy Gem.
56 Celery, Golden.	74 Radish, mixture.
57 Citron.	75 Salsify.
58 Cress.	76 Spinach.
59 Corn, First of All.	77 Squash.
60 Corn, Evergreen.	78 Tomato, Earliest.
61 Cucumbers.	79 Tomato, Dwarf.
62 Leeks.	80 Turnips, Table.
63 Lettuce.	81 Sage.
64 Musk Melon.	82 Summer Savory.
65 Mustard	83 Sweet Marjoram.
66 Onion.	84 Watermelon.
67 Parsley.	

ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY. ALL SEEDS POSTPAID.

SMITH SISTERS,

Box 16 [Near Toronto.] SWANSEA, ONTARIO.

DEMAND FOR HEAVIER HORSES.

The breeders of Clydes, Shires and Percherons seem to be of the opinion that the farmers are not breeding too heavy horses. There are in the country so many small mares, owned by farmers, that it is necessary to get as large and drafty a sire as possible to mate with these. The tendency, when horses were low in price, was to sell off the largest and best of the breeding young stock so that our mares are not as fine a class in the country as one would wish.

If the introduction of a smaller stallion is more general, says one, the sizes of the resulting horses throughout the country would rapidly deteriorate beyond the required limit for draft purposes. There are enough cross-bred animals in the country to more than keep up the supply for the medium weight demand. And this supply will always exist where we have heavy and light horses on our farms as we have at present.

But, supposing we should introduce smaller stock, then the cross on the light mares would result in a decidedly small horse, too small for effective city work. We would see, then, too many of the wash-board, clothes-frame styles as are at present too common in our large cities. The fact that one can see so many small horses on the Montreal streets is not a sign of a demand for this class, we take it, but a sign of the lack of proper supply from the breeding yards.

The general concensus of opinion, among breeders, is for a heavier well-made horse. Such command big prices and will continue to pay the farmers for their raising. It is as easy to raise a big colt as a small one—a pure-bred as a scrub, and the price is nearly 2 to 1. There is also a demand for the Hackney, the Roadster and the Army Remount classes, which, of course, demand breeding along certain lines. It is the general draft lines that the present attention has been drawn to.

HEAVIER HORSES

Mr. Belcourt, superintendent of the Shedden Cartage Company, was interviewed by the 'Witness' upon the question of the weight of horses that they would like for their business.

Montreal is quite different from Toronto in the conditions under which teaming is done,' said he. 'Here our streets are hilly and rough. The strain on animals is always great, because the greatest labor is to start a load. And here the constant crossing and re-crossing of streets, waiting for street cars and allowing other teamsters crossing rights, necessitates many stops, in fact, every block, and often in between blocks. You can easily see, then, how hard it is for a horse to hold flesh under these conditions. The loads have to be less. About 5,000 pounds constitutes a big haul here. Now, it may be remarked that our horses on the Montreal streets are small. This is true, not because the small horse is always desirable, but because we cannot get the larger ones.

'Again, a horse put upon hard work here loses from 100 to 200 pounds of flesh, and unless his growth has been good before coming here, he soon becomes a small horse. A great many smaller horses are used upon the delivery waggons and by small dealers, no doubt because of choice. These can be purchased from $100 to $200 each. But we want all the heavy horses, from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds, that we can get. We have found that a big horse is no good unless he has good legs, and we would counsel breeders and farmers to look well to their horses having good, strong, serviceable limbs. Clydesdales have furnished most of our draughters.'

Mr. W. B. Smith, manager of the Dominion Transport Company, which does all the C. P. R. teaming and cartage work, practically agreed with the remarks of Mr. Belcourt, saying that they could not get horses heavy enough, prices for the heaviest being so high, that they were prohibitive.

THE SHORTHORN BREEDERS

At a recent special meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders at Toronto, it was decided to nationalize the records. There were about a hundred present, with Mr. W. G. Pettit, president, in the chair.

The following resolutions tell their own story:—

A motion was made by Mr. John Dryden, seconded by Mr. Robert Miller, that the proposal contained in the agreement be accepted to unify and consolidate the various records of shorthorns now in existence in the Dominion, and that the president and secretary sign it, while the executive committee, with Mr. Arthur Johnston, be authorized to carry it out. Mr. Gerald Wade to be registrar, with office at Ottawa. The motion was carried by over three to one.

A motion was made by Mr. John Dryden that, in view of the removal of the registrar to Otttawa, that a branch office for registration be continued at Toronto; that Mr. Wilson Monteith be urged to continue the salary of Mr. Henry Wade at the rate fixed when the Arts Association property was taken over by the Ontario Government; also that the room occupied by him in the Parliament Buildings be continued for the same purpose.

SPRING FEEDING OF BEES.

During the present season it is quite probable that in most apiaries spring feeding will have to be practiced, because the fall crop of honey was light and the bees were not very heavily supplied with food. Besides, the winter having been quite cold, the bees have consumed more food than usual. It is a well-known fact that bees eat honey to keep warm; that is, the consumption of honey produces heat in their bodies, and it is by increased consumption that they can keep the warmth of the cluster in the coldest weather at the temperature of blood. The bees live, imbricated in one mass between the combs, the outside bees crawling towards the centre when cold. Thus they manage to keep warm in the coldest weather, if the cluster is not under average.

In the spring they need more honey, not only for their own food, but also to rear brood. The bees that will harvest the crop are now yet to be born and not one of the bees that lives through winter will see the first of July; most of them will not live till the first of June. They die off slowly, from fatigue or accidents. It is thus imperative that young bees should be reared promptly and in constantly increasing numbers. If the colony cannot succeed in so doing, it will dwindle slowly, till only the queen remains with a few bees, and they finally die during the cool nights of spring. This is what is usually called 'spring dwindling.' Even if the colony has a good supply of honey, spring dwindling may take place when the days are cold and just sunny enough to entice the bees out. They are prone to go out in search of water, at times when the temperature is low, and die one after another in this way. A good, strong colony usually more than makes up the losses by the rearing of brood, but the weather has much influence over their success as well as the amount of food in the hive. A careful bee-keeper, who examines his bees daily, may successfully follow the method of closing the entrance during very cool days. Yet this method is dangerous, for if the weather happens to warm up, the bees will at once become worried at being imprisoned, and the damage done by their worry will be as great as the possible loss by their flight in the cool weather. If the hive is sheltered, however, so as to not feel the rays of the sun, they will remain quiet, but, as I said above, they must be kept constantly in mind. For that reason, practical bee-keepers do not like to close the hives, but rather rely on favorable conditions and risk possible losses.

As a matter of course, if the hives are well supplied with honey there is more chance of their breeding plentifully than when they are short. The hives, as soon as the cold weather is over, should be examined carefully and a supply should be given to the needy ones. Some apiarists retain combs of honey from overstocked colonies the previous fall. These combs are inserted in place of dry combs in needy hives. As the hives, which are short, are usually weaker than the others, care must be taken not to give them more honey than they can manage, for in time of scarcity the strong colonies always have a number of prowlers who are on the alert for any sweets they can pilfer from weak swarms. So combs of honey should be placed close to the cluster, and the entrance should be reduced, by means of an entrance block, so that not more than two or three bees may go in and out at one time. The entrance will have to be enlarged again as soon as the colony gains in strength. Feeding should be done at night, or rather, in the evening. If there is any leaking honey it will be gathered up during the night, and the following morning the bees will have taken complete possession of the food. If no combs of honey are at hand, either liquid honey or sugar syrup may be fed. The latter is prepared by diluting sugar in half its weight of water. A quart can may be filled, a cloth tied over the top, and the can inverted over a dish. After the first flow, the atmospheric pressure prevents the leaking and the bees will sip slowly the sweet liquid through the cloth, if it has been placed, bottom side up, over the cluster. A few spoonfuls of honey, fed regularly to the bees, even to colonies that are not needy, when the weather is so that they can fly freely and yet find nothing, will induce them to breed and keep them active. This, however, must be done with great discernment, for if food is given during cold days, the bees will be the more induced to fly abroad, and dwindling, as above stated, would be the result.

No great amount of food should be given at one time in spring. It is better to feed small quantities and often. As soon as the blossoms begin to appear, feeding should be discontinued. But the prudent bee-keeper will bear in mind that the bees are not yet safe after the first bloom. We have seen them reap quite a crop of honey from apple and peach blossoms and consume this honey to rear brood.

A CALIFORNIA CROESUS

Within five miles of the city of Los Angeles, amid the orange orchards, by the side of the precipitous heights of the Sierra Madre Mountains, those silent stalwart sentunels that guard the sun-scorched wastes that intervene beween the placid Pacific and the pathless deserts of Eastern California and Arizona, is a small paradise in the way of horticultural decoration and floral beauty. This is the Pasadena ostrich farm, the home of that strange-looking ornithological biped that has come to us from the wilds of Sahara and the Soudan. Not that these creatures require any special luxuriance of vegetation to support life; on the contrary, they exist upon such refuse as is rejected by every other domesticated animal, for instance, the remains of olives after the oil has been pressed out of them, old, decayed oranges and green unripe fruit, as well as the residuum of wine manufactories. The strangeness of this new American domesticated fowl excites the curiosity of the grand army of tourists arriving in the district every year; fees are paid to behold the creatures; this farm is the most popular and the largest in all California, and its proprietor has grown rich in the business. To further entertain and delight these admiring tourists, who gaze upon the orange orchards with such audible rapture, he has created a veritable Garden of Eden in the desert, more beautiful than the famed hanging gardens of Persia, the wonder and admiration of the tourists, and others. Probably no ostriches in all Africa, of which there are four hundred thousand domesticated, and an unknown number of wild, ever surveyed so magnificent a scene as these creatures at the Pasadena ostrich farm. Surrounding the tall board fences of the institution are miniature orange groves, forming with their golden fruit a most beautiful avenue of entrance; through these well-laden trees the visitor meanders until he arrives within a hundred feet of the institution, an apartment as large as a church. Ere he enters this repository of ostrich feather manufacture he beholds green swards interspersed with fountains, placid pools bordered with lilies, alive with gold fish; sun dials, bowers of ever-trailing plants under which the traveller wanders until he enters the broad portico that graces the front of the building. Passing through the vast show room is one thing for man and another for woman; the latter lingers longer gazing in admiration on the beautiful articles offered for sale; a dozen lovely salesladies, engaged as much for their beauty as their ability, are at hand to vend the finery to the desiring feminine; rows of little stuffed ostrich chicks tell the mute story of early affliction; tables loaded with interesting curios and photographs, suitable souvenirs for the eastern tourist to carry away to remind him of his visit to the New Palestine, the American Arabia. Through another door he proceeds and stands before a scene of floral beauty perhaps not duplicated in this land of sunshine, this land of flowers. Majestic palms, umbrageous oaks, weeping willows, lofty ferns, verily the high board fence itself literally clothed with smilax, trailing arbutus, monster geraniums; the ground a carpet of living green kept wet at immense expense; through this verdant expanse wander the sand-covered paths leading to the distant pens of the ostriches. Shady nooks are found, suggestive of solitude and love; flower-bordered lakes, from the centres of which fountains throw real water high into the air; small cataracts over which the precious water dashes with a liberality that in California can only be commanded by capital; vast beds of blooming flowers that remind one of the Kew Gardens at London or parts of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris. The cost of this display averages some eight thousand dollars a year, of which water is no small item; the services of an imported landscape gardener are entirely at the command of Mr. Edwin Cawston, the wealthy Englishman, who has thus voluntarily provided this beautiful horticultural display for the pleasure of the visiting throng.



YEARLING LINCOLN EWE.

1st at Toronto, London, St. Louis and Chicago, 1904. Owned by J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ontario.

Passing on we arrive at the barren corrals of the ostriches, of which some two hundred are constantly on exhibition. While from the tourists he obtains an admission fee revenue of some twenty-five thousand dollars a year, yet it is from the feathers of these long-legged African freaks that he is deriving that fortune that is so rapidly increasing as to elect him to the ranks of the bonanza kings of the Golden State. He has so well advertised his ostrich feathers to the ladies of this continent that daily a stream of gold through the mails pours into the institution; several dozen women are employed in merely opening and registering the arriving remittances and in sending the desired ostrich feathers to the anxious femininies resident in the distant east. Five thousand letters a day is no uncommon mail; certain times in the year six thousand dollars in two days is the usual income. When we consider that all he has to do is to cut off the beautiful plumes from the waiting ostriches, dress them with the skill of the ostrich feather dresser, pack them in small boxes and send them for ten dollars each to the people who have already remitted, attracted by the laudatory advertisements, we have some idea of his multiplied receipts. Within four years this gentleman has passed from the ranks of the ordinary 'remittance man,' a class that greatly infest the purviews of California, to one of our financial leaders, president of several banks, and known all over the coast as the American Ostrich King. Regal, indeed, are his appointments; over the immense salesroom already referred to is a magnificent office, fitted with all the luxury of an eastern potentate, where amid chef d'oeuvres of the great masters, beautiful Italian statuary, at a mahogany desk, sits daily this California Croesus, to adjourn in very short order as soon as wearied with the details of his heads of departments, to a five thousand dollar automobile, in which he traverses the boulevards of Pasadena and Los Angeles, spending most of his time in princely idleness. Not far from this beautiful tropical garden is the picturesque residence of this financial ostrich king, one of the collection of beautiful homes that make Pasadena famous for its wealth and royal surroundings all over the Union; back of this residence are the automobile stables, the tennis grounds, adorned with a wealth of shrubbery and horticultural beauty. From his front windows a lovely view of the San Gabriel Valley is obtained, limited by the black sombre heights of the Sierra Madre Mountains. Between these heights and this residence are acres of improved property now being vended to arriving settlers, all, until the papers are signed in each case, the property of this ostrich king. Like Job of old, toward the latter end of life, he is, indeed, blessed, for after a long severe trial and much tribulation he has endowed the shores of America with the African ostrich and is now reaping the reward.

The citizens of Toronto have voted ten thousand dollars for the erection of a new poultry building on the 'Industrial' grounds, the show having entirely outgrown its present accommodation.

Advertisements.



Do you want XXX Fruit

Government experts say the only fruit worth shipping is from **Sprayed** orchards.

Get the foreign buyers into your district by offering them perfect fruit. You want the best prices.

Use a **Spramotor.**

It's the most economical machine made. It is the only one used by the Dominion and Provincial Governments in their practical work. Made for Hand Power, Horse Power and Engine Power.

Write for Booklet "A". It will tell you all about the Spramotor, and what it will do.

Spramotor Co.

68-70 KING STREET, LONDON, CANADA.
207-209 ERIE STREET, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Agents Wanted.



A Sure Money Maker On the Farm

When you buy a Cream Separator you cheat yourself if you don't get the machine that makes and saves the most money for you. Cream, repairs and oil—all represent money.

The United States Cream Separator

holds the world's record for clean skimming—saves cream every day that other separators lose.

Substantial and simple—extremely durable. No joints to work loose, no ratchet pin to break off, no exposed gears to be injured—no repairs.

Perfect adjustment of working parts—no oil wasted.

You can't make your cows pay you as they should without a U. S. Cream Separator. Write for free illustrated catalogue to-day.

The Vermont Farm Machine Company BELLOWS FALLS VERMONT

Warehouses at Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, La Crosse, Wis., Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Salt Lake City, Utah, San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Buffalo, N. Y., Portland, Me., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Que., Hamilton, Ont.

Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt.

Simmers' Seed Catalogue FOR 1905

is now ready. The largest and handsomest Canadian catalogue, describes hundreds of new and standard varieties of Farm, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, etc.

This beautiful 1905 guide is

NOW READY.

and gives full directions for successful gardening. It tells all about Simmers' reliable Seeds, Plants and Bulbs.

Why they are preferred and planted by experienced field, vegetable and flower growers.

Just the garden book you will be glad to receive and study.

All our customers will receive a copy without making application.

Sent to any one interested in farming, gardening, etc., FREE.

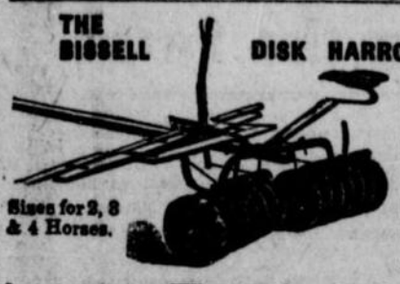
J. A. SIMMERS,

143, 145, 147, 149, 151 King St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

CANADA'S PREMIER SEED HOUSE.



THE BISSELL **DISK HARROW** possesses features of unusual merit. The **SHAPE IS RIGHT.** A Plow Mouldboard must have the **right turn,** or it is useless. This is true of the Harrow Disk Plate. **PLATES** on the **BISSELL DISKS** have the correct shape, or concave. They do the best work with the least horse power. Where old style plates only scrape the surface and set the soil on edge, the **BISSELL SHEARS, CUTS, TURNS** and **COMPLETELY PULVERIZES** the soil. Years of experience in the Disk Harrow Trade have placed the **BISSELL** far ahead of all competitors.



None genuine without the name **"Bissell."** Send us your address on a postal card; we will cheerfully give you further information.

Address: **T. E. BISSELL, Dept. D., Elora, Ont.**



Rods rolled from steel billets of peculiar grade and temper, best for the purpose known,
Are by cold process drawn to wire, well-coated 'gainst the weather,
Then converted to a continuous perfect spring from end to end.—
Thus is London Spring Steel Wire made—'tis **coiled, not kinked,**
By a process not possible in ready woven fencing.
A tag, stamped with makers' initials, is threaded on inside end of every genuine bundle.

London Fence Machine Co., Limited, London and Cleveland.

West. Agents—A. E. Hinds & Co., Winnipeg. Que. and East. Ont.—Phelps & Smith, Montreal.
Maritime Agent—J. W. Boulter, Summerside, P. E. I. 205

WHY NOT HAVE A NICE GARDEN?



when you can do so at such a small cost. JUST THINK! We give 29 varieties of vegetables and 6 packets of flower seeds (one liberal package of each). Also ½ pt. each Sweet Corn, Wax Beans and Garden Peas for $1.00. We are able to do this because we have them all ready to send out the moment your order arrives. Therefore, no time lost in filling order.

$2.00 Vegetable and Flower Seed Collection for $1.00.

1 Pkt. Beet—Turnip
1 " Cabbage—Early Express
1 " " —Large Brunswick, short stemmed
1 " Carrot—Half-long Scarlet
" " " Nantes
1 " Cucumber—Thorburn's Everbearing.
1 " Onion—Large Red Wethersfield
1 " Parsnip—Imp. Hollow-crowned
1 " Pepper—mixed varieties
1 " Pumpkin—Calhoun
1 " Parsley—Taber's Exquisite
1 " Radish—Turnip-shaped Long Scarlet
1 " Salsify or Vegetable Oyster
1 Pkt. Cucumber—Pickling
1 " Celery — Giant Golden Heart
1 " Lettuce—Imp. Mammoth
1 " Musk Melon—mixed varieties
1 " Water Melon— " "
1 " Vine Peach
1 " Onion—Yellow Globe Danvers
1 " Cauliflower—Extra Early Paris
1 " Spinach—Giant Thick leaved
1 " Squash—Orange Marrow Mixed summer varieties
1 " Tomato—Paramount
1 " Turnip—Red Top White Globe
1 " each Summer Savory, Sage, Thyme
½ Pint Corn—Early Sweet
½ " Beans—Dwarf Wax
½ Pint Peas—Early Dwarf Garden

FLOWER SEEDS

1 pkt. Balsam—best Double Mixed
1 " Aster—all varieties
1 " Nigmonette—Large Flowering
1 " Stocks—Dwarf German Ten-week, mixed
1 " Phlox—Grandiflora, mixed
1 Nest-Egg Gourds

Send to-day while you think of it. You will never regret it. Address all orders to—

DARCH & HUNTER, Seedsmen, Coll. Dept., London, Ont.

Send for our Catalogue of Small Seeds or our Farm Catalogue for Farmers, Free.



Estab. lished 1867

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY.

PORTABLE and drill any depth, by steam or horse power.
42 DIFFERENT STYLES.
We challenge competition.
Send for Free Illustrated Catalogue No. 35
KELLY & TANEYHILL CO.
Chestnut St., Waterloo, Iowa.

Learn Veterinary Dentistry and make **$2000** a year. We teach you at home in three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diploma with degree. Particulars free. The Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich

THE HACKNEY SALE

The sale of Hackney horses at Bowmanville, the p roperty of Sr. R. Beith, ex-M.P. was a success Fine weather drew a large crowd of local men while the trains brought many from the United States and Eastern Canada, not a few Montrealers being present.

Mr. W. Harland Smith was the auctioneer. He commenced the sale in the improvised ring near the new barns, at one o'clock, selling over sixty head before 5.30. The aggregate for the fifty-eight of Mr. Beith's was $29,640. 'Saxon,' the world champion, was purchased by Mr. Godfrey, of New York, for Judge Moore, for $5,500. Mr. M. Cummings, of the Government Agricultural College, Truro, N.S., purchased the imported 'Cliffe Rosador' for ,1,050 for the Nova Scotia Government. He is a beautiful chestnut with lots of substance and fine quality. He was third at St. Louis last year, and the government are to be congratulated upon obtaining so good a one.

Among the buyers were J. T. Walker, of Montana; Woodruff, St. Catharines; Cockrane, of Indiana; F. C. Stevens, Attica, N.Y.; J. A. Tappon, New York City; Telfer Bros., Milton; Harry Yates, Buffalo, N.Y.; A. G. Yates, Rochester, N.Y; J. H. McKinnon, Bethany, Ont.; George Mitchell, Clarke, Ont.; Herbert Wills, Palmerston, Ont.; C. A. Webster, Yarmouth, N.S.; Frank Bennett, Newcastle, Ont.; Tisdale Bros., Beaverton, Ont.; W. E. Jewell, Bowmanville; Thos. Cowan, Orono; S. H. Knox, Buffalo, N.Y.; H. Strong, Picton, Ont.; T. Graham, Claremont, Ont.; S. H. Reynolds, Bowmanville; S. Rolson, Port Hope, and W D. Chisholm, Belleville.

CALENDAR

April 4-8—Regina Fat Stock Shaw.
April 26-29—Toronto Horse Show.
May 10-13—Montreal Horse Show.
April 4-7—Nice time to send name for subscription to 'Witness.'

THE NOON SPELL

Why not try sowing some emmer with your barley and oats mixtures this spring, for feeding purposes?

If you are building a new barn or stable this year, a good drainage and ventilation system ought to be a first consideration.

Maple syrup to be of the best grade that is light colored and very transparent, should be handled with neatness and dispatch from start to finish.

The mice may have girdled some of the fruit trees this spring. Save them by bridging over with grafts. It has been done successfully. Why not try it?

Are you going to try the formalin treatment of your seed oats this spring? It will pay, experiments prove. Formalin is cheap, and can be purhased at any store. Mix it at the rate of one pound to about fifty gallons of water, and either spread the grain on the barn floor and sprinkle till wet, or set sacks in a barrel of the mixture and afterwards spread out to dry. Be careful against freezing or heating

Mr. John Donaldson, of Annandale Farm, Port Williams, N.S., has been attending institute meetings in Ontario for the last six weeks. He expresses himself as somewhat surprised at the neglect that is shown orchards in Lambton, Middlesex, Kent, Essex, Oxford and Huron. He also condemns very severely the ordinary Ontario methods of selling apples. He concludes by saying: 'I consider that what might be made one of the most valuable industries of the country will be entirely wiped out unless prompt measures are taken to improve the care of the orchards and the methods of disposing of the product.'

Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, in the course of an address at Manitoba Dairy Convention, made the confident statement that the milking machine has been so perfected that it has come to stay. He said that with a one-horse tread power six or eight cows could be milked at one time, and the whole operation would be concluded in five minutes. The cost of the plant, outside of the power, is $325 to $350. Six hundred of the machines are now in use in Australia.

At a meeting of live stock men held in Winnipeg, it was decided to hold a sale of pure-bred stock in that city. After careful consideration it was decided that the time had come for holding such a sale, and Wednesday, May 31, was fixed on. In holding this sale it is understood that they will have the assistance of the Dominion Government to the extent of a grant of some $600, which has been the practice of the government in connection with similar sales in the east.

All kinds of seeds bought from local dealers or strangers should be tested as to their germinating vitality before planting. And if any doubt exists as to the germinating quality of home-grown seeds it is not only advisable to test them, but it shows lack of common sense not to do so. The following is a very satisfactory as well as easy way to test seeds. Into a small wooden box place three or four inches of fine sand spread evenly over the bottom. Over this spread cheese cloth of double thickness; place the seeds to be tested upon this in a thin layer evenly spread out. Then spread another piece of cheese cloth of double thickness over the seeds, on top of which place two inches more of sand. Pour on enough water to make it all quite moist, and place the box somewhere in the house where it will have a warm and even temperature. In a week or ten days removed the upper layer of sand, and carefully lift off the cloth covering the seed, when the percent of seed that will germinate can easily be calculated.

A subscriber writing from Calton, Ontario, regarding the use of turpentine for pigs, says: Some years ago we wintered through a fine lot of pigs, and toward spring they began to cough. They would eat well and turn away from the trough to die; and we carried out some eight nice shoats. So we cut one open to see what caused its death, and its throat and even its mouth and nose were full of small worms. And one night the 'Weekly Witness' came and in its columns a man told of losing a large number of pige in the very same way. The 'Witness' advised him to give a small quantity of turpentine to a pail of milk, when the pigs were thirsty. We followed the advice, and have never lost a pig since, and we sell from $500 to $800 worth of hogs every year. Last summer some twenty-eight of my hogs began to cough and wheeze, and we gave them turpentine twice in one week and that was the last of their coughing. Just that one item alone in your paper has saved as dollars. And so many have asked you this winter what to do for them.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

H.E.Q., Beebe Plain, wants to know how to ventilate a cellar under dwelling house. Ans.—Place a four inch galvanized iron pipe leading from the cellar into the chimney, running it up above the place where the stove-pipe enters.

W.R., Smithville, wants a recipe for tanning cow hides for robes. Ans.—The following rule is given for tanning robes and rugs. Wash the skin in warm soap suds thoroughly, rinse well, and let it soak for 24 hours in a solution of eight to twelve ounces each of alum and salt, in water enough to cover the skin. Then stretch on a board and when partially dry sprinkle the flesh side with a mixture of equal parts of finely pulverized alum and saltpetre; fold flesh side in and let it stand for a few days, under cover, turning it twice daily. When nearly dry dress off and rub with pumice stone. Trim the edges to suit. Softness and pliability are secured by much hard rubbing and manipulation. Second.—The use of oil of vitriol and sulphuric acid, unless greatly diluted with water, would damage the hide as well as the hair on it.

RESEEDING AN OLD MEADOW.

Subscriber.—I have a six-acre run out meadow. Please stae through 'Weekly Witness' if it could be successfully ploughed up this summer after the hay crop is off and seeded down again to get a crop of hay next year without sowing a grain crop. It has been tried around here but it seems very difficult to obtain results. Please state when it should be sown.

Also kindly state if it would be wise to plant western corn in an orchard of part young trees.

Also please state which is best for a heavy clay land that badly bakes fresh lime or leached ashes. Ans.—The plan of ploughing an old run out meadow after the hay crop has been removed, and then seeding it down with grass seed in mid-summer is very seldom a success. Better plough it early in the spring and sow two bushels of oats to the acre, with eight to ten lbs. of clover seed. Along with the seed sow of timothy seed and half that quantity three or four hundred lbs. of some good fertilizer. Cut the oats when beginning to turn white and you will have more fodder than if you had not ploughed until the hay crop was matured. The grass seed will have made a good start, and if left ungrazed in the fall, there will be a good crop of hay the next summer. Western corn may be planted in an orchard of very young trees, but none of it should be nearer to the trees than six feet. It is probable that leached ashes would be best to put on such land, unless the clay one ton to the acre, would be best. is of a sour nature in which case lime.

Farmer's Boy, Belmont, Man., wants to know how to make a brooder.

Ans.—You will likely secure this information from the issue of March 21.

R.M.S., Fordyce, writes: 1. What is the price of good farming land between 15 and 25 miles back from town or village in Northern Alberta? 2. What number of acres does the homesteading duties say is to be broken up in each of the required three years? 3. Is it the common single furrow plough or the two-furrow riding plough that they use? 4. Which is the better grain growing district, Northern Alberta or Assiniboia?

Ans.—1. From $5 upwards. 2. Five acres annually. 3. Yes, and often a 5-horse gang is used. 4. Western Assiniboia is the best for wheat.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

If you want good seed corn for spring planting? Write to our seedsmen.

Have you ever considered the United States Cream Separator advertisement?

The disc-harrow is of great use, both in the spring and fall work. Users say they would not be without them. See Bissell's card.

Enquiries for pure bred stock and poultry are coming in. Send us your name for our Breeders' Directory, which will appear soon. A very cheap thing for the farmer and stockman.

Mr. T. J. Cole, of Bowmanville, has some extra fine bronze turkeys and Holland turkeys. Watch next week's sales and wants.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE — CHOICE SHORTHORN bulls and heifers, eight to twenty-four months; prices and breeding right; also improved Yorkshire pigs, from imported stock. E. V. NORTON, Coaticook, Que.

FOR SALE — HOLSTEINS, from Mountin View Stock Farm, several young bulls, heifers and cows, from choicest strains, namely, Mercedes, Tensen, Serpkje, Tirania, Castine, Netherland, S. E. & G. W. SMITH, Dundas.

FOR SALE, ROYAL TOM REGISTERED Clydesdale Stallion and imported bred, rising 3 years. Beautiful color and first-class colt. For further particulars write to WILLIAM FOSTER, Weston P.O., Ont.

FOR SALE — FASHIONABLE BLOOD, Stallions of Arab, Clay, Morgan, Hambletonian and thoroughbred blood for sale, on time, or may be syndicated For pedigrees and particulars address JOHN B. HALL, M.D., 326 Jarvis street, Toronto.

PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS, ready for service. Apply to J. J. SMITH, Enniskillen, Durham County, Ont.

FOR SALE, OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER Whites, the largest strain, oldest established, registered herd in Canada; choice Young Pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

FOR SALE — SOME CHOICE Yorkshire Swine, of best strains of improved bacon type. Write for prices to F. M. CHAPMAN, Audley P.O., Ont.

Trees Plants, Seeds, &c.

NEW STRAWBERRY, and other varieties. Send for list. St. George, Ont. KING EDWARD, Also, Seed Potatoes. R. C. CRYSLER,

TARTAR KING OATS — A FEW BUSHels of the variety left for sale; 60c. at Pickering Station. Bags, 20c extra. F. M. CHAPMAN, Audley P.O.

POINTE CLAIRE NURSERY.
Every variety of
Hardy Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs.
Many times transplanted, abundant fibrous roots.
Dwarfs, Pyramids, Standards, Fruit Trees and Bushes.
GEORGE MILNE, Manager, Pointe Claire, P.Q.

Send 50c to
Wm. Briggs, Publisher, Toronto, Ont.
And get "The Canadian Garden,"
By Mrs. Annie L. Jack.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
AND SEED POTATOES. Don't buy till you get our prices, one-third others, all the new kinds, Dunlop, Sample, Glen Mary, New York (the $100 winner) Irish Cobbler, &c.
BIG CROPS OF BIG FELLOWS.
NO DUTY, NO DELAY, SURE GROWERS.
A. W. SMITH, Box W., BEACHVILLE, ONT

Advertisements.

SEND AT ONCE FOR OUR ONE HUNdred page book, 'Veterinary Experience,' which we mail free. Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 10 Beverley Street, Boston, Mass.

YOUNG MEN, Become Independent.
Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language at home during five months of your spare time, and place you in a position to secure a business of from $1,200 upwards yearly. Diploma granted and good positions obtained for successful students. Cost within the reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for full particulars at once. THE ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL London, Ontario, Canada.

Farm and Other Lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA — FRUIT AND dairy land in five acre blocks, best in this glorious province. Apply, with stamp, to FRASER & RICHLANDS, Box 665, Salmon Arm, B.C.

FARM FOR SALE, 200 ACRES, LOT 28, Concession 8, Township St. Vincent, Co. Grey, Ont., about 150 cleared ready for machinery, nearly all seeded down, balance hardwood bush, some valuable timber; soil, clay loam; log barn, hewed log house, spring water, good orchard, good roads, school and church one mile, six miles from the flourishing town of Meaford. Possession at once; title indisputable. Apply Box 30, Meaford.

FOR SALE — 5 WHOLE SECTIONS within 15 miles of Virden, on proposed Brandon-Regina line, open rolling prairie, A1 wheat soil, heavy black loam, heavy clay subsoil, no scrub, and very few stones or sloughs; in the heart of a good settlement; churches, schools and post-offices convenient; Prices $7.00 to $8.00 per acre; $2.00 per acre cash, balance in 4 or 5 yearly payments at 6 percent. McDONALD, SIMPSON CO., Virden, Man.

FOR SALE — MAW'S POULTRY FARM, Winnipeg, Manitoba, acclimatized utility breeds, turkeys, ducks, geese, chickens, incubators, bone cutters, poultry supplies. Catalogues mailed free.

FOR SALE — 320 ACRES OF CHOICE land, unbroken, one-half mile from Town of Tyvan, on the Arcola branch of the C.P.R., in Assiniboia, $15 per acre, $1,500 cash, balance on easy terms. R. L. BROAD, Wolseley, Assa.

FARMS FOR SALE.
in one of the best Fruit and Dairying sections in British Columbia. For information, write JOHN McCALLUM, Salmon Arm, B.C.

Agents Wanted.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary $900 per year, or $75 per month and expenses $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED FOR 'WORLD WIDE' in every City, Town and Village. Large commissions allowed, netting Agents five dollars a day—often more. If no Agent has called on you, you may conclude your district is not being worked—and you have your opportunity. Address, at once, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvas for. Generous commissions. It is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Earn Over $10 a day
Agents Wanted all over the world. Experience not necessary. Ten dollars a day easily earned taking subscriptions for 'World Wide.' Write for full particulars and our hints for easy canvassing. Address, the publishers of 'World Wide,' Montreal, Canada.

Eggs and Poultry.

FOR SALE — BUFF WYANDOTTES, Canadian champions, winners wherever shown; stock and eggs for sale. Beauty and utility combined. Send for circular. REV. S. T. BARTLETT, Colborne, Ont.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM ELM GROVE Poultry Yards, from choice matings of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Hawkins' and Thompson's Ringlet Strains, Buff Orpingtons, Buff and White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks, $1.50 per setting; guarantee 10 chicks or replace at half-price. J. B. COWIESON, Queensville, Ontario.

P. C. McGINNIS, PROP., RICHELIEU Poultry Yards, Iberville, Que. Breeder of high-class White Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns, W. F. Black Spanish, Black Hamburgs, Silver Polish, all varieties Wyandottes, White Cochin Bants. Stock for sale at all times. Eggs, $2.00 per 15.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FROM BEST PEN. $1.00 per 15, $5.00 per 100, $2.50 per 50. Pure white Fishel strain. JACOB M. MOYER, Campden, Ont.—Box 47.

EGGS FOR HATCHING — WHITE WYandottes, Regal Strain, Black Minorcas, R.C.W. Leghorns, $1.00 per 15; Buff Orpingtons. $2.00 per 15; a few Barred P. Rocks and White Wyandottes Hens for sale at $1.00 each. WM. DICKSON, Winchester, Ont.

FOR SALE, ORPINGTONS, ROCKS, Buff to the hide, extra size and laying strain, $1 per 15; $5 per 100; eggs from imported stock; grand layers, size and shape, $3 per 15; $12 per 100. H. C. FOREST, Wardsville, Ont.

"NITH GROVE" BUFF ORPINGTONS; Eggs, $2, $1.50, $1 per 15. C. E. BROWN, Haysville, Ont.

FOR SALE — LARGE IMPERIAL PEKIN ducks eggs, very fine stock. Order early. Write for prices and particulars. A. A. METCALFE, Rat Portage, Ont., Can.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, $2.00 PER 9. (Prize winners.) White Leghorn and White Wyandottes, $1.50 per 13. Apply to ED. PARANT, St. Isodore Farm, Charlesbourg, Que.

SAVE THE CHICKS.
The world's record in chick raising—the most and the best—is held by
Puritan Chick Food.
Costs nothing if not the best in the world. Try it free. Send for catalogue to-day.
Puritan Poultry Farms & Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.
A. J. MORGAN, London, Ont., Sole Distributor for Canada.

Situations Vacant.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education, to work in an office: $60 a month, with advancement: steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

WANTED, A FEW PEOPLE IN EACH locality to work for us at home during spare time; no canvassing; liberal pay. Address Box 560, London, Ont.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY IN EVery town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 209, Guelph, Ont.

MEN WANTED—WE HAVE A POSITION open for one good man in each locality, local or travelling, at $840 a year and expenses $2.50 per day, tacking up show cards, and generally advertising a New Discovery. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

A FEW CANVASSERS WANTED BY AN established wholesale and manufacturing house, selling a full line of articles of daily consumption direct to consumers. Samples free or returnable, freight charges prepaid; exclusive territory; regular customers; no cash advance or security required; salary or commission. Write quick to COOPER, Drawer 531, London, Ont.

THE MARKETS.

DANISH AND CANADIAN BUTTER.

English Dealers Give Reasons for Danish Supremacy.

QUALITY OF CANADIAN BUTTER VARIES, AND STOCKS ARE HELD TOO LONG IN COLD STORAGE.

The value of Danish butter received in the United Kingdom in 1904, amounted to $43,815,033, while Canada was only responsible for $5,814,894 during the same period. This, and the fact that better prices can always be secured for the Danish make than for Canadian has led to a thorough investigation of the circumstances controlling the situation, by the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa. All commercial agents in Great Britain were asked for a special report on the subject. The Department of Trade and Commerce, in the most praise-worthy and comprehensive manner, has thus secured official data that will be of infinite value to the butter manufacturers and exporters of this country. A report from Manchester, one of the leading provision centres of England, says that Denmark has struggled for her present high status for over thirty years, and had, as a matter of course, many difficulties to surmount. To-day she holds the distinction of commanding the highest price of any butter imported into the British Isles. There can be no doubt that the makers of that country studied the tastes of the British consumers, and have succeeded so well in pleasing that fastidious palate that their production is greatly preferred by the public, who demonstrate this by their willingness to pay a higher price for it for table use. It is almost devoid of salt and to the Canadian taste is insipid, when compared with the magnificent creamery butter procurable in Canada, with its nutty taste and golden yellow color. The commercial agent at Manchester thinks that if Canadian butter, as he knows it, could be placed on the English market it would supplant the Danish article in the minds and taste of the great consuming public of Great Britain.

The proximity of Denmark to the British market is a factor of inestimable value to the former, as this allows delivery of the butter in ten or twelve days after it is made. On the other hand Canadian butter cannot, or rather is not, delivered so quickly. Butter should reach the English market as soon as possible after it is made, as the longer it is stored the less price it will bring, the flavor being impaired after storage and consequently the butter does not class as high grade.

Danish methods and English requirements are well worth the consideration of manufacturers and exporters of this country. The difference between Canadian creamery and Danish varies from $2.40 to $3.60 per 112 pounds. On Dec. 1, 1904, Danish sold at $29.16 per 112 lbs., and Canadian at $25.27, this being about the usual difference. One important Manchester provision house in comparing Danish and Canadian butter says the former always arrives in casks, and the quality can always be relied upon, but with Canadian butter, shipped in boxes, it is never know what the quality will be like until tasted. This applies to generality of Canadian butters, but according to the Manchester expert, there are some fine Canadian butters, such as 'Cowansville' that are nearly always good and reliable, and are the nearest approach to Danish of any sent from Canada. It is strange that the average consumer prefers cask butter to that of the neat fifty-six pound box in which most Colonial butters are packed. But this is probably only a matter of prejudice, or conservatism, in favor of the cask butter, which they have learned by experience to know contains the grade of butter best suited to their tastes. The consumer has been educated to believe that Danish is best, and it is put up in casks only. It is, therefore, clear that a great deal of prejudice, conservatism, would perhaps be more applicable, must be overcome before we can expect that share of the English trade which is so desirable.

Besides irregularity of quality, another drawback is that speculators here buy quantities of June-made Canadian butter, and keep it in store until October or November, when prices have gone up, then the goods are offered to the English dealers, and placed on the counter, where it quickly 'goes off' in quality, according to the length of time of storage in this country. The retailer and consumer naturally fight shy of that kind of butter in the future. All these objections, of more or less importance to the Canadian manufacturer, have, of course, been issued, and put on record at the direct request of this government, and should be taken in the spirit in which they are given, that is, to make perfect the conditions of the Canadian butter trade so as to place the country in the premier position in the supply of Great Britain's enormous consumptive demand. The following is a tribute to Canadian butter, which will show the headway that is being made in turning out a really first class article, notwithstanding all the shortcomings of packing, etc.:—'Canadian butter is steadily improving in demand, and rightly so, for the quality was never better than it has been this past season. It has sold readily, meeting with a good market, though the difference in price between Canadian and Danish has been very marked. Canadian butter is usually sold in 56 lb. boxes, the boxes being sent out in cloths, which practice should be steadily maintained, as it keeps the boxes unsoiled, and when turned out they look extremely well. Attention ought, however, to be given by the shipper to the cask trade, as only in this way can they come into closer comparison with Danish. Danish naturally being a pale butter, it is our opinion that Canadians should imitate it in this respect; at any rate the Manchester district is best served by butter of this description. Three percent of salt seems to suit the palate, and is largely adopted by the Danish makers.'

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

BUTTER MARKET IS STEADY AT RECENT ADVANCE.

'Witness' Office,
Monday Morning, April 3, 1905.

There was reported a good active demand for butter during last week, and as fall and winter make is nearly cleaned up, prices have advanced about two cents per pound, and the market is steady at 28c to 29c for new milk creamery; fresh-made separator is in good demand at 26c to 27c, and rolls, in baskets, at 23c to 24c.

EGG MARKET STEADY AROUND 17c—LOWER PRICES EXPECTED.

During the early part of last week the market for eggs developed a weak feeling, due to the more liberal receipts to the city. The market is quoted as being firm at 17c this morning, and dealers are advising country shippers to get their prices down, as it is generally understood that in some sections there are large quantities of eggs, which are only being held back on account of the bad state of the roads. When the roads are again passable, the market for eggs developed a weak feeling, at the same time, consumption will be greatly improved.

CHEESE CONDITIONS ARE QUIET.

There is little change in the cheese market, the tone is firm, but the volume of business is very small. Demand at present is exceedingly brisk on the English market, and with fast diminishing stocks, there holders are firmer. The market here has consequently advanced from 12c to 12 1-4c.

MARKET FOR COUNTRY DRESSED HOGS IS STEADY.

The market for country dressed hogs is keeping steady at about last week's quotations: Light weights, $8.50 to $8.75, and heavier weights, $8.00 to $8.25.

POTATO RECEIPTS ARE LIMITED.

Owing to liberal receipts the potato market is somewhat easy, and the demand is limited, with sales of car lots of choice stock being made at 60c, and common at 50c per bag.

DEMAND FOR BEANS IS FAIR—MARKET STEADY.

The demand for beans is fair, and supplies somewhat limited. The tone of the market remains firm at $1.70 to $1.80 per bushel.

CONSUMPTION OF HONEY FALLS OFF.

Owing to receipts of new maple products the demand for honey has slackened off from last week, but prices remain about the same.

FAIR ENQUIRY FOR NEW MAPLE PRODUCTS.

There has been some enquiry for new maple products, and some sales have been made at 60c to 70c per tin for syrup. There is little or no demand for old stock, as this season's products are preferred.

TALLOW MARKET IS EASY.

The market for tallow is easy at last week's quotations, which was 4c to 4½c for refined, and 2c to 2½c for rough.

DEMAND FOR ASHES IS FAIR.

Receipts of ashes are light, and the demand is fair at last week's quotations.

EVAPORATED APPLES STEADY.

There is a steady demand for evaporated apples at 6 1-4c to 6½c.

NO CHANGE IN DRIED APPLES.

There is no change in the market for dried apples to note from last week.

FLOUR — Manitoba patents, $5.60 to $5.80; strong bakers, $5.30 to $5.50; high Ontario blended patents, $5.70 to $5.80 in wood; choice 90 percent patents, $5.50 to $5.60 in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, $2.50 to $2.55, and 25c to 50c extra in wood.

ROLLED OATS — $2.10 to $2.12½ per bag of 90 lbs., $4.45 to $4.50 in barrels.

MILL FEED— Ontario bran in bulk at $17.50 to $18.50; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, $20 to $21.

BEANS — Choice primes, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel, $1.25 to $1.27½ in car lots.

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American cut clear fat back, $20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾c to 7¼c kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c; according to quality of hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $9.25; heavy fat sows, $5.15 to $5.35 select at $6.75, off cars; country dressed, at $8.25 to $8.50.

CHEESE — Ontario fall white and colored, 12c to 12 1-4c.

EGGS—New laid, 17c.

BUTTER — Finest creamery, 28c to 29c; roll butter, 23c to 24c.

ASHES—Firsts, $5.35 to $5.50; seconds, $4.90; first pearls, $7.50 per 100 lbs.

HONEY — White clover in comb, 13c to 13½c per section in 1 lb. section; extract, in 10 lb. tins, 7c to 8c; in 60 lb. tins, 6½c; buckwheat, 6c to 6½c, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP— Per wine gallon, 40c to 45c in tins, 5c per lb. in wood; sugar, 6½c to 7c; small cakes, 8c to 8½c.

HAY — No. 1, $9.00 to $9.50 per ton on track; No. 2, $8.25 to $8.75; clover, $6.50 to $6.75; clover mixed, $7 to $7.50 per ton in car lots.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, March 31.

The roads in the country are almost impassable for loaded teams, consequently very few of the farmers brought loads of produce to the Bonsecours market this forenoon. There were but two loads of oats on the market, and the prices asked were $1.10 and $1.15 the bag; there was a fair supply of potatoes, which sold at about 60c the 80 lb. bag; turnips, 60c to 75c do.; beets, $2 the barrel; carrots, $1.60 do.; parsnips, $2.50 do.; onions, $5 do.; Egyptian onions sell at 5c per lb. Ordinary cabbages, 90c to $1.25 the barrel; cannonball cabbages, $2.50 do.; lettuce, 30c to 60c the dozen bunches; radishes, 75c do.; leeks, 25c the bunch; green onions, 25c for a bunch that weighs less than a pound; rhubarb, 60c to 90c the dozen bunches. There were no dressed hogs offered by the farmers, but dealers sell fresh killed hogs at 9c to 9½c per lb.; dead turkeys, 15c to 17c per lb.; geese, 13c to 15c do.; ducks and chickens, 12c to 15c do.; live fowls, $1 to $1.75 the pair; print butter, 25c to 30c the lb.; new laid eggs, 25c to 30c the doz.; maple sugar 8c to 10c per lb.; syrup, 90c to $1.00 the gallon; apples, $2.50 to $3.50 per barrel for ordinary stock; choice Spies are $4.50 the barrel; California oranges, $3.00 the box; lemons, $2.50 do. Bananas are scarce and pretty high priced, or from $1.25 to $2.00 the bunch; hay, $7.50 to $8.50 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4.50 to $6.00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET—April 3.

About 400 head of butchers' cattle, 75 calves, 50 milch cows and 3 spring lambs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers and trade was fair with pretty high prices prevailing all round. Prime beeves sold at 5c to 5½c per lb.; pretty good cattle, 4c to near 5c; milkmen's strippers, 3¼c to 4½c, and the common stock, 2½c to 3¾c per lb. The milch cows were a rather rough lot and sold at $20 to $50 each. The calves were all young veals and sold at from $2 to $5 each. There were no sheep on the market. Spring lambs sold at $4 to $5 each, but they were not very good. Good lots of fat pigs sold at about 7c per lb; a few small choice lots brought a little over 7c.

Chicago, April 3.—Cattle receipts, 28,000, steady; good to prime steers, $5.40 to $6.40; poor to medium, $4.25 to $5.25; stockers and feeders, $3.00 to $5.00; cows, $2.75 to $4.75; heifers, $3.00 to $5.25; canners, $1.60 to $2.50; bulls, $2.75 to $4.25; calves, $3.00 to $6.75.

Hogs, receipts, 37,000, shade lower; mixed and butchers, $5.20 to $5.37½; good to choice heavy, $5.30 to $5.40; rough heavy, $5.15 to $5.25; light, $5.10 to $5.30; bulk of sales, $5.25 to $5.35.

Sheep, receipts, 28,000, 10c to 15c lower; good to choice wethers, $5.75 to $6.25; fair to choice mixed, $4.50 to $5.50; native lambs, $5.50 to $7.50.

Toronto, April 1.—There was little change in the condition of trade at the Western Cattle Market this morning. The run of stock was light and the demand for cattle was active. Prices held well up to quotations, which are unchanged. The run amounted to 15 cars, and included 247 cattle, 76 sheep and lambs, 100 hogs and 3 calves.

Export Cattle—Only one or two were on the market, and they were of medium quality. The demand for cattle is still active and prices are well maintained and quoted unchanged. Choice are quoted at $4.75 to $5.25, good to medium at $4.50 to $4.75, others at $4.25 to $4.40, and bulls at $4 to $4.25.

Butchers'Cattle—The cattle offering were generally of medium to fair quality and the demand was brisk. Everything sold early and prices are quoted steady. Good to choice sold at $4.50 to 4.75, fair to good at $4 to $4.40, mixed lots medium at $3 to $3.75, and common at $2.50 to $3. Cows sold at $2.50 to $4, and bulls at $2 to $3.

Stockers and Feeders continue firm in tone. Few were on the market, although the demand is still active. Short-keep feeders are quoted at $4.50 to $4.75, common to fair at $3.75 to $4.25, and stockers at $1.50 to $3.40, with $1.75 to $2.50 for bulls.

Milch Cows—The enquiry for cows of good quality is brisk. Prices are unchanged at $30 to $60 each.

Calves are quoted unchanged at 3½c to 6½c per lb., and $2 to $12 each.

Sheep and Lambs—The runs continue light in all lines and prices are correspondingly firm. The new offering to-day sold quickly. Quotations are unchanged. Export sheep are quoted at $4 to $5.50, mixed at $4 to $5, grain-fed lambs at $6.75 to $7.35, barnyards at $5.50 to $6.50. Spring lambs are quoted at $3.50 to $7 each.

Hogs— The market is weak in tone. Quotations are unchanged at $6.25 per cwt. for selects and $6 for lights and fats.

East Buffalo, N.Y., April 3.—Cattle, receipts, 3,400 head; active; 15c to 25c higher; prime steers, $5.75 to $6.25; shipping, $5.35 to $5.65; butchers, $4.65 to $5.40; heifers, $4.25 to $5.25; cows, $3.50 to $4.35; bulls, $3.50 to $4.40; stockers and feeders, $3.00 to $4.50; stock heifers, 02.25 to $2.75; fresh cows and springers, steady to $2 lower; good to choice at $45 to $54; medium to good, $35 to $42; common, $20 to $32.

Veals, receipts, 1,800 head, active 25c lower, $4.50 to $7.75.

Hogs, receipts, 17,000 head, active and about steady; heavy and mixed, $5.75 to $5.80; Yorkers, $5.60 to $5.75; pigs, $5.35; roughs, $4.80 to $5.00; stags, $3.00 to $3.75.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 18,000 head; 10c to 25c lower; native lambs, $6.50 to $8.30; westerns, $8.00 to $8.30; yearlings, $7.15 to $7.40; wethers, $6.15 to $6.35; ewes $5.75 to $6.15; sheep, mixed, $2.50 to $6.25.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, March 20.—Supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed no alteration in number. Trade for prime and second quality English beasts slow, but firm in value, late rates governing all transactions. For Irish, however, a reduction of 1d to 2d per 8 lbs. had to be accepted to effect sales. Fat butchering cows and bulls met very little demand, a downward tendency in value, being noticeable. Top price, per 8 lbs.—90 stone Norfolks, 4s 4d; 100 stone shorthorns, and 95 stone Irish, 4s to 4s 2d; 90 stone fat cows, 3s 6d; fat bulls, 2s 10d to 3s 2d. Arrivals—151 Irish, 834 Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, 105 midland, home and western counties, 10 Devons. Decrease of 1,560 in sheep market. Sheep trade, for both wedders and ewes, much firmer, rates ruling from 2d to 4d per 8 lbs. higher. Scotch sheep cleared early to good advantage. Lambs firm, owing to the improvement in weather, higher rates being both asked and obtained. Calf trade slow but firm. Quotations, per 8 lbs.—Beasts, 2s 10d to 4s 4d; sheep, 4s 2d to 6s 4d; calves, 3s 10d to 6s; lambs, 6s to 7s 6d. Total supply—Beasts, 1,100; sheep and lambs, 7,470; calves, 20.

London, March 20.—Good supplies and trade very slow. English beef, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s; shorts, 4s to 4s 4d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 2s 2d to 3s 5d; refrigerated hind quarters, best, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; do seconds, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; do, fore quarters, 2s to 2s 4d; inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 10d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; do, tegs, 5s to 5s 4d; do, ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; English wedders, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; foreign sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; English lamb, 5s 8d to 7s. Veal, 3s 4d to 5s; English pork, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; Dutch do., 3s 6d to 4s per 8 lbs.

Liverpool, March 20.—Cattle, 823; sheep, 3,502. Best beasts, 6d to 6¼d; second, 5¼d to 5¾d; third, 4¼d to 5d. Best Scotch sheep, 9½d to 10½d; other sorts, 8d to 9d. A decrease of 51 cattle, and an increase of 629 sheep. Demand slow for cattle, sharp for sheep at about late rates.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Ingersoll, April 3.—White wheat, $1.02 to $1.05 per bushel; red fall wheat, $1.02 to $1.05; spring, $1.02 to $1.05; peas, 62c to 63c; barley, 54c to 55c; corn, 56c to 58c; oats, 36c to 38c; oatmeal, $3.00 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.00 to $3.50; flour, $2.60 to $2.65 per cwt.; bran, $19.00 to $20 per ton; shorts, $19.00 to $20.00; butter, 25c to 28c per lb.; creamery, 28c to 30c per lb.; eggs, 11c to 12c per dozen; potatoes, 60c to 75c per bag; live hogs, $5.75 to $6 per cwt; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $6 to $7 per cwt.

Toronto, Ont., April 3.—Wheat continues quiet; Ontario No. 2 red and white, $1.04 to $1.05; spring, 97c, and goose, 90c, Manitoba firm for delivery at lake ports on the opening of navigation; No. 1 northern, 99c to $1; No. 2, 96c to 97c; No. 3, 90c to 91c.

Flour—Steady; 90 percent patents, $4.40 to $4.50, buyers sacks west; 15c to 20c higher for choice. Manitoba, $5.50 to $5.70 for first patents, $5.10 to $5.40 for second patents, and $5 to $5.30 for bakers.

Millfeed scarce, 15.50 for bran in bulk, $17.50 for shorts for car lots west. Manitoba, $20 for shorts and $18 for bran.

Barley quiet and steady, 46c to 47c for No. 2, 44c to 45c for No. 3 extra, and 43c for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—Nominal, 71c to 72c for No. 2 f.o.b. outside.

Corn—Canadian, 47c to 48c for yellow and 46c to 47c for mixed f.o.b. Chatham freights. American No. 3 yellow, 55c to 55½c; mixed, 54½c to 55c on track Toronto.

Oats—40c to 41c for No. 2 outside, 42c at low freights.

Rolled oats—$4.35 for cars of bags and $4.60 for barrels on track here, 25c more for broken lot hesre and 40c outside.

Peas—68c to 69c for No. 2 west, and 70c for milling.

Buckwheat—59c to 60c.

Butter continues easy in tone. Receipts all kinds fairly large. Prices unchanged.

Eggs easy at 15c to 15½c. Receipts large enough for demand.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone Building, report the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, May	113	114	112¾	114
July	87¼	88⅜	87	88
Corn, May	46⅞	47⅜	46⅞	47⅜
July	47	47½	47	47¼
Oats, May	29⅜	30	29⅜	29⅞
July	29½	29¾	29¼	29⅝
Pork, May	12.70	12.82	12.70	12.80
July	12.87	13.00	12.87	12.97
Lard, May	7.15	7.20	7.12	7.20
July	7.30	7.37	7.27	7.35
Short ribs, May	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.05
July	7.17	7.25	7.17	7.25

THE WHEAT MARKET

WHEAT OPENED WEAK, BUT RALLIED AND FINISHED HIGHER.

The Chicago wheat market opened nearly a cent lower this morning under lower Liverpool cables, favorable weather news and liberal receipts of spring wheat. The market rallied later on covering, and in sympathy with corn. May closed at $1.14 asked and July at 88c.

Winnipeg followed the lead of Chicago prices during the day, and after opening weak, rallied and closed at ½ cent improvement. April closing at 92¼, May at 93¼c, and July at 95¼c.

The corn market was considerably higher at 46½c for April nominal, 47⅜c bid for May and 47¼c for July.

The market for oats was fractionally higher at 29⅝c for May and 29⅜c for July.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

Peas, bush	2,433
Oats, bush	3,600
Flour, brls	665
Eggs, cases	196
Butter, pkgs	220
Hams and bacon, pkgs	2
Tallow, brls	8
Leather, rolls	140
Raw Hides	10

THE CHEESE INSTRUCTORS.

Kingston, Ont., April 3.—Mr. G. G. Publow, under instructions of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, has appointed the following inspectors and instructors for the coming season:

G. H. Robinson, Kingston.
G. H Bensley, Warkworth.
J. B. Lowrey, Frankford.
Hugh Howie, Belleville.
R. W. Ward, Foxboro.
W. J. Ragsdale, Merrickville.
A. H. Wilson, Athens.
C. W. Norval, North Williamsburg.
J. Villeneuve, St. Isidore de Prescott.
S. S. Chetthem, Gananoque.
Peter Nolan, Phillipsville.
R. Elliott, South March.
L. H. Thompson, Madoc.
D. J. Cameron, Campbellcroft.
Alfan McDonnell, Alexandria.
D. M. Wilson, Kemptville.
W. W. Dool, Bishop's Mills.
Robert T. Gray, Marmora.
L. A. Zufelt, Chesterville.
J. F. Singleton, Newboro.
J. H. Echlin, Balderson.
James Irwin, Bancroft.
J. Buro, Milles Roches.
C. A. Publow, Picton.
R. A. Rothwell, Maxville.

CRYSLER CHEESE BOARD.

Cornwall, April 3. — A meeting of the Crysler cheese board was held on Saturday, in Richard's Hall, Crysler, for the purpose of organizing for the year 1905. A large crowd was in attendance. Mr. Astin was voted in the chair with D. P. Cameron as secretary.

The following officers were elected:

James Currie, president; Joseph Dubois and L. O'Neil, vice-presidents; J. Bishop and T. Hebert, auditors; T. Hebert, A. Poirier and P. McMahon, managing committee. The rules of last year were adopted for the ensuing season. The next meeting will be held in Richard's Hall on Saturday, April 29, at 2 p.m., and the board will meet thereafter every Saturday during the season.

CATTLE EXPORTS.

The shipments of live stock from Portland and St. John, for the week ending March 25, 1905, are as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.
Portland to Bristol	250	....
Portland to Liverpool	1,283	1,400
Total	1,533	1,400

THE VANDERBILTS WANT CONTROL OF CANADIAN POWER COMPANIES.

A Niagara Falls despatch says that the Vanderbilts are trying to get control of the Electric Development Company of Ontario; the Toronto & Niagara Power Co., the Toronto & Hamilton Railway Company, and Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Electric Railway. These companies own and operate practically all the interurban electric lines between Toronto and the American border.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Popularity of Japan's Latest War Loan

OVER-SUBSCRIBED BY HALF MILLION DOLLARS—EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF UNITED STATES —MARKET CONDITIONS.

The leading feature in the financial world last week was, as a matter of course, the issue of the newest and most popular of the Japanese war loans. The issue in question, having been partly subscribed by Canadian investors, has naturally created a more than usual amount of interest here. Russia very naturally is deeply chagrined at the reception given in Europe and America to her rival's monetary demands, more especially at a period when she herself has been driven by unsympathetic French bankers to float a domestic loan on terms so manifestly enticing that the previous issues have been traded off at a two to three point decline, to allow of purchases being made in the new bonds, which give a higher rate of interest and are in other respects more advantageous to the investor. National credit has perhaps never before been followed so interestedly by the people of the civilized world as in the present struggle between Japan and Russia. Shortly after the commencement of the war, Japan's credit was strained to the utmost, and it was only by paying usury rates that necessary funds could be secured to continue the campaign. Russia, on the contrary, was well favored by the powers and encountered no difficulty in placing her loans. But defeat after defeat on the battle-field, and continuous rumblings of internal unrest, were responsible for a decided change of mind on the part of those who were already well loaded with Russian war securities. Thus we have on the one side Russia with an impaired credit, after a little over twelve months' fighting, and on the other a victorious people, whose latest bond issue, at a most conservative estimate, has been over-subscribed ten times. The new Japanese 4½ percent 5-20 year loan is as well secured as the first series, 6 percent, and is selling at 90, or 5-32 percent basis if they run the twenty-year limit, and if redeemed in five years would be on a 6.90 percent basis. The first loan of six percent is selling at 100 and interest, New York Stock Exchange usage equal to 102 and interest, which would yield 5.55 percent if they run to maturity, or about five percent if called in two years. This loan was made early in the war and was of short duration, subject to call at par in two years and absolutely due in six, so as to be edeemable at the earliest opportunity, it being very natural that Japan will not be satisfied to have an outstanding 6 percent loan when she has the prestige of being a first-class power with first-class credit.

The peculiarities in the export and import trade of the United States which were so noticeable in the January returns, were repeated in the February returns, the imports showing a large increase, while exports fell away. The total imports for February were $103,084,413, as compared with $89,022,500 for February of 1904. Exports totalled $106,904,480, compared with $118,800,282. For the past eight months imports increased $75,000,000, while exports decreased $40,000,000. In the classified statement it is shown that of all imports the 'ready for consumption' class was the only one to show a decrease, which amounted to about nine million dollars. Imports of luxuries increased nine million dollars; food and animals increased over thirty million dollars, and imports in crude condition increased about thirty-nine millions. Of the export trade, agriculture, owing in the main to the decline of flour and wheat production, decreased ninety millions; but manufactures made a good showing, with an increase of over fifty-three million dollars. A noteworthy feature is the decrease in the exports designated as 'Forest,' there being a decline of over five million dollars on the figures of the previous corresponding eight months. The actual figures for the eight months of this year were $40,670,370, and for the same period in 1904 the amount was $45,845,437. Fisheries were fairly evenly balanced, while miscellaneous articles were slightly in excess of the 1904 returns.

On Wall Street there is a growing bear element, which has become exceedingly strong during the past week of continuous reactions, and which in the future will have to be considered with more than passing respect. The bears have had an innings, but their methods or their material did not prove destructive to the bull foundations. They have conjured up every possible factor which might be distorted in their favor, excepting the one vital point of inflated values. Some authorities claim that the market is in a stronger technical position than before, giving as their reasons the persistent battering of the bear rams to reduce prices without effect, or only a fractional decline of from one to two percent. The market appears to be in a condition to respond to the first real good news, and conditions certainly point to a renewal of the movement that has been suspended during the past two weeks.

The local market was keenly sensitive to New York dulness, but was by no means uninteresting. It has been generally firm, but quiet, with an individual stock booming here and there. Toledo, Twin City and Coal were active and higher during the week, the former making a high level at 36. Twin City was strong at 114 3-4, and Dominion Coal was up to 86 1-2 on some heavy trading. Richelieu prices advanced three points since Monday, the highest for the week being 76. The approaching summer season is most likely the impulse behind this movement. Dividend rumors in the case of Montreal Power caused some extensive purchases in the stock, which has consequently risen from 89 at the commencement of this week to 92 1-4 on very heavy trading. Iron issues were lower, with a small amount of trading recorded. 'Soo' common touched the highest point during this movement at 121 1-2, but the volume of business was small, there being a limited quantity of this company's stock floating around the market. There was generally an excellent feeling on the local market, and it is expected that prices have not nearly reached the point when the optimist will cry 'hold,' and a further improvement in London and Wall Street will pretty certainly carry this market to higher prices all round.

The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1904	High 1905	Low 1905	Last sale	Return
BANKS:							
Mont....	5	H. June 1	257	258	254	256¾	3.9
Merch...	3½	H. June 1	168	172¾	168¼	171	4.0
Hoche...	3½	H. June 1	139¾	135	132	133½	5.1
E. T....	4½	H. July 3	163¾	163¾	160¾	160¾	5.6
Mola....	6½	H. Apl. 1	219½	230	220	230	3.9
Toronto.	5	H. June 1	253¾	245	232	240	4.1
Quebec..	3½	H. June 1	139	130¾	127½	130¾	5.3
Union..	3½	H. June 1	142¾	142	139¾	142¼	4.9
N. S....	5	H. July 1	268	269½	263¾	264	3.8
Comm...	3½	H. May 31	167½	167½	157½	164	4.3
PREFERRED STOCKS.							
Scotia..	2	Q. Apl. 15	113	114½	110	116¾	7.0
Iron....	.....	.....	80	74¾	60¾	70	...
Coal....	4	H. July 3	119	116	114	117	6.8
Ogilvie..	3½	H. Sept. 1	133	139	130	135¾	5.0
Switch..	1¾	Q. Apl. 8	98	119	103	118	5.9
Mackay..	4	Y. Apl. 6	78¾	78¾	75¾	74½	5.3
Lke. Wds	7	Y. Mch. 7	118	127½	109	122	5.7
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Apl. 15	163¾	163¼	157	158¾	5.0
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Apl. 15	163	165	159½	161	4.8
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Mch. 15	110	104¾	97	98	7.1
Halfx Ry	1¾	Q. Apl. 1	107	110	105	105	4.7
Trinidad	1¾	Q. Apl. 2	86	89¾	88¾	89¾	3.8
Dom Cot.	.....	.....	40	48	38	40	...
Toledo..	.....	.....	27¾	36	21	35¼	...
BONDS							
Coal....	3	H. Aug. 1	110	110	110	110	5.4
Scotia..	3	H. July 3	110	108¾	104¼	108	5.5
Ogilvie.	3	H. June 1	118	117¾	113¾	117¼	5.1
M. S. R.	2½	H. July 1	108½	109¾	104	104	4.3
Col. Cot.	3	H. Apl. 3	90	90	88	88	5.3
Lke. Wds	4	Y. June 1	10¾	112½	108¾	113¾	5.7

	Div.	Payb.	1904. High.	1904. Low.	1905. High.	This week. Low.	This week. High.	This week. Closing.	Price per share.	Returns.
C. P. R.	3H	Apl. 1	136	109¾	150	131¼	149	147	$148.00	4.0
Power	1Q	May 15	84¾	69⅞	92¼	77⅛	92¼	89	91.88	4.3
M. S. R.	2½Q	May 15	218¾	199	224¾	212	222½	221	222½	111.13	4.5
Twins	1¾Q	May 15	107¾	87¼	114¾	104½	115¾	113¼	115¾	115.25	4.7
Tor. Ry.	1¼	Apl. 1	107¾	68¼	109	103¾	109	107¼	108½	108.50	4.6
Detroit	1Q	May 1	80	60¾	83½	75½	83½	81¼	83	83.00	4.8
Richelieu	..	..	82½	53¾	76	63¾	76	73	75¾	75.63	...
N. S. Steel	....	Apl. 15	82¼	50	69¼	60	66	64½	64½	64.50	...
Dom. Coal	..	....	74¾	41	86½	60	86½	80	88	86.00	...
Iron bonds	2½H	July 3	86	49	85½	80	84	82½	64	$40.00	5.9
Iron Com	..	..	19¾	7	25	17	23¼	22½	23	23.00	...
Mackay Com.	..	..	40¾	21½	44¼	38	40½	40¾	40½	40.50	...

CURB TRADING.

To-day trading on the curb was commenced for the first time in this city, and the younger members of the exchange lost no time in taking advantage of the sun-bath while carrying on the business of buying and selling those stocks which have not been listed and which are not 'negotiable' on the floor of the exchange. Quite an active business was carried on during the short intervals of curb trading. The curb market will be held daily at 10.30 to 11, and 12 to 12.30 in the mornings and in the afternoons at 2.30 to 3. The following securities will be handled on the curb:

Electrical Development Company, of Ontario, stocks and bonds.

Havana Electric Railway Company, common and preferred stock and bonds.

Lake of the Woods Milling Company, common stock.

Mexican Light and Power Company, stock and bonds.

Rio de aJneiro Tramway Light and Power Company, stock and bonds.

THE CLEARINGS.

The following shows the clearings of the leading cities of the Dominion.

Montreal	$22,746,371	inc.	41.0
Toronto	17,537,432	inc.	36.6
Winnipeg	5,091,307	inc.	47.7
Ottawa	2,068,068	inc.	32.6
Halifax	1,314,634	inc.	3.8
Vancouver, B.C.	1,270,369	inc.	12.9
Quebec	1,303,185	inc.	17.1
Hamilton	953,974	inc.	2.8
St. John, N.B.	900,630	inc.	22.7
London, Ont.	758,307	inc.	10.5
Victoria, B.C.	578,331	inc.	3.2

DOMINION BRASS WORKS RESOLD.

Port Colborne, March 30.—The Dominion Brass Works establishment, which was bought in the auction two months ago by Mr. D. McGillivray, of this place, has again been sold to Messrs. Ivson and

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Montreal.	Between Banks.
New York funds	1-64—1-32
Sterling, 60 days	8 29-32—15-16
Sterling, demand	9 11-32—⅜
Sterling, cables	9 7-16—15-32
Paris, francs short	5.17⅛—3-32

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found a list of Canadian patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

Information relating to any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm.

Nos. 91,605, Ls. Jean Bte. Tache, Rimouski, Que., railway rail; 91,619, Thomas V. Bell, Turcot Village, Que., table for perforating machine; 91,698, Joseph O. A. Dutil, Montreal, Que., ball bearings; 91,729, George Bryar, St. John, N.B., pipe-coupling; 91,747, Elzear Dore, Laprairie, Que., plough; 91,748, Arthur Beauvais, Laprairie, Que., plough; 91,752, Messrs. Gagnon & Paquette, Montreal, Que., receptacle for garbage; 91,784, William

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

TRAFALGAR.

Traveller.—What is the correct pronunciation of 'Trafalgar'? I know the usual way is to place the accent on the second syllable. I have often, however, heard educated people accent the first syllable. Scott in 'Marmion,' line 80, introduction to Canto I., says:

'And launched that thunderbolt of war
On Egypt, Haphni, Trafalgar.'

Ans.—The dictionaries do not help to decide the question, as one dictionary gives both pronunciations, while another, though placing the accent on the third syllable in 'Trafalgar,' follows by accenting the second syllable in the case of 'Trafalgar' square. Your quotation from 'Marmion' is to the point, but on the other hand Campbell writes:

'Twas in Trafalgar Bay,
We saw the foemen lay.'

These lines, in which the pronunciation is adapted to the metre, have, no doubt, helped to fix the common usage, that is, with the accent on the second syllable. The correct pronunciation, however, seems to be with the accent on the third syllable (which throws a secondary stress on the first) and this usage finds favor more and more with educated people.

'ABIDE WITH ME.'

Sunday-School Teacher.—Will you please give a brief sketch of the Rev. H. F. Lyte, and relate the circumstances under which he wrote the hymn 'Abide with me.' Ans.—The Rev. Henry Francis Lyte was born at Ednam, near Kelso, Scotland, June 1, 1793. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, 1814, and took holy orders in 1815. He was in charge of Lower Brixham during the last years of his life. The story of the writing of 'Abide with me' is told by his daughter in a memoir. She says, 'The summer (1847) was passing away, and the month of September (that month in which he was once more to see his native land) arrived, and each day seemed to have a special value as being one day nearer his departure. His family were surprised and almost alarmed at his announcing his intention of preaching once more to his people. His weakness and possible danger attending the effort were urged against it, but in vain. "It was better," as he used often playfully to say when in comparative health, "to wear out than to rust out." He felt that he should be enabled to fulfil his wish, and feared not for the result. His expectation was well founded. He did preach (Sept. 24), and afterwards assisted at celebration of the Holy Communion, and though he was necessarily much exhausted by the exertion and excitement, yet his friends had no reason to believe it had been hurtful to him. In the evening of the same day he placed in the hands of a near and dear friend, the hymn.' He died on Nov. 20, at Nice.'

MOTION SONG.

Miss Eliza Holman, Port Hope, and Miss Lizzie M. McNaughton, Dewittville, Que., send the following, asked for by 'Primary Teacher':

Hold the right hand up,
Hold the left hand up.
Twist the fingers briskly,
Clap, clap, clap!
See the blacksmith strike,
While the iron is hot.
Little boy wake up from your drowsy nap.

To the eastward point,
To the westward point,
Hold your arms behind you,
Heads upright.
See the drummer on his big brass drum
Let us step together, left foot, right.

Let us seated be,
And our arms fold up,
And again clap, merrily, merrily, oh,
See the school girl washing her hands and face,
For to school all clean she loves to go.

Then we rise again,
And our hands upstretch,
Back and forward quickly,
Aur elbows draw,
See the school boy driving his hoop along,
Ha, Ha, Ha, Ha, Ha! Hurrah! Hurrah!

VETERINARY COURSE.

A Student.—Please let me know if there is a veterinary college in Montreal. How far advanced have you to be in school before entering. How long does the course take? What are the fees? Ans.—There is now only one vetreinary college in Montreal, the Veterinary Faculty of Laval University. Instruction is in the French language. You can get full information of the course of instruction, etc., by applying to Dr. D'Aubigny, Laval University, Montreal.

A TRAVELLER AND AN ARTIST.

F.F. — Who were: 1. Pennant, and 2, Hogarth. Ans.—1. Thomas Pennant, 1726-1798, a descendant of an old Welsh family, is chiefly remembered by his 'Tours' in Scotland and Wales. Johnson once said of him: 'He's the best traveller I ever read; he observes more things than any one else does.' He published also a work on 'British Quadrupeds,' another on 'British Zoology.' He was made member of the Royal Society of Upsala, an F.R.S., and an LL.D., of Oxford. 2. William Hogarth, a celebrated painter and engraver, was born in London, 1697. He served his apprenticeship to a silversmith, and studied at Sir James Thornhill's art school. Many of his works are pictorial satires on the vices and follies of his time. He also painted portraits, and made engravings of many of his pictures. He died at the age of sixty-seven years.

NUMISMATIC.

Subscriber.—What is the value of the following copper coins? (1) Size of a cent; obv., a laureated bust; rev., a harp and the date 1820. (2) Bank of Montreal halfpenny, 1842; (3) Nova Scotia cent, 1864; (4) Canadian cents of 1858 and 1859; (5) obv., a ship, rev. 'Ships Colonies and commerce'; (6) a Prince Edward Island cent, 1871; (7) a Newfoundland cent of 1876; (8) a United States cent of 1798, the word 'liberty' indistinct; (9) obv. a shield bearing a lion with cixiv. to left and 'Joh' on right, rev. 'I skilling species, 1820'; (10) a British halfpenny of 1838 with the head of Victoria; (11) obv. Carolus III.... rex 1778,' bust with the figure 8 on the right, rev., arms; (12) a halfpenny of George III., 1806; (13) obv., woman seated, rev., 'Mecclesfield' and R. Co. in script monogram with a beehive, 1789; (14) obv., a crowned shield with '120 emen thaler,' rev., '3 pfenninge, 1848 D; (15) a farthing of Queen Victoria, 1843; (16) a half cent of Nova Scotia, 1861; (17) British farthings 1861 and 1866; (18) United States cents, 1860 nickle, 1880 copper; (19) a 'business card,' obv., Flagg & Macdonald, Chicago; (20) a large British coin weighing two ounces, of George III., dated 1797; the date is not very distinct. Ans.—(1, 2 and 7), not more than one cent each; (8) in poor condition little more than face value, but in uncirculated or fine condition worth from one to two dollars; (9) a coin of Chales XIV. of Norway, common, one cent; (10) one cent; (11) in poor condition, common, one or two cents; (12) in ordinary condition, one cent; (13) in good condition five to ten cents; (14) two cents; (15) one cent; (16) two to five cents; (17) one cent; (18) one cent; (19) two to five cents; (20) 25 to 50 cents.

F. A. G.—What is the value of a United States five dollar gold piece of 1813, in fine condition? Ans.—$5.50.

J. McG.—What is the value of a United States fifty-cent piece with a radiated eagle on the reverse? Ans.—As the issue of this variety was very large it is still so common as to be worth no more than face value.

J. B. O., Alexandria.—What is the value of a United States gold piece of 1812, in fine condition? Ans.—$5.50.

E. L. McN., Quebec.—What is the value of the following? (1) A United States half cent of 1828; (2) a U. S. cent of 1852; (3) Canada 5 cent beaver stamps. Ans.—(1) Common, not more than five cents; (2) one cent; (3) about 75 cents, or one dollar per 100, in good condition, but there are some varieties of paper that are rarer.

X.Y.Z.—What is the value of the following coins: (1) Ten cent pieces of the Straits Settlements dated 1891 and 1894; (2) a 10 centissimi piece of Victor Emmanuel II. of Italy, 1867; (3) a copper coin, 'halfpenny token 1814,' an eagle, rev. Britannia within a wreath; (4) a Nova Scotia cent of 1861; (5) a copper medal, obv., the head of Queen Victoria, 'God bless our Queen, 1837-1897,' rev. '60 years peace, purity, prosperity and power in Canada'; (6) a 10 centime piece of Napoleon III. of France; (7) a large lot of cancelled stamps of Canada, the United States and India; (8) Canada one cent bill stamp, brown, unused; (9) United States blue stamp unused. Ans.—(1) Five cents each; (2) two cents; (3) one or two cents; (4) one cent; (5) five to ten cents; (6) two cents; (7) unless these are early issues and in good condition they are worth only 25 cents per hundred; (8) one cent;; (9) you will have to give a more detailed description of this. It would not be worth while to send this to a dealer as he would not give enough to cover postage.

M. E. S., Wallace Bay.—What is the value of the following? (1) A Massachusetts cent dated 1787; (2) a Nova Scotia 6 penny stamp, green; (3) where can old and rare stamps and coins be sold? Ans.—(1) From 5 to 25 cents, according to condition; (2) this is worth all the way from one to ten dollars, according to condition. If cut close or the cancellation mark spoils its apearance, it is not worth so much. A stamp on the envelope is worth more than when detached. There are a number of dealers, but they do not give good prices as a rule.

M. A. Y., Shingawake, encloses a few common U. S., British and foreign stamps and wants to know if they are of any value. Ans.—No; dealers are offering lots of such stamps at 50 cents and $1 per 1,000.

H. R. S. Sauvier.—I am a collector of stamps of the British Colonies, and I understand you receive letters from a large number of these. Do you sell these stamps to collectors or dealers? What is your price for them? I prefer them on the envelope. Ans.—No. Try some of the dealers.

R. F. D.—I notice by the 'Witness' that some of the Hawaiian stamps are quite rare. I have a few in my collection. Will you kindly inform me what they are worth, and to whom I could sell them? Ans.—Send us the stamps, and we will estimate their value and get an offer for them.

W. J., Rosedale, N.S.—What is the value of the following stamps? (1) British Guiana 2 cents, ship and motto Danus petimuskue oreisaum; (2) do., postage and revenue; (3) one cent do.; (4) New Zealand halfpenny newspaper postage; (5) Porto Rico one mila de peso; (6) a German 25 pennig; (7) New South Wales 2½ pence. Ans.—(1) one cent. The others about a quarter of a cent each.

M. S. W.—What is the value of a United States fractional note postal currency for five cents, a small piece torn off the side; (2) a British penny of 1864. It is claimed that this issue contained gold and they were called in. Ans.—(1) Not more than face. The piece torn off reduces its value. (2) Not more than two cents. The story about gold having accidentally slipped into a copper melting pot is told of a number of different coins.

R. W. S., Ingersoll.—What is the value of the following stamps? (1) A 20 para pink ottoman Empire; (2) Barbadoes greenish blue, Britannia seated; (3) three pence Canada beaver; (4) halfpenny, Canada, pink; (5) five cents, Canada, beaver; (6) Bavaria, large 3 in centre, red. Ans. (1) Common, ¼ to ½ cent; (2) 5 to 25 cents; (3) 5 to 50 cets, according to style of paper; (4) 75c to $1.50; (5) one cent; (6) ½ cent.

L. H. C.—I have some British Guiana stamps, one and two cents, that have been preserved in an old box brought from England. Are these the ones you claim to be rare. To whom could we show them to learn their value? Ans.—Most of the two cent British Guiana stamps are comparatively common, while a number of varieties of the ones are rare. Send them to us and we will let you know.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

PAYMENT FOR SERVICES.

Farmer, Ont.—A breeds a mare to B's stallion during season of 1904, and in October of that year sells to C his farm, and stock and farm implements. The sale includes aforesaid mare. She is in foal. Who is legally bound to pay B for service, there being no agreement or understanding between A and C at the time of sale who was to pay? Ans.—A.

ASSESSMENT OF SAVINGS DEPOSIT

J.C.F., Tiverton, Ont.—My daughter has a house and half acre of land, and the assessor valued same for taxes as on former years, but before he went away he asked me how much my income was. I told him that I could not tell him that. He said that I was obliged to tell him, so I told him that I had two hundred dollars in the Post-Office, and he put one hundred down against me. I told him that I had no land or property, and that I boarded with my daughter. Can they force me to pay taxes when I have no property? Ans.—We think not. You should promptly appeal against such assessment.

MAINTAINING A SCOW.

Subscriber, Ont.—Within a certain municipality a town becomes incorporated and withdraws from said municipality. A river running through the said municipality now becomes one of the boundaries of said town. This river is crossed by a scow running from the opposite bank to the town in question. This scow has heretofore been kept up by the municipality as a whole. Is the municipality still responsible for the full support of the scow, or is the town council equally responsible? If so, can they be compelled to assume their share of responsibility? Ans.—It appears to be a matter for mutual agreement between the two corporations, but failing such agreement, it must be settled by arbitration under the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903. Both corporations would seem to have a property interest in the scow, and, inasmuch as it would appear to be a mutual convenience, both should centribute to its maintenance.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

OILY HAIR.

M.S. asks for a remedy for oily hair. The hair is abundant and in good condition. Ans.—The head should be washed once a week. Use very hot water and spirits of green soap instead of ordinary soap. The soap should be rubbed well in to the scalp. Then rub up into a lather with hot water. Allow to remain on for five minutes. Then wash off and douche the head with cold water. You might apply the following lotion, once daily. Tannic acid, half a drachm; compound tincture of cinchona, three drachms; oil of bergamot, six drops; rectified spirits to make six ounces.

ENLARGED PROSTATE.

J.M.—You are no doubt suffering from enlarged prostate with inflammation of the bladder. This is a very obstinate affection. You should avoid drinking at night and also late suppers. Keep the bowels free every day. Avoid exposure to cold. It is hardly likely that you can be relieved of all inconvenience. You might try the effect of ten grains of boracic acid two or three times daily internally.

INFLAMMATION.

R.L.—It is possible that your trouble is due to being 'run down,' but you may also have some displacement. If you do not improve under your doctor's care, you should get him to examine you locally, if that has not been done already. Possibly the wearing of some appliance would relieve you.

HAIR TURNING GREY.

'Quebec' asks what is the cause of hair turning grey. He is only twenty-five years old, but notices quite a lot of grey hairs and seems to be rapidly getting worse. He washes the head once a week with castile soap. Does not make any applications to the hair. The hair is quite thick and there is a good deal of dandruff. Ans.—Greyness of the hair is due to a variety of causes. It is due to imperfect formation of the natural pigment and the change is the same whether it occurs in the old or in the young. Premature blanching is in some a constitutional peculiarity and in such cases nothing can be done. In other cases it is due to nervous disturbances, mental worry, hard mental work, fright, neuralgia, headaches and local disease of the scalp may cause it. Probably dandruff is the most important common cause. In your case keep the hair cut quite short. Wash once a week. Use spirits of green soap instead of castile. Soak the scalp thoroughly in this. Then rub up into a lather with very hot water. Allow to remain on for five minutes. Rub well and then rinse out with hot water and finally douche with cold. Night and morning apply the following tonic: Resorcin, three drachms; boracic acid, one drachm; castor oil, three drachms; oil of bergamot, six drops; rectified spirits to make eight ounces. You should be particular to keep your general health up. Go out in the open air and exercise moderately.

VETERINARY

Conducted by M. C. Baker, D.V.S.]

WORMS IN A HORSE.

Nova Scotian.—Will you please tell me what can I give my horse? He is troubled with white worms about three inches long. Ans.—Feed your horse only on sloppy bran mashes for two days; then give him, fasting, one and one-half pint of raw linseed oil, with two ounces of turpentine well shaken in it. Give bran mashes the day he receives the oil, and begin hay next morning. After the oil has operated give him night and morning in his feed two drachms of powdered sulphate of iron (green copperas) mixed with a little brown sugar. Continue for ten days.

CRIBBING.

Subscriber.—I have two horses that are continually eating and biting their cribs, or anything in wood they can get a hold of in their stalls. They get plenty to eat, and are in a good condition. They have never done it before. Please tell me the cause and cure. Ans.—The cause is either indigestion or idleness, and it soon becomes a confirmed habit, hard to overcome. Put a lump of rock salt in their manger, and give them night and morning in a mash, one drachm each of powdered gentian and bicarbonate of soda, and one-half drachm of powdered ginger. I have seen very good results from covering the wood they are in the habit of biting in their stalls with sheepskin, tanned with the wool on, wool side out.

PITYRIASIS.

M.E.H.—I am wintering a number of calves, and some time ago something like a ring round began around their eyes, and now it is spreading to other parts of their bodies. We rubbed the spots with kerosene oil and lard, and then castor oil, and last with castor oil and sulphur, and also fed them sulphur in their oats, but they do not get any better. Our neighbor's are the same. Would you kindly tell me what to do for them. Ans.—This skin disease is caused by a vegetable parasite, and is closely allied to ringworm. Rubbing the spots with either mercurial or iodine ointments will destroy the parasite and cure the disease. If mercurial ointment is used, it requires to be diluted about one-half. I have had the ordinary strength mixed with equal parts of lard. I have had very good success with iodine, either the tincture applied with a feather or camel's hair brush, or the ointment, well rubbed in; if you use the ointment get it made one to eight with lard. It is safer to use than the tincture. Two or three applications should effect a cure. See that the calves are well fed, as getting in low condition frequently favor the development of the disease.

'SORE FOOT.'

Horseman.—I have a young heavy horse that has had a jump on the inside of his left foot for about two years. The lump is close to the hoof, and is soft. It causes lameness sometimes. The veterinary has advised me to blister, which I have done several times without effect. I have been told by some that it is what is called a quitter, and that it can only be removed by an operation, as there is likely to be some foreign substance in the foot, and that it can only be removed from the under part of the foot. What do you think is the cause of the trouble, and also give a cure? I would add that the foot is smaller than the other, and is not as good quality, as it breaks off easily. The frog seems to be shrivelled up. Should he be shod? Ans.—A quitter is a chronic suppuration at the coronet, that is, at the junction between the hair and hoof, and can only be successfully treated by an operation. You do not mention any discharge from the lump on your horse's foot, so that it may not be a quitter. The most common cause of quitter is a bruised heel, which becoming infected, the suppuration extends to the deeper structures, the pus finds its way over the edge of the hoofs, a fistula is formed, and the discharge is practically continuous. Lameness is constant, and generally severe. The cause in your case is undoubtedly an injury of some kind. If there is no suppuration, I would advise firing and blistering; if there is suppuration an operation is necessary. If the hoof is breaking away he should be shod: cut away all the shrivelled portions of the frog, and dress daily with pine tar.

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.'

'Sing robin on the budding sprays,
And sing your blithest tune,
Help us across these homesick days,
To meet the joys of June.'

The advent of the robin is no longer a novelty this season, for he came unannounced three days before the usual date of arrival. One cannot help wondering at his instinct in knowing when it is time to return.

But he does know! He has learned the language of the wind, the calendar of the unthawed grasses, and is so trustful as to be sure of his welcome as he trills his song from the near-by apple tree.

Reversed too is the coming of the flowers, for crocus blossoms have opened before the snowdrops, due to the environment of a sheltered corner.

In the fireplace, waiting to be kindled, a bundle of soft pussy willows, with grey velvet and long yellow wands, are lying discarded, having had their little day.

Looking out of doors one sees a tint of yellow on the giant old willows within sight, and they are the first suggestion of spring that the forest trees offer.

With the connoisseurs the willow is not a favorite, probably because so easily grown, and on account of the softness of the wood. Its growth is so rapid that one writer said of it: 'The profits of willow will buy the owner a horse before other trees will pay for the saddle.'

Growing, however, 'by rivers of water,' and even by the sea, it remains beautiful and green, where beech and elm turn black and decay. Charcoal made from the willow is especially valuable to goldsmiths for crucible work.

It is a pleasing tree to the artist when surrounded by more dignified straight growing trees, and the slender twigs, and thread-like branches against the sky have an indistinct hazy appearance.

Probably on account of the mention of the willow when the children of Israel 'remembered Zion,' it has always been associated with sadness.

Shakespeare wrote: 'I offered him my company to a willow tree, to make him a garland—as being forsaken.' Yet to-day the shimmer of the yellow branches look lightsome and cheerful, full of promise, and ushering in the April days.

DOES IT PAY?

This question is often asked of amateur gardeners, and generally by those practical people who look only at the utilitarian side of the investment, and who mean to inquire whether the balance of accounts will leave a margin in dollars and cents in favor of the producer.

But in gardening one has to look at things from different points of view, and there is an aesthetic side to Nature for those who find and appreciate it, that appeals to the vision without looking at the ledger. The dew on the foliage, the sunset glow, the fleeting and varying shadows, the wonderful beauty of the opening flower, so changing, so new, as days go by, is a yearly revelation that never palls on the senses, while the setting of tree and sky form a picture that no money could purchase outside of Nature's book. But if you purchase some lily bulbs, or beautiful rose bushes, and do not find enjoyment in their blossoming, or wish to share them with other flower-loving souls, it certainly does not 'pay,' but if there is a delight in their blooming, and a sense of satisfaction the money has been well invested. Whatever feeds the soul sense, as well as the body, is in itself a recreation, and the joys of a garden are satisfying without counting the cost.

If the seed and the labor expended, and the value of the land is counted in, it may not 'pay' financially to grow your own peas and lettuce, but who can put an estimate on the crisp freshness that pervades all vegetables that are cooked as soon as gathered? And there is, besides, the pleasure of knowing that it is the result of one's own labor or planning. So many things have to be taken into account in adding up the sum total.

LAND PLASTER.

E.E.C.—Land plaster, or gypsum, is a mineral that consists of sulphate of lime and water, and its constituents are: Lime, 32.56; sulphuric acid, 46.51; water, 20.93. As to its value as a manure there is a great difference of opinion, and Liebig maintained that its chief action was to fix the ammonia, and convey it to the roots of plants. Age does not injure its quality, but a great deal depends upon its fineness. It is beneficial to clover crops, but not of the same value on potatoes, and on certain soils an excess is injurious.

With regard to the question of the seed, it will be likely to germinate, but not be so strong as if fresh, and requires the ground to be moist and warm when planted.

A SUBURBAN LOT.

Mrs. S. J.—Do not put too many trees near the house, for when they grow large they are a menace to health, and the drip from the branches will rot the buildings. It is easy to understand the pleasure to be derived from having fruit one's very own growing, but it is often a mistake. After long years of experience, it is my opinion that apple trees, though very beautiful in spring-time, have many disadvantages when planted in a garden.

In the first place they eat up all the substance in the soil, and defraud everything within reach of the outspreading rootlets. Then when the young immature apples fall, they keep the lawn in a very untidy condition, and necessitate continued raking.

In the spraying season if any flowers are near, they and the grass are covered with the solution of copper that gives them a blue tinge not easily washed off. Such are the objections to apple trees on a small suburban lot, where there is only room for a tidy little lawn and a few flowering plants.

If you decide to plant, and the soil is so poor, it will be necessary to dig all the land where the trees are to go, and incorporate some richer loam and well decomposed manure in it.

There are no annual vines that will cover your verandah in the season when the sun is strongest. In such a case the best thing you can use will be grape vines, that may be made both useful and ornamental. They will require to be laid down every autumn, but will soon make a shade, and be clean and permanent.

If flowers are wanted get two Clematis Paniculata, and plant one at each side of the doorway, or at the end. They bloom in late summer, and are very hardy.

There are many other things that can be tried as an experiment for covering a verandah, but the above are quickest in results, and do not have to be replanted, while the fruit of the grape vine is something of a consideration, especially of one's own growing.

JONQUIL.

Mrs. J. R.—The Jonquil belongs to the Narcissus family, but as there are over three hundred kinds of Narcissi in one English catalogue alone, it is not easy to select while in some of the public gardens there are no less than six hundred different forms of this flower. In the description you are right, in regard to the flower being on an individual stem, but many of the Narcissi are the same. The Jonquil is smaller both in bulb and blossom, than the Narcissus and those that grow in clusters are called Polyanthus Narcissus. In a general sense, the term Daffodil is given to the larger varieties.

PLANT QUESTION.

Frank D.—If you send for the catalogue of Peter Henderson, 35 Cortlandt street, New York, you will find the plant of your search on page 162. It is not mentioned in any other catalogue that I am aware of, though not a rare plant, and quite common in some localities. It grows freely in light soil, and once started is easily increased either by cuttings or leaves, but the flowers only open in the sunlight.

WEED IN ORCHARD.

R.F.G.—There is no other method than clean culture, for such an orchard. To plough this spring and leave fallow or sow a crop of buckwheat late and plough it under very late in the fall after growth stops. A crop of corn with thorough tillage would lead to extermination, but on rich land the trees might make too strong growth and the wood not ripen well. The weed mentioned is not so persistent as some others and yields to treatment, but it must be ploughed under for any good result before it ripens seed.

AN ANSWER.

Discontent.—There does not seem anything in a gardening department suitable for your case, but by reading your letter I am reminded of a little poem on the 'Ivy' that I once read:

'Over my window the ivy climbs
Its roots are in homely jars,
But all day long it looks at the sun
And at night it looks at the stars.

The dust of the room would dim its green,
But I call to the breezy air,
"Come in, come in, good friend of mine,
And make my garden fair."

So the ivy grows from morn to morn,
Its leaves all turned to the light,
And it gladdens my soul with its tender gleam
As it toileth me day and night.

What though my lot is in lonely place,
And my spirit behind the bars?
All the day long I may look at the sun,
And at night look out at the stars.

What though the dust of the world would dim?
There's the glorious outer air,
That will sweep through my soul if I let it in,
And make it fresh and fair.

Dear Lord, let me grow from day to day,
Hopeful and sunny and bright,
Though planted in shade, Thy window is near,
And my leaves may turn to the Light.'

ABUTILONS.

Miss R. M. asks what plant is to be recommended when only one can be kept, and it will not get a great deal of care. In answer it seems as if the Abutilon is the very easiest of cultivation, even more so than a geranium. It will grow under most unfavorable circumstances and give a great deal of pleasure for most likely nine months out of twelve, its bell-shaped flowers will be swinging from their slender stems. The pink, the pure white, or the soft pale yellow, are all very beautiful, and there are many others with odd markings and shades. The foliage is attractive enough to make it ornamental, and it gives a cheerful look to a room, besides being useful with its maple-shaped leaves, when a few of them are picked to mix with other blossoms.

Insects do not generally attack it, the scale being its chief enemy and it can be kept at bay with soap and water. In order to have a compact bushy plant a good deal of pinching should be done while the plant is small. Nip out the top when you want it to branch, and, as other shoots start, nip them off unless wanted. In order to make it a miniature let it grow a straight stem till two feet high, then keep all the shoots pinched off below where you wish it to start. It will grow in the same soil as a geranium, and if given light and a moderate amount of water should be satisfactory as the one plant in a living room.

MOON FLOWER AND MORNING GLORY

Elspeth.—No, they are not the same, the two flowers above-mentioned, but for choice the morning glory exceeds in beauty the pallid charm of the moon-flower, only that the latter does add to its attraction a subtle intangible perfume. But the morning glory is a perfect and fresh cup of beauty when the early sunrise touches its petals, and they unclose before the dew leaves them. Some one has written that these flowers were once all white, but a rainbow got tangled up among them, and they caught its varied coloring. They are sometimes called fairies' trumpets, and if planted near a porch or along beside a verandah will look a cheery good morning for the three later months of the flower season.

Of course, they are an 'old-fashioned flower,' but nowadays this reproach does not banish a flower from our gardens. The craze for new or foreign articles has touched even the fair sweet flowers, and for years many of them have been banished to obscurity that should have held a place among us, if they had been judged by beauty instead of by fashion. It is no compliment that lately many of these flowers of our grandmothers' gardens have been restored to popular favor, nor is it a true flower lover who only admires a flower because no one else has it, and in proportion as it becomes well known and grown ceases to care for it.

True taste in bedding planting will cultivate the morning glory if suitable for the purpose required without regard to its popularity or antecedents.

APPLE TREE PLANTING QUESTIONS.

R.E.L.—It is usual in an orchard to plant the trees thirty-five to forty feet apart, in a garden they are usually only about thirty feet distant.

An apple tree often begins to bear when five years old, and yet a great deal depends upon the variety, but it is a long lived tree and with good care will go on bearing and increase as it grows.

But the enemies are legion, and the trees must be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture three or four times to keep them clear of 'spot' or fungus. The expense and labor of keeping an orchard in order has more than doubled in the last few years though the returns are less, so that there is not much to be said in favor of extensive orchard planting.

Of varieties, the Transparent for early, Red Astrachan next, then St. Lawrence, or Duchess of Oldenburg, after that Fameuse, then Baldwin and Golden Russet give plenty of variety and are more hardy than some other much lauded sorts.

The first half dozen years the soil must be kept free from weeds and grass, and a good covering of manure given to stimulate growth.

Three-year-old trees are the best to plant and in doing so all injured roots should be cut off and the earth made firm around them after the hole is filled in.

Advertisements.



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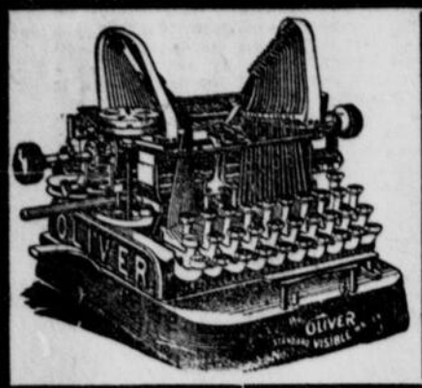
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THE OLIVER is the most largely sold typewriting machine in the world to-day.

THE OLIVER is a Canadian machine through its inventor, and its being manufactured in Canada as well as in the United States.

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The most serviceable and keen

KNIFE FREE.

Just for selling one dozen copies of our new century publication, **'World Wide'**, at 5 cents each. A fifty cent certificate accompanies each copy. Sells at sight to the best people in each community. It is the cheapest and best of its kind.

This is a regular Man's Jack Knife, and any boy who gets it will have something to be proud of. Ask by post card for one dozen copies of 'World Wide,' and they will be sent immediately.

Peterboro, March 21st, 1905.

Dear Sirs,—I received the 'World Wide' to-day, and started to sell them right away. It took me about half-an-hour to sell them all.

L. FAUX.



Boys' Watch Free

We will give this handsome watch free to any boy for selling only one dozen of our annual comic review of the year entitled **"1904 CARICATURED"** at ten cents each. A 50 cent certificate given free with each.

The watch has a beautiful silvered nickel case, handsomely polished, a hard enamelled dial, heavy bevelled crystal, hour, minute and second hands, and reliable American movement. It will last for years with care.

There is nothing on the market that compares with **"1904 CARICATURED,"** and it is so cheap that there is no trouble in selling it, especially with the fifty cent certificate thrown in. We printed thirty thousand of these the other day and they are nearly all sold already. Write for your dozen of **"1904 CARICATURED"** to-day, post card will bring them by return mail.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

PENDLETON, March 17th, 1905.

Sirs,—Please find enclosed $1.20 for the watch. I sold all your papers. They sold like wild fire. I hope to hear from you soon.

FRANK J. WYLIE.

Salaries Paid

At the Rate of

$500.00 a Year

To those sending in three or four new subscriptions a day to the 'Daily' or 'Weekly Witness' or 'World Wide.'

We have a plan also by which agents may circulate the 'Northern Messenger,' and another by which they may secure large commissions or handsome Cash Bonuses over and above the $500.00 a year.

Many agents working for themselves could rope this in as a side line practically without encroaching on their other interests. For full particulars address

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers
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FREE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS

The 'Messenger' is at once the cheapest and most interesting paper published of its kind.

The Subscription rate for Sabbath-school clubs is only Twenty Cents a year.

If your school already takes another paper, perhaps some particular class would try the 'Northern Messenger.' The 'Messenger' stories would prove a real incentive to regular attendance and would be helpful in every home the paper entered.

Our experience is that if one class gets it the whole school will order it before long. The circulation of the 'Northern Messenger' has grown with leaps and bounds, numbering to-day over sixty thousand copies a week.

Superintendents or teachers may have it on trial for four consecutive weeks **FREE OF CHARGE,** in sufficient numbers to give a copy to each family represented.

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KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorder—No Fits after first day's use. Send to Dr R. H. Kline, Co., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle.

Agent for Canada.

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST,
1760 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.



HANGING ON.

Mr. Balfour—All right, Joe, you may hang on if you like so long as you keep quiet. But I'm not going ashore until next year.—'Westminster Gazette.'

SKIT SKETCH.



THE CLOS ED DOOR.

'Twas the voice of the "special,"
I heard him complain.'
—Contributed by Burgoyne Edwards.

General Linevitch's first act on assuming supreme command in Manchuria was to put a stop to press correspondence. The Japanese practically did this from the first.

WHEN KING EDWARD SLEPT ON A SHAKE-DOWN

AMUSING MISADVENTURES OF ROYALTIES.

(London 'Tit-Bits.')

The story which has been going the round of the press of the Prince of Wales's recent amusing experience in an Irish village recalls to the memory similar stories of some of his distinguished relatives.

When his uncle, the Duke of Connaught, was soldiering in Ireland, nearly thirty years ago, he paid a visit to the Queen's County Rose Show. As the Duke was standing by the side of his luggage on the platform of the Maryborough station, an old lady bore down on him in a state of great excitement, evidently mistaking His Royal Highness for a railway official, and told him to look for her bandbox, which she had lost. The Duke good-humoredly ransacked his luggage in search of the missing property, and when, naturally, he failed to find it, the old lady rushed away in search of some one more competent, hurling this parting shot at him: 'Remember, it is a white one; and if you find it, it's mine.'

King Edward tells many amusing stories of this kind. Many years ago, when he was a boy, he was travelling incognito with his tutor and another gentleman in the West of England, and late one night the party, dust-covered and weary, presented themselves at the principal hotel of a small town. The landlord was evidently not impressed by the appearance of his would-be guests, for he gave them a chilling reception, and it was only after some hesitation that he consented to take them in at all. At last, however, he said, 'I can find a room for two of your party, but the boy will have to sleep on the sofa,' and the heir apparent, as 'Master Robinson,' no doubt slept as soundly on his shakedown as in any palace state-room.

In her very early married days at Balmoral Queen Victoria paid many a visit to the neighboring cottages without being recognized, and listened to some candid opinions about the Queen. One old lady remarked to her confidentially: 'Many a laird's daughter is mair grandly dressed than the Queen hersel'. Aye, and she's nae pride neither, for she enters a' the houses of the puir in the neighborhood, and always partakes of their humble fare.'

'Aye,' interrupted the lady's guidman; 'once I had the honor of handing Her Majesty the bread and cheese, and she ate it heartily too.'

'And that's not a',' continued the housewife, to Her Majesty's growing amusement; 'she thinks naething when she's out on her visits o' making purchases of butter and eggs and taking them hame hersel'!'

It was another cottager who, after a long chat with the unknown lady who had made herself so much at home with her, at last remarked, suspiciously, 'Ye ne'er say anthing about the Queen. I reckon ye're Mrs. Albert hersel'.'

A story which is of peculiar interest just now is told of Czar Nicholas. After the catastrophe of the Hodinskoye Field, which cast such an ominous gloom over his coronation, he paid a visit to the hospital where the injured were lying.

'Why were you in the crowd at all?' asked one of his attendants of an old woman who had been badly crushed.

'I went to see the Emperor,' she replied.

'Then why,' said the young Czar, 'don't you look at him now? He is standing by your side.'

'Don't tell me lies,' the woman answered, almost fiercely. 'As if I did not know that Emperors are not made like that.'

But probably the present King of Italy has had and enjoyed more of these experiences than any other living monarch. Not many months ago, when he was walking with the Queen in the neighborhood of Racconigi, he stopped at an out-of-the-way farmhouse in search of some refreshment. Accosting a peasant who was at work near the door, His Majesty asked, 'Where is the master of this place?'

'The master is at Rome,' the peasant answered, gruffly, barely looking up at his questioner; 'it is the King; dost thou not know as much?'

Here is another story of King Victor Emmanuel, which he himself loves to tell. One day he was driving his motor-car at a rapid rate, when, on turning a corner, he narrowly escaped collision with a car coming in the opposite direction. Pulling up to apologize, he was greeted with a torrent of abuse from the owner of the car—an American.

'I'll tell you what it is,' the latter shouted; 'scorchers like you ought to be strung up. You're not fit to be on the roads.'

'What!' answered the King, good-humoredly; 'strung up in front of my own palace?'

'I don't care where it is, so long as it is done. You're a public nuisance,' said the American, as he drove off.

A few days later a Mr. M. P. C——, of Massachusetts, was due for an audience at the Quirinal. The doors were thrown open, and to his amazement and horror the American found himself face to face with the motorist he had so lavishly abused a few days earlier. The tension was painful until the King advanced with a smile and outstretched hand, saying, 'Are all Americans as peppery as you, Mr. C——?'

Advertisements.

SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF **DYSPEPSIA**
Promptly relieved and cured by **K.D.C.** THE MIGHTY CURER

Advertisements.

A SPRING TONIC.

Something that will Make Rich, Red Blood and Drive Out Disease.

All physicians are agreed that everyone needs a fresh supply of new blood in the spring. The reason is plain—close confinement in overheated, imperfectly ventilated homes and work places, have clogged the blood with impurities. The liver is sluggish; the kidneys fail to perform their work properly. The impure blood is shown in a score of ways. You may only feel a little tired, or easily depressed, but these are mere symptoms from which more serious trouble will follow. In other cases impure blood makes itself manifest in pimples and disfiguring eruptions, occasional headaches, a variable appetite, attacks of indigestion or rheumatism, pains in the back and loins. But whatever the trouble, there is only one sure way to get rid of it, and that is through the rich, red, new blood which comes from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every pill you take makes new, rich, blood, braces the nerves, overcomes all weakness, drives the germs of disease from the body and gives you vim and energy to resist the torrid heat of the coming summer. Mr. Charles Saulnier, Corberrie, N.S., says:—'I was very much run down, and so weak I could hardly work. It seemed as though my blood was little better than water. I tried several medicines, but got nothing to help me until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It was simply astonishing how quickly these pills began to help me, and how much new life and vigor they put into me. They have made me as sound as ever I was.'

Good blood is the secret of health and strength. The secret of good blood is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills do not act upon the bowels—their whole mission is to make new, rich, health-giving blood, which strengthens every organ, and every nerve and drives disease from the body. Don't take anything but the genuine pills, which have the full name 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' printed on the wrapper around each box. If in doubt, write The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

The government of the province of Shantung, China, has commissioned a scholarly mandarin, who is descended from Confucius, to write a book on Christianity, explaining what it is and what it is good for.

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN'S TROUBLES

Is Diseased Kidneys, and the Cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Wonderful Cure of Mrs. James Kinsella, Who Slept in a Chair for Two Summers—What she Says of It.

St. Malachie, Que., March 31.—(Special.) A cure of great interest to women has attracted the attention of those interested in medical matters in this neighborrood. Mrs. Jas. Kinsella, wife of a well-known citizen, had suffered from a complication of troubles for about two years. She had a pain in the right hip, in the back and was obliged to pass water every fifteen minutes in a burning, itching sort of way.

She could not sleep at night, and had to sit up in a chair for two summers.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

Mrs. Kinsella, speaking of her cure, says: 'After the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I felt much better. Then I got more, and they did me a world of good. I have never slept in the chair since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills.'

Woman's health depends on her kidneys. Nine-tenths of the so-called female complaints are caused by uric acid in the blood. Cure your Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills, and you can have no uric acid in the blood.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

Manager—'You do not inject enough contempt, spite, and venom into that word.'

Actress—'I can do no better.'

Manager—'Nonsense. Speak it just as you say "plush" when you meet a rival in an imitation sealskin.'

A Carefully Prepared Pill.—Much time and attention were expended in the experimenting with the ingredients that enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills before they were brought to the state in which they were first offered to the public. Whatever other pills may be, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of much expert study, and all persons suffering from dyspepsia or disordered liver and kidneys may confidently accept them as being what they are represented to be.

WAS OBLIGING!

An old woman who had received a cheque went with great glee to a bank to draw the money.

'This cheque is crossed; we can't pay it over the counter, my good woman.'

'All right, sir, I'll come round, then,' was the immediate reply.

A Successful Medicine.—Everyone wishes to be successful in any undertaking in which he may engage. It is therefore, extremely gratifying to the proprietors of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to know that their efforts to compound a medicine which would prove a blessing to mankind have been successful beyond their expectations. The endorsation of these Pills by the public is a guarantee that a pill has been produced which will fulfil everything claimed for it.

Hojack—'Why are you consulting the dictionary? I thought you knew how to spell.'

Tomdik—'I do. I am not looking for information, but for corroboration.'

The healthy glow disappearing from the cheek and moaning and restlessness at night are sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; it is an effectual medicine.

Cholly, examining first print from the negative—'Isn't there some way to make my moustache show a little plainer?'

Photographer—'Why, yes; you might wait a few years and then come again.'

Are your corns harder to remove than those that others have had? Have they not had the same kind? Have they not been cured by using Holloway's Corn Cure? Try a bottle.

'Pop,' 'Yes, my son.' 'What is an optimist?' 'An optimist is a man who believes that everything comes to him who waits.' 'And if he waits and nothing comes, what is he, pop?' 'Why, he's a fool!'—Yonkers 'Statesman.'

A Medicine Chest in Itself.—Only the well-to-do can afford to possess a medicine chest, but Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which is a medicine chest in itself being a remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, sore throat, colds, coughs, catarrh, asthma and a potent healer for wounds, cuts, bruises, sprains, etc., is within the reach of the poorest, owing to its cheapness. It should be in every house.

Mrs. Stubb—'It is remarkable how many things that patent medicine pedler claimed his remedy would cure.'

Mr. Stubb—'Yes; he was about to tell me it would cure a ham, and I set "Towser" on him.'

The greater the irritation in the throat the more distressing the cough becomes. Coughing is the effort of Nature to expel this irritating substance from the air passages. Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will heal the inflamed parts, which exude mucous, and restore them to a healthy state, the cough disappearing under the curative effects of the medicine. It is pleasant to the taste, and the price, 25 cents, is within the reach of all.

Wife, reading—'This magazine says that handsome men are proverbially disagreeable.'

Husband—'But, my dear, I'm sure I try my best to be pleasant at all times.'

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought
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CASTORIA.
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In a Montana hotel there is a notice which reads: 'Boarders taken by the day, week, or month. Those who do not pay promptly will be taken by the neck.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

'DEBORAH.'

A TALE OF THE TIME OF JUDAS MACCABAEUS.

By James M. Ludlow, Author of 'The Captain of the Janizaries.'

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SYNOPSIS OF STORY.

The story opens in the brilliant, but corrupt, court of Antiochus IV., King of Syria, whose life object was the uprooting of the Jewish faith. The king's scribe, Timon; Dion, a Greek soldier; Elkiah, the Nasi, chief of the Jewish rabbis; his renegade son, Glaucon; his other son, the little blind Caleb; his daughter, Deborah, the beautiful and good; Apollonius, the cruel and libertine governor—such are some of the leading characters. The persecution of Elkiah, and the championship of Dion. Caleb disappears, and Deborah goes to seek him. The feast of Apollonius, where little blind Caleb is introduced as the 'Jewish Cupid.' Dion takes Caleb home. The injured Glaucon. Deborah decoyed away by the soldiers, subdues Appollonius and wins her liberty. Deborah becomes the avenger of the wrongs of Israel. The carnival of blood. Elkiah gives himself as a sacrifice to his God. The flight of Deborah and Caleb. Judas Maccabaeus. How the Jewish priest, Mattathias, slew Laban, the renegade. The campaign between the Jews and the Greeks. A year in the 'Fortress of the Rocks.' Deborah waiting for the voice. The spy. The Battle of the Wady. Deborah's battle with herself. Deborah's renegade brother, and the renegade High Priest, Menelaos. The banquet in Glaucon's house. The Battle of Bethhoron and defeat of General Seron. Reception of Seron at Jerusalem. Princess Helena, his wife. The flying fugitives. The greed of Glaucon. Deborah and Dion teach each other the art of diplomacy. Glaucon's bargain with the Princess Helena and how he was outwitted by that wily woman. The Queen of the Grove of Daphne. Jonathan's raid on the house of Glaucon. Jonathan foiled by the Greek, Meton. Deborah's flight. The Castle of Masada.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—(Continued.)

As the soldiers deposited their burdens of spoil they took their places in groups of tens and hundreds according to the ancient arrangement of the army of Israel—the order in which they had already gone into the battle. The instant the morning rays touched the Temple walls, the silver trumpets, which yesterday had sounded the onset, gave out the time notes of the antiphonal chant of Israel, the Te Deum of victory during many ages of faith:

'Lift up your heads, ye gates, and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in. Who is the King of Glory?'

'The Lord of Hosts, he is the King of Glory.'

As the chant died away the great gate by the tower of David was swung open. In the shadow of the portal stood Deborah. She had arrayed herself in richest apparel. Her chiton was of glistening white silk and dropped to her feet. It was girdled high beneath the breasts; opening deep above, exposing a neck that needed no circlet to adorn it. From her shoulders fell a purple robe. This was matched by a purple cap that rose high from her forehead and was banded with pearls. Strings of these gems were pendent against her black hair, which, unclasped, fell about her shoulders.

This contrast with the remembrance of her in the cheap attire of the Fort of the Rocks, and as with bleeding feet she flitted over the stony fields on her many secret missions, wrought the patriot soldiers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

'The Daughter of Jerusalem! the Daughter of Jerusalem!' The shout was taken up by one company after another. It echoed from the walls and floated over the hills.

By Deborah's side was a Greek. He was in full uniform of a Captain in the King's service. Judas quickly confronted him. The contrast between the two men was extreme. The Greek was the model for an Apollo, such was his grace of pose and motion. His muscles were full, yet long, exquisitely moulded by the practice of the gymnasium and by the fencer's art. The Jew was a Hercules of gigantic stature; 'badly put together,' would have been the comment of a gymnasiarch; long arms, legs short, muscles knotted. The Greek was cleanshaven, his locks oiled; the Jew's head covered with reddish hair bleached by exposure. The Greek was handsome, woman's ideal. The Jew's face, overhung by heavy brows, based in a broad, square chin, and covered with short, untrimmed beard, might have been an unpleasant one, but for the kindly brightness of his eyes, which would have won the confidence of a child.

The Greek made obeisance to the conqueror.

'Judas, son of Mattathias, I, though esteemed a heathen, have made a vow before your God, that, if Jehovah granted you victory in this battle, I would serve him and you.'

'I am not commissioned to receive the service of any but the men of Israel,' replied Judas, firmly, but with a courtesy that could awaken no resentment.

'Then know that Dion, son of General Agathocles of Macedon, forswears the service of Antioch, and vows loyalty only to the cause of the Jewish people.'

Judas glanced at Deborah. 'Is this the friend of the house of Elkiah? For thy sweet sake, daughter, it shall be as he wills.'

He grasped the hand of Dion.

While this scene was transpiring at the western gate a very different one might have been witnessed at the south gate. The street within was packed with a motley multitude impeding one another's way in their eagerness to escape from the city. Men and women, rich and poor, young and old; some bruising the backs of their neighbors with the chests they carried upon their shoulders; others with their palanquins forcing the crowd asunder, commanding, entreating, shouting imprecations, and crying with hurts, choked the gateway.

'Way! way for the High Priest!' sounded above the din.

A giant Nubian with his gnarled arms threw the people to right and left and opened a passage for Menelaos and Lydia, whose blanched faces peered out from the purple curtains of their vehicle.

Amid this scurrying crowd, amid tattered wealth and paupers bedizened with their stolen finery, went an exquisite carriage, in which, covered with the robes at the feet of Clarissa, the dancer and poisoner of Antioch, crouched the form of Glaucon, son of Elkiah.

Jonathan begged permission to dash upon the fugitives and make an end of them, even as his father had slain the renegade Jew at the gate of Modin.

But Judas refused. 'Let them depart. Let the wound of Israel slough off its foulness; it will the sooner heal.'

XL.

'A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM.'

When the overthrow of Gorgias became known in the city, many of the soldiers of Antiochus fled even more precipitately than did the traitorous Jews. The grim towers beat upon the fugitives with shadows like the wings of an avenging spirit, which, indeed, some declared they saw descend from the sky. A few companies under Meton's closer discipline kept within the Citadel. Even that commandant's courage had been well shaken by the previous disaster to Seron, and his nerves permanently disordered by the tragedy of the General's suicide in his presence. The new discomfiture of the more famous Gorgias—a defeat so thorough that even that great soldier's genius seemed utterly paralyzed, so that he did not attempt a retaliatory blow—completed the demoralization of Meton, so that he gave no orders for the defence of the city at large, being fully content to keep his own skin unpunctured within the walls of his castle. Judas, having no artillery for assailing the fortifications which had withstood every assault since the days of Nebuchadnezzar, was equally content to let Meton be his own jailer.

The house of Elkiah became the resting-place of the Jewish hero on the few and brief occasions when he rested anywhere. He was incessant in his watch. For days he would be absent with his brothers scouting the country to the eastward. He commissioned the brightest men as messengers to the tribes not yet allied with him, offering them either peace or war as their sheikhs might elect. Envoys were sent to the Romans, to the Egyptians. He laid out extensive plans for the restoration and fortification of the city walls. In this he was aided by Dion, who had already attained a certain celebrity as an engineer among the Greeks.

For such projects there was urgent call, and for all the resources of Judas's fertile brain. Lycias, the new Governor of Syria, was collecting the remnants of Gorgias's army, compacting them with those of Nicanor and Ptolemy, and enlarging them by daily arriving contingents sent from all parts of Antiochus's kingdom. The Governor quickly marshalled a force of sixty thousand, ready to renew the war.

Even these public and threatening affairs did not entirely absorb the attention of Judas. When in Jerusalem he came daily and watched the failing life of the blind child. As the lad's body grew emaciate the blind eyes gained in lustre, the light of his soul flooding them from within, like stars bursting through a fleecy cloud. Judas would sit by the bedside of the sufferer, gazing upon the thinning and whitening face, while his own thoughts were far away among the problems of state craft and strategy.

'Yes,' he one day said to Dion, 'Caleb's eyes are my oracles, as my father used to say Deborah's were to him. They are to me what I imagine the water of the deep springs is to your Greek priest. In them I sometimes seem to see the lines of coming battle, and the shadows of great events that heaven is preparing to bring to pass.'

At times Judas would throw himself upon the bed beside his little friend, whose restlessness was calmed when he could pass his tiny, shrunken fingers over the face of the champion. Suddenly the soldier would kiss the child's hot lips, and, without a word, hasten away to the towers or the fields, as if prompted by some inspiration.

One day the lad said to Judas:

'Big brother, carry me as you used to do in the Fort of the Rocks.'

'Where shall I take you, little brother?'

'Take me to the roof, that I may see the clouds with your eyes—God's banners, father used to call the clouds with their white and gold. And I would see, too, the mountains full of the chariots and horses of God; and hear the winds talk, and tell their strange stories of what is happening everywhere they go. Take me, big brother.'

The lad lay in Judas's arms behind the parapet, his fingers twining in the thick beard of his giant playmate. The wind came softly from the south.

'What was the wind saying to you, little brother?'

'It comes from Bethlehem, that I know; and it talks about Bethlehem.'

'And what does it say about Bethlehem?'

'It says that you, Judas, were born in Bethlehem.'

'How so?'

'Why, it repeated the words of the prophet, "And thou, Bethlehem, in the land of Judah, art not the least among the princes of Judah, for out of thee shall come a Governor that shall rule my people Israel."'

'Say not such things, my child,' said Judas, 'I was born here in Jerusalem.'

'Do you remember it?' said Caleb.

'No.'

'Then I think you are mistaken.'

For a while they were both silent. Suddenly Caleb cried:

'Look! Look, Judas! A star!'

'There are no stars now, little brother; it is daytime.'

'A star! A star! There it floats over Moab. Now it passes over Jordan. There! There! A star out of Jacob, which Balaam saw.'

The thin hands were stretched out, the eyes fixed, the whole frame of the child shook with convulsion.

Judas gazed into Caleb's eyes—his fountain of divination—but the depths were covered, as when a spring is frozen over. Tears from his own eyes dropped upon the face of the child, which gave back no response. He pressed his lips against those of the lad. Was it to breathe into them his own abundant life? or to take from them the sweetness of the life that was failing? Judas had been called to ponder great problems, questions involving the fate of a nation, the solution of which he believed to be the fulfilment of prophecy and the turning of the highways of history. But here was a deeper study than statecraft or war—that of the issue of a child's life. Whither was it going? On what wings would the spirit rise as now it was disentangling itself from the frail flesh which had held it down for a little while? 'What,' he thought, 'is love—the love by which this little one has held my soul close to his, calming my turbid nature, taming my ferocity, and making me think and feel the nearness of God himself.

A slight tremor ran through the tiny frame. Judas carried Caleb within the upper chamber, and laid him upon the couch. Then, burying his face in the pillow, this strongest of men wept with a breaking heart over a dead child.

Deborah quickly came, and Dion too; for the tidings spread. As they gazed upon the beautiful face, which seemed but the shadow of the soul that still hovered over it, Judas repeated Caleb's last words about the star.

'It is prophecy,' said Deborah. 'What saith the Scripture of these words of Balaam? "He hath said which heard the word of God, and knew the knowledge of the Most High, which saw the vision of the Almighty, falling into a trance, but having his eyes open," even as Caleb did, "I shall see him soon, but not now. I shall behold him, but not nigh. There shall come a star out of Jacob, and a sceptre shall rise out of Israel." Of whom are these things said, son of Mattathias?'

'I know not, Deborah.' For a long time Judas sat with his head bowed upon his hands. Neither spoke, but worshipped silently by the altar of their grief. At length Judas said: 'But I know that he shall come. I too "shall see him, but not now. I shall behold him, but not nigh." Of whom the words are spoken God knows. It is enough for us that we be found faithful.'

Dion stood by. He looked from the champion to the heroine as they spoke thus together. Then he too, kissed the dead child, and without a word went away.

That day, as the sun was going down, a long procession wound its way through the streets, and out of the north gate to the rock-hewn tomb where lay many generations of the house of Elkiah. There they placed the body of the 'little Prophet of Israel,' as the people fondly called him. As they rolled the stone back in its groove, and thus covered the mouth of the sepulchre, the multitude gazed upon the giant form of their chieftain. But Judas turned away, and laying his hand upon the shoulder of Dion, as they walked together back to the city, said:

'Captain Dion, have you anything in your Greek books so beautiful as this from our prophet Esaias? He is speaking of the days of Messiah, days to come, when such peace shall fall upon the earth that the "wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid—and a little child shall lead them."'

'In Messiah's days?' responded Dion. 'It is already fulfilled, for this little child has led us both; both you and me.'

XLI.

A STRANGE VISITOR.

There were strange visitors in Jerusalem during these days—Sheikhs from beyond the Dead Sea, with turbans as big as cartwheels, which might furnish linen, if not enough for a tent to live in, at least for one's winding-sheet when dead; chiefs from beyond the Lebanons, with silken head-housing of flaming colors, bound about the temples with ropes of wool inwoven with silver and gold threads; men wearing helms of leather, which capped closely their thick, short hair, and having short tunics bound about their loins with belts of hide from which hung heavy half swords—these last from the west, where Rome was challenging both Alexandria and Antioch for the mastery of the world. Such persons were drawn to Jerusalem by the fame of Judas; for men wondered if a new star had appeared which would change the shape of the constellation of the nations.

Very different in bearing from these warlike and courtly visitors were two persons who one day accompanied Judas on the street, going toward the house of Elkiah—a lame lad, clattering on his crutch and an old man tottering on his staff.

'I found him a day's journey—for a fox—to the north—nigh on to Bethel,' said Meph, his sentences broken by the slipping of his crutch from projecting stones into mud-holes, of which things in about equal proportion the pavement of the streets of Jerusalem then consisted. 'I tread him——'

'Tread him? Our friend doesn't look like a climbing animal,' replied Judas, laughing.

'Yes, I tread him; that is, I got him under a tree. I knew that a man like him—would rest more than he would walk—and—I believe—I got my eyes on every tree big enough to cast shadow over a cony—between here and Bethel before I spied him. I thought he was dead—for he didn't hear me come, and I make as much noise—Jonathan says—as a broken-wheeled chariot. And he would have died—sure—but for some of this stuff'—producing from his jacket next the skin some fragments of black bread. 'But even then he couldn't talk until I had given him—but, Judas, you won't put me under arrest if I show you something?'

'No, Meph; you are not enrolled as a soldier, so have a right to whatever you find.'

'Then look at this!' said he, jerking from somewhere under his shirt a flask of bluish bronze inlaid with patterns of mother of pearl. 'I found this on the crest above Emmaus. Phew! Isn't it fine? I'll wager you that General Gorgias himself dropped that. Well, I knew there was something good in it—so I just put it to the old man's mouth. My! it oiled up his tongue so that he talked faster than I can—on these stones. And he told me of sailing on the sea—and riding camels on the desert—and of beasts bigger than houses—with tails on both ends—which trampled to death whole companies of soldiers with a single step on them.'

'Elephants,' interjected Judas. 'The old man has traveled far if he has seen these monsters. They say the King has sent some of them to Governor Lycias for his next fight with us.'

'Whew!' whistled the boy. 'Can I go and see them?'

'Maybe——'

'Well,' resumed Meph, 'when the liquor had dried out of his throat—the old man stopped—and I couldn't get another word out of him except "Dion! Captain Dion!" I told him I knew a Captain Dion. Then he got up and went with me—for about a furlong when—he fell down—and so up and down—up and down—we went all day—and all night, too—for he wouldn't stop until he got here.'

The old man was stumbling on with Judas's strong arm beneath his shoulder, now and then putting his hand to his ear, trying to catch what Meph was saying.

A few moments later they were within the house. The stranger was utterly exhausted, but, though unable to rise from the couch upon which they had laid him, his eyes were alert to everything. He studied the furniture as if it had memories stored in its carvings. The faces about him seemed to disappoint him, but each swing of the curtain of the chamber riveted his attention. He ate and drank a little of what Deborah brought him; then fell asleep, muttering in his dream: 'It is Dion I want. Don't take it, my child. Wait—wait; I will find you. The sea is not wide enough nor the mountains high enough—for Gideon ben Sirach is strong yet.'

Though broken, his sleep was long. The sun went down, the night passed, and still he slept.

'I fear he will not awake again,' said Samuel, the physician. 'The breathing is heavy, and grows shorter. His secret is his and God's.'

'So let it be!' said Dion. 'I don't know how it can concern me. I do not care to know any mystery that may have been over my past life, since now I have come into a clearer light. I could well wish that all the past were forgotten, and that life could begin to-day.'

'So it may, friend Dion,' replied the physician. 'If God can forget anything, will not that make it as if it had never been? Read our Scriptures. How often the Lord says, "I will not remember." Where go the clouds when the north wind blows upon them But saith the Lord, "I will blot out as a thick cloud thy transgression."'

'It is a good word,' said Dion. 'I would trust it. But, see, our pilgrim stirs.'

A slight tremor ran through the old man's frame.

'This is death!' whispered Samuel.

The physician's look, which had hitherto denoted only anxiety for his patient's recovery, quickly changed. It was now not less eager, but one merely of curiosity. He held the patient's wrists, and brought his face close for a study of death.

Though Samuel knew that the flight of a soul cannot be followed, he gazed intently as if to detect its direction in starting, or at least to note which fibres of flesh longest retained their grasp of a departing spirit.

But he was baffled. The sleeper suddenly threw his arms above his head, hard knit his hands, then drew in a deep breath and expelled it with a groan.

'No! He lives! The sleep has only refreshed him!' cried Samuel.

'Has Gideon ben Sirach rested well?' he asked, bending over him.

The man gazed stupidly at the physician, then with a yawn fell asleep again.

'Well, let him rest, and when he wakes we will have his story, if it takes some of the medicine from Gorgias's flask to start it.'

'Doubtless,' said Dion, 'his story will prove only a dream that has oozed out from some crack in his brain. We shall need one of your Josephus or Daniels to interpret it.'

'If it is so obscure as that we will summon Meph,' replied the physician. 'That boy seems able to solve riddles with a punch of his crutch.'

XLII.

A CLOSE CALL FOR DION.

'If the Lord give me strength to end it,' said Gideon ben Sirach, the day following, as he sat up on the edge of the couch, and rested his hands on the top of his staff. 'If the Lord give me strength, I will tell the tale—if such you may call it—which has never yet passed my lips.'

His black eyes, far sunken beneath his long and bristling brows, gleamed sharply with the effort to penetrate their partial blindness, and scan the faces of his auditors.

'As the Lord liveth! I may trust my words in your ears, Judas, son of Mattathias, whose father has a score of times taken from my hands the Passover Lamb, and slain it for the feast in my master's house. And in whom can I confide if not in the daughter of Elkiah, the just man, Nasi of our Sanhedrin in days when not even the gold of Egypt or Syria could bribe it to wrong judgment? And if this man be not Dion, page of King Philip of Macedon, and Captain in the army of his son Perseus, may my words be deafness evermore in his ears if he listens to them.'

'Amen!' responded Dion. 'I am your man so far.'

'Aye, and let thy amen be the anathema of an old man whose eyes in Sheol may soon look upon the face of my master, to whom and to God I go to render my account. My son, put thy hand beneath my thigh, and swear that thou art he.'

Dion obeyed. As he did so Gideon put his hand upon the young man's brow, and pushed back the thick curling locks. He felt with his long, thin fingers beneath the hair; then suddenly cried, with excitement that barely allowed distinct utterance:

'Thou art Dion, but not the Greek.'

'I am Greek for as many generations as thou art Jew,' replied Dion, laughing. 'I swear, old man, that I am a Greek.'

'The Lord forgive your oath!' replied Sirach. 'But what was I saying? Had I told my tale?'

'No, good man, you had not yet begun it. We are waiting to hear it and to believe it, if it be not too incredible, for your memory seems as tangled as your tongue.'

'Aye, and believe it you shall. There was once in Alexandria, in the days of Ptolemy called Euergetes—that damnable king who bade them gather all the Jews in the hippodrome that they might be trampled to death by the feet of his elephants—there was among these sons of Abraham one named Nahum, son of Nahum of Jerusalem. By a miracle from the hand of the Lord the infuriated beasts were tamed and harmed not one of our people, even as the lions in the presence of Daniel.'

'We have heard the story,' said Dion, impatient at the old man's prolixity.

'Nahum escaped death; but, having been a leader of our people against the tyrant, Ptolemy followed him and his children with persecution. He seized the estates, and sought to kill all his lineage. Nahum fled.

'Sara, daughter of Nahum, was befriended by a noble Greek of Macedon, who took her as a child to his own house. She grew fairer than the flower of the lotus, her mind brilliant as the diamond, her virtue white as the pearl. By most she came to be esteemed a Greek, for her father's friend bestowed upon her all the culture of his people. But the God of Isaac and Rebecca, of Jacob and Rachel, was with her. There came to Alexandria a son of the faith, as Isaac the patriarch came to Padan Aram. My master, Shattuck, espoused this woman, Sara. She bore him a son. But upon the child's face the father never looked. Journeying to Alexandria Shattuck was lost, whether by the hand of the robbers of the desert or through the jealousy of others, I may not say—for I am too old a man to speak the thoughts which it were well to bury with my body. The child's life was sought, I know not by whom; but this,' Gideon bared his arm, across which was the scar of a wound that had well-nigh severed it near the shoulder, 'this arm took part of the stroke which, but for it, would have exterminated my master's house.'

Dion had been listening not only with incredulity, but with some disposition to make sport of Sirach's story. He now took the hand of the old man, and gazed upon the scar as if it were an object of religious reverence. He then pushed his fingers through his own hair in a manner that was not his habit even when deeply thinking.

'Old man,' said he, 'if I were the baby for whom you took that slash, I would build you a tomb as big as Absalom's down there in Siloa. That cut would have taken the top off a man's head.'

Sirach continued: 'These arms carried the boy to the house of the noble Greek, always the friend of Nahum's daughter. This man suddenly disappeared from Alexandria, taking with him Sara and her child. I learned that they went into Macedonia; and that he might shield the repute of Sara he claimed her as his wife and the lad as his own son. Meanwhile I was in charge of the wealth of Shattuck my master.

'The property of my master in Alexandria was of great value. For many years—God is my witness—Gideon ben Sirach had guarded it. Not a shekel of it all has passed to others. Faithful men of our race have stood with me against those, high in the King's favor, who would have taken it. So long as the death of the child cannot be proved the estate remains. His death established, all will be alienated to the state, which in Alexandria means to those whose favor the King thus buys by granting them the liberty to rob whom they will.

'The child of Sara I have searched for far and wide. While the Greek lived he could not be induced to confess that he was not the lad's father. His pride and contumely for our race—no, I will not say such words—his love for the boy forbade it.

'When the noble Greek died a few years later, the child disappeared. I traced him to the court of Philip, where he was in waiting, and afterward, as he grew to be a man, to the camps of Perseus, and at last into the service of Antiochus. Wherever the armies of Syria have gone Gideon ben Sirach has followed, but with too slow a foot. When this new Antiochus poured his legions into our Holy Land, I pursued. But, as a Jew, I have been expelled from his camps—until now—the Lord's name be praised! My eyes behold the son of Shattuck.'

Sirach reached his hands toward Dion to embrace him. The young man recoiled as if from defilement.

Sirach is demented! Ha! ha! Dion a Jew! Dion ben Shattuck! Oho! But take no offence, friend, at my words. I have no doubt that Shattuck was more worthy of my paternity than I am of inheriting his shekels. But the whole thing is a dream of Sirach. His memory is as confused as his tracks have been while searching for his Dion. That I may have been taken for such a waif is quite possible, since I have been a homeless fellow—just the one to gather myths, as the crooked oak on Olivet draws flocks of wild pigeons to its dead boughs. But there is nothing in it. I am not your Dion, my good man, for all I like your story.'

'Thou art not Dion? True, true,' said Sirach, 'thou art not Dion, because thou art Gershom; for so Sara, thy mother, called thee; for she said, "He is a stranger amid a strange people," as thy name Gershom signifies.'

'Is there such a name among the Jews?' asked Dion. 'I have never heard it. But what sign, Sirach, have you? I surely was never circumcised.'

He burst into laughter.

'Sign? Sign?' cried Sirach. 'By the scar on thy forehead which my fingers felt when thou knelt, I know thee.'

Dion was for the instant startled, and felt again amid his curled locks. At length he burst again into loud laughter.

'I have now the clew of Sirach's credulity. As a child I was known for my Crown jewel, as my playmates called the scar on my head. As a page they dubbed me "Prince," because of it, and now my cock's comb of a scar has been good Sirach's decoy. Ha! ha! I behtink me there was a fellow in Philippi, a Jew adopted by a Greek, who wore a split scalp. I got my decoration in this way. As a child I played with my father's great sword. One day it fell on me, and but for the hand of some god as helpful as the arm of Sirach to his little Gershom, I had never lived to become the hero of such a pretty tale as our friend has told. But now, Sirach, I will give you a challenge in turn—tell me the name of the good Greek who so befriended your little Gershom's grandfather, Nahum, in the hippodrome.'

Sirach sat staring at Dion, as if his words had stunned him.

'Tell us the noble Greek's name, Sirfach—the Greek who was Sara's father's friend.'

'Yes, yes,' said the old man, 'Nahum's friend! was Ctesiphon, Ctesiphon—'

'But I—I am the son of Agathocles,' fairly shouted Dion. 'I am not son of any Ctesiphon.'

The old man rose. He attempted to speak, but his throat gave no utterance. His face twitched as if pulled by strings. He sank back upon the couch. His eyes followed Dion; otherwise he was motionless.

'He would tell us more,' said the Greek, and bent above him, held by a strange fascination. But the lips did not move again. An intense longing came into his eyes, as if the soul would speak without need of voice.

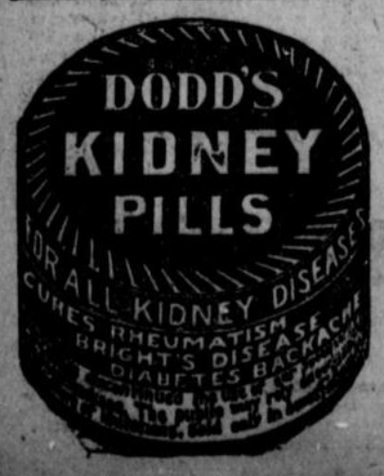
'It is a stroke of God,' said Samuel. 'He will tell us no more. I surely thought he had you, Dion, for as good a Jew as the rest of us.'

'But for my father, Agathocles's, memory I had not cared,' replied Dion. 'If my sword be Jew, why not the hand that holds it?'

'I will send my servants,' said the physician, 'and have Gideon removed. He is taken in dumb palsy, a disorder I would study. In my house he shall have comfort while life abides in his frame, which will not be long; although I have known such to live for many moons.'

'He shall remain here,' commanded Deborah. 'He is a true Jew, servant to my father's friend.'

(To be Continued.)



Advertisements.

Pain Across the Kidneys For Three Years.

Suffered Great Agony. Could Not Stoop or Bend.

No disease is so quiet and stealthy in its approach as kidney disease. That is why it is so dangerous. It may become deep-seated before you realize the danger.

It is therefore of great importance to recognize the early warning symptoms, because in its early stage kidney disease is easily curable. Pain or dull ache in the back is one of the first signs. So are bladder pains, bearing-down pains, smarting sensation when urinating, frequent or suppressed urination, and gravel or sediment in the urine, etc. You cannot be well if your kidneys are not performing their functions properly. In all ordinary cases of any derangement of the kidneys, a few doses of

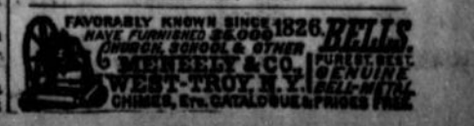
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will put the patient right; in old or chronic cases, the treatment should be persisted in.

Mr. Michael A. McInnis, Woodbine, Marion Bridge, N.S., tells of his experience: "For the last three years I suffered great agony with pain across my kidneys, and was so bad that I could not stoop or bend. I consulted and had several doctors treat me, but I got none the better. On the advice of a friend I procured a box of that valuable life-giving remedy, Doan's Kidney Pills, and to my surprise and benefit I immediately became better. In my opinion Doan's Kidney Pills have no equal as a cure for any form of Kidney disease.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25. All dealers, or direct by mail.

The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.



The Boys' Page.

COMPETITIONS --- TIME NEARLY UP.

Send in Winter Pictures and School Stories Now.

COMICAL WINTER SNAP SHOT

Senior Competition

OPEN TO ALL.

1st Prize.—Photographic supplies or books to the value of $3.00, to be chosen by the winner of the prize.

2nd Prize.—Photographic supplies or books to the value of $2.00, to be chosen by the winner of the prize.

Five Honorable Mentions.

COMICAL WINTER SNAP SHOT

Junior Competition.

OPEN TO ALL 15 YEARS OLD AND UNDER.

1st Prize.—Photographic supplies to the value of $3.00; or, a Boy's Book of Sport and Pastime, by Prof. Hoffman, with five hundred and thirty illustrations, telling all about riding, hunting, angling, swimming, rowing, gymnastics, and all the outdoor games that a boy loves; or a gold ring, with dainty setting of two pearls, and a pretty green stone.

2nd Prize.—Photographic supplies to the value of $2.00; or, 'With Nansen,' a story of adventure in the Arctic regions, by Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., with illustrations and a map; a delightful story of the land of the midnight sun, of encounters with wild animals, and of sailing through seas of ice; a book of thrilling interest; or, a beautiful gold brooch for a girl, with enameling of white fleur de lis on a blue shield, surmounted by a crown.

Five Honorable Mentions.

HOW TO EARN THESE PRIZES.

The above prizes will be given for the funniest, most comical snap shot of winter sport, misadventure or freak of nature and Jack Frost.

There is absolutely no limit as to subject. You may take a snow-man or a real man off his guard (and his feet), the children at their play, or older girls and boys when they come to grief on skates or sleds, the queer caricatures the wind and snow and frost make of familiar things. Any wintry thing, in fact, that has made you smile, and will make the judges smile also.

PRETTY WINTER SNAP SHOT

Senior Competition

OPEN TO ALL.

1st Prize.—Photographic supplies or books to the value of $3.00, to be chosen by the winner of the prize.

2nd Prize.—Photographic supplies or books to the value of $2.00, to be chosen by the winner of the prize.

Five Honorable Mentions.

PRETTY WINTER SNAP SHOT

Junior Competition

OPEN TO ALL 15 YEARS OLD AND YOUNGER.

1st Prize.—Photographic supplies to the value of $3.00; or, 'Tom Burnaby,' a story of the Great Congo Forest, by Herbert Strang, a book of over 300 pages, telling about the Uganda and Central Congo country; just the story to capture the fancy of a boy fond of tales of adventure; or, a gold neck chain, with a very dainty pendant attached. The pendant is heart-shaped, with a pearl in the centre.

2nd Prize.—Photographic supplies to the value of $2.00, or, 'Tom Brown at Rugby,' and 'Tom Brown at Oxford,' in two handsome volumes, bound in red cloth, or silver watch chain, very long and slender, would make a nice neck chain.

Five Honorable Mentions.

HOW TO EARN THESE PRIZES.

The above prizes will be given for the prettiest winter photographs. In this case also there is no limit as to the subject, only it must be in some way characteristic of winter. It may be a picture of winter work or play, may have people and animals in it or may be purely a landscape, or snow-scape, perhaps, we should call it. You may find beautiful subjects everywhere, in the busy city streets or in the country with its barnyards and its quiet woodlands.

Conditions of Snap Shot Competitions.

All photographs submitted must be taken by the person entering them for the competition.

Every photograph entered must have written clearly on the back the name and address of the competitor, and if entered for the Junior Competition must have the age of the sender, also. If entered for the Senior Competition, 'Senior' must be written clearly beneath the name and address of the competitor.

Photographs may be mounted or unmounted. Care should be taken to send nothing of which the negative or film is not kept, or a duplicate print, as we cannot undertake to return those submitted.

Prints should be as 'contrasty' as possible; that is, as clear black and white, not dark objects on a dark background or white against white. White in light against white in shadow will generally tell fairly, but let the print be clear and bright.

Any number of photographs may be submitted for the competitions, and though they may not win prizes we will reproduce as many as possible in the Boys' Page.

Wrap all photographs carefully, putting a piece of cardboard with them to prevent their being injured in the mail. Fully prepay the postage and address to the Editor of the Boys' Page, 'Witness' office, Montreal, on or before April 15.

MY FUNNIEST EXPERIENCE AT SCHOOL.

Senior Competition.

OPEN TO ALL.

1st Prize.—Books to the value of $3.00, to be chosen by the winner; if preferred, we will send lists to choose from.

2nd Prize.—Books to the value of $2.00, to be chosen by the winner; if preferred, we will send lists to choose from.

Five Honorable Mentions.

Junior Competition.

OPEN TO ALL, FIFTEEN YEARS AND YOUNGER

1st Prize.—A pair of gold cuff links decorated with the Canadian coat-of-arms enamelled, an unusually pretty design for a boy, or a black leather-covered writing portfolio, with lock, 'Soldiering in Canada,' by Lieut.-Col. George Denison, or the 'Girl's Own Annual' for 1904.

2nd Prize.—Stanley Gibbons's Improved Stamp Album, with some stamps with which to begin collection. Those who are interested in stamp collecting will find a real pleasure in this book, or a girl's brooch in gold, with Canadian coat-of-arms enamelled, or a boys' scarf pin, with bulldog, the 'what we have we'll hold' kind.

HOW TO EARN THESE PRIZES.

The above prizes will be given for the best stories of a funny or comical experience at school. The story should be a true one, for no one can invent or imagine such funny things as really do happen in schools, and no one can put any life or fun into a story copied from another paper or magazine. Let those who know only Canadian school life tell of their good times, and those who have been at school in other countries tell of the funny times they had. The seniors will find many stories tucked away in the corners of their memory, stories of days that have passed away, but which we all want to hear about, stories which have increased rather than lost in humor as the conditions of school life have changed. Let them match their stories against those of the boys and girls of to-day, and see which are the jollier.

CONDITIONS FOR SCHOOL STORY COMPETITION.

All stories entered for this competition must be written on one side of the paper only.

No story should contain more than twelve thousand words.

The name and address of the writer must be clearly written on the first sheet of the story and also the age, if submitted for the junior competition. If for the senior competition write the word 'Senior' clearly under the address.

A copy of the story should be kept, as we cannot undertake to return the MSS.

Fold flat and address Editor of Boys' Page, 'Witness' office, Montreal, and mail on or before April 15.

MAIL ALL ENTRIES ON OR BEFORE APRIL 15.

Do not wait until you see the prize-winners announced and then send, for it is very distressing to editor and judges to see good work sent in too late to have a chance.

If you do not see the Boys' Page regularly, write to the Editor of the Boys' Page for the competition offers.

Good Blood Will Tell.

(Translated by Mary J. Safford, from the French of Guy de Teramond, in the Springfield 'Republican.')

The dining-room clock slowly struck seven; precisely at the same moment the door opened and Pere Rousselot entered, exclaiming:—

'Dinner time!'

'But, grandpa,' protested a timid little voice, 'Jacques hasn't come in yet.'

The old man frowned and answered gruffly: 'He ought to be here. The dinner hour in my house is seven o'clock. If that doesn't suit Mr. Jacques, Mr. Jacques can go elsewhere.'

Jacqueline silently bent her head and went into the kitchen for the soup, which was bubbling gently on the fire.

Promptness was one of Pere Rousselot's manias. He considered it the politeness of children, as well as of kings, and never allowed a moment's delay in his household.

'Jacques leaves his office at 5.30,' he said, 'so he has all that time to enjoy himself with his companions. I don't object, it is natural at his age. But he must be here at seven o'clock; I'm not a man to wait.'

Pere Rousselot was not accommodating. He was an old soldier, who had fought in the Crimea, Italy, China and Mexico. His medals were ranged in a row on the wall, headed by the cross of the Legion of Honor, won in 20 actions during the war of 1870-71. Symmetrically hung between the plates, like old Rouen or delicate Delft, they glittered like stars under the yellow light of the lamp.

Pere Rousselot often stood gazing at them a long time. They were the glorious souvenirs of a past life of honor and courage; they had been in some degree his joy and consolation, for life had not always smiled on the poor old man. Three years after their marriage, his son and his wife had perished in a terrible railway accident; six months later his own wife, who had never recovered from the terrible shock, joined them in the other world. It almost seemed as if death had taken vengeance on the brave soldier who had confronted him so many times on battlefields, by suddenly striking a pitiless blow at those dearest to him. He was left alone with Jacques, his grandson, and Jacqueline, his granddaughter. By means of his little pension as a captain he had reared them with a single thought—to make Jacques an honest man and Jacqueline a stainless girl. He had no reason to complain on this score. Miss Jacqueline had become a capital housekeeper, managing their little home admirably; Jacques—who had entered a government office—was highly esteemed by his superiors.

But was that any reason why the young fellow should be allowed to come in after seven o'clock?

Pere Rousselot, who had been thinking over all this, held out his plate a second time toward the steaming soup tureen, declaring, as usual, that he had never eaten better, while Jacqueline, as she helped him, tried a final appeal for indulgence.

'Grandfather, perhaps something has happened to Jacques.'

She rose and went to the window. Through the Persian blinds they saw the rain pouring in torrents, sweeping over the sidewalks like a flood.

'It is such terrible weather.'

'Your brother is enjoying himself,' replied the old man in so harsh a tone that she did not venture to reply.

Yet, in spite of himself, he began to feel somewhat anxious. Something unusual really must have happened to make Jacques, habitually so prompt, so very late. Perhaps he had been detained at the office by some pressing work? Perhaps, surprised by the storm, he had sought shelter somewhere? The boy was so effeminate! He had no red blood in his veins. Nothing but 'turnip juice,' as the common people said. Pere Rousselot would have liked to have made Jacques a soldier like himself. But it was no use. The lad had inherited his grandmother's gentle, timid nature. A regular 'girl boy.' Fate has such sarcasms.

Ah! he did not recognize his own blood, the fiery, warlike nature of the old campaigner; in this peaceable youth, whose whole horizon was limited to his office, and whose whole ambition never extended beyond the limits of his quite regular existence. At that age, Pere Rousselot was lying in the trenches before Sebastopol, hearing the bullets sing above his head, not daring to fall asleep, because, in the terrible cold, he was never sure of waking!

However, since such was the boy's nature, it was useless to scold him, and Pere Rousselot, with a sigh of resignation, glanced sadly at the cross of the Legion, which would doubtless remain in its place forever.

Jacqueline was just rising to go into the kitchen when the door opened and Jacques came in with drooping head.

'Pardon me, grandfather, but I was obliged to change my clothes—'

'I don't expect to have this occur again,' replied the old man, dryly. Then, as Jacques timidly began to explain, Rousselot interrupted him. 'I permit no excuses!'

The meal went on in silence, notwithstanding Jacqueline's efforts to dispel, by her merry talk, the gloom hovering over the family.

'And I made you such a nice chocolate custard this evening,' she sighed.

Suddenly the bell rang.

'Go to the door, little girl,' said the grandfather.

An instant afterwards, Jacqueline returned. 'It is the commissary of police.'

(To be Continued.)

IN AN ALASKAN SNOWSLIDE.

Ira F. Wood, writing from Dawson, Yukon Territory, in a letter which is published in the Elizabethtown (N. Y.) 'Post,' relates:

'We had a little experience in a snowslide on Oct. 28. It might interest you. It did me for a few minutes. We killed eight caribou one day. As one wounded one had strayed some distance from the rest, and we were anxious to get the game out of the hills as soon as possible on account of going to the lower country, we decided to haul this one to the foot of the mountain ourselves, to enable the dog driver to get to it more readily.

'The mountains were very steep where we were, some rising almost perpendicular. The ravines were filled with drifted snow, some to a depth that afterward proved surprising. It being so early in the season, we thought there was little danger of a snowslide. So we pulled the caribou to the mountain crest and slid it down the mountain side through a ravine. We watched the caribou until it reached the bottom. Then, thinking of no danger, we started on a trip that came near being our last. George was the first to start. Sitting on his snowshoes he followed the trail of the caribou and reached the bottom in safety. I waited until George was nearly down, so as not to run into him. Then, placing my snowshoes under me, I followed the course of my companion. I had only got nicely started, when I saw George running for one side of the ravine. As he ran, he said: "Ira, we are gone." He nearly made the outer edge of the slide when he was hurled down and passed from my sight almost instantly. At the same moment great seams opened up above and below me, and tons and tons of snow broke away with a roar I shall never forget. As it tore down the mountain side with a force irresistible, carrying with it its two human occupants for passengers, I expected each moment to be my last, and even now I wonder what power enabled me to keep on top of that heaving, tumbling mass of snow.

'Just before the slide stopped, some distance to my left, I saw George in his struggle for life extend his arms above the snow. So I knew that he still lived. As the slide suddenly stopped I climbed over great cakes of snow that had piled up near me and made my way as quickly as possible to where I last saw George. As I did, I saw him rise slowly to his feet. As he stood there bare-headed on that cold day, half exhausted and suffocated with his struggle between life and death, his first words were: "Ira, we are lucky to get out of this thing alive. I never expected to see you again."

'Time will undoubtedly erase from my memory a good many of the adventures I have experienced in this land of snow and ice; but I am under the impression that it will be some time before I entirely forget the incident that came so near being fatal on Oct. 28, 1904.'

A FELLOW'S MOTHER.

'A fellow's mother,' said Fred the wise,
With his rosy cheeks and his merry eyes,
'Knows what to do if a fellow gets hurt
By a thump, or a bruise, or a fall in the dirt.

'A fellow's mother has bags and strings,
Rags and buttons, and lots of things;
No matter how busy she is, she'd stop,
To see how well you can spin your top.

'She does not care—not much, I mean,
If a fellow's face is not always clean;
And if your trousers are torn at the knee
She can put in a patch that you'd never see.

'A fellow's mother is never mad,
But only sorry, if you are bad;
And I tell you this, if you're only true,
She'll always forgive you, whate'er you do.

'I'm sure of this,' said Fred, the wise,
With a manly look in his laughing eyes;
'I'll mind my mother, quick, every day,
A fellow's a baby that don't obey.'
—The 'Advertiser.'

THE BOY IN SCHOOL.

If I were asked to state in a single word the secret of a good life for a boy in school, I should say without the slightest hesitation that such a secret lies in the word 'honesty.' A narrow definition of that word proposes that an 'honest' person is not a thief, that he does not steal the personal possessions of any one else; but a truer definition includes all that we mean by 'truthful,' 'upright,' 'diligent,' and many other mighty words. An honest boy will not attempt the self-deception that accompanies bad habits, or the deception of fellow-students or teachers that accompanies open sin; he will be straightforward, earnest, manly; he will exhibit those fine qualities of human life which everyone admires; he will please God. To grow in grace of honesty means the development of the character that is great and good. I commend to every schoolboy that he be honest under all circumstances and in view of any consequences.—Eugene Allen Noble.

PRINCE EITEL FRIEDRICH.

When the elder sons of the German Emperor were children, Prince Eitel Freidrich, the second son (on account of whose serious illness the public festivities at Berlin and Potsdam in celebration of the Emperor's birthday were omitted from the day's programme), was considered 'the beauty of the family.' With his laughing blue eyes, his delicate coloring, and long fair curls, the little lad was indeed a very attractive child, and his winning manners made him at once popular wherever he appeared. But the adoration, freely given and rapturously received, had the usual effect of bringing the small prince very near to developing into that most undesirable of youthful tyrants—a spoiled and petted boy. Fortunately his father, the Emperor, saw the danger, and checked it by the application of a course of severe object-lessons in humility, which at the time furnished the world with a number of amusing anecdotes.

Thus, Prince Eitel, who was extremely proud of receiving the military salute when he and his brothers left the royal residence for the daily walk, refused at one time point-blank to take the morning tub, and every day began with a fierce struggle between him and the rulers of the nursery. One day, to the princeling's astonishment and delight, he was allowed to go unbathed, and no one commented on the fact. But later on, when by a curious 'chance' Prince Eitel passed the sentinel at the palace gate alone with his tutor, the usual salute, which to receive was always the proudest moment of his day, was not given. So far as the sentinel was concerned, the young branch of the Hohenzollerns might have been a kitchen-boy, so little notice did he take of him. The child stormed and raged, but the tutor also seemed criminally indifferent. At luncheon Prince Eitel, with tears of wrath, told of the insult, in the firm hope of immediate redress. But to his amazement the Emperor only shook his head, and said quietly, 'What else could you expect? Surely you did not imagine that the guard would salute a dirty boy' After this there was no more trouble in the bath-room.

On one occasion, however, the spirited little lad got the better even of his father, the Emperor. Prince Eitel's table manners, at that early period of his career, occasionally left a good deal to be desired, and he insisted that the wing of a chicken was most satisfactorily managed if it were held between chubby fingers and gnawed by boyish teeth. Verbal admonitions having failed to convince the boy of the contrary, the Emperor one day let the young evildoer attack his portion after this manner, and then said, 'As you behave like a little dog, you must go where little dogs have their place, under the table.' And, under the dining-table Prince Eitel went, to 'repent at leisure.' Instead of the lamentations and protests expected to be forthcoming, deep silence reigned—so deep, indeed, that at last the Emperor called the child to come to him. The boy obeyed immediately, but appeared at his father's side without a vestige of clothing. 'As I am a little dog, I took off my things,' he said, 'because dogs don't wear clothing.'

The child's remarkable prettiness led to the expectation that Prince Eitel Friedrich would grow up into an exceptionally handsome man, but this expectation has not been fulfilled, and with his rather short, square figure, and insignificant features, the young prince is, physically, of no particular distinction. But the Hohenzollerns, so tradition has it, become better-looking as they grow towards middle-age, and the young prince may recover his good looks, as his father and many of his ancestors have done, when youth and early manhood are gone. For the present, every one will wish him a speedy recovery from the lung trouble by which he has been attacked.—'Westminster Gazette.'

DON'T BELIEVE YOUR EYES.

Ever enjoy the sepsation of being deluded?

What, never?

Well, look steadily for 30 seconds at this line:

SSSSS8888833333XXXXX

The tops of these Ss, 8s, 3s and Xs are the same size as the bottoms, aren't they?

Are you quite sure?

Well, turn them upside down and see how thoroughly your own eyes have deluded you.

Will you ever again say:

'I'll only believe what I see?'

PUZZLES.

RIDDLES.

What does a red herring look like in the middle of the road?

What will a red necktie become when thrown in a pail of clean water?

WORD SQUARES.

1. A domestic animal; abbreviation of a man's name, a beverage.

2. A freak of fancy; a small animal; a metal; to repair.

3. A heavenly body; a story; a tree; a hollow jointed stalk.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

1. Crosswords—A country in Asia; stupid; a bird like a crow; a river in Siberia; suffering. The first and last letters, taken in order, spell the name of a Russian general.

CHARADE.

My first is a broad, shallow vessel; my second is the definite article; my third is upon; my whole is a temple dedicated to all the deities.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

A PROVERB WITH MISSING CONSONANTS.

'A burnt child dreads the fire.'

JUMBLED GIRLS' NAMES.

Elsie. Dorothy. Amelia. Edith, Eileen. Margaret.

A SIMPLE SQUARE.

C H I N
H O N E
I N K S
N E S T

TRIPLE CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

Hamlet. Antony. Portia.

A CHARADE.

Rainbow.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

Are you going to celebrate Empire Day? Of course you are. Every loyal Canadian boy will do so, either at school or at home, or both.

Are you helping your school to earn that fine Canadian flag we have waiting for it? Perhaps you have secured it already; but you have not yet realized that our smallest size would be just right for your own home flag, or for your boat house. We serve individuals or societies on the same terms as schools. Let the Canadian emblem wave everywhere on our national holidays.

See our Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer on another page.

Indoor and Outdoor.

A BIRD MASON.

If ever the fraternity of the Ancient Order of Freemasons choose to add a crest to the many bearings which it emblazons among its insignia, the claims of a very remarkable little bird to that honor are worthy of consideration. It is the black wheatear, which crosses the Straits of Gibraltar in the spring to nest among the rocks and stones of the south Spanish provinces. In form it is like the well-known English wheatear, but not in color; for though it has the same alert appearance, and the broad white band across the lower part of the back which makes the latter so conspicuous, the rest of the plumage, instead of being light grey and buff, looks as if it had been dipped in the inkpot.

The Spaniards near Malaga call the bird the pedrero, or 'stonemason,' from its peculiar taste in nest-building. The common wheatear usually builds in a rabbit-hole. The black wheatear sometimes builds in a deep crevice in a cliff; but more often it chooses a low excavation, or horizontal cleft, or low cave, and there sets to work with tremendous energy to make a stone foundation for its house and a stone wall around or in front of it. Technically speaking, the pedrero is not so much a mason as what is called in Yorkshire a 'dry-diker'; that is, he uses no mortar in his job, though some other birds can mix mortar to dry to any degree of hardness. In the Boer war the 'dry-dikers' of a certain East Yorkshire regiment used to be asked to volunteer to build 'sangars,' those being practically the same as the dry stone walls of the North. If Aritophanes had been acquainted with the black wheatear's accomplishment, he would no doubt have assigned to it the business of building the walls round the City of the Birds when about to establish their league between the realms of the gods and the habitations of men. Having chosen the place for its home—which, due regard being had to proportionate size, in comparison to human ideas, would represent to the bird a low-browed cavern much like that in which the remains of the great sloth were found in Patagonia—it first collects a number of stones and places them together as a foundation for the future nest. Next, and this is much more strange, it builds a 'sangar,' or dry stone wall, all along the front of the space which the nest is to occupy later. This is not a mere flimsy wall, but often a solid barrier, in which the stones are piled in such a way as to make it almost or quite as thick as it is long. The barrier of stones in front of one nest was nine inches long, nine inches thick, and two and a half inches high. In this barrier there were no less than 282 stones. In the foundation of the nest there were 76 more, making 348 in all, of which the total weight was four and a half pounds, the largest stone weighing two ounces. It is difficult to imagine how the little wheatear, intermediate in size between a thrush and a robin, managed to carry a stone of this weight. But perhaps it found this particular pebble in situ. Having thus made the foundation and wall of stone, it builds inside the latter a comfortable nest, the upholstering of which is in no way deficient in finish. The reason for this hereditary taste for 'overbuilding its position' may perhaps be explained by a wish to improve the site rather than the nest. Some other birds try to make up for deficiencies in the position of the nest somewhat in the same way.—The 'Spectator.'

[For the Boys' Page.

THE TRAGEDY OF 'SPECKLES.'

(By E. M. S.)

For two weeks the weather had been extremely cold, and snow had fallen daily. It was hard for men, well fed and clothed, to get about in such weather, but manifoldly harder for the little feathered flock—tiny patriots that they are—to keep the spark of life burning in their half-frozen breasts. Some few kind-hearted people still scattered crumbs on the snow for their little friends, but the majority shivered, opened the stove door, and burnt the crumbs and scraps, which would have been life itself to the sparrows. For, 'Evil is wrought by want of thought, as well as by want of heart.'

The thirteenth night of the cold spell was colder, if possible, than any previous. Speckles, a highly respected member of the sparrow community, shivered, and huddled himself into a wet little ball, pondering how best he and his wife might manage to exist through one more night. Weak and trembling, he set out on a voyage of discovery, and after some five minutes absence returned to his wife—the faithful little Downey Breast—to tell her of a tiny corner under an eavestrough, where, with a little crowding, she might find shelter from the bitter wind and snow. Downey Breast at first utterly refused to leave her devoted mate, but by dint of much coaxing and persuasion, and a kind little lie, whereby he told her of another corner for himself, he escorted her to hers, and saw her safely ensconced in the snug little hiding-place. Then he fluttered wearily away.

A short distance from him, Speckles saw a sight: not the cold sparkle of the stars, nor the frosty glare of snow and ice, but a soft ruddy light, telling of warmth and comfort. He made one supreme effort, flew towards it, struck hard against some unseen obstruction, and fell—never more to rise! Consciousness slowly drifted from him, in memories and pleasant dreams—dreams of his wooing, and the little home in the old apple-tree. Soon all sense of cold left him, and he sank into an unending sleep.

Two or three days after, when the cold had somewhat abated, the mistress of the house ventured to open the hall window a few inches. There in the snow, pressed close to the deceptive glass, lay little Speckles, stiff and cold, with his tiny legs pitifully extended. She called the children, and they, with all the natural child's love of ceremony, gave him an imposing funeral, burying him in a snowdrift. Then they went in. The window was closed, the crumbs were burnt, and the tragedy of brave little Speckles forgotten.

Home Department.

Unfulfilled.

(Mabel Cornelia Matson.)

My dear little dream, I will bury you deep,
In my heart, where holy memories sleep,
For it is not good that I think of you
Too much, sweet dream, since you were not true.

I will bury you deep, and perhaps some day
The bitter will pass and the sweet will stay,
And I shall thank God that he gave me you,
O dear little dream, though you were not true.

The Smalley Monument.

(By James Buckham, in the New York 'Evening Post.')

(Concluded.)

But that was not enough. The whole cemetery must be made to correspond, or it would be no place for the contemplated memorial. So Mrs. Smalley conceived the idea of forming a cemetery association, with an annual membership fee of one dollar. All who used the 'village yard,' as it was called (and it was free to all, to lay away their dead in), were to be asked to join, and their united contributions would be used every year to improve and beautify the grounds. The scheme was a complete success; and from that day it might be said, without irreverence or exaggeration, that Mrs. Smalley, still vigorously extant—never more so in her life—took up her abode in the city of the dead. She was there from morning till night, an deven well into the night, when the summer twilights made long working hours for the lonely, stooping figure. Except on wash-days, there was always a little placard on her door: 'Up to the cemetery.' People could see the bit of white paper for a long distance up and down the street, but they never stopped to read it when in search of Mrs. Smalley. They went straight on to the cemetery.

Mrs. Smalley was elected treasurer and 'manager' of the Cemetery Association. She was its one vital executive. She engaged the men to work in the enclosure; she directed them, she watched them, she paid them. Her black figure, wearing the old-fashioned, checked sun-bonnet, became as familiar a sight in the cemetery as the big elm-tree inside the gate. And how judiciously and economically she applied the funds of the association! It seemed as if Providence abetted her—save occasionally, during the soft, copious rains of early summer, when the grass sprang up so fast that one might almost see it growing. On one such occasion Mrs. Smalley was heard to say, when felicitated upon the fine weather for her grass: 'It's too fine. I paid $5 to have the grass cut day before yesterday, and now I've got to set the men at it again.'

Two years passed, and the Hardridge Granite Works still waited for Mrs. Smalley's order for a monument. But the village cemetery in Hydeville had grown to be the admiration of the county. From a tangle of weeds, briers and underbrush, it had become a gem in the landscape. Meanwhile, the village had found it necessary to build a new church to go with the cemetery; and after that came a modern schoolhouse, designed by a city architect. Next, a local company was formed to utilize the water power of a neighboring stream; and so electric lights blossomed out, and twinkled to each other, from end to end of the town. The whole place was gradually metamorphosed. And it all came from Mrs. Smalley's allowing the granite man from Hardridge to call upon her the next day after wash-day!

'Well,' said the good woman to herself, at length. 'I guess the time has come for me to go and pick out that monument. I'll never be able to choose one of those pictures in the world.' So she put on her best black gown, and took the train for the next station but one.

When the cars stopped at the single station that lay between Hydeville and Hardridge, a young man got aboard, with the help of one of the brakemen, and sank into the seat nearest the door. His left leg had been amputated at the knee, and he was hobbling about with the stump in a home-made leather sling attached to a strip of hardwood. His leg was strapped to its slender support by a couple of skate-straps. It was a pitiful shift to get about with.

Mrs. Smalley's heart was touched. She hastened impulsively down the aisle, and took the seat behind the young man. It was not the good woman's way to beat about the bush, no matter how delicate the subject, so she came right to the point. Leaning forward, she asked:

'Can't you afford a better wooden leg than that, young man?' The tone of her voice and the expression of her face disarmed the question of anything like impertinence, and the young man smiled faintly as he answered:

'No, ma'am, I can't. But I'm thankful to be able to get around with any sort of a rig. This does me pretty well, with the cane.'

Tears gathered in Mrs. Smalley's eyes. She brushed them away impatiently, and said, with characteristic decision:

'Young man, I'm going to buy you an artificial leg. I've made up my mind, and it wop't do any good for you to protest. I've got a little money laid by and I've took a notion to use it in that way. Where were you going?'

'To Hardridge.'

'So was I. But I guess we'll both keep right on down to Burlington, and get you fitted with a new leg. They have 'em there; I've seen 'em in a store window. Here comes the conductor now. I'll pay the extra fares to Burlington.'

Nobody in Hydeville knew, until after Mrs. Smalley had passed away to her long rest, why it was that she never bought the monument for which she had so many years been saving and preparing. But finally the story leaked out; and when the minister repeated it in the pulpit one Sunday, just a year after Mrs. Smalley died, he saw the beauty of tears shining on human faces as he had never seen it before. Before the middle of the week a subscription-paper that had been quietly going the rounds, was stopped, because it did not need to go any further. Three hundred dollars had been lovingly subscribed for a monument to be placed on the Smalley lot. The minister himself selected the design, and all who saw the monument called it beautiful and fitting.

For years this granite memorial has stood, with its polished faces shining, in the centre of the orderly little cemetery. On its northern and western fronts are the simple inscriptions commemorating Mrs. Smalley and her worthy husband. The minister wrote them; and to the brief record of birth and death he added, under Mrs. Smalley's name: 'The Lord Loveth a Cheerful Giver.'—New York 'Evening Post.'

Home Thoughts.

BE JOYOUS.

Of course this is a wicked old world, a troubled old world, and always will be, but in it there is more unhappiness than there need be, more joylessness; such stupid, lazy unhappiness and joylessness. If people would only open their eyes, cultivate their senses, use the gifts at hand, instead of repining, envying, sleeping life away.

Are you rich and careworn? Well, that is too bad, and no light trouble either; but you can help yourself. Each day take, by fair means or foul, an hour or two to yourself. Get away somewhere, go from under the roof that covers your velvet, silken, glass and silver responsibilities; away from guests, from children, from governess, from butler and maid, from dressmaker and shopman, from all the cares wealth piles on your back. And when you go, go on foot, leave behind coachman and horse. Be free as the barefoot girl at the seaside, the barefoot boy in the country lane. Walk, walk, walk, miles up and down. If it be 'singing weather,' find some secluded spot, on soft green grass or warm sands by the water. lie flat on your back, stretch out to your full extent, and take in long, deep breaths. Virtue will enter in to you from mother earth. Your tingling nerves will gradually quiet down; little by little the lines on your face soften, and by and by your whole being will relax, and mayhap you will fall asleep in the sun. If so, no harm need come you; if you have left your gauds at home, the birds above will probably talk you over softly, laugh at your tired face and congratulate themselves that they don't have such a hard time getting a living; but you won't understand them, and their chatter will be put part of your dream. And by and by you will go home a rested, better, tenderer, kinder, wiser woman.—The 'Pilgrim.'

WORK MORE—REST MORE.

A well known nerve specialist has given it as his opinion that more women go into nervous prostration as a result of idleness than of overwork. 'It is a rest from petty worries,' he said, 'that women most need, and this they can give themselves. The woman that does the least usually has more worries than the woman who works.'

The physician further says: 'A woman has wonderful powers of endurance when it comes to great things. She can work and support her family, if need be; she can bear grief with heroism; she can come out of hardest work and heaviest sorrow with health unimpaired, but she cannot stand the little things, the mole hills that grow to mountains when she has nothing to do but to think of them, without suffering a nervous collapse.'

'When she has no trouble, no real responsibility, no work to do, she builds up bug-bears and then turns them loose to return and frighten her.

'For the woman who is on the verge of nervous exhaustion I can advise nothing more helpful than work. Not a mere dipping into something that may or may not be done but the taking up of some real and congenial occupation, the neglecting of which will mean loss and failure. Take up something that means duties which will not only fill up the time, but absorb the interests. Women who have nothing to do have too much time to indulge their imaginations. They make up some horrible thing that has never happened to them and probably never will, and really worry about it more than they would if it had already come to them.

'To be sure, business women break down, wear out, and often have to give up their work. It is not work itself that wears them out. It is rivalry or competition, which means strain. If the woman who works would forget that there is such a thing in the world as "getting ahead" of somebody, she would be more successful and far more healthy. Where there is strain and the spirit of rivalry, there is neither good work nor rest. At the time of rest the woman worries. All the time she is working she is dividing her time and strength, giving part to her work and part to her worries. The result is, that she neither works nor rests.

'More work and more rest is what woman needs. Idleness will never solve the problems of the nervous woman. When woman works well and rests well she will be a well woman.'—'Evening News,' Detroit.

With the Children.

THIS IS WHAT THE MOTHERS DO.

Playing with the little people
Sweet old games for ever new;
Coaxing, cuddling, cooing, kissing,
Baby's every grief dismissing,
Laughing, sighing, soothing, singing,
While the happy days are winging—
That is what the mothers do.

Planning for the little people,
That they may grow brave and true;
Active brain and busy fingers,
While the precious seedtime lingers,
Guiding, guarding, hoping, fearing,
Waiting for the harvest nearing—
That is what the mothers do.

Praying for the little people
(Closed are eyes of brown and blue),
By the quiet bedside kneeling
With a trustful, sure appealing;
All the Spirit's guiding needing,
Seeking it with earnest pleading—
That is what the mothers do.

Parting from the little people,
(Heart of mine, how fast they grow!)
Fashioning the wedding dresses,
Treasuring the last caresses;
Waiting, then, as years fly faster,
For the summons of the Master—
That is what the mothers do.

—Mary L. C. Robinson, in 'Sunday-school Times.'

MAKE TIME FOR THE CHILDREN.

The mother who would win and fast hold the confidence of a child, should not show surprise or be greatly shocked when told that which she does not approve. This is a peculiarly needful caution when she is bringing up her sons.

'Oh!' exclaimed a troubled and perplexed mother, 'if I could only keep my boys from playing with other boys!' But you cannot do this, dear lady, nor if you think seriously of it, do you desire to. Your boys will have to work with, vote with, live with other boys when they are men. Nobody can bring up a lad in entire ignorance of evil and sin, in entire absence from the sound of profanity. What you must aim at, is to make him noble, straightforward, fearless and clean, by God's help. If he is all this, neither the bad companion of an hour, nor the bad book, will permanently hurt him. Mud brushes off when it is dry. Confiding in a mother, who is big enough to be a comrade, a little fellow and an older fellow too, will slough off evil and be little the worse for its contact.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty we mothers have in keeping our children's confidence springs from our being so very busy. A mother may go so often to a Mother's Club, that her children may drift into trouble in the back alley while she is discussing child-culture with her friends. A mother who tries to do everything in her home and beyond it, to a nicety of extreme perfection, may have little companionship with her children.

'I haven't an idea,' admitted a painstaking mother, 'whether Ada says her prayers or not. By the time I have finished making her dresses for one season, I have to start in on my next campaign, and all that I can do for her it seems is to dress her like the other children on this block!'

But poor little Ada might better have worn the plainest frocks, with never a tuck or a frill, than have learned to face her mornings and close her evenings without a prayer. One may grow up to pure womanhood with few frocks, and be none the worse, if her childhood's garb is without decorative touch. The rosebud will not less become the rose when the meridian beckons its petals to unfold, that for a time it grew in the shade. But when storm and sorrow come, when life brings stress and strain as it ever brings to woman, soon or late, alas for the girls who never learned to pray.—Margaret Sangster, in 'Christian Intelligencer.'

'WITNESS' DIAMOND JUBILEE OFFER OF FLAGS—GET A FLAG FOR EMPIRE DAY.

Have you a flag for your home? We give sizes suitable for all purposes, in return for a little work. You want your boys and your girls to grow up loyal to their country and the Empire. The presence of the flag will greatly assist.

Are you encouraging your children in their work for a Canadian flag for the school? Or for the Sunday school? Or for their boats? Or their societies?

Look up our flag offer on another page. Flags for the schools.

Home Work Room.

WHEN ONE SEWS.

Nothing is so annoying to the average woman as to have the hooks on her dresses continually coming off at the most inopportune time. This may be avoided if in sewing them on, especially down the front of a bodice, they be sewed on with a buttonhole stitch rather than in the ordinary way. They will become firm in half the time and will not become loosened as quickly.

When mending kid gloves, use cotton rather than silk, as the silk is likely to cut the kid. It is worth while to provide oneself with a glove needle, which can be purchased at any shop. They are much nicer for the purpose than ordinary needles.

Buttonholes on skirts should be stitched round with strong cotton just outside the buttonhole stitch while they are new. If this is done they will last almost as long as the shirt itself without tearing away.

When joining a bias piece of material to a straight piece, always keep the bias piece underneath, as this prevents it from stretching.

Half-worn sheets should be cut in half lengthway, the selvages seamed together and the newly-cut edges hemmed. This considerably lengthens their lease of life.

When machining a thin material such as chiffon, place a piece of paper underneath the material. It will prevent it puckering, and can easily be removed afterward.

To avoid marking velvet when sewing it lay another piece face downward to rest your fingers on, and you will find when you have finished sewing that the pile will not be flattened.—Chicago 'Journal.'

HOW TO MAKE BUTTONHOLES.

In making buttonholes, if the material is of the sort which frays easily like the voile so much used now, first mark the buttonhole, then before cutting the cloth stitch it about on the sewing machine, and cut between the two rows of stitching. This not only makes a firm foundation for the embroidery, but effectually prevents the material from 'frazzling.'

Hints for the Sick Room

BED-MAKING FOR THE SICK.

This differs greatly from that for the well, if the patient be too ill to sit up while the process is accomplished.

The patient must be gently rolled over to one edge of the bed and the soiled sheet folded back lengthwise toward the invalid. One-half of the clean lower sheet should then be put in place, leaving plenty to tuck in securely at the top as far as can be conveniently reached. It will not be possible to tuck in the entire half. The clean sheet must then be folded lengthwise in the middle (or as near the invalid as convenient) and the patient rolled gently back to the other edge, a freshly covered pillow having been placed in readiness to receive the head. It will then be but the work of a few moments to draw away the soiled sheet, pull out, smooth and secure the remainder of the clean sheet, and right the rest of the covers.

In making a bed for an invalid two things must be observed: the patient must be moved as little as possible, and must be uncovered not at all. It will be necessary, therefore, before the patient is disturbed, to have everything in readiness, the fresh pillow and extra cover at hand, so that the whole process may be completed as quickly as possible. Deft, rapid, noiseless treatment is absolutely essential in treating the ill, and most especially is this the case in changing the bed.—'Collier's Weekly.'

For the Housekeeper.

IT IS NOT ALL DRUDGERY.

The thoughtful housewife looks over the year that has gone and reckons up her mercies. First of all is she humbly thankful that those whom she loves are spared to her a little longer, and if there are sad, vacant places left since last the family gathered together she tries, in spite of her grief and sense of loss, to be thankful for sweet memories and blessed examples. Then her thoughts will turn, perhaps, to the more material side of life, and she will be thankful to the degree of prosperity that has come to her and hers. Thus she will realize her blessings.

But how many housewives, it is to be wondered think to be thankful for their daily work, stop to be grateful that they are housewives? It has become so the fashion to speak slightingly of the 'drudgery of housework' that many women seem to think it argues a superior mind to declare themselves above it. This is really as absurd as if men should declare that they had souls above the 'drudgery of business.' Such men do exist, but they are not considered very wonderful beings; on the contrary, many of them we call by the unkind name of tramp!

Much of the discontent of women with their home work arises not because they have such superior minds, but because they have only very superficially informed minds. Were their minds broader, and did they know whole instead of half truths, they would realize the immense importance of their work to the world, and endeavor to do it well and as intelligently as possible. This work in the household is not by any means confined to wives and mothers. How many families throughout the land rise up and call blessed some spinster aunt or sister who devotes herself to their welfare! Among the discontented women one finds the idea of 'drudgery' insisted upon. Let us grant that there is much drudgery associated with housework, and now let us ask them to name any honest occupation which is free from it.

The writer was much impressed by the remark in a recent biography of a great English general that much of his success came from his patience and perseverance with the 'drudgery of his calling.' What! drudgery in the life of a soldier whose business would seem to be all with the fife and drum and 'pomp and panoply of war?' Yes, indeed. The same general had never less than four hours of drudgery over accounts, reports, etc., to put through after each day, no matter what that day may have held in the way of fatigue or danger.

So it is in every walk of life. There is no position so exalted as not to have been won by early drudgery, as well as maintained by a considerable amount of good, hard, honest work, foolishly termed 'drudgery.'—'Globe and Advertiser.'

HOUSECLEANING HINTS.

One very capable housekeeper states that the most 'restful' way to clean house is to begin at the attic, then clean the bedrooms, sitting-room, cellar, dining-room, pantries and kitchen in the order named; and she makes it a rule never to begin till the furnace fire is dumped for the year, cleaning the furnace the first thing. She never cleans over four rooms a week, even with extra help, occupying the intervening days with washing curtains, varnishing furniture and straightening bureaus and closets. And every day she cleans house she has some pleasing entertainment at night—if only an hour at a particular friends' or the library.

Housekeeping will go much easier if only half a day is devoted to it, and that preferably the morning; though frequently it will be convenient and agreeable to clean the attic on a bright afternoon, and, by the way, that is the place to begin the housecleaning. All the clothing should be taken out in the sunshine for a thorough airing. Old books, papers and magazines kept in the attic should be covered to protect from dust. If old print is not available, then paste newspapers to make a curtain to put over the shelves.

Marks that have been made on paint with matches may be removed by rubbing first with a slice of lemon, then with whiting and washing with soap and water.

When hanging up a picture it is a good plan to attach a piece of cork on either side of the bottom edge, as this prevents the accumulation of dust by holding it away from the wall.

The smell of fresh paint can be removed by leaving in the room all night a pail of water containing several sliced onions.

No better way for dusting the walls of a room can be suggested than to cover a broom with a bag of heavy canton flannel made with the fuzzy side out. A drawstring at the top allows the bag to be drawn tightly about the broom.

To remove paint or varnish from furniture, use ten parts of pearl ash to one part of quicklime, slacking the lime in hot water; then add the pearl ash and have the mixture of the consistency of paint, adding water if necessary. Apply the solution with an old paint brush (it will ruin a new one) and allow it to remain in the wood for twelve hours, when the varnish can be easily scraped off.

Not soap, but ammonia should be used in the water with which windows are washed if clear bright glass is desired. It is stated that lamp chimneys rubbed with dry salt after washing will acquire unusual brilliancy.

Selected Recipes.

Souffle of Oysters.—Blanch twenty-five large, freshly opened oysters in their own juices, drain and cut into dice and let them cool. Meanwhile melt two ounces of butter in a saucepan, stir in two ounces of sifted flour, stir until smooth, then add a cup of rich, warm milk. Season to taste with salt and paprika. As soon as the sauce is smooth and boiling stir in the beaten yolks of three eggs, then the oysters, and strained liquor. Pour the mixture into little souffle cases, sprinkle the top with buttered bread crumbs and bake in a moderately hot oven for about fifteen minutes and serve very hot.

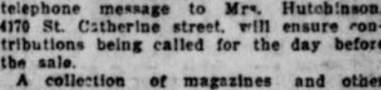
Wash, bone and dry fresh cod or haddock well with a cloth, brush with soft butter and dust with pepper and salt; place between bars of buttered broiler over a clear, bright fire. When done, place on a hot dish, brush with more butter, sprinkle chopped capers over it, garnish the dish with crisp thin slices of fried bacon and serve.

Take the meat from a large, heavy lobster and fry lightly in olive oil, with two small onions, two small carrots, a little parsley, thyme, and a small bay leaf. Bruise a clove of garlic and rub the inside of the casseroles before putting in the mixture. After cooking twenty minutes remove the lobster, add half a cup of consomme mixed with half a cup of tomato sauce to the liquor. Cook ten minutes, then return the lobster. Or at this stage divide the sauce into as many portions as are required, put it into individual casseroles with the lobster meat and a round of toast and serve very hot.

Advertisements.

IN THE NURSERY.

Every mother should be able to treat the minor ailments of her little ones. Prompt action may prevent serious illness—perhaps save a child's life. A simple remedy in the home is therefore an absolute necessity, and for this purpose there is nothing else so good as Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles, break up colds, allay fevers, destroy worms, aid teething, and make little ones healthy and cheerful. Guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Mrs. John N. Pringle, Forest Falls, Ont., says: 'I think I can thank Baby's Own Tablets for my baby's life. He was badly constipated, but after giving him the Tablets he was relieved at once. I also find them good when he is at all restless, and feel I cannot say too much in their favor.' Sold by all druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box, by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



WHO WILL SEND?

Fifty miles from the nearest railway station, and five from the post-office, is the situation of a settler in Alberta, who writes to say that reading matter would be very acceptable, as one can well believe. The lady, to whom his request came, suggests that some one might send him 'World Wide' regularly, and some one else a magazine each month. The editor of the Sunshine column will be pleased to give the address on application.

THE WINTER'S WORK.

The central branch of the Montreal Sunshine Society has been holding its meetings on the first Monday of each month. During the winter the needs of several families have been looked after, by the provision of fuel, food, clothing, and, in some cases, warm bedclothes. One little girl, whose sight was defective, was fitted with glasses, and sick ones have been cheered by flowers from the society.

The Central Branch is to hold a rummage sale about the end of April. Mrs. R. H. Seabrook, 397 Mance street, or Mrs. A. B. Parker, 377 Mance street, if notified will send for donations, which the society will be glad to receive.

WESTMOUNT SUNSHINE BRANCH.

The president of the Westmount Sunshine branch hopes that those who are making their spring clearing out of odds and ends will remember the rummage sale to be held by the society at the Nazareth Street Mission on April 11. A note, or a telephone message to Mrs. Hutchinson, 4170 St. Catherine street, will ensure contributions being called for the day before the sale.

A collection of magazines and other reading matter was sent to the Moore Home. Literature is acknowledged from Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. J. Hugh Peattie.

KEEP SWEET.

(By request.)

When the storms of life are raging
So you don't know what to do;
And the black clouds hang so heavy
That you can't see through;
And your life with trouble only seems replete—
Keep sweet.

When the day's been so perplexing
That you feel 'as cross as sin';
And your duties been so many
Scarce you knew where to begin;
And you're weary from your head to your feet—
Keep sweet.

When you've laid your plans so nicely,
And you've tried so hard to please,
And you find them blown to atoms
By some unexpected breeze,
Leaving nothing in its wake but defeat—
Keep sweet.

Are you thoroughly down-hearted,
Discouraged, 'got the blues';
And it seems that every moment
Brings a little more bad news,
Till the flood of disappointment nearly
sweeps you off your feet?
Keep sweet.

When the folks you meet all vex you,—
Just the kind that 'grate,' you know,—
And you feel 'as black as Satan,'
Which your actions plainly show—
Would you win a royal battle, and this
situation meet?
Keep sweet.

In the hot and sultry weather,—
Kind that sweats your life most out,—
Or the chilly, icy winter
When you'll freeze without a doubt,
Do you feel one whit the better when you
growl at cold or heat?
Keep sweet.

Is your body weak from sickness,
And your strength so very small;
And it's just one uphill battle
To keep alive at all?
Is your health so much the better when
your ills you oft repeat?
Keep sweet.

When your larder's almost empty,
And your clothes are worn out;
And you haven't home nor shelter,
But just have to knock about
'Till a meal, and clothes, and sleep, would
be a treat—
Keep sweet.

When you haven't got employment,
And there's not a sign of any;
And you've spent your store of savings
So there's left not e'en one penny,
And you feel that now disaster is complete—
Keep sweet.

Yes, no matter what's your burden,
Or how hard life is to bear,
When we all get home with Jesus
'Twill all be made right there.
So whate'er it is that troubles, just kneel
at Jesus' feet—
He keeps you sweet.

A.L.F.

JETHRO AND MOSES.

(A sermon by the Rev. Alfred Rowland, D.D., of London, England.)

'Thou wilt surely wear away, both thou and this people that is with thee; for this thing is too heavy for thee; thou are not able to perform it thyself alone.'—Exod. xviii. 17, 18.

There is nothing narrow or niggardly about the Bible. It sets before us the good qualities and the noble services of heretics and of heathen in no grudging spirit. It was left to men less inspired by the Spirit of God to misrepresent those professing an alien faith, and to depreciate their services to the race. Balaam might be a soothsayer, Jethro a Midianite, Hiram an idolator, Cyrus a heathen, and Cornelius a representative of a hated tyranny, yet no prejudice was allowed to distort the view taken of these men and presented to us by God-inspired writers. In this we may surely see a sign that prophets and apostles represented him who has made of one blood all nations of men, and who accepts in every land anyone that feareth him and worketh righteousness. How startlingly this generous recognition of goodness contrasts with much that we see in our so-called enlightened age! Nonconformists denying any possible saintliness to Ritualists; and Churchmen refusing fellowship to Dissenters. It is all unutterably paltry, and never looks more so than when there streams upon such narrow bigotry the light of God's own word.

We have a remarkable instance of this divine acknowledgment of goodness in the chapter before us. If ever hero-worship was rendered and deserved, Moses, the great law-giver of Israel, received it from his people. Yet here he is represented as being taught the rudiments of wisdom by Jethro, a Sheikh of the Kenites, who were a small clan belonging to a hostile heathen tribe, the Midianites. Moses was introduced to this chieftain by an incident which forms one of the most charming idylls in Scripture. Everyone has read of the chivalry with which Moses defended and helped the Sheikh's daughters at the well, of the gratitude and friendship thus evoked—and how Zipporah, Jethro's daughter, married her heroic defender. Years had passed away since that event. Much had meanwhile happened. Moses had been down to Egypt, and, in Jehovah's name, had led forth the Israelites in triumph; and now, meeting once more his father-in-law, together with his own wife and sons, from whom he had long been severed, they talked over what had occurred. Jethro was profoundly impressed by the recital, and joined Moses, Aaron, and others in a sacred feast, acknowledging that Jehovah was supreme above all the gods he had known. We can well understand that Moses would be loth to part from this reliable friend; the more so because Jethro's instinct and experience as a Bedouin chief would be of great advantage to the Israelites in their wilderness journey. And though Jethro, a true son of the desert, refused to give up his nomad habits, he was subsequently persuaded (together with some of his tribe) to join this people whom Jehovah had blessed. Centuries afterwards his descendants were still living among the Israelites, and were always distinguished for fidelity to their ancestral customs. Jabez, whose name was more honorable than that of his brethren, and Jonadab, who accompanied Jehu when he went forth in fierce zeal to slay the worshippers of Baal, were both of this tribe; as were also the Rechabites, who, in spite of all temptations, remained loyal to their vow of abstinence from all strong drink. In many ways, therefore, this meeting of Moses and Jethro was significant and fruitful. But among its immediate effects none was greater than the establishment of courts in which justice could be speedily dispensed. The very day after his arrival in camp Jethro noticed that from morning till night Moses was busy hearing all sorts of suits and complaints. In the evening he was utterly tired out, and many complainants, after waiting all day for a hearing, went off unheard and dissatisfied. As Jethro put it in his sensible remonstrance with his son-in-law: 'The thing that thou doest is not good. Thou wilt surely wear away, both thou and this people that is with thee; for this thing is too heavy for thee, thou art not able to perform it thyself alone.' Then drawing from his experience among his own people, he urged that Moses should only be referred to in cases of grave difficulty; while as for the rest, able men should be appointed, such as feared God and were men of truth, hating covetousness; so that they would be above all bribery. To us the evil Jethro pointed out is obvious enough, and his proposed remedy simple and natural. It was, in short, the dictate of sound common sense. Yet Moses, this great reader of men, well versed though he was in all the learning of the Egyptians, had failed to see it, just as a university graduate will often miss an important point which a man of business instantly recognizes. I dare say he argued conscientiously enough that it was his duty to hear small causes as well as great, to deal with the poor equally with the rich, and that though the work was exacting and wearisome, he owed it to the people and to God that he should not shirk any of it. If he broke down under the strain it would be in God's service, and God would care for His own! In fact, he went through the same mental process that you and I know something about, when we think ourselves essential everywhere, and are fuly persuaded that our business will be ruined, or the Church will be wrecked, unless we personally supervise everything. We have to learn that God has other workers besides ourselves, and that it is good for them and good for the work that they should take their share in it; while if they do not, we may run the risk of lessening the service of our lifetime by overcrowding a few years with too much toil.

That lesson you think is commonplace. It is, in our opinion, suitable for discussion between two men of business on Monday, but quite beneath the dignity of the pulpit on Sunday. Well, from the fact that the greater part of this important chapter is occupied with an account of this incident, it is clear that our view is not that which was taken by Divine wisdom. 'All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.' There is a valuable lesson for many of us here. May the Spirit of Wisdom help us to find it, and to heed it.

I.—My first practical observation on this incident is— that for every one of us there is work of God's own appointment.

Moses was perfectly right in shouldering responsibility, but he was wrong in shouldering others out of it. Even when Jethro's advice was acted upon, he would still be the hardest-worked man in the camp. He would have all the most difficult cases to settle, and on him would devolve the choice of the best men for judgeships. Some of us know the difficulty inherent to such choice, and occasionally we find it so perplexing to find the right men, and so troublesome when found to persuade them to undertake it, that we would rather do it ourselves. But this is good neither for them nor for us. Selection and persuasion is part of four God-given toil, and we must face it.

Looking at this question in its wider aspects, I suppose that if everyone in the social community did what his hands could find to do, there would be a sufficent result from combined labor for the supply of the needs of all. But many withhold personal effort—to their own hurt and to the impoverishment of the nation. If there were no idle classes there would be fewer men and women over-worked, and there would be a diminution of vice, which always breeds fastest amongst the indolent and the pleasure-loving. Any man who, being able to work, withdraws his share of effort, is guilty of a public wrong. A fairer distribution of toil and of the products of toil is what is absolutely necessary to create an ideal society.

Now, God's ordering of things is such that man's lot is necessarily toilsome. There is hardly anything worth having which does not demand effort to win it. The very soil is cursed for man's sake, and does not bring forth crops of fruits and flowers when left untilled, but calls for struggle and for conquest. Enforced labor is good for man, no doubt, but we have made it bad by allowing some to do nothing and others to labor beyond their strength. Of course, I do not allude to physical effort only. That is one of the efforts of some Socialist leaders. A man does as much and often more for his fellows when he thinks as when he toils. Moses served the world more by giving laws than he could ever have served it by keeping sheep. To put it merely on a commercial level, great inventors often lessen enormously the toil of others by their discoveries and appliances, for they are the pioneers of the army of labor, who go forward to clear the jungle and make it possible for their fellows to march forward more swiftly and easily to victory. Whether your share of the world's toil be physical or mental, it has a blessing in it which Jesus Himself found alike in the carpenter's shop and in His preaching on the mountain side. Thomas Carlyle was right when he said: 'The modern majesty consists in work. What a man can do is his greatest ornament, and he always consults his dignity by doing it.'

Is not all this true of Christ's Church? It is to be a working community. The spirit which is to animate it is that which ruled our Lord, who found His meat and drink to do His Father's will and to finish His work, and who declared from personal experience that it was more blessed to minister than to be ministered unto. How many of us resemble Him in that? What is the proportion of church members who take their fair share in the working, giving, and praying of the community? Is it not a fact, indisputable and lamentable, that some of the best Christians break down through overstrain because others loll and lounge through such religious life as they have, accepting no responsibility and attempting no service which involves effort? For your own sake and the Church's sake I beg you not to allow this to be true of you.

Forth to your labor in the land,
Ready whatever comes to hand,
To do it at your Lord's command,
And do it well;
To break the stony heart within,
Or hearvest souls redeemed from sin,
Or let the light of life break in
Where sorrows dwell.

Wait not for bit to curb your pride,
Nor yet for spur your sloth to hide,
But watch His eye, and make your guide
The glance He gives.
Lo! in His work a blessing lies,
And doing it, ye shall grow wise;
And he whose own will daily dies
For ever lives!

II.—The second practical suggestion which I ask you to consider is this—that Divinely appointed work allows for intermission, and calls for it.

This lesson is as important as the first, for many the overstrain of life in the present day is terrible. Moses was not called of God to break down his strength in attempting to do too much, nor are you, though some of you seem forced to it by man, in spite of God. I know something about the keen and desperate competition in which some here find it difficult even to make a living. Nor am I ignorant of the temptation which comes to one who is already doing well to enlarge the scope of his work that he may grow rich and take a different position from that which he has at present or at one time dreamed of. But God did not create you to be a machine for making money. He made you a man, with the necessity for doing work for self-support, but with other equally important claims, those of mental culture, those of home responsibility, and those of religious development and usefulness. Forgetting this, there are those whose labor is incessant and excessive when they are not compelled to make it so, as some are. Their children hardly ever see them, their wives seldom have a chance of speaking to them about their common responsibilities, and as to the church, one service a week is the utmost they can give. If a remonstrance is ever made, their one reply is this: 'Better wear out than rust out,' though God does not wish them to do either. While there is many a one to whom a faithful preacher ought to say, 'Go to the ant, thou sluggard,' there are also many who need to hear the rebuke of Jethro, 'The thing that thou doest is not good; thou wilt surely wear away.' And while there are some who can honestly say, 'We cannot help ourselves in this, 'there are others who can help themselves if they would only be satisfied with plain living and high thinking.

Our loving Father in heaven has done all he could to help us to more restfulness. He sends the silent night to hush us to repose, when body and brain can bear no more. He ordains for us this seventh day of rest, that we may not only be freed from ordinary duties, but that we may throw our thoughts and desires into a fresh channel. Night and Sunday are among the barriers God has built against the ominous encroachment of the tide of business; yet how many tear them down, or, at least, let them fall into ruin through their own neglect. The growing multitude who spend their Sunday much as they spend other days, are recklessly flinging away their God-sent opportunity for some change in the eternal round of toil and pleasure, and are sacrificing that recreation which our Havenly Father lovingly designed for his children. Pray for grace on these Sabbath days to lift your thoughts into a calmer region than that in which they have been occupied through the week. Instead of bringing the world's atmosphere into the world that all you do in it may be done for God, and that, instead of fretting over results, you may leave them trustfully to him who will still answer your prayer, 'Give us each day our daily bread.'

What Thou shalt to-day provide,
Let me as a child receive;
What to-morrow may betide,
Calmly to Thy wisdom leave.
'Tis enough that Thou wilt care,
Why should I the burden bear?

III.—My third and last suggestion is—that Divinely-given work, with its Divinely-appointed intermissions, ought to be wisely divided, and fairly shared.

In confronting the work of the world and the work of the Church, the old motto, 'Divide and conquer,' has its place. Division of labor has been the secret of such civilization as we enjoy. In primeval society every man did all sorts of work. With his family around him, he would pitch his tent or enlarge his cave, personally care for sheep and goats, go fishing or hunting, clothe himself and others in the skins of the beasts he killed. Everything would be attempted, and nothing would be well done. But soon experience (one of God's ordained teachers) led him to see that it was best for one to plough, another to fish, and another to stitch the clothes, and as each began to concentrate his efforts on some one department of toil, he would quickly become more expert and would begin to save himself labor by his ingenuity. Thus more work would be done in a given time, and it would be better done. In other words, the community would be benefited and enriched by division of labor. Some of you have lived long enough to have personally watched the development of this process. I remember, as a boy, my father telling me that in his mountain home in Wales, the family and the men employed on the farm formed a small independent community. Corn was not only grown, but ground and made into bread on the premises, while the annual visit of a tailor was depended on for the making of all clothes, the material of which had been largely homespun. We have left those days far behind. Now, the sub-division of labor in the business world has been carried almost to its limits; but though we have thus distributed work, we have not also distributed love and mutual consideration. And it is this godless, this inhuman civilization we have to dread. We have to strive and pray that the principles which bind together members of the same family should similarly bind citizens of the same country, and then all nations of men, the world over. Our folly is that we limit God's kingdom to a family, or to a church, or to a sect—e.g., we have done away with duels, but we still regard wars as necessary and inevitable. We rebuke our children if they are greedy over cake, but we applaud the successful man who is greedy of gain, and wins it through the privation and toil of others. In this country, in all countries, we have yet to learn that 'all members should have the same care one for another.' We are civilized in the division of labor, but we are still savages in the scramble for its profits; and this is true alike in commercial competition and in the exploitation of distant countries.

Finally, apply this principle to our own church life. Are we dividing God's work among us? Do we divide it equitably? Are none overburdened with responsibility and toil? Are none evading work which God means them to do? The world needs the service of all the consecrated men and women in it; for there are many evils to be conquered and many miseries to be banished. This cannot be done by ministers, nor by a chosen few, any more than a battle can be won by officers advancing while their men retreat. Therefore let us listen and obey as once again our Divine leader comes among us to call us all to heroic endeavor, to self-sacrificing zeal, that in the great day when each shall be judged according to what he has done, each of us, in his infinite mercy, may receive some reward. Amen.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

April 16.

THE SUPPER AT BETHANY.
(John xii., 1-11.)

Golden Text: She hath done what she could. (Mark xiv., 8.)

(By R. M. Kutrz.)

INTRODUCTION.

Following the raising of Lazarus, the opposition of the Pharisees became so strong that Jesus left the vicinity of Jerusalem and went into a mountain wilderness north-east of Jerusalem. As the Feast of the Passover drew near, the people began to wonder whether he would come to the feast, for the Pharisees were making diligent efforts to seize him, because his miracles were attracting many to him.

We find Jesus, in this lesson, back at Bethany, the home of Lazarus Mary and Martha. We are nearing the final scenes in our Lord's earthly life. During his slow journey from the wilderness to Bethany he had been teaching, healing, and speaking parables. It was while on this journey that he blessed little children.

JESUS AN HONORED GUEST.

1. 'Then Jesus six days before the passover came to Bethany, where Lazarus was which had been dead, whom he raised from the dead.

2. 'There they made him a supper; and Martha served; but Lazarus was one of them that sat at the table with him.'

It might well be supposed that one who could raise from the dead a fellow townsman would be an honored guest when he came back to Bethany, so that it is not surprising to read that they made Christ a supper at the house of Simon the leper, as Matthew and Mark tell us. Lazarus was one of the guests. Martha, however, did not sit with the others, but served. Each member of this family of Jesus' friends was present to act in a different capacity.

There are various ways of honoring our Lord. Lazarus did his part by being present as a guest at the supper, Martha, his sister, found her place in serving those who sat at table, while we find the part Mary took in another part of to-day's lesson. The great duty of a Christian is not to pick out this or that thing which he will do, but to accept cheerfully whatever part is given him to do for his Master. Sometimes that may be a very humble duty, again it may be one most agreeable to one's tastes and wishes. The great point is to do the will of God, however pleasant or unpleasant that may be.

MARY'S EXPRESSION OF HER LOVE.

3. 'Then took Mary a pound of ointment of spikenard, very costly, an anointed the feet of Jesus, and wiped his feet with her hair; and the house was filled with the odor of the ointment.'

While the supper was in progress Mary brought a pound of very precious ointment and anointed the Lord, wiping his feet with her hair. Matthew and Mark simply record the fact that Mary anointed Christ's head, but John calls attention rather to the unusual proceeding of the anointment of his feet.

The ointment here mentioned has been reckoned as worth from $300 to $1,200, and was of the nature of a liquid perfume. Having poured out her treasure to honor her Lord, Mary expressed her own humility by wiping his feet with her long hair. Her entire action was expressive of a devotion that no words could express. Nothing but the most costly sacrifice on her part seemed to her as a fitting expression of her love for her Lord, who had given her brother back to life.

AN OBJECTION FROM JUDAS.

4. 'Then saith one of his disciples, Judas Iscariot, Simon's son, which should betray him.

5. 'Why was not this ointment sold for three hundred pence, and given to the poor?

6. 'This he said, not that he cared for the poor; but because he was a thief, and had the bag, and bare what was put therein.

7. 'Then said Jesus, Let her alone; against the day of my burying hath she kept this.

8. 'For the poor always ye have with you; but me ye have not always.'

Some people can never see beyond the mere necessities and practical affairs of life. Anything that ministers to the higher faculties is to them so much waste time and money. There are sordid beings who have no conception of life save as it is an opportunity to make and hoard money; they have no love for knowledge, for friends, for music, and all that makes life pleasant. Hence any sum devoted to the gratification of one's refined tastes is so much thrown away.

In this case Judas, a traitor and thief by nature, immediately objected to this extravagant waste of a thing so costly. The other accounts show that there were several who shared the ideas of Judas on the subject, but he at least gave his reason for his objection. This costly perfume might have been sold for a good sum and the proceeds given to the poor. Outwardly this might appear to be a reason at least deserving some consideration, but Jesus tears away this disguise from the heart of Judas by declaring him a thief, 'and having the bag,' took away what was put therein.' (Revised.)

Duties never conflict. Our own failure to give them their proper place and importance, causes trouble sometimes. There are men to-day who cannot understand how the church can sacrifice its treasure and many of its noblest sons and daughters to send the knowledge of Christ into heathen countries, when we have poor and ignorant at home. They wholly ignore Christ's command to do this very thing for the saving of men and to carry out the divine plan with regard to the world.

But Jesus rebuked this criticism on the part of Judas and the others. He declared that Mary had kept this as though for a tribute of her love when Christ should be buried. He had already foretold his death and it was as though Mary were thus anointing her Lord for the grave. It may have been that she feared she would have no opportunity to use it when Christ died.

If they had such great love for the poor they would always have ample chance to relieve their needs, but they would not long have with them Christ in the flesh, whom they might honor with the choicest perfumes of the world.

LAZARUS ALSO IN DANGER.

9. 'Much people of the Jews therefore knew that he was there; and they came not for Jesus' sake only, but that they might see Lazarus also, whom he had raised from the dead.

10. 'But the chief priests consulted that they might put Lazarus also to death:

11. 'Because that by reason of him many of the Jews went away, and believed on Jesus.'

The presence of Jesus at Bethany soon became known and the people began to come, not only to see Jesus but also Lazarus who had been raised from the dead. Naturally he would become a powerful witness for Christ, and it is without wonder that we read in verse 11 that because of Lazarus many of the Jews believed on Jesus.

The life of the friend of Christ was sought because he was in himself proof of the divine power of Christ. It has been pointed out, also, that, as many of the chief priests were Sadducees, who denied any resurrection, they would be especially anxious to destroy proof of their error. The witness of the power of Christ must expect to share with his Lord the persecution of the world. The word 'Martyr' means a witness, but so common was it for the earlier faithful witnesses of Christ to suffer death that the word 'martyr' came to indicate one who suffered death for his faith.

The lesson for April 23 is 'The Entry of Jesus into Jerusalem.' John 12:12-26.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, April 10.—John xii., 1-11.
Tuesday, April 11.—Matt. xxvi., 6-16.
Wednesday, April 12.—Mark xiv., 3-11.
Thursday, April 13.—Luke x., 38-42.
Friday, April 14.—Luke vii., 36—50.
Saturday, April 15.—Rom. xii., 1-9.
Sunday, April 16.—Rom. xii., 10-21.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

WHO LOVED ME.

The greatest, most blessed fact in the world is this, that Christ loved me and died for me. There is not a sinner upon earth who hears of the death of Jesus who may not make these words his own. At a recent meeting in Wales, a girl said: 'I do love my Lord Jesus Christ with all my heart.' A great confession, but there is a greater, when Jesus says: 'Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.' 'I lay down my life for my sheep.' (Jno. xv., 13; x., 15; Gal. ii., 20.) The Father's love to us was shown by sending His Son to be the propitiation for our sins. (I. Jno. iv., 10), and He loves the Son for His obedience unto death. (Jno. x., 17.) What more could God give, or what more could Jesus do, to prove Divine love to sinful men. Jesus not only loved, but He continues to love. (Jno. xiii., 1), and would have us abide in His love by our obedience. (Jno. xv., 11, 12.) Christ died for all that they who live should henceforth live to Him who for their sakes died and rose again. (II. Cor. v., 15.) His death was their death to law, to sin, and to self. The life they now live is one of love to Him, whose love surpasseth knowledge. We know and have believed the love which God hath in us. (I. Jno. iii., 16; iv., 16.)

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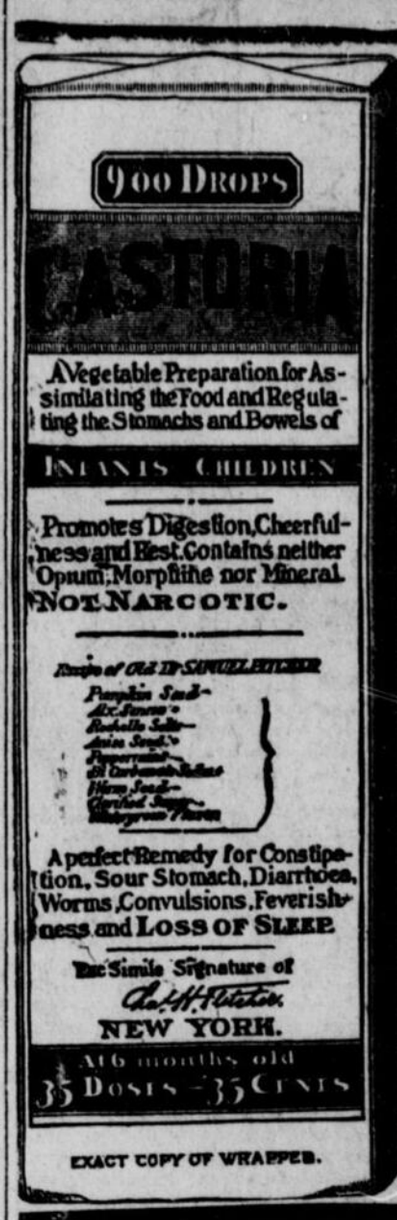
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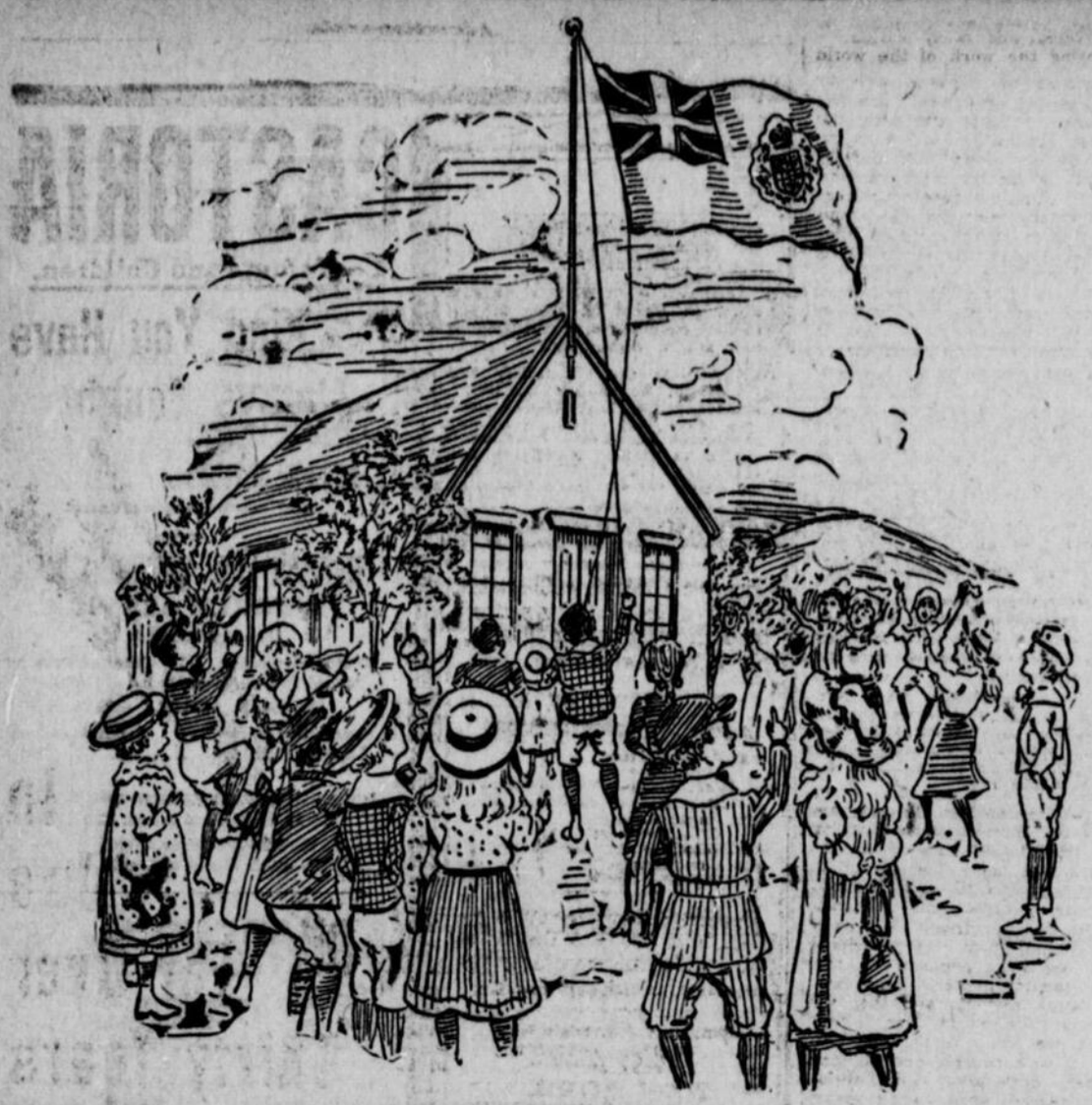
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Not flag worship, but strong, steadfast love for our Canadian Flag, and good, honest pride in it and what it represents, is what those who have the country's welfare at heart would like to see in every school in our fair Dominion. A flood of alien peoples will pour into our country with the springtide. Already, indeed, we have many thousands to whom Canada has been a city of refuge. It may well seem so, for here they are free to work, free to think, free to worship. But they are still, for a time, lost people, having lost their homeland, which, however barren, however governed, was still the land of their fathers; and there is a sore place in their hearts which only disappears as they and their children learn to love and understand the land and laws we give them.

To children and to men of childlike mind an object lesson is easier to grasp than an abstraction.

To the teacher who is trying to give to our own Canadian-born children an understanding love of their country, the flag is a very real help, and, with the emblems of this wonderful Dominion joined to those which represent Britain's glorious past and present, an object-lesson may be given which will make a lasting impression on the child's mind.

To the British-born, the Canadian flag links together the homeland with its beloved memories and the new fair land with its bright prospects.

To those who have left states well governed, but where a crowded population makes land dear and competition exacting, the Canadian flag speaks of equal freedom and good government, and also of cheap lands and the enormous wealth of undeveloped resources.

To those who come from countries where corrupt governments have made them despair of ever holding themselves erect as men, the Canadian flag tells its tale of British freedom, hardly but surely won in long years of struggle, and of a new land where nothing is impossible to any who 'will to be and to do.'

Now, with a flag so full of meaning, so capable of stirring fine emotions, is it right that our children should grow up in ignorance of it? Ask any class of children to draw the Canadian ensign for you, and see how many can show you what it is like. Ask the same class to draw a United States flag, and you will find that they will do it fairly well, though possibly puzzled a little as to the number of stars.

That there is a real desire on the part of many patriotic teachers for an opportunity to encourage a knowledge of the flag and love and pride in its traditions is proved by the many requests which have come to the publishers of the Montreal 'Witness' for some scheme by which either teachers or pupils might earn a flag. 'It is almost impossible,' they say, 'to spare money from the school funds for such a purpose, for with every year there come new demands on the treasury for improvements in the school building or equipment. Will you not give flags as prizes for essays on Canadian history or for a story or something of that sort, so that we may have a chance at least to compete for a prize which would give us a good flag—not a little cotton thing, but a really good large ensign?'

After long consideration, and much consultation with those interested, the publishers of the 'Witness' decided that, rather than offer a few flags which could only be awarded one or two schools at best, they would arrange to place a flag within the reach of every school, small or large, throughout the country.

The publishers of the 'Witness' have always had a desire to see the national flag in the schools, and, as the present year marks their Diamond Jubilee, this flag offer is one of the ways they have chosen of celebrating it.

They have arranged with one of the largest firms in Great Britain to import a supply of fine Canadian ensigns of a quality which they can guarantee, in different sizes, from two yards long and upwards. By so importing the flags direct from the manufacturer in large quantities they are able to offer them as premiums at rates which make every school gaining one a foregone conclusion.

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"	9.00	"	"	"	2½	"	"	5.00	"	5.50
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If your school does not need another flag, we will give instead patriotic books for your library. Write for particulars.

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FOR SAMPLES, ETC., ADDRESS "FLAG DEPARTMENT", JOHN DOUGALL & SON, MONTREAL.

N B.—Since our last issue we have added the 4 yd. flag to our stock sizes. See offer above.

FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS. This offer should interest you. A flag is continually wanted for interior decorations. A committee of energetic pupils could secure one in a very short time. Broadminded patriotism has a place in the Sunday School as well as in the Day School. Take this chance of drawing your school's attention to our offer and of getting them to work.

DO IT NOW AND BE READY FOR EMPIRE DAY.

A TALE OF THE BOER WAR

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

One of the English soldiers who passed through the South African war is Lieut. Roger L. Armstrong, of Manchester. He was lately in Buffalo, New York, on his way to Chicago, Illinois, to find the mother of a Boer soldier who was killed at Spion Kop. At Chicago he will deliver to her a package entrusted to him by the dying man.

'It has taken me a long time to locate George Voorhees's mother' (he said, when interviewed), 'for the only address I had when I commenced my search was Boston, United States of America. I first came to this continent in April, 1902. Since then I have been all over the country and had a corps of detectives looking for Mrs. Voorhees, but not until last week did I learn her address. I am now going to Chicago, where she lives. When I put the package into her hands my mission will be ended, but not till then.

'Even though the search has been a long one, I still feel that I am indebted to George Voorhees, for he not only saved my life, but, what was dearer to me, my honor. Shortly after I went to South Africa during the Boer war the colonel of our regiment sent me to the front, where for some days we scouted about on the veldt, heliographing reports of things we thought we saw.

'One noon we camped on the banks of an insignificant stream known as the Roche river. While awaiting lunch I took a walk through the forest of scrub oaks about half a mile from our camp. When I had walked for about twenty minutes I sat down under a tree to rest.

'Suddenly my dreams were interrupted by feeling the cold muzzle of a rifle barrel pressed against the back of my neck. At the same time a guttural voice said, "Ef you mof or holler I vill shoot." I naturally obeyed, and in a moment was surrounded by a band of Boer soldiers. They were wild, unkempt fellows, and I felt that a man's life was a light question to them.

'They searched me and found cipher despatches which were to be delivered to another branch of our army. They were important in that they would have given the Boers information regarding our armament, etc. "Reat dot," said the leader, whom I took to be a sergeant, and he thrust the despatches into my hands. "I won't," I answered promptly.

' "Py Got, you vill, or else I prain you,' said the Boer, menacing me with a revolver.

'I was about to tell him to go ahead when another Boer pulled the sergeant aside and conversed with him.

' "Vot is name, swine?" asked the sergeant, breaking away from his companion. "Lieutenant Armstrong," I answered. "Goot, goot," he laughed. Then turning to a comrade he said, "Heliograph de lieutenant's troop dot he vonts dem at vonce in der groof" (grove).

'Of course, I saw through his plan to entrap my command and murder them all—and to ensnare them by using my name. Crying like a schoolboy, I begged the Boers to kill me and end the matter in that way. The inevitable answer returned to my request was that I must read the despatches or they would heliograph. What would have been the outcome of the affair will always remain a mystery, for while the sergeant was badgering me the commander of the Boer troop, George Voorhees, arrived. After hearing a report of the affair he said, "Lieutenant, I'm an American; I don't believe in murder. You are my prisoner, that is all. According to modern war methods you should not be made to read despatches, nor should your name be used to lure your troop to ambush. Fall in, men," he concluded.

Several months later I was exchanged just in time to fight at Spion Kop. While charging a redoubt I fell over a dying Boer, who proved to be George Voorhees. With his last few breaths he asked me to give a package to his mother. Although it was addressed to Boston, I have learned she removed to Chicago soon after her boy went to South Africa to fight under a foreign flag. "The package is sealed, and no hands but Mrs. Voorhees's will open it," remarked Lieutenant Armstrong as he drew forth a small bundle tied with string from his pocket. The address was nearly obliterated by a brown smudge, where the life blood of Voorhees had splashed.

FRAUD IN FURS.

('Field and Stream.')

As a people we are very fond of fraud. We don't much care for law, and we love to be fooled. In no line of commerce are we more regularly fooled and defrauded than in the retail fur trade. The ermine which my lady buys for the collar of her opera coat cost her some dollars a skin. She may pay $1 for the black tip of the tail of a single ermine skin. The trapper who caught the weasel from which came the ermine got, perhaps, ten cents for the skin; perhaps five; perhaps nothing. That is not so bad, and no one could object to a commercial transaction of that kind. A great many persons know that ermine is weasel. How many know that muskrat pulled and dyed is so often sold as seal; that nutria similarly treated is sold as seal or beaver; that rabbit so treated is sold as seal or electric seal; that pulled and dyed otter is regularly sold as seal; that marmot dyed is sold as mink and sable; that fitch dyed is sold as sable, and rabbit also sold as sable; that hare and muskrat are sold as mink or sable, and whiterabbit as ermine or chinchilla or fox; that goat is dyed and sold as bear; that many kinds of lamb are sold as Persian; that skunk is called Alaska sable; that American sable is sold as Russian crown sable; that monkey and lynx and dog and fox and polecat and muskrat and cat, and all sorts of different furs, are sold under all sorts of high-sounding names; that white hairs are regularly inserted in fox skins and sometimes in sable skins? Surely not all of our readers were advised as to these details. There is a vigilance committee appointed by the London Chamber of Commerce whose duty is to spread information against these trade frauds. We presume we need nothing of that sort in America, for here we don't mind being fooled.

STYLE IN MEN'S NECKWEAR.

(From 'Men's Wear.')

The genteel dresser is now partial to a scarf of moderate width, and in colors not to be found at present in the cheaper sorts of scarfings. This season his tailor has cut his coats with less depth of neck opening than formerly and with broader lapels, and a scarf of medium proportions is just sufficient to set off this very important dress centre. Of course, this all applies to the four-in-hand.

The puff is still the most fashionable neckwear for day dress, and though it has been more generally worn to business this season than formerly, the folded and seamed four-in-hand continues the best favored scarf.

The new color schemes of the latest scarfings are rich in the extreme. Brown is combined with a greater number of the fashionable colors than has ever been attempted when brown was the vogue in neckwear. A dash of brilliant red, purple or green in the figures illuminates the brown grounds. The colors are not of the vivid character, but rather subdued, which makes them more acceptable to the great majority of men of neat taste.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

'Gourlay' Pianos at 'Kingsthorpe.'—Hamilton possesses in 'Kingsthorpe' an educational institution of more than ordinary importance. For girls doing advanced work in the ordinary scholastic subjects it is very well equipped, while in the special courses in music and art the school ranks with the best institutions of a similar character in the country. Mrs. Brouse and Mrs. Kitchen, the associate principals, have had long experience and great success. The piano faculty includes Mr. J. D. A. Tripp, of the Toronto Conservatory of Music; Mr. J. E. P. Aldous, Principal of the Hamilton Music School; Miss Alice Cummings, a Moszkowski pupil; Miss L. H. Murphy, a pupil of Anton Foerster, Berlin, and others, and pupils are prepared for all examinations of the Toronto Conservatory of Music and the universities. Praise from such an institution is valued highly, and therefore the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming value the following letter received recently: 'The "Gourlay" pianos have been in use in Kingsthorpe School for two years, and have given great satisfaction. They have a full, rich tone, good action and fine appearance. We consider that the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming is to be congratulated on having produced so excellent an instrument.' Pianos in a girls' school are subject to very heavy usage, so that this test of time evidences that the 'Gourlay' piano is a conscientiously constructed instrument.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

MR. ARNOLD FORSTER DEFENDS THE POLICY OF THE WAR OFFICE.

London, March 28.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Arnold Forster, Secretary of War, on a motion to go into committee on the army estimates, made his annual statement. He defended the policy of the War Office and said the record for his administration showed that a number of changes had been made looking to placing the army on an efficient war footing. The regular army could not be reduced because Great Britain was the only country in the world which was obliged to maintain an army on a war footing in times of peace. The danger of an invasion was not real. The principal duty of the British army was to fight across the seas and defend frontiers. They must eliminate the idea of competition with the great military countries of the world and should merely apply their whole attention to supplying an army capable of defending the frontiers. The lesson of the Russo-Japanese war was that quality and not quantity produced success in modern warfare.

Mr. Arnold-Forster outlined the changes made and contemplated, and said it gave him great pleasure to be able to say that the Dominion of Canada had undertaken from a certain date to bear the cost of the guardianship of the great Imperial fortresses situated in that country.

The Secretary of War added that it would take seven years to make an impression on the great problem of army reorganization. What, then, could be expected in seven months ? He urged the house to deal with the question from a patriotic and not from a party or political standpoint.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

London, March 29.—In the House of Commons to-night a vote of censure of Mr. Balfour's fiscal policy was unanimously carried, the ministerialists abstaining from voting.

The session was a repetition of the session of March 22, when a resolution, introduced by Mr. Ainsworth (Free Trade Liberal), condemning the government's proposition to impose a general duty on manufactured goods, was voted down by a vote of 254 to 2.

The ministerial front benches to-night were entirely deserted, and only a dozen Unionists, principally free traders, were present, when Mr. Walton (Liberal), moved a resolution as follows:

'In view of the declaration made by the Prime Minister this House thinks it necessary to record its condemnation of his policy of fiscal retaliation.'

The Opposition had hoped that in view of the fact that this was a vote of censure, the government would take up the challenge and it would not adhere to its declared intention of ignoring fiscal resolutions of private members; but Mr. Balfour declined to be drawn out, and the opposition were driven to address denunciatory speeches to empty benches and reap the indirect benefit of the effect of the government's refusal to fight when challenged.

Mr. Walton's motion was carried without a division.

In reply to an enquiry by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Speaker said the motion would be recorded as carried nem. con.

MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

The House of Lords discussed the Macedonian situation to-night. Lord Lytton (Conservative), called attention to the condition of affairs in that part of the world. He said that the Austro-Russian reform scheme was a failure and it was hopeless to expect anything from Russia or Austria. The rule of the Turk was an anomaly in civilized Europe and a perpetual menace to peace.

Lord Lansdowne said some progress had been made, but he realized that action was urgent on the grounds of humanity, and because the existing conditions menaced the peace of Europe. Great Britain, however, had less responsibility than any other power, and, however desirable, it was impossible for Great Britain to send a fleet to Constantinople or any army of invasion into Manchuria. It was hardly likely that Russia and Austria would stand aside to find room for the western powers.

The Foreign Secretary also said the British Government approved the latest scheme for financial reforms. The Turkish Government proposed to raise the customs' dues, and Great Britain would not accept a proposition so injurious unconvinced of its necessity. The Government of Great Britain had made certain propositions in connection with the scheme for reforms, but the Foreign Secretary asked that he be not required to give the details at present. He assured the House that the powers were presenting a united front in connection with Macedonia, and he believed the outcome of the present negotiations would be satisfactory.

Lord Lansdowne further remarked that as a general indication of the manner in which the government regarded the situation, he might say that it was of the opinion that the question had reached a stage when all powers had the right to make themselves heard. The finances of Macedonia must be so arranged as to provide adequately for the administration of Macedonia, guarantees must be provided that not any of the revenues ear-marked for the special benefits of the Macedonians, be diverted for other purposes, and finally the finances of Macedonia must be placed under international control.

The statement of Lord Lansdowne was greeted with cheers.

JOINT EMIGRATION SCHEME.

London, March 31.—Mr. Crooks, M.P., on Monday will ask Mr. Balfour if he will submit to the Colonial Conference any proposals for a joint scheme of emigration with the colonies to be arranged between the Home government and the colonies.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Balfour explained that, prior to the Colonial Conference in 1902, there were informal pour parlers upon the subject of a colonial preference, between the Colonial Secretary and the colonial premiers, but no record was kept and there was no correspondence in existence which could be published.

Advertisements.



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FREE—Any member of a church that is getting ready to purchase a Pipe Organ may have a copy of this Portfolio Free. In writing please give the name of your church.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO

Builders of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra Hall Organ and other organs of the very highest grade.

STARTLED CONGREGATION

A YOUNG WOMAN READS POEM FROM CHANCEL STEPS OF ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.

A very remarkable incident startled the large congregation at St. Martin's Church on Sunday morning, directly after the offertory had been presented. The rector, the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, had placed the collection plate on the communion table and recited the offertory sentence. 'God is not unrighteous that he should forget your work and labor that proceedeth of love,' when a young woman stepped silently from one of the front pews, and, taking her stand on the chancel steps, faced the congregation and read from a book Miss Havergal's well-known poem, 'Without Christ.'

The hush of the congregation deepened as the young lady proceeded:—

I could not do without Thee.
O Saviour of the lost!
Whose precious blood redeemed me
At such tremendous cost.
Thy righteousness, Thy pardon,
Thy precious blood—must be
My only hope and comfort,
My glory and my plea.

I could not do without Him,
Jesus is more to me
Than all the richest, fairest gifts
Of earth could ever be.
But the more I find Him precious—
And the more I find Him true—
The more I long for you to find
What He can be to you.

You need not do without Him.
For He is passing by;
He is waiting to be gracious,
Only waiting for your cry.
He is waiting to receive you,—
To make you all His own!
Why will you do without Him,
And wander on alone?

Why will you do without Him?
Is He not kind indeed?
Did He not die to save you?
Is He not all you need?
Do you not want a Saviour?
Do you not want a Friend?
One who will love you faithfully,
And love you to the end?

Why will you do without Him?
The Word of God is true:
The world is passing to its doom,
And you are passing too.
It may be, no to-morrow
Shall dawn for you or me;
Why will you run the awful risk
Of all eternity?

What will you do without Him
In the long and dreary day
Of trouble and perplexity,
When you do not know the way;
And no one else can help you,
And no one guides you right,
And hope comes not with morning,
And rest comes not with night?

You could not do without Him.
If once He made you see
The fetters that enchain you
Till He hath set you free;
If once you saw the fearful load
Of sin upon your soul,—
The hidden plague that ends in death,
Unless He makes you whole!

What will you do without Him
When death is drawing near.
Without His love—the only love
That casts out every fear;
When the shadow-valley opens,
Unlighted and unknown,
And the terrors of its darkness
Must all be passed alone?

What will you do without Him
When the great White Throne is set,
And the Judge who never can mistake
And never can forget,—
The Judge, whom you have never here
As Friend and Saviour sought,
Shall summon you to give account
Of deed, and word, and thought?

What will you do without Him
When He hath shut the door,
And you are left outside, because
You would not come before;
When it is no use knocking,
No use to stand and wait,
For the word of doom tolls through your heart,
That terrible 'Too late'?

You cannot do without Him!
There is no other name
By which you ever can be saved,—
No way, no hope, no claim!
Without Him—everlasting loss
Of love, and life, and light!
Without Him—everlasting woe,
And everlasting night!

But with Him—oh! with Jesus!—
Are any words so blest?
With Jesus—everlasting joy
And everlasting rest!
With Jesus—all the empty heart
Filled with His perfect love!
With Jesus—perfect peace below,
And perfect bliss above!

Why should you do without Him?—
It is not yet too late;
He has not closed the day of grace,
He has not shut the gate.
He calls you!—hush! He calls you!—
He would not have you go
Another step without Him,
Because He loves you so.

Why will you do without Him?
He calls, and calls again,
'Come unto Me! Come unto Me!'
Oh shall He call in vain?
He wants to have you with Him,
Do you not want Him, too?
You cannot do without Him,
And He wants—even you.

The effect of the incident on rector and congregation alike was deeply impressive. The young woman who so surprised them all is regarded as one of the most earnest, though at the same time one of the most unostentatious and unassuming workers in the interests of the church and Sunday-school. She has taken a great interest in the religious revivals that are going on in the world, and obviously she was prompted in her action on Sunday by a deep feeling of spiritual fervor.

That the reading of the poem was premeditated on her part is shown by the fact that she had a copy of the verses with her in church. Before reading she said in a low tone of voice that her proceeding was out of order, but added, 'it is for God.'

When she finished reading she quietly returned to her seat, and the service proceeded to the end. The young lady had been present at the eight o'clock communion, and she attended school in the afternoon and church again in the evening as usual.

This morning a 'Witness' reporter saw the Rev. Mr. Troop, at St. Martin's rectory, and he wrote the following statement for publication:—

'I regret exceedingly the publicity unavoidably given to the incident which occurred in St. Martin's Church yesterday morning. The young lady in question is an esteemed personal friend and a most faithful co-worker in the kingdom of God. Her work in the parish is well-known to many, and has been greatly blessed.

'The facts of the occurrence are briefly these:—

'Just as I was about to read the prayer for the church militant, after the presentation of the alms, my friend stepped quietly out from her seat at the front of the church, and in a clear voice read with great reverence Miss Frances Ridley Havergal's beautiful lines entitled, 'What will you do without Him."

'When she had finished reading, she returned to her seat, and the service proceeded as usual. Naturally the incident startled us all, just because it was unexpected and out of order. But the devoted Christian character of the reader disarms criticism of her act. What she did was done evidently under the conviction that it was her duty, though one from which all her instincts would cause her to shrink. I think it wiser not to attempt any discussion of her action; but I do very earnestly deprecate any sensational exaggeration of it.'

THE 'CANADA.'

CANADIAN CRUISER WILL ARRIVE AT SHELBURNE, N.S., ON APRIL 25.

Ottawa, April 3—The government cruiser 'Canada,' now on her instructional cruise in the British West Indies, will leave Nassau on Wednesday for Bermuda, and leave Bermuda for Shelburne, N.S., on April 20, arriving on April 25.

STORM IN SOUTH-WEST

SNOW FIVE FEET DEEP IN COLORADO.

Denver, Colo., April 3.—The storm which has raged in Colorado and a portion of New Mexico for thirty-six hours has subsided. Between Clyde and Fairview the snow is five feet deep and the railways are compelled to use snow-ploughs to clear the tracks.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

OPERATION UNDERGONE BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS NOT OF A SERIOUS CHARACTER.

London, April 3.—The Prince of Wales underwent an operation this morning at Marlborough House, the nature of which was not divulged in the official statement subsequently issued. The public was assured that nothing serious was the matter by Sir Francis H. Laking and Sir Frederick Treves (the court physicians), whose signatures are appended to the statement as follows:

'Owing to a slight operation this morning the Prince of Wales will be confined to his room for a few days. As his condition gives rise to no uneasiness no bulletins will be issued.'

As further evidence that nothing alarming is the matter with the Prince of Wales, he yesterday attended church and visited a private studio.

COL. MORRIS STRICKEN

COMMANDER OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE HAS STROKE OF PARALYSIS.

Prince Albert, N.W.T., April 2.—Colonel Morris, commanding the R. N. W. M. P., here, was stricken with paralysis yesterday, and is still unconscious. He was excited over a small fire occurring at the barracks, and was seized shortly afterwards.

Ottawa, April 3.—Colonel Morris is a New Brunswicker who has had twenty years' service in the force. He was in command of a battalion of militia before going west in the early eighties. Colonel Morris was in command of the Mounted Police at Battleford when the Rebellion of 1885 broke out. He had charge of the force that was besieged by the Indians and half-breeds at this time.

MAPLE SPRUP

GOVERNMENT ANALYSIS SHOWS THAT ADULTERATION IS GENERAL.

Ottawa, April 3.—Results will shortly be published of an official analysis of samples of maple syrup and sugar which go to show that it is practically impossible to obtain these products in their unadulterated form. Practically the only pure samples the inspectors found were a few they secured from farmers. The case in Ontario was fully worse than in Quebec.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER — At 'Lanton Hill Farm,' St. Louis Station, Beauharnois County, on March 21, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Alexander, a daughter.

CUNNINGHAM — At New Glasgow, Que., on March 26, 1905, the wife of R. W. Cunningham, of a son.

FOOTE — On Wednesday, March 29, 1905, at 105 Ash avenue, a son to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Foote.

FORBES.—On March 28, 1905, at 314 St. Charles Borromee street, the wife of Wm. G. Forbes, of a son

HOLT — At 215 Milton street, on March 29, 1905, the wife of Charles M. Holt, of a son.

HUME.—At Hill Head, Que., on March 26, 1905., to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hume, a son.

HYDE.—At Sewickley, Pa., on March 25, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor Hyde.

MACLEAN.—At Strathalbyn, P.E. Island, to the Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Maclean, a son, on March 26, 1905.

McKITRICK.—At Crystal City, Man., on Tuesday, March 21, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Geo. McKitrick, a son.

SIMPSON.—At Alexandria, Ont., on Tuesday, March 28, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Simpson, a son.
Toronto and Lowell (Mass.) papers please copy.

STAFFORD — At 496 Charlevoix street, on March 30, 1905, the wife of J. G. Stafford, of a son.

THOMPSON — At Dewittville, on March 29, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thompson, a daughter.

WATSON.—On March 29, 1905, at 409 Mance street, Montreal, a son to Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Watson.

WILSON — At Clarence, Ont., on March 25, 1905, the wife of A. E. Wilson, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

BASTIAN—DESMARAIS.— On March 31, 1905, by the Rev. W. J. Graham, of St. James Methodist Church, Cecelia Mary Desmarais, to W. J. Walter Bastian, son of the late W. L. Bastian, both of Montreal.

CADENHEAD — STUART — On March 28, 1905, at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. Wm. Ralph Bell, 151 Stanley avenue, Ottawa, by the Rev. Charles E. Russell, Jane Grayson Stuart, to David Christopher Cadenhead, late of Guelph, Ont.

ELLIS — ADAMS — On March 29, 1905, at 69 Spencer avenue, Toronto, the residence of Mrs. A. Fraser, the bride's aunt, by the Rev. E. A. Chown, B.A., the Rev. Wm. J. Ellis, Methodist minister, Kenilworth, to Mrs. Melissa Adams, Drayton, Ont.

FERGUSON — WALSH — On March 29, 1905, by the Rev. Canon Renaud, George W. Ferguson, to Lillian Walsh, both of Waterloo, Que.

GILMAN— McWILLIAMS. — At Boston, Mass., on March 27, 1905, by the Rev. Frank K. Chase, of the Randall Memorial Free Baptist Church, Eugene E. Gilman, of Boston, to Mary E. McWilliams, of Danville, Que.

McKELVEY — STEWART — On March 29, 1905, at the residence of the bride's father, Kendal, Mr. Hugh H. McKelvey to Miss Janet Stewart, youngest daughter of Mr. Neil Stewart, all of Clarke township.

McLAREN — KIDD — At the residence of the bride's mother, 17 Henry street, Jersey City, N.J., on Wednesday, March 29, 1905, by the Rev. James Parker, Helen, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Kidd, Esq., to Mr. Duncan T. McLaren, all formerly of Montreal.

McPHERSON — CREASOR — At Division Street Presbyterian Church, Owen Sound, on March 29, 1905, by the Rev. John Somerville, D.D., John Murray McPherson, of Christmas Island, Straits Settlements, Indian Ocean, son of Archibald McPherson, Esq., of London, Ont., to Anne Maud, youngest daughter of the late Judge Creasor, of Owen Sound, Ont.

THOMSON — GREENE — On March 29, 1905, at No. 42 Crescent road, Rosedale, Toronto, by the Rev. C. J. James, M.A., rector Church of the Redeemer, Leila, only daughter of Mr. R. H. Greene, to Robert Biggar Thomson, of New York, son of Mr. Wm. Thomson, of Toronto.

DIED.

ALLAN.—At her residence, North Grimsby, Ont., on March 26, 1905, Mrs. David Allan, in her 81st year.

ALEXANDER.— At Abbey Park Place, Dunfermline, Scotland, on March 4, 1905, Williamina Stenhouse, wife of the late Thomas Alexander, manufacturer, and cousin of James Stenhouse, South Indian, Ontario, and of Major-General Stenhouse, London, England.

BARBER — At Cobourg, Ont., on March 28, 1905, Frances Martha Barber, widow of the late James R. Barber.

BAXTER.—At Thessalon, Ont., on March 15, 1905, Alexander Jardine Baxter, late secretary of the Vancouver Tourist Association, and eldest beloved son of Dr. John and Georgie Baxter, in the 35th year of his age.

BUSSELL — At Hornby, Ont., on March 31, 1905, Margaret Elliott, wife of James M. Bussell, aged 66 years.

CLEGHORN.—On March 26, 1905, at her late residence, 106 St. Vincent street, Toronto, Hannah E. Secor, beloved wife of Thomas H. Cleghorn, only daughter of Alex. M. Secor, Esq., of Scarboro.

CROSBY.—At St. Thomas, Ont., on March 25, 1905, Daniel P. Crosby, Burlington, aged 76 years.

DANIEL — In Burford, Ont., on March 24, 1905, Thomas Daniel, aged 83 years, 10 months and 17 days.

DONALDSON — At 197 MacKay street, Ottawa, on March 29, 1905, Elfrida Mary (Effie), daughter of Lieut.-Col. Donaldson, Militia Department.

DUNBAR.—At the old family residence, Perrytown, on March 16, 1905, James Dunbar, aged 75, (second son of the late James and Elizabeth Dunbar, who came from Fermanagh, Ireland, 1832, and settled in Hope), leaving a wife and four sons, also three sisters to mourn his death, yet not without hope of meeting him in heaven.

EASTWOOD — At the family residence, Claremont, Ont., on March 27, 1905, Catherine Dow, beloved daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Eastwood, aged 17 years and 8 months.

GROOMBRIDGE.— In Kingston, Ont., on March 27, 1905, Ina Carr, beloved wife of Edward Groombridge, aged thirty-three years.

HORTON — At Ingersoll, Ont., on March 25, 1905, Charlotte Louise Fisher, beloved wife of Frederick N. Horton, in her 24th year

HULL — At his late residence, Billing's Bridge, Ont., on March 29, 1905, Joseph Hull, aged 83 years.

HUMPHREY.— At 'Heathfield,' Kingston, Ont., on March 27, 1905, in her sixty-ninth year, Harriet Howard Humphrey, widow of Wm. F. Humphrey, M.D., of St. John, N.B., and daughter of the late Robert and Harriet H. Sears, of Toronto.

JANES.—In this city, on March 30, 1905 Mary W. French, widow of the late W. W. Janes, in her 83rd year.

KENNEDY — At his home in Osgoode, near Vernon, on the early morning of Friday, March 24, 1905, David Kennedy, passed peacefully away in the 91st year of his age.

LAWLOR—At the residence of her daughter, 153 Bathurst street, Toronto, on March 25, 1905, Mrs. Phoebe Lawlor, aged 66 years. Three sons, W. J., of Detroit; John F., of Rochester; Charles, of Indianapolis, and three daughters, Mrs. Potts, of Trenton, Ont.; Mrs. J. Young and Mrs. T. Ball, Toronto, survive.

LESUEUR — At Quebec, on March 28, 1905, Major Richard John LeSueur, elder son of the late Philip LeSueur, in his 57th year.

LOUGH.—On March 25, 1905, at 51 Mutchmor street, Ottawa, Robert Lough, aged 76 years.

McCULLOUGH.—On March 27, 1905, of pneumonia, Thomas James, son of the late Kennedy McCullough.

McRAE — At Glen Andrew, Ont., Rachel McRae, widow of the late Roderick McRae, on March 8, 1905, aged 73 years.

McRAE — At Glen Andrew, Ont., on March 16, 1905, Alex. McRae, son of the late Roderick McRae, of inflammation of the lungs, aged 44 years.

McRAE — At Glen Andrew, Ont., on March 25, 1905, of pleurisy, John McRae, eldest son of the late Roderick McRae, aged 47 years.

MENNIE — At his son's residence, Clarence, Ont., on March 24, 1905, John Mennie, in the 96th year of his age.

MISCAMPBELL.—At his late residence, 159 Close avenue, Toronto, on March 25, 1905, Andrew, dearly beloved husband of Jessie Miscampbell, in his 57th year.

MONETTE — On Sunday, April 2, 1905, at 1143 St. James street, Norbert Monette, brother of J. L. Monette, newsdealer, aged 24 years and 4 months.

MOWAT.—At Toronto, on March 26, 1905, Catharine Stevenson, widow of the late W. D. Mowat, in her 83rd year, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland.

MUIR.—On Monday, March 27, 1905, Nina Lesley (Lesley), youngest daughter of the late A. Beach Muir, aged 19 years.

MUIR — At the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Orr, 8 First avenue, Toronto, on March 31, 1905, Mrs. Esther Muir, formerly of Highland Creek, Ont., aged 79.

PALMER — At an early hour this morning, at the age of 92 years and 6 months, Mr. Wm. F Palmer, late of Her Majesty's Commissariat Department, father of Mr. J. L. Palmer, Assistant Postmaster, and Mr. John J. Palmer, of the City Treasurer's Department, City Hall.

REID — At her late residence, 177 Bloor street East, Toronto, on March 28, 1905, in her 86th year, Mary Anne Harriett, widow of the late Rev. Wm. Reid, D.D., daughter of the late W. M. Street, of Devonshire, England, and mother of Warren Reid, Auditor-General's Offices, Ottawa.

ROSS — At the Hospital, Dauphin, Man., on Friday, March 17, 1905, Andrew George Ross, only son of John H. Ross, aged 31 years.

ROSS.—At London, England, on March 14, 1905, Augusta Elizabeth, widow of the late Hon. John Ross, Q.C., formerly Her Majesty's Attorney-General for Upper Canada, and second daughter of the late Hon. Robert Baldwin, C.B., Q.C., aged 73.

ROY.—In this city on March 29, 1905, Violet Mabel Ethel, aged seven months and nineteen days, dearly beloved infant of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin A. Roy, 241 Logan street, near Papineau avenue.

SEYBOLD — At 539 Grosvenor avenue, Westmount, on Sunday morning, April 2, 1905, Florence Marion Kerr, dearly beloved wife of Gordon C. Seybold, of the firm of Seybold & Son Co.

SHANNON — At Valleyfield, on Sunday, April 2, 1905, Frances Whitfield, youngest daughter of William and Elizabeth Shannon, aged 21 years and 10 months.

SKILL.—At Cobourg, Ont., on March 30, 1905, Lieut.-Col. H. H. Skill, late of H. M. 11th 'Devonshire' Regiment, aged 62 years.

SPENCE.—In Kingston, Ont., on March 31, 1905, Alex. Spence, aged sixty-five years and five months.

IN MEMORIAM.

DENISON — In loving memory of our dear mother, Lydia Coulter Denison, who departed this life on March 28, 1904.
'Lonely the house, and sad the hour,
Since our dear mother has gone;
But, oh, a brighter home than ours,
In Heaven is now her own.'

GIBSON — In loving remembrance of Kenneth C. Gibson, in his 19th year, only and dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Gibson, of Morrisburg, Ont., who fell asleep at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on Saturday, April 3, 1897. 'So He giveth His beloved sleep.'

Advertisements.

REFORD AGENCIES.

Donaldson Line Glasgow Service

WEEKLY SERVICE.

From St. John, N.B.

From Glasgow	From St. John
Mar. 18 SS. INDRANI	April 8
Mar. 25 SS. ATHENIA (cold storage)	
Twin screw	April 15
April 1 SS. ALCIDES	April 22
April 8 SS. CONCORDIA	April 29

And Weekly from Montreal.

THOMSON LINE LONDON SERVICE.

WEEKLY SERVICE.

From Portland, Me.

From Newcastle	From Portland
Mar. 25 IONA (cold storage and cool air)	April 15

LONDON WEEKLY SERVICE

From Newcastle	From Montreal
April 15 FREMONA	May 6

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DIVIDEND No. 4.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, Limited, have declared a dividend of two percent on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 10th APRIL, 1905, to the Shareholders of the Company of record on the 31st March, 1905. The Transfer books will be closed from the 1st till 10th April, 1905, inclusive.

JOHN HYDE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given by Anthony Emond, gentleman, of the City and District of Montreal, that he will apply to the Quebec Legislature, at its present session, for an Act to be put into possession of the particular legacies made to him by Article Nine of the last will and testament of the late Arthur Caron, his uncle, executed on the 16th of April, nineteen hundred, before Mtre Victor Morin, Notary, although he has not passed his examinations for the admision to the practice of medicine; and that he will further apply to be exempted from the obligation of passing said examinations.

Montreal, March 27th, 1905.
ALPHONSE DECARY,
Attorney for Petitioner.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

SPRING TERM From April 3rd
Merges into our Summer Term from July 1st, so that no break in a Six Months' Course from any date need occur. Start NOW and you'll be ready for a good position by Oct. 1st.
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GEORGE DICKSON, M.A., Director.
(Late Principal Upper Canada College.)

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THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.
All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'